

# THEY THAT WAIT



*A HISTORY OF ANDERSON COLLEGE*

HUBERT INMAN HESTER



PRICE \$5.00

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By HUBERT INMAN HESTER

The first session of Anderson College was auspicious. However the year was 1912-1913, and the young college went directly into the period of World War I. Following this interval there was a time of growth and development into a promising four-year liberal arts college for young women. Then came the great depression of 1929-1932.

The second phase in the life of the college, the struggle to stay alive and the evolving into a coeducational junior college, is a story of dedication and sacrifice on the part of administration and faculty. But Anderson College refused to die.

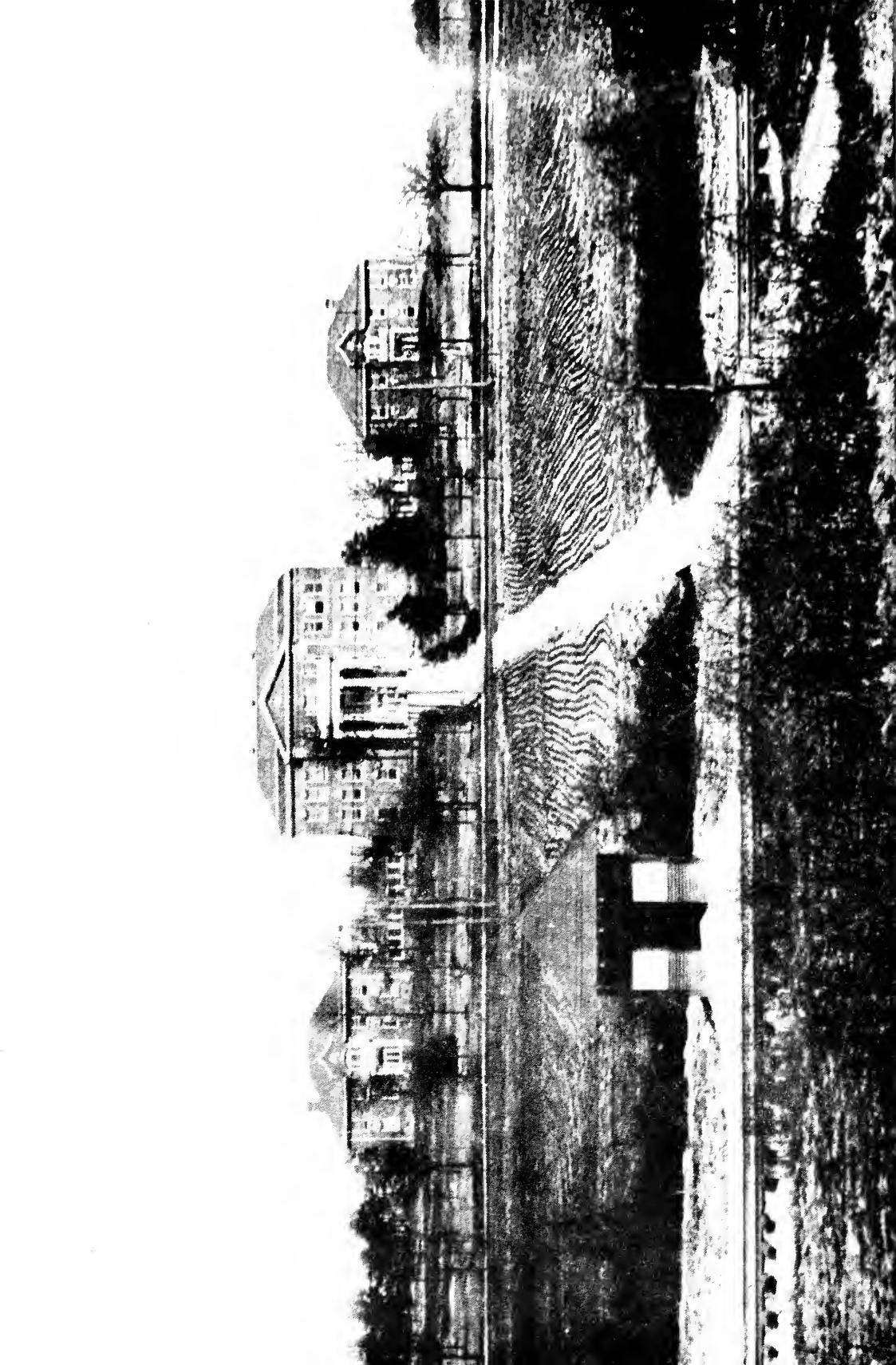
Then came World War II to impede progress. Even though enrollment dropped off, the college was able to participate in the war effort by purchasing war bonds. A sound financial basis was achieved following the war, and Anderson College was ready to enter the present era of her history.



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THEY THAT WAIT  
*A History of Anderson College*



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By HUBERT INMAN HESTER

*Drawings by* LEWIS N. SCHILLING, JR.

*Published by*

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ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

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ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA

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THE QUALITY PRESS, INC.  
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## ALMA MATER

Dear to our hearts is our Alma Mater  
Loyal and true are we;  
Truest devotion till life is ended,  
Wholly we pledge to thee.

Tho' from thy halls far away we wander,  
Thoughts back to thee will fly,  
And tender mem'ries time cannot sever,  
Love that will never die.

Heaven's choicest blessings ever attend thee,  
Dear Alma Mater mine —  
No shadows harm thee, no fears alarm thee,  
Always the sunshine thine.

And tho' we leave thee, we'll never grieve thee,  
True to our trust we'll be;  
Our best endeavor, now and forever,  
Always to honor thee.

*Words and Music by  
Mrs. Charles S. Sullivan, Sr.  
Copyright 1916*

DEDICATION

*This volume is affectionately dedicated to*

*Mrs. Carolyn Geer Hester*

*a loyal graduate of Anderson College*

## INTRODUCTION

THEY THAT WAIT is the first complete history of Anderson College. There is, however, excellent information in *A Brief History of Anderson College* by Professor Charles S. Sullivan, and in two theses: *A Study of Anderson College During the Administration of Doctor Annie D. Denmark* by William A. Lindsey and *A Historical Study of Anderson College 1911 Through 1930* by Marie Keaton Campbell.

Anderson College has been known by three separate images. From the time it was accepted by the South Carolina Baptist Convention in 1910 and was founded in 1911 until 1930 it was known as a standard four-year college for women with special emphasis on music and the other liberal arts subjects. The second image was that of a junior college mainly for women with a high school department; this image existed until 1955. A few years before 1955 and since then, the college has been a regular co-educational junior college presenting a good solid liberal arts academic program beamed toward the average and above average student offered within a definite Christian atmosphere.

The title of this book THEY THAT WAIT is taken from Isaiah 40:31: "But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." This title was selected because so many wonderful and faithful people have given of themselves sacrificially in order to make Anderson College a living Christian influence in the lives of young people. Through the pages of this history it will be clearly observed that the college has had many experiences which demanded sacrifice on the part of its dedicated educators. With the increased interest on the part of the South Carolina Baptist Convention and the alumni and friends of the college, along with the current economic affluency enjoyed by our nation, Anderson College finds itself more secure as it faces the future.

THEY THAT WAIT refers also to that group of dedicated people who, at every era in the history of Anderson College, gave sacrificially of themselves and their means so that the college might live and present a high level program of education. Through their willingness to wait, their faith in Anderson College has been more than justified.

Mrs. Carolyn Geer Hester (to whom this book is dedicated) was graduated from Anderson College in 1919 at which time the school

was a recognized four-year school for women with a high quality curriculum. After her graduation from Anderson College, she entered Woman's Missionary Union Training School at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. While there she met and married Dr. H. I. Hester. Dr. and Mrs. Hester's home has always been a powerful influence for good in the lives of young people. Since their marriage many youth have been blessed by constant visitation in their home.

In addition to her many responsibilities as helpmeet to her husband in his busy life Mrs. Hester has had a useful career of her own. She has served in many capacities at William Jewell College: For 16 years as hostess in the women's residence hall, member of the Faculty Wives Club, sponsor to the college Y.W.A., and life member of the Woman's Club of the college. Through her membership in the Liberty Fortnightly Study Club, the Kansas City Browning Society, the Kansas City Woman's Club, and a three month trip to England, Europe and the Near East, she has been active in cultural affairs. During World War II she contributed her services as a Red Cross Nurse's Aide in the hospitals of Kansas City. When Midwestern Baptist Seminary was established in Kansas City her husband was president of the Board of Trustees for the first four years and then vice president of the seminary for four years. From the first she loved this new institution and contributed much to it in these formative years. Throughout her life she has had a vital interest in missions and has given her best thought and effort to promote mission work in her local church and in the denomination.

Dr. Hester has been an outstanding teacher, preacher, and author. His love for Mrs. Hester is demonstrated by sharing with her in her love for her Alma Mater. Because of this relationship Dr. Hester was willing to give his valuable time in writing this excellent history of Anderson College.

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

Dr. Hester was head of the Department of Bible at William Jewell College from 1926 to 1961. He served as its president for one year and as vice president for 18 years. During this time he served his denomination in various capacities. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kearney, Missouri from 1928 to 1941. 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 is a writer with many years of experience. He is author of fifteen books including *The Christian College*, *At Home With the Hebrews*, *The Book of Books*, and seven 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-sixth printing; and the second, in its twenty-first. 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.

The history here told of Anderson College will serve as a challenge to those people who still believe in the value of a program of college level education offered within a vital Christian atmosphere. They who read these pages will also be convinced that "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."

J. E. ROUSE, *President*



## THE AUTHOR'S FOREWORD

During the past 50 years several brief treatises dealing with the history of Anderson College have been written. However, each of these was concerned with only a brief period of the history of the college. Up to this time there has been no attempt to write a history covering the entire life of the school.

For some time President J. E. Rouse and the board of trustees have felt that a volume dealing with the history of the college from its inception to the present time would be of substantial value. Consequently they requested the author to write such a volume.

It was agreed by all concerned that this proposed history should not be a definitive work of several volumes since this would require two or three years work and would be too large and too expensive for wide circulation. This volume is an attempt to record briefly but accurately the main events in the life of the school. The writer has tried to put the story in popular, readable style omitting tedious and unnecessary details. Such a book can be accurate and authoritative without being exhaustive.

A moment's reflection should convince the reader that this is a big undertaking which has necessitated much research and study. In fairness it may be said that the writer has had to work under some difficulties. It was not possible for him to live on the campus while doing his work. At certain points, particularly in the early years, accurate and complete records were not available. The writer has made at least three trips of several days each to the campus for interviews and collecting materials of various kinds.

The author has known all of the seven presidents of the college except Dr. J. A. Chambliss and Dr. J. Pinckney Kinard.

The chief source of information has been the minutes of the meetings of the board of trustees. Copies of the annual catalog, the year book, the student newspaper and various bulletins, brochures and printed addresses have been helpful. Certain issues of *The Baptist Courier* and the *Anderson Daily Mail* and the *Anderson Independent* have furnished valuable information. The author has received great help from three brief theses: *A Brief History of Anderson College* by Professor C. S. Sullivan, *A Study of Anderson College During the Administration of Doctor Annie D. Denmark* by William A. Lindsey and *A Historical Study of Anderson College 1911 Through 1930* by Marie Keaton Campbell.

Extended interviews with President Rouse, Vice-President Lawton, and Mrs. Ada Meeks at the college have been most helpful. A three day visit with Dr. Annie D. Denmark in Goldsboro, North Carolina, provided much valuable information and insight. Miss Kathryn Copeland, who for more than 25 years served on the staff, has been generous in her help. Mr. Z. W. Meeks of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Olga Pruitt, for 36 years on the college staff, and Mr. J. B. Hall of the *Anderson Daily Mail* have all been helpful. Mrs. Loulie Latimer Owens of the library of Furman University has assisted in various ways.

The author is deeply indebted to Mrs. Joan Rohrbach, secretary to President Rouse, who has been extremely cooperative and helpful in collecting and organizing materials from the offices and the college library. At our request she has prepared the list of all trustees and all faculty and staff members included in the appendix.

We are glad to give credit to Miss Marietta McCown for the preparation of the jacket and for her overall help in this volume. The following members of the History Committee appointed by the board of trustees have given valuable help in producing this history: J. K. Lawton, chairman; Mrs. Z. W. Meeks, Miss Marietta McCown, Mr. William D. Brown, and President J. E. Rouse, *ex officio*.

Miss Carolyne Louise Geer of Anderson was graduated from the college in 1919. Shortly afterward she became the wife of the author. Throughout her life she has symbolized the ideals of Anderson College. Her loyalty to the college has never wavered. Naturally her help in this volume has been exceptionally great.

Mrs. Joan Lawrence of Liberty, Missouri has assisted greatly by typing the manuscript of this volume.

Mr. John Nowell, manager of The Quality Press, has been most helpful in putting the manuscript in book form.

To all of these generous helpers the author expresses his genuine appreciation.

Preparing the manuscript has been an interesting 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 Anderson College.

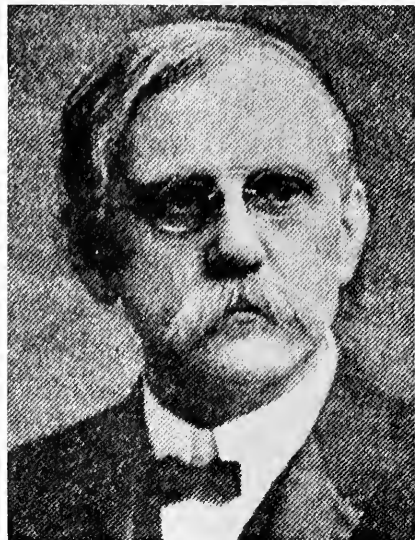
H. I. HESTER



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*The Presidents  
of  
Anderson College*



DR. J. A. CHAMBLISS  
1912-1913



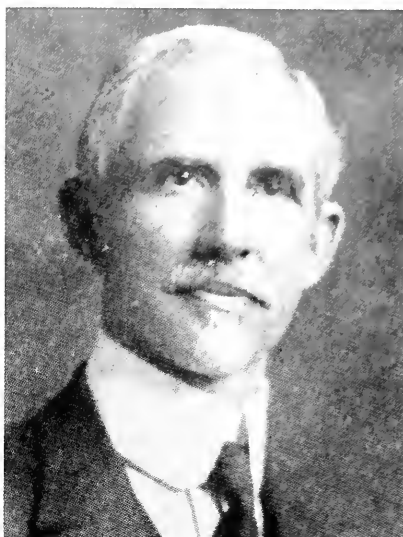
DR. JOHN E. WHITE  
1916-1927



DR. ANNIE DOVE DENMARK  
1928-1953



DR. JOHN F. VINES  
1913-1914



DR. JAMES P. KINARD  
1914-1916

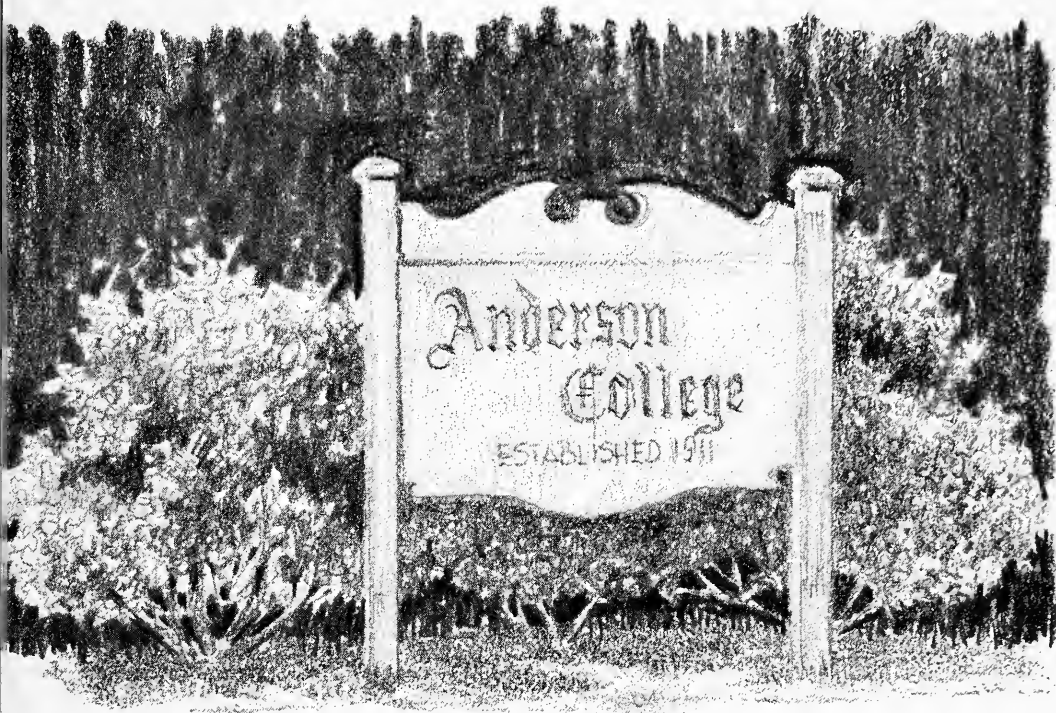


DR. ELMER FRANCIS HAIGHT  
1953-1957



DR. JOHN EDWARD ROUSE  
1957-





PART ONE . . . *A Dream Realized*



## CHAPTER ONE

# Location and Backgrounds

Institutions as well as individuals are affected by their environment. This is eminently true of colleges. The ideals, the spirit and the character of a community are inevitably reflected in a school. In this Anderson College is fortunate. Indeed, it would be difficult to find an area which could offer a more desirable home for a college than Anderson County, South Carolina.

Anderson County is situated in the beautiful Piedmont belt of the state. It is inland some 200 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. To the northwest some 50 miles distant lie the lovely Blue Ridge Mountains. This rolling hill country in "the foothills of the Blue Ridge" is a desirable agricultural area where prosperous farmers make their homes. The city of Anderson is located half-way between Atlanta, Georgia and Charlotte, North Carolina, the two largest cities in the south-eastern part of the United States. This region has long been the home of industrial enterprises where many people enjoy profitable employment.

The country is well known for its nearly ideal climate. Winter temperatures are never severe, and the heat of the summer is modified by cool mountain breezes. The annual rainfall of some 50 inches is well distributed so that an abundant supply of water is available. Modern highways make travel by automobile easy and speedy. Airports served by several air lines provide ample facilities for those who prefer this means of travel. In a sense this quiet region is secluded and at the same time it is within easy reach of large cities.

White settlers came to South Carolina and settled on the eastern coast early in American history. Charleston, the chief city on the east coast, developed rapidly and was called by citizens of the time "the most elegant and cultured city of the New World." For about 100 years while this settlement flourished, the western part of South Carolina, called the "back country," remained uninhabited by white people. Various Indian tribes lived in this region in their primitive villages. Gradually as white settlers moved in and dispossessed these Indians there followed the usual skirmishes and little wars. However, it is a matter of record that not all of these Indians were hostile. In fact there were many examples of cordial and friendly relations between the new settlers and the Indians. One may be impressed

with the number of Indian names such as Enoree, Seneca, Generostee and Tugaloo, which have remained in this region of the state. Near the city of Anderson there are several localities which presumably were Indian burial grounds. Some older citizens say that as late as 1855 Indians came once each year to care for these cemeteries.

It was inevitable, however, that the Indians should give way to the steady increase of white people who sought homes in this desirable area.

Very early in the history of the country, enterprising tradesmen from the coast colonies penetrated far into the Indian wilds, trading worthless trinkets, firearms and whiskey to the red men for their hides, horns, baskets and pottery.

Closely following the trader came the cow driver in search of pasturage new for his cattle, and many cowpens, beside the one made famous by the chance of war, were established throughout the wild country. One step further placed the pioneer's cabin almost within sight of the Indian wigwam. From the seacoast, from Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania came the frontier settler. Forests fell beneath his axe. Fields appeared where sombre woods had long held undisputed sway. On horseback and on foot they came, with an occasional heavy wheeled cart, the wheels being slices of some huge log with a hole made through the center. The carts were without springs. Roads there were none, and travelers required courage and endurance. (Vandiver, Louise Ayer: *Traditions and History of Anderson County*, page 6. Ruralist Press, Atlanta, Georgia 1928.)

The Indians were not easily driven from the territory they claimed as their own. In fact they continued to cause trouble until after the Revolutionary War. Finally treaties were made which ended armed conflict and secured the region for the white settlers.

The first step toward the acquisition of the South Carolina Piedmont section by the white race was a treaty made in 1730 by Sir Alexander Cumming, emissary of Governor Moore, for the colony of South Carolina and for the Cherokee nation by its chief, Moytoy. Everlasting friendship was declared, and six warriors accompanied Sir Alexander to London in order to seal the compact by a personal interview with King George II. (Vandiver, Louise Ayer: *Traditions and History of Anderson County*, page 8.)

So the general region of Anderson County came ultimately to be the undisputed territory of white settlers. The city of Anderson was founded in 1826 and incorporated in 1828. Originally it was in the Pendleton District which in 1828 became the counties of Anderson and Pickens. The village of Anderson being centrally located became



the county seat of Anderson County. The city was named after General Robert Anderson who was born in Virginia. He distinguished himself during the Revolutionary War and became a wealthy planter whose name continues to be held in honor.

Most of the early settlers of this part of the state were sturdy Anglo-Saxon people whose families came from England, Scotland and Ireland. It is a remarkable fact that people of this stock have always constituted the great majority of the population. For some reason peoples of European, Asian and other over-seas countries have been few in number in this region. According to the latest (1968) Bulletin issued by the Anderson Chamber of Commerce the following figures show how the population today is divided: White 79.9%, Negro 20.09%, and Foreign Born 0.01%.

It is evident that these hardy, freedom-loving, Anglo-Saxon people have passed on to their descendants their ideals, their standards and their way of living. In the early years it required courage and a willingness to endure hardships, for pioneer life was lonely and dangerous. To clear the land, build homes, and provide food, clothing and other necessities called for hard work. They had much at stake since this land was to be their home and they were building for the future. At first their occupation was chiefly agricultural, but as the settlements grew other enterprises developed.

The situation itself produced a spirit of comradeship. The people shared the same hardships and hopes and dreams. They helped each other and came to be good neighbors. With all their hardships they enjoyed certain social functions especially in their little schoolhouses and church buildings, which gradually came into being. Among the many admirable qualities of these people were their firm convictions about religion and education. They felt a peculiar dependence upon God and thus were led to erect simple church buildings or "meeting houses" for public worship. Likewise they gradually realized that education was a necessity for their children, and consequently small, one-room school houses sprang up in their settlements. In a remarkable way their convictions on religion and education have characterized these people throughout their history. Along with developments in agricultural, economic and business life they have continued to give a prominent place in their life to their churches and schools.

Like the early settlers in Virginia these white settlers were seeking freedom, both religious and political. They were determined to worship God as their consciences dictated; they wanted no interference from

the state or any other bodies. In their new home they were ultimately able to realize this hope.

They were predominantly Protestant or non-Catholic in their faith, and have remained so up to the present. The vast majority were Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians — and are today. Their worship services began in a modest way and gradually developed. At first those of like faith gathered in some home for simple services. Since ordained preachers were scarce many of these services consisted of the singing of some familiar hymns, the reading of the Bible, and perhaps some personal testimonies by those who were willing to speak. When an itinerant preacher came they welcomed him and assembled for worship in a home, or out in the open or under a simple brush arbor. Later they built simple one-room churches for religious gatherings. Still later as they could count some ordained ministers in their number, more elaborate buildings were erected and regular services were held by the various denominations.

As indicated above, Baptists were quite numerous in these early settlements. With evangelistic zeal they held revival services, especially in the summer months. They won and baptized new converts and gradually became the most numerous of the denominations. At present there are considerably more Baptists than any other denomination in Anderson County. The latest bulletin of the Anderson City Chamber of Commerce states that more than 80 churches of various denominations are now in Anderson and that of this number nearly one half are Baptists. The first church building erected in Anderson County by the Baptists was known as Big Creek located near Williamston, erected in 1789. This has been called the "Mother of Churches" since many other congregations came from this church. The first pastor of the church was Moses Holland who came from Virginia.

As we would expect, these early churches were quite conservative in belief and practice. This seems to have been particularly true of Baptists. They insisted on a high standard of living and those who were accused of unchristian conduct were called before the church to be heard. If they were found guilty of such sins as drunkenness, immorality, cruelty, lying, gossip and so on, they were compelled to confess and apologize or be excluded from the fellowship of the church.

Mrs. Louise Ayer Vandiver in her valuable book, *Traditions and History of Anderson County*, cites a number of cases to illustrate how the churches disciplined their members. "Brother W. reported his own case for getting drunk at taxpaying time, for which the church

forgave him." "Sister E. was excluded for attending a shooting match and associating with bad company." "Another brother did not perform work according to promise, and charged too high for it; he was excluded." "One sister was excluded because she had been angry and had said bad words." "A Negro preacher, Brother Caesar, was up before the church for having knocked down with an axe a fellow servant." "A brother was declared out of fellowship for 'voluntarily leaving us and joining the Methodist Society.'" (Pages 42-43.) While these cases may seem strange to us we should remember that times were different from our day. It may be said also that such severe measures no doubt served to encourage Christian conduct on the part of church members.

An interesting feature of church life in the years before the war between the states is the fact that Negroes were accepted as members of churches along with white people.

The minutes of business meetings of the Big Creek church, referred to beforehand, tell of receiving Negroes into the fellowship of the church and of according them the right to be heard equal to that of other members. In one business meeting of the church we have the record of a Negro woman accusing her owners of treating her cruelly. After prolonged discussion the white mistress was warned that if she continued mistreatment of this slave she would be excluded from the fellowship of this congregation. The Negroes were happy in the fellowship of the churches and some were disappointed at the later separation of the races in church memberships.

Any reader of the history of the settlers in Anderson County will be impressed with the big place religion has always occupied in the lives of these people.

In another connection we have referred to the interest which these early citizens of Anderson County had in education. While no one would claim that this concern was as great as we should like to think, at the same time, it is worthy of note that these people, most of whom had been denied the advantages of an education, were genuinely interested in providing educational facilities for their children and the succeeding generations.

Before the days when public education was provided by the state, instruction of the young was given in private or semi-private schools. In early days buildings and equipment were primitive and inadequate. There were not many well-trained teachers and school terms were usually held in the winter months when children were not needed

for work at home. As time passed provision was made for students who had passed the lower grades. More adequate facilities and better teachers were secured and standards were raised. Still later in some places instruction was made available to students who had advanced to what we call today junior high school.

Limits of space will not permit our telling of the number of these tuition schools established in Anderson County. Mrs. Vandiver tells of a great many of these and gives a fascinating account of the customs and practices which prevailed in these. This significant contribution can hardly be overemphasized.

In the city of Anderson there was a general duplication of the plan followed in the country. There are records which give the names and dates of several academies (sometimes called Seminaries and Institutes) which came after the Johnson Female Seminary or University (1842-1862). While our chief concern here is the famous Johnson University we should mention at least three of the other schools which served the youth of the city after the Johnson School had closed. The Carolina Collegiate Institute was operated by Professor W. J. Ligon. This began in 1866 with men students only. In 1874 young ladies were first admitted though later they were excluded. In 1881 The Anderson Female Seminary was opened by General Lewis M. Ayer of Barnwell. This school existed for seven years and had an average enrollment of about 200 students each session. In 1889 Colonel John B. Patrick moved his flourishing military school from Greenville to Anderson and occupied the old Johnson University buildings. Colonel Patrick was a man of unusual ability and integrity so that the Patrick Military Institute soon became widely known and respected. The death of Colonel Patrick caused the school to close after a brief but distinguished history.

We come now to look briefly at the history of the Johnson Female University which will introduce us to Anderson College.

In 1848 one of the most promising Baptist schools of the time was organized as a Female Seminary in Anderson. The prominent and influential leader identified with this seminary was William Bullein Johnson, and his school was called the Johnson Female Seminary. This event is of sufficient importance to justify a brief treatment of both the leader and this historic educational enterprise.

Johnson was born June 13, 1782 on John's Island, near Charleston. His parents were from prominent families and were well educated. Young Johnson, who was taught in his childhood by his mother,

became deeply interested in higher education and later spent much of his life with educational enterprises. He studied law, was later converted and still later entered the ministry. After an early pastorate at Euhaw he moved to Columbia in 1809 where he served as chaplain at South Carolina College and where he led in constituting the First Baptist Church of Columbia with 13 members—nine white and four Negro. Johnson served as pastor of the Baptist Church of Savannah from 1811 to 1815. In the meantime his leadership in denominational affairs was becoming recognized. He was a leader in organizing the famous Tri-ennial Convention at Philadelphia. In 1821 he was one of nine who formed the South Carolina Baptist State Convention and later served as president of this body. He was influential in forming the Southern Baptist Convention in 1845 and served as president of this body for its first three annual sessions.

From 1822 until his death he was identified with educational enterprises. He was principal of Greenville Academies for several years, principal of Edgefield Female Academy for 22 years and then came to Anderson as head of the Johnson Female Seminary. This distinguished educator passed away in Greenville October 2, 1862. He was buried in the cemetery adjacent to the First Baptist Church of Anderson. The visitors who come to his grave may read this brief but impressive inscription:

William B. Johnson  
1782 — 1862  
Preacher — Teacher  
Patriot, President  
Triennial, Southern  
and South Carolina  
Baptist Conventions  
Loyal to his Master.  
Honored by his Brethren.  
Loved by his Friends.

For some time there had been a growing conviction that Anderson needed a large and well equipped school for girls. Three prominent citizens—Daniel Brown, Stephen McCully and Colonel J. P. Reed—led in the movement to establish such a school. Since Baptists in the community were the most numerous and wealthy of the church bodies they were persuaded to adopt the school. The Reverend William Bullein Johnson was named president. The first classes were opened in February 1848 with four teachers and 70 students, most of whom were from Anderson County.

According to the catalogue issued in July 1848, "Good Boarding, including washing, fire and candles, may be had either at the Hotels, or in private families, at from \$6 to \$7 per month." The same circular outlines the curriculum, a course of study comprising the ordinary secondary subjects and also some special subjects, among the latter drawing, embroidery, and music on piano and guitar. (Charles S. Sullivan: *A Brief History of Anderson College*, p. 3, February 1936.)

Plans were projected for raising the school to the rank of a university. A charter for this was granted by the state legislature in December 1852. Additional faculty members were employed and in 1853 the name was changed to Johnson Female University. The school prospered through the 1850's but in 1862 President Johnson died, and this, together with the Civil War, caused the school to close. When the school became a university a larger plant was erected at a location called University Hill, on what is now South Main Street. For some 50 years the main building remained as a landmark in the southern part of the city of Anderson.

This college, although its history was a brief one, exercised a lasting influence in the community. Those who lived during the ministry of this school continued to recall its beneficial influence in the life of the city. Half a century later a number of these older citizens, along with vigorous younger leaders, launched the movement which was to eventuate in the founding of another college in Anderson.

## CHAPTER TWO

# The Founding of the College

The exact relationship between Johnson Female University of the middle 19th century and Anderson College of today has been a matter of considerable concern and some speculation. Even competent Baptist historians have wondered if any organic connection between the two ever existed. The most satisfactory statement of this relationship seems to be that of Professor Charles S. Sullivan who served as professor of psychology at Anderson College for a number of years. He did considerable research on the subject and seems to speak with authority.

The Anderson community in the Piedmont Section of South Carolina has established two institutions to which the designation of college may properly be applied. The first of these, known as Johnson Female University, flourished in antebellum days and perished during the war between the states; the second is the Anderson College of today. Between them no connection exists in the sense that the second developed without break of historical continuity from the first. But a relationship may nonetheless be affirmed. After all, the continuity that runs through the life of a community from one generation to the next is expressed in cultural traditions as well as in visible institutions. Such traditions created both of these schools, and, in spite of the fact that the second came on the scene fifty years after the first had closed its doors, established a tie between them. Both Johnson Female University and Anderson College grew largely out of local enterprise, and both in their inception were expressions of a community spirit dedicated to those aspects of culture that only an institution of higher education can nourish and preserve. (C. S. Sullivan, *A Brief History of Anderson College*, Anderson College Bulletin, February 1936.)

As we have intimated earlier in this account, the sentiment for another college in Anderson which hopefully might duplicate the favor and the contribution of the Johnson Female University, had remained strong. Among those who nourished and encouraged this sentiment were two men of great influence in the city. Dr. J. D. Chapman, pastor of the First Baptist Church, had strong convictions as to what a Christian college could mean to the entire community. He kept the matter alive both in conversation and in public utterances. It is natural to assume that many in his large congregation would endorse his views and would be ready to assist. Mr. A. M. Carpenter,

editor of the Anderson Daily Mail, also served as secretary of the city Chamber of Commerce. He had strong influence in both these offices, and thus could command a good following. At last, by 1910, it was felt that "the fulness of time" had come.

At this point it will be well to call attention to the fact that the founding of Anderson College differs greatly from that of most other church-related colleges or denominational schools. In most cases leaders of a denomination, convinced of the desirability and the necessity of establishing a school for their body, will proceed to launch such a movement, secure their charter, elect trustees and perfect their organization, and then decide where the college should be located. At Anderson College the process was reversed. The citizens wanted a college and by united action launched the project and raised a considerable sum of money to get it under way. They also provided a desirable plot of 32 acres of land for the campus. In this situation the necessary preliminaries of creating morale, organizing drives and raising of money had been done before the school became the possession of any denomination.

The Anderson Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1902. From the beginning its members have been able and public spirited men who were deeply desirous of improving their city. In 1904 an auxiliary to the Chamber was formed and was known as the Ladies Civic League. Prior to the founding of the college they had already done much to provide cultural advantages for the city. A public library, a new post office building, and the first unit of the Anderson County Hospital were sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and the Civic League. Being civic minded and alert the Chamber of Commerce saw the need for a college and sensed that the time had come for action.

In the spring of 1910 G. M. Tolly, the president of the Chamber, called a meeting of the members to make definite plans for a campaign to raise funds and start a women's college. A committee composed of W. R. Osborne, (chairman), J. L. Sherard and Leon L. Rice (secretary) was appointed. This committee interviewed many of the leading citizens to obtain their support. Letters were sent out to leaders in the community urging them to attend an important meeting at the courthouse to make plans for a campaign. A group of influential people met at the appointed place on April 21, 1910. Plans for obtaining subscriptions were agreed upon and solicitors were appointed to secure subscriptions toward a goal of \$100,000.



On November 7, 1910, the Anderson Daily Mail carried this important announcement.

For several weeks a quiet campaign has been in progress in Anderson for funds with which to establish a college for girls. The matter has not been made public through the newspapers until now for reasons that it was deemed best to see if there was reasonable probability of success before letting it be known that such a movement was on foot. Considerably more than half the amount desired, \$100,000, has been subscribed and it is thought the time has come to make the matter public, and ask the cooperation of the people, city and county, in securing the remainder.

Another meeting was called at the court house on November 23, 1910 at which time Mr. A. M. Carpenter, Secretary of the Chamber, announced that the goal of \$100,000 had been reached. It was also announced that a choice tract of land (32 acres) had been secured. Surely this was a magnificent achievement. One reason for success in this big venture was the sincere conviction which these citizens had of the need for a Christian college. This conviction was expressed by Mr. Leon L. Rice, himself a diligent leader in the movement, in an address on the founding of the college made in February 1960. "We felt that Anderson had built cotton mills and other industries and that we were just as proud of our farm interests in and around Anderson, but that we had neglected the cultural things of life by not having in our midst an institution of higher learning."

Enough had been done to assure the establishing of a college in Anderson. The next step was to determine who would own and operate the school. Since it was generally agreed that this new institution was to be a Christian college it was felt that it should be operated by some denomination which was well established in Anderson County. At this point the statements made by Mr. Leon L. Rice in his address referred to above are most appropriate and enlightening: "This committee was authorized to offer this money and this site to one of the Christian denominations that would undertake to build for us a Christian college. The only strings attached to the money and the site were that it was to be a Christian college. As a member of this committee I recall very well that we talked to several members who belonged to other denominations, and I recall very distinctly that we offered it first to the Methodists and in talking the matter over with these members who were very active in raising funds with which to build the college, they felt that they had Wofford College and other schools that made it impossible for them to

undertake the matter. We then talked to members of the Presbyterian church about taking the matter over and they said that they had Presbyterian College and other schools that made it impossible for them to undertake it. We then suggested the A. R. P. Church, but committee members from this church said that they had Erskine College and felt that it was not best for them to undertake the building of another college so close by. We then offered it to the Episcopalians and I recall that General Bonham and Cullen Sullivan as members of the committee from that church said they felt that Anderson County was predominantly Baptist and suggested that it be turned over to the Baptists for the founding of a Christian college. Those of us on the committee who belonged to that particular church hesitated at first to undertake it because we knew that the Baptists then had Furman University and three other colleges, Greenville Woman's College, Limestone in Gaffney and Coker College in Hartsville. So the final outcome of the matter was that the committee decided to offer this to the State Baptist Convention, which was soon to meet in the city of Laurens."

Just here it is fitting to call attention to two important facts. 1. These leading citizens with one worthy objective were united in promoting the building of a college and then subscribing to the goal of \$100,000 in order to see it realized. This affords an excellent example of harmonious community effort. 2. While the school was later accepted by the Baptist State Convention there is no record of any denominational rivalry or jealousy in these transactions. And there was no occasion for any misunderstanding since, as we have seen, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Associate Reformed Presbyterian, and the Episcopalians had declined to assume sponsorship of the college. This generous Christian spirit on the part of several denominations was in evidence not only in these early years but has continued. Some of the most generous and loyal supporters of the college have been members of other churches. Mr. J. K. Breedin, the first official administrator of the college, in a paper dealing with these early years says: "All denominations liberally supported the college and we regarded the Rev. W. H. Frazer as wholeheartedly a supporter as was any Baptist. He was the greatly loved pastor of the First Presbyterian Church."

Having reached the decision to offer the proposed college to the South Carolina Baptist State Convention certain preparations must be made before the convention should meet in annual session. This

convention was made up of messengers sent from the Baptist churches of the state. This body had the authority and the responsibility of deciding all such questions presented to the convention for action. Their vote was final. Should the convention vote against this proposal the matter would be settled—unless it should be renewed at another annual meeting of the body. Should they vote to accept the college they would assume ownership and control of the institution.

The members of the committee were wise enough to plan well their presentation to the convention. Judge H. H. Watkins, an able attorney and distinguished citizen, seems to have directed plans for this presentation. Anderson County was in the Saluda Baptist District Association which was composed of well-known Baptist churches. It was felt that the endorsement of these churches would carry great weight in the state convention. So the following resolution prepared by Judge Watkins was addressed to these churches.

TO THE CHURCHES COMPOSING  
THE SALUDA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION:

WHEREAS, by resolution of the subscribers to funds for a college in Anderson, in meeting assembled, a committee of forty was appointed to go before the South Carolina Baptist State Convention at Laurens and offer One Hundred Thousand Dollars and a site for the purpose of building a college owned and controlled by the Baptist State Convention;

AND WHEREAS, it is the sense of this committee that the churches forming the Saluda Association should be asked to co-operate with this committee.

BE IT RESOLVED that each church composing the Saluda Association, its officers and delegates to the convention be asked to act in conjunction with the committee appointed by the subscribers, and aid them in their efforts to have the Baptist State Convention accept the offer, and build a Baptist College in Anderson.

That these resolutions be published in the Daily Mail and the Anderson Intelligencer at their next regular issue and that copies be given to the respective delegations at Laurens.

Introduced and approved at a meeting of the committee at Anderson S. C. this 28th day of November, 1910.

Leon L. Rice, Sec'y.

H. H. Watkins, Chairman

The 90th Annual Session of the South Carolina Baptist Convention met in Laurens, late in November 1910. A carefully selected committee of 43 men was chosen to present the offer of \$100,000 and the land (32 acres) to the convention. The chairman of this committee was

Judge H. H. Watkins and with him were the following men: R. S. Ligon, Leon L. Rice, C. S. Sullivan, J. J. Fretwell, W. A. Watson, B. F. Martin, E. R. Horton, T. F. Watkins, M. M. Mattison, J. B. Watson, G. M. Tolly, W. J. McClure, L. E. Campbell, J. L. Sherard, M. L. Bonham, B. F. Mauldin, H. C. Townsend, C. O. Burriss, G. W. LaBoon, G. W. Evans, J. M. Paget, E. C. McCants, J. W. Bleckley, J. H. Godfrey, E. P. Vandiver, W. H. Frazer, J. M. Pearman, W. F. Cox, J. D. Hammett, E. F. Cochran, R. E. Ligon, W. W. Sullivan, J. N. Brown, J. D. Brown, J. H. Craig, H. A. Orr, Bunyon McLeod, John C. Pruitt, W. L. Brissey, D. C. Brown, and J. W. Quattlebaum.

In order to assure the convention that the subscriptions amounting to \$100,000 were bona fide the committee took a certificate from the bankers of Anderson. It was explained that these pledges would be paid in three annual installments. Money for buildings and equipment could be borrowed on the notes of the subscribers.

A carefully prepared memorial, signed by the committee of 43 men, was officially presented. This memorial, probably written by Judge Watkins, is a remarkable document. Because of its historical significance we are quoting liberal portions of it.

The people of Anderson, through the committee whose names are signed to this memorial, come before you and ask your cooperation in the establishment of a high grade college for women at Anderson.

It is proper to state here that all the people of Anderson are deeply interested in this movement. Subscriptions to this fund came from members of all the religious denominations. It was deemed best that the college should be placed under Baptist control and influence, because the Baptist is the largest denomination in our section of the state and it was believed that a college controlled by Baptists would appeal more directly to the largest number of people. This decision was made with the fullest and heartiest approval of all the people of Anderson, without regard to denominational lines, and we think it proper to state that some of the largest subscriptions to the college fund came from persons of other denominations.

We do not ask the convention for money to aid us but we ask that you take the money we have raised, with but a single condition attached, and that is to build us a college in Anderson worthy of the need, and in keeping with your great denomination.

The city and county of Anderson have prospered greatly along material lines during the past few years. Our population has largely increased and we have every reason to look for continued prosperity and further increase in population. This makes the need for an institution of this kind in our community imperative. We feel that in the midst of our growth and development along material lines

we cannot neglect the higher and better side of life, indeed we dare not neglect it.

We fully realize that the sum we have raised, one hundred thousand dollars, will not be sufficient to build and equip the kind of school we propose to have in Anderson, but it will make a good beginning.

It is not our purpose to dictate your policy, nor our desire to antagonize any other locality. Our offer is to the Baptist Convention. Do with it what you will. We do not know your needs, but we hear the cry of our own people calling for such an institution modeled along Christian lines, and if the great Baptist denomination feels that our offer is worthy of acceptance we will esteem it an honor and a privilege to have offered it. (Minutes of the 90th Annual Session of the S. C. Baptist Convention, 1910 — pages 66-67.)

Naturally a matter of this importance was the subject of considerable discussion, both before and after its official presentation to the convention. Judge H. H. Watkins made the formal presentation of the memorial to the convention. The convention had a special committee on education composed of L. J. Bristow, chairman, C. E. Burts, G. S. Wright, W. J. Langston, and C. C. Brown. The president of the convention referred the matter to this special committee.

The memorial was received with mixed opinions by those present. Greenville Female College was the already established college of the Baptist denomination only 33 miles distant from Anderson. Some feared the nearness might prove disastrous to both institutions should Anderson College be founded under the Baptist auspices. Also, the convention had only a year earlier authorized Greenville Female College to raise \$100,000 among the state Baptists for a building program there. Friends of the college at Greenville believed less financial aid would be forthcoming to their favored women's college. After much talk concerning the advantages and disadvantages of the newly proposed college at Anderson, the committee was unanimous to recommend that the offer be accepted. The convention duly voted to follow the recommendation of the committee and the establishment of the college became assured. (Marie Keaton Campbell — *Thesis — A Historical Study of Anderson College 1911 Through 1930*, 1961, pp 12-13.)

On December 1, 1910 the special committee through its chairman Louis J. Bristow recommended the acceptance of the offer of the citizens of Anderson. The convention then voted to approve the report of the committee. Thus Anderson College was officially committed to the South Carolina Baptist Convention.

Following the usual practice in such cases a board of trustees was elected to administer the affairs of this new college. The following 15

men were the first members of the board of trustees: H. H. Watkins, president; Louis J. Bristow, secretary; W. A. Watson, J. K. Durst, M. M. Mattison, J. J. Fretwell, L. M. Roper, W. E. Thayer, R. A. Ligon, W. B. Wilbur, C. C. Brown, C. S. Sullivan, S. C. Mitchell, W. H. Hunt and J. N. Brown. The board itself elected an executive committee composed of Judge Watkins, Louis J. Bristow, R. S. Ligon, M. M. Mattison, and C. S. Sullivan. This smaller committee was to serve also as a building committee to select architectural plans, let contracts and supervise construction of the first buildings.

Before the college could begin its work it was necessary for it to be granted a charter by the state. This charter was issued on February 14, 1911 by the General Assembly. Since this charter is a legal document with great historical significance we are reproducing it at this point in our narrative.

## NO. 312

## AN ACT To Incorporate Anderson College

Anderson  
College  
Corpora-  
tion

A. D.  
1911

Rights of  
said  
corpora-  
tion

*Section 1.* Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina. A Concurrent Resolution, allowing this Bill to be introduced, having been passed by a two-thirds vote of each House, as required by the Constitution, that S. C. Mitchell, of Columbia, S. C.; C. C. Brown, of Sumter, S. C.; W. E. Thayer, of Laurens, S. C.; L. N. Roper, of Spartanburg, S. C.; Louis J. Bristow, of Abbeville, S. C.; W. B. Wilbur, of Charleston, S. C.; J. K. Durst, of Greenwood, S. C.; W. H. Hunt, of Newberry, S. C.; and J. J. Fretwell, W. A. Watson, C. S. Sullivan, M. M. Mattison, R. S. Ligon, Joseph N. Brown, and H. H. Watkins, of Anderson, S. C., trustees who have been elected by the State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina, and their successors in office be, and they are hereby, created and constituted a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of "Anderson College," and as such corporation and in, by, and under said name of Anderson College, shall have the right to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and in any manner whatsoever to acquire, hold and dispose of any and all kinds of property, real, personal, and mixed, and to lease or mortgage the same; to have and use a common seal; to make such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be thought proper, and generally, to have all such rights, powers and privileges as are usually incident to corporations of like nature and as now are, or hereafter may be, conferred by general laws upon corporations organized for educational purposes, and as may not be repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

Power to establish high-grade college

\* *Section 2.* That the said corporation shall have, and it is hereby given, the power to establish, maintain and operate at or near the city of Anderson, in the State of South Carolina, a high-grade college for the liberal education of girls and women, and for these purposes shall be authorized to do all such acts and make all such contracts as may be proper or necessary.

Powers lodged in board of trustees

*Section 3.* That all the powers given said corporation shall be, and they hereby are, lodged in a board of trustees, consisting of the persons named in Section 1 of this Act, and such other persons as may be substituted for them or any of them, or chosen to succeed them or any of them by the said The State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina or in pursuance of resolutions adopted by said convention. The said The State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina shall have the right and power to increase the number of the members of said board to not exceeding twenty-five (25), or to reduce said number to not less than nine (9) members; it shall have the power to provide by resolution for the terms of office of the various members of the board, and may arrange so that said terms shall not expire at the same time, and shall also have the power to provide for the removal of any member or members of the board, at any time for any cause that may to it seem proper. The powers herein given to said The State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina may in whole or in part be delegated to a majority of the board or to such other persons or organization as to the said convention may seem proper. All members of said board of trustees shall hold office until their successors have been duly elected or appointed.

A. D. 1911

May award degrees, etc.

*Section 4.* The said corporation shall have power and authority to confer and award all such distinctions, honors and degrees as are usually conferred or awarded by any of the colleges or universities of the United States.

Charter perpetual

*Section 5.* The charter herein granted shall be held in perpetuity, unless said corporation should be dissolved in accordance with the provisions of law.

*Section 6.* This Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall go into effect and continue of force from and immediately after the day of its approval.

Approved the 14th day of February, A. D. 1911.  
State of South Carolina )  
County of Anderson )

Amendment

\* *Section 2.* That the said corporation shall have, and it is hereby given power to establish, maintain and operate at or near the City of Anderson, in the State of South

Carolina, a high-grade college for the liberal education of girls, boys, women and men, and for these purposes shall be authorized to do all such acts and make all such contracts as may be proper or necessary. Greek letter social fraternities or sororities are not allowed among the students of the institution, either on or off the Campus.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State at Columbia, this 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Two and in the one hundred and eighty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

O. FRANK THORNTON  
Secretary of State

The citizens of Anderson County had accomplished a great deal within a few months in 1910-1911. They had secured subscriptions amounting to \$100,000; they had obtained a desirable site for the college; they had succeeded in getting the South Carolina Baptist Convention to accept the college and assume the control and management of it; they had elected a carefully selected board of trustees; and they had been granted a charter by the state. All of this was necessary and yet there remained a great deal to be done before the college could open its doors and begin its work.

While the trustees were unusually generous in giving time to this new project they were busy men and realized the time had come to select an administrator who could give full time to all the matters to be handled before actual college instruction could begin. Obviously the first step was to secure an able man to become president. At least two men were offered this position but after some delay they each declined. Since time was passing quickly and there was so much to be done it was decided to employ a general administrator to begin work at once.

For this position Mr. J. K. Breedin was employed. He began his work on June 11, 1911. As general director of all that had to be done his duties covered many fields. In his own words, "I was treasurer, dean, professor, major domo, secretary, solicitor — and everything else." Mr. Breedin was experienced in college work having served as head master of the Orangeburg Collegiate Institute. In his various capacities he remained with this college until the close of the first session 1912-1913.

In the next chapter we shall deal with the many operations necessary for the opening of the college in September 1912. This will cover the first year of operations, 1912-1913, when Dr. John A. Chambliss was acting president.



## CHAPTER THREE

# The First Session

1912-1913

It is not a simple or easy matter to open up a new college. Those without experience in such a venture can scarcely imagine the vast number of things which have to be done before the first students are enrolled.

The physical plant for Anderson College had to be built. The site of the new campus must be selected; the number, the kind and the location of buildings must be determined; architects had to be employed; construction companies must be engaged who would in turn employ engineers, plumbers, brick masons, carpenters, painters and decorators to bring these buildings into existence. These first buildings must include classrooms, dormitory rooms, offices, and kitchen and dining room facilities. Finally, the furnishings of all these must be selected and installed. Last, but by no means least, a constant supply of money for materials, labor and other expenses must be made available. We have no record of the number of conferences and committee meetings that were held to deal with these matters during these early days, but we may be sure that there were a great many. Much of this preliminary work had to be done by trustees, particularly by the executive committee of the board of trustees. These were men who already had heavy responsibilities with their own affairs. Here again we have an example of dedicated and even sacrificial service by men who wanted to see Anderson College become a reality.

However important and essential as were these building operations there were other things equally as essential which must be done before college instruction could begin. The academic program had to be established and announced; courses of study must be agreed upon; requirements for graduation had to be settled; the cost of tuition, fees, room and board had to be determined.

One of the most important and difficult problems was the recruiting of competent faculty members. Much time would be required for personal interviews and correspondence with prospective teachers. It is never easy to engage competent college teachers and in this case it would be particularly difficult. Experienced and capable professors

would be hesitant to leave positions in an established college to accept employment in a new institution whose future could not be guaranteed.

Diligent efforts must be made to secure a good quota of students. No doubt a few young ladies attracted by the new venture would voluntarily apply for admission. But to recruit enough qualified students would require an organized effort. Suitable literature for prospective students must be produced and distributed. Such an effort would involve personal visitation and speaking in churches and schools.

From this the reader may get some idea of all that had to be done before the first session was to begin in September 1912.

One of the first questions to be decided was the location of the college. The executive committee began work on this early in 1911.

The Executive Committee of the board of trustees met on January 31 and February 1, 1911 to visit four sites which were offered for the college location. After serious consideration of all aspects of the offers the Board unanimously accepted the location of the College Heights Land Company, whose president, R. S. Ligon, was also on the College Board of Trustees. The deed to the property, dated August 23, 1911, shows that the property lay partly within and partly without the city limits and contained 33 acres. It provided that unless the grantee, meaning the Board of Trustees of Anderson College, constructed a college building or buildings on said premises within a period of twenty years, the property would revert to the College Heights Land Company.

The site chosen for the yet-to-be constructed college was situated on a high elevation in the northeastern part of the city of Anderson. It seemed to the Board of Trustees that the nearness to the interurban line of the Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson Railroad Company, which later became the Piedmont and Northern Railroad Company, would offer the desired convenience for traveling facilities which would prove of value to the future students of the College in going to and from their homes. The gentle sloping of the campus offered a location of natural beauty and afforded good drainage of the land. A thousand-foot frontage bordered the Boulevard, an avenue of unusual beauty, along which lay spacious lawns and elegant homes. From the Boulevard the tract had a gentle acclivity running back 387 feet to a plateau, on which the buildings were later located. The level site rose to an elevation of eighteen feet above the Boulevard. A large number of young trees were already growing in the space lying between the intended location of the administration buildings and the dormitories. To the rear of the campus was a natural grove of several acres. The site was within walking distance of the business district and the interurban; students could ride into town within a matter of a few minutes. (Marie Keaton Campbell: *A Thesis: A Historical Study of Anderson College 1911 Through 1930*, pp. 15-17.)

In the minutes of the South Carolina Baptist Convention for 1911 we learn that the trustees of the college met on March 1, 1911 and selected as architects Wheeler and Stern of Charlotte, North Carolina, J. H. Casey of Anderson, and Shand and LaFaye of Columbia. Shortly afterwards plans for the proposed buildings were approved. As noted previously, the trustees had employed J. K. Breedin as general administrator to supervise building operations and, as it later developed, to perform a great many other duties connected with preparing for the opening of the college. Mr. Breedin came to Anderson in June and began work at once. In a brief statement about his experiences during these early months he says that he and his friend Bob King laid the first and the second brick on the building. The plans called for the buildings to be completed by June 15, 1912. The amount called for in the contract was \$85,000. As the amount of money on hand was not sufficient for the completion of all details in the buildings some features were temporarily left out. As one of the dormitories neared completion the Ladies Civic League came to the rescue and by various projects succeeded in raising money to make possible the use of the buildings as planned. In this enterprise they were assisted by a newly formed organization of local women known as the Ladies College Association.

Concerning the shortage of funds for construction two or three items of interest may be noted. Mr. Breedin states that the summer of 1911 was "extremely dry and hot" and as a consequence those who had made pledges to the college fund were unable at that time to pay the amounts promised. The trustees felt that no urgent plea should be made at this time to those who had pledged, knowing that in due time they would pay the amounts they had promised. Mr. Breedin further stated that the local trustees "borrowed \$50,000 on their private credit in order to begin work." In the meantime the Baptist State Convention was having difficulty in providing what had been previously pledged to Greenville Female College for its building campaign. This meant that no funds from the state convention could be given to Anderson College at this time. In the minutes of the South Carolina Baptist State Convention (1913) we read of a resolution passed by the Convention "to limit the solicitation and receipt of funds for Anderson College to the Saluda Baptist Association." Thus in its early days Anderson College was beset by serious financial problems. However, the faithful and devoted citizens of Anderson County gave sacrificially of time and money and thus overcame the current financial difficulties.

By the middle of August 1912 the first three brick buildings were finished and all knew that students could be received for the first session to open September 18, 1912.

The colonial architecture gave the buildings an appearance of dignity and distinction, located on a knoll about a hundred yards from the Boulevard. The administration building was flanked on either side by a dormitory, each of which was supported by Doric columns. The main building was three stories high while the dormitories had two floors each. On the first floor of the administration building, to the left and right of the main entrance hall, were offices and parlors. The dining room and kitchen were down a flight of stairs and in the rear of the front hall. On the second floor and above the dining room was located the auditorium with a seating capacity of 650. Directly above the kitchen area on second and third floors were nineteen piano practice rooms. In a cellar underneath the kitchen were located the heating plant and laundry. Directly above the main entrance on second floor was the library room. There were eight regular classrooms on the second and third floors with two large rooms devoted to the science laboratory and domestic science department.

East and West Dormitories were built on a duplicate plan. Each had a front entrance which opened into a broad corridor running the full length of the building. The hallway was very wide at the front entrance which provided space for a living room area. Two studios for directors of music and art were located on either side of the reception hall at the entrance. Each dormitory offered accommodations for 55 students and instructors. Spacious linen and storage closets were built on every floor of the buildings. The outstanding feature of the dormitories was the arrangement of every two rooms into suites with a bathroom to each suite. Thus, every four girls were assured of a service which older dormitories of other institutions did not generally provide. (Marie Keaton Campbell, Thesis, pp. 21-22.)

In these three comfortable buildings all college activities were held for several years. In 1914 Mr. C. S. Sullivan, a loyal supporter of the college, provided the money (\$15,500) for the construction of a president's home. This new building was placed about 300 feet east of the East dormitory. It was of colonial architecture and had two stories and a large basement which houses the laundry. By 1916 the number of students enrolled necessitated more dormitory space so the music studios were moved from the dormitories to the home built for the president. In 1965 this building was renovated and is now known as the Sullivan Music Building.

However, even the rooms formerly used as music studios did not provide accommodations for the enlarged enrollment. So the college

added extensions on the back of each dormitory so as to take care of 40 more students. The cost of these additions was \$40,000 which according to the minutes of the South Carolina Baptist Convention (1917) was provided by the citizens of Anderson. As the enrollment continued to grow more dormitory facilities were urgently needed. Temporary quarters were arranged in private homes and no new building was provided until about 1921. In the meantime the 75 Million Campaign of the Southern Baptist Convention had been launched and partially completed. Out of the proceeds from this campaign South Carolina received a proportionate share. Out of this amount which South Carolina received a certain percentage was allotted to the Baptist colleges in the state. Anderson College received up to 1921 a total of a little more than \$96,000 from this allotment. So a new dormitory was erected at a cost of more than \$47,000. This new building provided living accommodations for thirty students. The new dormitory containing three floors was named "Whyte House" after Dean James P. Whyte. In this connection it should be said that out of funds received from this 75 Million Campaign Anderson College was able to procure additional library books, more laboratory facilities and some other needed equipment.

As we noted in the preceding chapter the trustees employed Mr. J. K. Breedin, the first salaried employee, to help with the numerous duties necessary for the beginning of school work in September 1912. Of course all were agreed that a well qualified president should be secured at the earliest possible date. For some reason the trustees had difficulty in getting a recognized leader in Baptist circles to assume this responsibility. An article in the Baptist Courier of May 10, 1911 states that the Reverend Louis J. Bristow of Abbeville, who had been quite active in the establishing of the college, declined to come as president because his church was then engaged in the erection of a new building. Dr. James Pinckney Kinard of Winthrop College also felt that he could not accept the invitation to become the first president. In the minutes of the meeting of the board of trustees on July 20, 1911 there is a statement to the effect that the presidency was offered to Dr. M. B. Adams, of Georgetown, Kentucky. The minutes of the meeting of the trustees on December 6, 1911 stated that Dr. Adams had declined. In this same meeting it was noted that the board was to offer the position of president to Paul V. Bomar of Alabama. Apparently he also declined. Shortly after this the trustees decided to employ Dr. John Alexander Chambliss, a retired Baptist

minister to teach English and to serve temporarily as president on a part time basis.

The man who first bore the title of President of Anderson College was Dr. John Chambliss. In reality he was only "acting president" since by mutual consent it was understood that the burden of administrative work would be borne by Mr. J. K. Breedin. This arrangement was made since the trustees up to the time for the opening of the first session, September 1912, had not been able to secure an outstanding man for president whose reputation would lend prestige to the college. It was learned that an elderly, widely respected and honored minister, Dr. J. A. Chambliss, would be willing to serve the college in the capacity of president until the trustees could find a man to assume these responsibilities. The record of the long ministry of Dr. Chambliss was such as to recommend him most highly.

Dr. Chambliss came from a distinguished family in Baptist life. His father, Dr. A. W. Chambliss, was pastor of the Baptist church in Athens, Georgia when John Alexander was born August 30, 1840. Young Chambliss attended Georgetown College for two years then transferred to Howard College in Alabama where he was graduated with first honors in 1859. While at Howard College he became convinced that he should enter the ministry, so in 1859 he entered Southern Baptist Theological Seminary then in Greenville, South Carolina. He was the first graduate of this school, and was the only man in the graduating class of 1861.

His career as pastor and denominational servant was a varied and remarkable one. His first pastorate was at Sumter, South Carolina beginning in June 1861. He remained there for some five years during which time he served as chaplain in the Confederate army. He was greatly beloved by this church which regretfully accepted his resignation in 1866. For one year he was pastor in Aiken, South Carolina and in 1867 accepted the call to the strong Second Baptist Church in Richmond, Virginia. This pastorate lasted for some four years when Dr. Chambliss resigned because of some differences of opinion on the question of the Lord's Supper. The fact that the love and confidence of the church was retained by him was proved by the gift of \$1000.00 made to him by the church at his departure.

In October 1872 he became pastor of the Citadel Square Church in Charleston, South Carolina. He remained in this pastorate for ten years during which time he became a prominent leader in his denomination. He then served in several brief pastorates in such churches as the First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C. and Emmanuel Baptist Church, Baltimore, Maryland. He was editor of the Baptist Courier from 1876-1886.

Dr. Chambliss was a man of scholarly attainments and at various times engaged in teaching at several schools. He was an able writer who might have attained distinction as an author had he chosen

to give himself to this field. He made careful preparation of his sermons and was known as a scholarly preacher. He had the rare gift of combining scholarship with warmth and public appeal in his preaching. One biographer says "Dr. Chambliss is a singularly gifted man; uniting a handsome person, piercing though gentle eye, melodious voice, graceful gesture, finished oratory and brilliant talents, with a heart as tender as a woman's. His warm pressure of the hand and genial smile make it a pleasure to meet him which a stranger never forgets, and win for him the tenderest affection of his people." (*History of the Baptist Denomination in Georgia. Biographical Sketches of Prominent Baptists.*)

Dr. Chambliss was 72 years old when he became president of the college. Apparently he still enjoyed good health, though he did not want to carry the full responsibilities of this office. His long and distinguished career had earned for him a standing which could be an asset to the new college.

In the meantime Mr. Breedin was kept busy supervising the construction of the buildings and doing various other things incident to the official opening of the college. Mr. Breedin left the college several pages of notes relating to his work with the college at this time. Several statements in these notes are ápropos at this point: "Upon my arrival there had been no one chosen for the presidency and the plan was for me to become the treasurer, and Dean in Charge of Administration. I went over the state soliciting students while having some supervision of the general program, including the buildings and furnishing of the college, the adoption of the course of study and the choosing of the faculty. So deeply was I concerned that even every detail of the kitchen required my attention. This was not due to an unwillingness to delegate authority but to calm all the fears of my respected and loyal supporters."

Because of the absence of detailed official records we shall have to leave much to the imagination of the reader. It appears from the papers of Mr. Breedin that he was in fact the president, the dean, the treasurer and general head of the institution since it was agreed by the trustees, Dr. Chambliss and Mr. Breedin that these were his responsibilities.

Mr. Breedin resigned at the end of the first school year 1912-1913. From his account the facts seem to be as follows. Two incidents led to this decision. Out of his own convictions and "on the recommendation of our Lady Principal and others" he decided to have religious services in the college on Sunday nights instead of letting the young ladies

go to the First Baptist Church for night services. "This irritated Dr. and Mrs. Vines and alienated those very helpful people." The other incident, (much more serious) had to do with the teacher of music (Dr. Fisher) who assumed authority which Mr. Breedin felt was unwarranted. He proceeded to suspend or "fire" Dr. Fisher. So the matter assumed such serious proportions that the trustees had a meeting to settle the whole question. Mr. Breedin was exonerated by the board but the friends of the dismissed professor were still angry and feeling was high. The administrator closed the matter with the statement "They (the trustees) supported me, but I knew I would have a divided community and resigned later." Upon leaving he insisted that he had no ill will or hard feelings toward anyone and was deeply grateful for all the friends who had worked with him at the college.

Before the first session was formally opened there was general agreement that several things should characterize the work of this new college: 1. A four year liberal arts program with special attention to certain courses regarded as essential in the education of young women. 2. A college for young women only. 3. A Christian college. This idea had been repeatedly emphasized by the trustees, the citizens of Anderson County and the South Carolina Baptist State Convention. 4. That work should be of highest academic excellence.

The first catalog (1912-1913) contains the following statement of the ideals of the college:

Perhaps nothing is so vitally needed in education as such training as is actually preparation for the duties of life. Education along traditional lines does not adequately supply the needs of students.

A woman's office in life differs from a man's and training solely in traditional masculine courses fails to prepare her for her distinctive functions. Anderson College is committed to the policy of giving such training as shall be related to the peculiar demand society makes upon women. In accomplishing this, however, there will be no sacrifice of general culture. Epitomized our aim is to graduate cultured, efficient home-makers.

The usual academic branches will be offered, together with music, art, voice, expression, and home economics; but in the academic department we hope, by a general scheme of credits, to appeal to the students to take courses affecting a woman's work.

It is a purpose of the College to insist on good work as a condition of remaining on the roll of the institution. Woman's education has passed the experimental state and thorough work should be required.



This first catalog lists the following departments of Instruction: Bible, Political and Social Science, Philosophy, Art, Music, Voice, Expression, Mathematics, Hygiene and Physical Education, Home Economics, History, Greek and Latin, Geology and Astronomy, French and German, English, Chemistry, Biology, American Federal Government. All can agree that this was an ambitious curriculum for a new college.

This first catalog evidently was issued some months before the first session and was intended primarily to serve as announcements. In it no professors are listed, since at the time of its publication the list of teachers was not completed. The second catalog which was published during the first school year gives the following list of faculty members: John F. Vines, Bible and Ethics; C. M. Faithful, Philosophy and Social Science; John Kolb Breedin, English; Mary Seymour Abbott, Modern Languages; Florence Maddox, Science; Helen Hunter, Ancient Languages; Lucy M. Riser, Mathematics; Olga V. Pruitt, Physiology and Hygiene; Mrs. John Kolb Breedin, Assistant in Mathematics; Charles R. Fisher, Director of Music; Mrs. Charles R. Fisher, Violin and Assistant in Piano; Ellie H. Hudson, Assistant in Piano; Sarah E. Stranathan, Voice; Lulu Darrington Jones, Art; Robbie P. Wakefield, Expression and Physical Culture; Felicia Hall Murray, Domestic Science. We may assume that most, if not all of these, taught in the first session of the college 1912-1913.

Mr. Breedin in his papers speaks of several Andersonians who contributed much during the first session: "Miss Robbie Wakefield, a loyal, efficient and appreciated associate; Dr. Olga Pruitt, a very choice spirit; Mrs. Divver, who helped me keep my hand on everything; Stewart, a colored man who went the rounds every night and reported to me 'Fessor, it's all wound up'; Aunt Sarah, the head cook, who was a jewel."

The first session of the new college opened on September 18, 1912. The first student to enroll in Anderson College was Miss Anna Tribble of Anderson, who later became Mrs. Tom Pearce. The number of students for this first semester was 75 and the enrollment for the second semester brought the number up to 115 whose names are listed in the catalog of 1913-1914. The faculty numbered 16, with three or four additional staff members.

It will be well to pause at this point and try to imagine the feelings of joy, gratitude and thanksgiving which must have been in the hearts of so many people as the college actually began operations.

Scores of devoted citizens who had planned for and dreamed of and contributed to this enterprise could rejoice in this achievement. Loyal trustees who had generously given so much of themselves could enjoy the satisfaction of work well done. The Baptist people of the state could take pride in a new educational institution committed to their care. At last the city of Anderson could anticipate welcoming hundreds of choice young people each year to the community. All the churches of the city would now have the opportunity to minister to the young ladies who would come to live with them. Finally, many parents and their daughters knew that educational advantages were now available to them in their own community. So the new enterprise was launched amid general rejoicing. Perhaps some realized that there would be serious problems and difficulties to be met in the future, but at least a good start had been made.

CHAPTER FOUR  
Difficult Years  
1913-1916

It will be recalled that Dr. Chambliss was employed to serve the college as president on a temporary basis. He was a man with an illustrious career as a minister and scholar and his standing would lend prestige to the new college. However, he was 72 years old at the time and was not willing to assume the heavy responsibilities of administration. Consequently Mr. J. K. Breedin was asked to handle the many exacting duties of the top office in the college while Dr. Chambliss bore the title of president.

By previous arrangement or agreement the trustees were still endeavoring to find a man for the presidency. By the middle of the first session (1912-1913) the trustees had gradually come to the conclusion that the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson should serve as president. While the churches of all the denominations in Anderson were supporting the college the First Baptist Church sustained a peculiar relationship to the college. The college had been accepted by the South Carolina Baptist State Convention and the First Baptist Church was regarded as the mother church for the college. This strong church had always been served by outstanding pastors. Dr. John F. Vines, pastor at this time, was already established as a denominational leader and an influential citizen. Under these circumstances it was natural for the trustees to turn to Dr. Vines.

Dr. Vines, a native of Tennessee, was born in Jonesboro on October 6, 1873. He attended public schools in his home community and then entered Carson-Newman College in Jefferson City, Tennessee where he was graduated. Having already responded to the call to preach he went to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. He was graduated from the seminary in 1903. He then became pastor of the Central Baptist Church in Chattanooga, Tennessee. After two years in Chattanooga he accepted the call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. He came to the First Baptist Church in Anderson in March 1908. Five years later he agreed to serve as president of the college on a temporary basis. He left the Anderson church in 1915 to become the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Roanoke, Virginia. He went as pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church in Kansas City, Missouri

for several years. After completing his ministry in this Kansas City church he served as Director of Evangelism for the Missouri Baptist Convention for several years. He then retired and moved back to his native state of Tennessee.

Dr. Vines was a vigorous and forceful man. Loyal to his denomination he answered many calls for service on various boards during his pastorates. He was a popular evangelistic preacher and was in demand for special campaigns and revival meetings. He was a man of strong convictions and was a fearless foe of the liquor industry, immorality, political corruption and other civic evils. While he could and did fight all the forces of evil he was a warm-hearted, friendly man who loved people and enjoyed serving. He was genuinely concerned with young people and never refused to be a friend to them when the opportunity came.

Early in March 1913 the trustees invited Dr. Vines to become president of the college. This pastor was keenly conscious of his obligations to his church. Since the church was a large and prominent one the responsibilities were quite heavy. Dr. Vines was reluctant to accept the presidency since he felt that his first obligation was to his church. However, when the Board of Deacons, and many individual members insisted that he accept the presidency he finally agreed to serve until the trustees could find a man who would devote full time to this office. He insisted that these trustees continue their search. The election of Dr. Vines was received with acclaim by the friends of the college and especially by the Baptists of South Carolina.

Dr. Vines is no stranger to South Carolina Baptists. He has for four years and more led one of our strongest churches; and in every respect he has brought it in each succeeding year to higher ground. His influence has extended throughout the state and every general cause that has a heavy task to accomplish seeks his help. Anderson College will find in him a strong support and leader. (*The Baptist Courier*, January 1914)

An item in the minutes of the trustee meeting states "Dr. Vines was inducted into the president's office at a public meeting held in the college auditorium amid much enthusiasm on the part of trustees, students, faculty and a large concourse of friends." In an elaborate program he was officially installed on March 24, 1913. According to an account in the *Baptist Courier* of March 27, 1913 twelve people, representing the various denominations, civic clubs, and city officials spoke briefly. Dr. W. H. Frazer, pastor of the First Presbyterian

Church of Anderson acted as master of ceremonies for the occasion. Mr. R. S. Ligon, chairman of the Building Committee of the college declared that the college was now in the hands of Dr. Vines. At this point an un-named man stood and stated that a number of anonymous citizens, as evidence of their appreciation of and their confidence in the new president, had raised a gift of \$25,000 for the college. In his response Dr. Vines declared that up to this time he had been troubled and uncertain about assuming the presidency but that with the assurances given him in the addresses on this occasion he felt "much of the disquietude had rolled away."

With two full time positions it was evident that Dr. Vines would need some help in his duties at the college. The Rev. T. V. McCaul of Clemson College was employed to solicit financial aid for the college. He was to visit churches and individuals in the effort to raise money which was badly needed at the college.

It was in the spring of 1913 that Mr. J. K. Breedin who had played such a big part in the early days at the college resigned. Mr. C. M. Faithful came to the college as vice president shortly after Dr. Vines was installed. He then became dean also and served from 1913 to 1916 as vice president and dean. He was a graduate of William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri and served for a while as Associate President of Liberty Ladies College in Liberty, Missouri. He was a native of Richmond, Virginia and after graduation from college had had considerable experience in college teaching and administration. His work at Anderson College extended over several years during which time he made a substantial and significant contribution to the college.

From the record in the early catalogs it is not possible to give the number or names of faculty members with the exact dates of their service. However, we are including in the appendix to this volume a list of all the faculty members (up to 1968-69) with their department and the date of their employment so far as it is possible to determine.

It seems appropriate at this point to tell briefly of the work of one teacher and staff member who served continuously from the first session for a period of 44 years. This loyal servant of the college was Dr. Olga V. Pruitt. She is a native of Anderson who, after graduation from high school, entered the Women's Medical College of Baltimore where she received her degree in medicine. She then spent one year as an intern in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania then returned to Anderson to begin the practice of medicine in her home community. She was a competent physician who enjoyed a large practice in her city and

county. Before the college was actually founded she was a loyal supporter of the movement to establish a college. So it was natural for her to serve on the staff of the new college. She taught courses in Physiology and Hygiene and as college physician was responsible for the health program of the college. In this capacity she ministered to hundreds of students who came to appreciate her as a warm friend and teacher.

The list of courses as given in the catalog of 1913-1914, the second year, is very impressive. In what may be called the literary or academic department leading to the A. B. degree we find courses in English Language and Literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, History and Political Science, Physical Sciences, Physiology and Hygiene, Philosophy and Social Science, and English Bible. In the Conservatory of Music an unusually large number of courses were listed. In the Art Department appropriate courses for all four years were provided. The Expression Department included courses in Literary Interpretation, Repertoire, Dramatic Art, and Physical Training. The Home Economics Department was considered an important part of the curriculum with basic courses offered. In this latter department Miss Felicia Murray was the competent and well-known instructor (1914-1916).

The catalog for the second year (1913-1914) lists a total of 115 young women students. All of these were from South Carolina except two from North Carolina, and one each from Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Shortly after this the number of students from states other than South Carolina gradually increased.

As this second year progressed the trustees, remembering their agreement with Dr. Vines, continued their efforts to secure a president on a full-time basis. But again they found this a difficult assignment. Early in the winter they agreed to employ Professor W. H. Hand who was state inspector of the high schools of South Carolina. He was an able and experienced school man with 20 years experience in teaching and administration. He was a graduate of Cornell University and for several years was Professor of Secondary Education in the University of South Carolina. According to an article in the *Baptist Courier* of January 29, 1914 Mr. Hand accepted the offer to become president of Anderson College in January 1914. It looked then as if the trying task of getting a president was accomplished. But this expectation proved to be short-lived. A month later Mr. Hand asked to be released from his contract so as to continue his work with the

state. He argued that he had accepted the presidency at the time because of limited funds for his present work. When these funds were unexpectedly made available he wanted to continue his work. A group of educators made a strong plea to the trustees to release Mr. Hand. But at first the trustees would not agree to do so. However, some two months later the trustees reluctantly agreed to release Mr. Hand from his contract. Thus the trustees were forced to continue their search for a president. However, the anxiety and concern which all felt at this time were relieved shortly by the acceptance of another competent man to become president.

Inasmuch as Dr. Vines had accepted the presidency with reluctance and with the understanding that he would be released as quickly as possible it is only natural that he could do no long-range planning nor develop any significant programs at the school. Since he was a well-known preacher and denominational man he gave considerable prestige to the college, particularly in Baptist circles—and this was important for a new school. He cultivated and strengthened the ties with the Baptist people in the state. Naturally he exercised a strong influence for positive Christian living. He was pastor both to the faculty and the students. As he completed his term of one year it was generally felt that he had served the college well in its early years.

When the trustees agreed to release Mr. Hand from his contract there followed a brief time of disappointment and even discouragement. Dr. Vines had insisted on being relieved as president. The question now in the minds of all the friends of the college was, Who can be found to assume the duties of this responsible position? Then came the announcement by the trustees that Dr. James Pinckney Kinard of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina would come as president. Both Dr. Chambliss and Dr. Vines had served temporary terms on a part time basis. Dr. Kinard was to give all his time and energies to this important position. Hopes were revived and enthusiasm was kindled at this good news.

The third president of Anderson College, Dr. James Pinckney Kinard, was a native South Carolinian who was born in Kinards, South Carolina July 17, 1864. He did his college work in the South Carolina Military College from which he earned the Bachelor of Science degree in 1886. Some years later (1895) he received the Ph. D. degree from Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Kinard's entire life was spent in school work. He served for a while as Superintendent of Newberry Male Academy, Winthrop

College had a strong Department of English of which Dr. Kinard served as head for several years. Here he earned a reputation as a scholar and a school man. He was in charge of the English Department at the Citadel of Charleston, South Carolina (1913-1914). Along with his duties as teacher and administrator he found time to write several textbooks.

He was a public-spirited man whose standing was altogether good.

Besides being a man of high character, broad culture and scholarly attainments, he has had many years of successful experience in teaching and in administrative work at Winthrop College. His natural endowments, coupled with his special training makes him an ideal man for the presidency of a high class college for women. (*The Baptist Courier* April 2, 1914)

The board of trustees held its semi-annual meeting in Citadel Square Baptist Church in Charleston, South Carolina on December 8, 1914. In the minutes of this meeting we find the following significant statements.

Near the close of last session President John F. Vines resigned after having served most acceptably and effectively. The Board was most fortunate in securing James P. Kinard, Ph. D., as his successor. A native of this state, graduated from the Citadel and from Johns Hopkins University, for seventeen years consecutively he was a professor in Winthrop College, the largest woman's college in the state. Possessed of keen business sagacity and insight, a large portion of the executive work at Winthrop was assigned to him during those years, and he has always proved equal to any task that fell his lot. By training, therefore, as well as by natural ability and trend of thought he is fitted for the presidency of Anderson College.

Dr. Kinard's personality is refined, gentle and attractive. A man without rude masculinity, having that peculiar charm and winsomeness of manner which is sometimes described as magnetism. Dr. Kinard is a man of broad knowledge, profound thinking and force of character. The Baptists of the state may well be congratulated that he has been secured for labors in denominational education in South Carolina.

This statement was a part of the regular report of the college to the Baptist State Convention. When published, it brought encouragement to all the friends of the college.

In the minutes of this same meeting, some four months after Dr. Kinard took office, we find a strong commendation of the faculty which the new president had employed:



In this connection we desire to pay tribute to the faculty which Dr. Kinard has assembled. We believe that individually and collectively no better faculty could be secured. With a knowledge of educators gained through years of personal touch, President Kinard knew where to look for trained men and women, and how to secure them.

The catalog of Dr. Kinard's first year gives the names and departments of sixteen teachers including Professor Faithful who held the title of Vice President and Professor of Philosophy and Bible. The number of students listed in this catalog is as follows:

In the college	51
Preparatory	23
Special students	69
(excluding duplicates)	
Total enrollment	143

Early in the administration of Dr. Kinard economic conditions were developing which caused a drop in enrollment and resulted in serious concern for the trustees and the administration. In the meeting of the trustees referred to above this distressing trend was considered:

From the financial statement it will be seen that the college has not been able to run altogether without debt, a condition due partly to (the purchase of) additional equipment, and partly to the unfortunate financial depression that fell upon the South in the early fall. In such a time parents turned naturally to less expensive institutions and Anderson College opened with a smaller number than it had expected and provided for.

Under these circumstances Anderson College expects, without lowering its tone and character, to lower the cost of attendance, hoping in this way to make it possible for many students to attend who have desired to do so, but because of the difference in price have gone to other institutions.

In this same meeting of trustees a significant request was voted. In view of the imperative needs of the college the trustees asked for the privilege of canvassing the state during the next three years in the effort to raise \$100,000 for the college. This was a courteous, respectful request in which it was stated that for these first four years no plea for money from the convention had been made except in the Saluda Association.

In view of the serious financial conditions at the college the board asked for authorization "to issue bonds to any amount not exceeding \$75,000.00, such bonds to be secured by mortgage of all the college property, both real and personal, and to run for such a length of time,

and to be in such denominations, and to bear such rate of interest as the Board of Trustees may determine."

This serious financial situation prevailed during the administration of Dr. Kinard. In the catalog of 1921-22 in the brief historical sketch of the college the distressing situation of this time was referred to as follows:

The conditions which confronted the institution were serious from a financial standpoint. Its administration under Dr. Vines and Dr. Kinard was not responsible. Their labors for the college were self-sacrificing and heroic. It was a situation which has confronted nearly all denominational colleges at their beginning. The first four sessions, therefore, are to be remembered as the years of struggle and pain when much anxiety was mingled in the life of the institution, and they are never to be regretted.

In the meeting of the trustees on February 2, 1915 two items indicate that the South Carolina Baptist Convention gave approval to the two special requests of the college made at the convention session of 1914. The trustees took all the steps necessary for the borrowing up to \$75,000 to be secured by a mortgage on the college property. Then an open discussion was held on securing the proper man to canvass the state for money and for students. Since no further note on this latter item occurs in the minutes we do not know the results of such an effort. However, it would appear that the financial condition remained critical for several years afterward.

One can see that President Kinard was constantly faced with financial difficulties. General economic conditions caused a drop in enrollment even though as we have seen, the trustees lowered the amount of students costs. Under these conditions it was hard to secure gifts from individuals. However it was during his presidency that Mr. Charles S. Sullivan who had been a constant supporter of the college, announced his intention of providing the money for the erection of a comfortable home for the president. This home was built shortly after Dr. Kinard left the college.

In addition to the competent teachers which Dr. Kinard had secured, he employed the first regular full-time librarian in 1915. There were but few changes in the curriculum under President Kinard. The school remained a four year liberal arts college which awarded the A. B. degree to its graduates. A two year preparatory department was also maintained. In addition a limited number of special students were enrolled from time to time.

While it is not specifically stated, it seems quite evident that financial difficulties were the chief cause leading to the resignation of Dr. Kinard. In a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees held March 4, 1916, the resignation of President Kinard was read. A motion was made and passed to defer action on this until the members of the executive committee could have further conference with Dr. Kinard. Apparently the conference with the president did not result in change of mind. In the minutes of the executive committee held on March 14, 1916, we read that: "The resignation of Dr. James P. Kinard as president of the college was read, and after being fully discussed, and after a statement that Dr. Kinard insisted on its acceptance, on motion duly made and seconded it was accepted to take effect at the close of the present term." The secretary of the executive committee was instructed to convey to Dr. Kinard the sincere regrets of the board.

Thus the work of the third president of the college came to an end. There is every indication that Dr. Kinard was genuinely respected and greatly appreciated for his work at Anderson College. It fell his lot to labor in a situation handicapped by financial problems which naturally placed limitations on his hopes and plans for the college. He did the best he could and was respected as a Christian gentleman and an able administrator.

In the first meeting of the trustees in June after Dr. Kinard had completed his work the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that the board of trustees of Anderson College in annual session June 5, 1916 herewith places on record its sincere appreciation of the character and services of the retiring President Dr. J. P. Kinard and his wife who have deserved and received the affection of all the friends of the college in their work with and for the institution they have loved and served so sincerely. We commend Dr. and Mrs. Kinard to all men as worthy of all the good fortune and success which may come to them in their new field of labor."

Upon completing his work at Anderson College he returned to Winthrop College where he later served with distinction as its second president. Dr. Kinard passed away in 1951. Funeral services were held at Rock Hill, South Carolina. Dr. Denmark and several other members of Anderson College were present to represent the college where he had earlier served as president.

## CHAPTER FIVE

# The Four-Year College at Its Height

1916-1927

With the resignation of President Kinard the trustees were faced again with the difficult assignment of securing a president for Anderson College. In 1915 Dr. John F. Vines, who had been pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson since March 1908, resigned to answer the call to the First Baptist Church of Roanoke, Virginia. Shortly after the departure of Dr. Vines the Anderson church had secured the services of a man who was destined to have a long and distinguished career as pastor of the church and as president of Anderson College.

Because of the unusual relationship between the church and the college Dr. White was elected as a member of the board of trustees of the college shortly after coming to Anderson. According to the record Dr. White was reluctant to serve as a trustee because of the precarious financial conditions at the college. However, he responded to this call and quickly entered into the affairs of the college.

Dr. John E. White was a dynamic man who quickly made a deep impression on all who were associated with him. When Dr. Kinard's resignation was first given to the board of trustees on March 4, 1916, these trustees were forced to think of securing his successor providing Dr. Kinard should insist on leaving the college. For many reasons it was natural for the trustees to turn to this new pastor. There is no record of a conference between these trustees and Dr. White, but it is safe to assume that one or more conferences were held. In the *Baptist Courier* of October 21, 1920 Dr. White was quoted as saying: "My final acquiescence was inwardly yielding to the demand made upon me by the interests of the First Baptist Church, so through the resolution of the deacons and the unanimous standing vote of the congregation, I accepted the presidency of Anderson College, as pastor of the First Baptist Church." It is significant that in the same meeting (March 14, 1916) in which Dr. Kinard's resignation was accepted the minutes state "On motion Dr. J. E. White was unanimously elected as President of Anderson College to take effect at the expiration of this term." His salary was fixed at \$1,800 per year payable monthly with the understanding that his daughter have free board and tuition. Salary to begin at his "pleasure." Of course it was understood that

Dr. White would continue as pastor of the church and that his college work would be an "extra" service.

Dr. John Ellington White, the fourth man to become president of Anderson College, was in his prime at this time. He was known throughout the South as one of its most eloquent preachers. Few men in the Southern Baptist Convention of this period were more highly esteemed or exerted a wider influence.

Dr. White came from a substantial family in central North Carolina. He was born in Clayton, December 19, 1868. He entered Wake Forest College where he received the A. B. degree in 1890. In 1905 his alma mater conferred on him the honorary D. D. degree. Baylor University awarded the same degree to him in 1910. He was ordained to the ministry in 1892. He had four notable pastorates during his career as a minister: First Baptist Church, Edenton, North Carolina 1893-1896; Second Baptist Church of Atlanta, Georgia 1901-1916; First Baptist Church, Anderson, South Carolina, 1916-1927; First Baptist Church of Savannah, Georgia 1927-1931.

Between his pastorates in Edenton and Atlanta (1896-1901) Dr. White served as Secretary of Missions of the North Carolina Baptist Convention. He had a peculiar concern for mountain young people and did much to help them obtain the benefits of an education. He was president for a while of the Clifton Conference for Negro schools. While pastor in Savannah he became president of the Georgia Baptist Convention 1931, and served as Vice President of the Southern Baptist Convention one year (1930-1931). He was the author of six books which dealt largely with life in the South as he knew it. During his pastorate in Anderson, Dr. Annie Dove Denmark, a teacher at Anderson College and later, its president, took careful notes on many of his sermons. One alumna, who was a student at this time comments: "I used to see Miss Denmark at church and was fascinated by her sitting with her notebook and pen in hand as she took notes on Dr. White's sermons. She wrote in long hand. I can also remember that some people thought she was rather queer to write out Dr. White's sermons. How mean they were! I have been helped by reading these messages. I'm glad Miss Denmark did this." Dr. Denmark prepared these sermons for publication and they appeared in book form in 1932 under the title *White Echoes*. The introduction to this volume of sermons was written by Dr. W. J. McGlothlin at the time president of Furman University. Dr. McGlothlin speaks of Dr. White:

Dr. John E. White was one of the noblest preachers Southern Baptists have produced in recent years. He was a thinker in constant touch with the religious, social, and political thought of his time, and a preacher of rare power. There was a breadth and reach and power in his sermons which was unusual among preachers of his day. With it all there was a profound sympathy with the deepest and best in man which gave to his preaching peculiar power, especially with the more cultured and thoughtful of his congregation. Wherever he went he was recognized as a preacher of the first order. (Page V)

The generous nature of Dr. Kinard is revealed in his cooperating with the new president in conducting an enlargement campaign for Anderson College for the session to begin in September 1916.

Dr. White's inauguration was held on September 14, 1916 as the new session was to begin. From this time onward there appears a new note of hope and enthusiasm in all the work of the college. This optimism is reflected in college publications, in trustee meetings and especially in enlarged enrollment. It would appear that all felt the college affairs were now in the hands of a dynamic, able leader.

In the meeting of the trustees on June 5, 1916, three items of interest were discussed. Resolutions of appreciation were voted to George H. Bailes for his generous gifts of books and furniture for the library. It was voted to designate one section of the library for this gift and this to be "perpetually distinguished by an appropriate tablet bearing the inscription 'The Florence Bailes Memorial Library.'"

The constantly recurring spectre of debt was again in evidence with the announcement that the net loss in operations for the year was \$51,893.81. A third item was the decision "to open a new set of books and to operate a new system of bookkeeping entirely separate and distinct from all former business matters of the college providing for detailed information of the financial condition of the college at the end of every quarter." It is worthy of note that financial reports in detail appear in the records of trustee meetings hereafter.

In the meeting of the trustees on February 22, 1917 the administration was authorized to borrow \$50,000 to relieve the financial distress. It was decided also to proceed at once to collect all pledges previously made to the college which at the time were not paid. The increase in enrollment is indicated by the vote of the trustees to proceed as soon as possible with the erection of additional dormitory facilities. In the next meeting of the trustees (May 28, 1917) the executive committee was authorized to borrow a sum of money not to exceed \$10,000 for putting up a new dormitory.

This meeting on May 28, 1917 marked the close of the first year of the administration of Dr. White. In this session "A hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Dr. John E. White and Z. J. Edge for the splendid record made during the year." In this meeting Z. J. Edge was elected Assistant President and Treasurer of the college. Dr. White submitted the names of a number of teachers he recommended for election to the faculty. These were elected by vote, and the president was authorized to fill any vacancies which might occur from time to time. Then the board voted "to elect Dr. John E. White, president of the college for a term of five years." A forward step was taken by the appointment of Judge H. H. Watkins and Ernest Cochran as a committee to draw up by-laws to govern the board of trustees and the executive committee of the board of trustees.

In the catalog of 1916-1917 one may find a number of items which give an idea of the actual operations on the campus itself. In the list of officers of instruction Dr. White is listed not only as president but as teacher of Biblical Literature and Lecturer. From this it appears that Dr. White actually taught some classes in Biblical Literature and did some general lecturing. One may wonder how he found time for this with the other demands on his time. It is interesting to note also that already there were several "Student Organizations" which presumably were functioning. Among these were two Literary Societies (Estherian and Lanier), The Student Cooperative Association, Young Women's Auxiliary, Young Women's Christian Association, Yearbook staff, Athletic Association, and Dramatic Association.

During the first year of Dr. White's administration the curriculum remained as it had been. However, in the next year significant changes were inaugurated. The School of Education was established as a special feature. The chief purpose of this was to assist the public school system by providing special classes for prospective teachers and by a program of what today is called "Practice Teaching." This would be a direct and valuable help for students who planned to teach in the public schools. This "School of Education" immediately met with public favor. It was especially commended by officials of the public schools in Anderson and Anderson County. The public relations value of this to the college is easily observable.

Dr. White also reorganized the curriculum into a system of departments or schools each to be uniformly contributing to the general requirements for graduation.

One of the most significant and timely changes came in the Department of Bible and Christian Service. This new program was an effort to relate the work of the college more directly to the programs in local churches. It was essentially a "teacher training" program as suggested by the Baptist Sunday School Board. College credit was given for certain of these courses, since great care was taken that these courses should be academically respectable. In addition those students who did acceptable work were given a special "King's Teacher Diploma" by the Baptist Sunday School Board. The favorable reception of this program is indicated by the fact that in the first year 63 students were awarded this diploma. This program was later altered and enlarged so that in the next year 183 students were enrolled in these classes which were taught by Dr. J. C. Dunford, though several years later it was discontinued. Thus the program which had as its chief purpose the training of students proved to be of tremendous value to the college in its relations with local churches and the denomination.

During Dr. White's first year Professor John T. Miller, (B. A. Mercer University) was dean. As already noted Z. J. Edge was Secretary-Treasurer and later became assistant to the president. These two men together with Dr. White made an intensive effort to secure new students with the result that the number increased to 210 young women. Since dormitory facilities were not adequate for the increasing number of regular students the preparatory or academy program was discontinued.

In the meeting of the board of trustees at the end of Dr. White's second year he submitted a formal report to the board. This report was most encouraging. Dr. White stated: "It gives me pleasure to report to the board of trustees that the session of 1917-1918 of Anderson College has been a marked advance in the life and work of the college. More students have been enrolled and the special departments better patronized. Steadiness has characterized the internal life of the institution in student body and faculty."

The president then reported two items of significance. The loan of \$50,000 authorized last year had been negotiated. Then because of the increase in the number of students the additional dormitories formerly authorized had been completed and furnished at a total cost of \$35,006.92. The president then announced that the total enrollment for 1917-1918 was 231. Of these 137 were boarding students.



The financial condition was then reviewed in detail. While it had improved some during the year the college still owed something over \$60,000. The president then announced plans for a vigorous campaign to begin in September to raise \$60,000 with the expectation of securing \$25,000 of this amount in Anderson County. He announced also plans for beginning June 1 an intensive effort to secure more students for the year 1918-1919. Finally Dr. White announced that six able men and 15 women as teachers had been secured for the forthcoming year with total salary budget of \$17,715.00.

The board of trustees met on December 12, 1919 and adopted a resolution offered by Dr. White which in substance requested the General Board of the Baptist State Convention to approve: (1) The architect's plans and specifications for a dormitory to accommodate 100 girls to cost about \$100,000, (2) a steam heating plant to cost about \$40,000 and (3) enlarging the dining room at a cost of about \$10,000. The college was to urge immediate approval so that construction could begin as early as possible. The resolution called for these funds of not more than \$150,000 "to be provided from the apportionment made to Anderson College from the 75 Million Campaign." In the event these requests were granted the executive committee of the board was empowered to proceed at once with the construction of these buildings.

At the close of World War I Southern Baptists entered upon a unique and far reaching movement to meet the pressing needs of work at home and abroad. This movement called the 75 Million Campaign, had as its objective the raising of \$75,000,000 over a period of five years. This was over and above the regular program of local churches. With remarkable unity and contagious enthusiasm the project developed. More than \$90,000,000 was finally pledged. However, financial conditions became critical and not all the pledges were paid. Regardless of the failure to raise the goal of 75 million dollars the amount collected was far greater than anything ever achieved by Southern Baptists. According to the general agreement, each state was to receive its proportionate amount, and each state was to decide how its receipts should be used. Naturally the Baptist colleges of the state expected to receive substantial financial aid. Anderson College was therefore entitled to ask for its share of these funds.

The upward trend in conditions at the college is reflected in the lengthy and encouraging report of Dr. White to the trustees on May 24, 1920. The total number of students was 277. This was

absolute capacity and "many applications had to be declined for lack of dormitory space." The lengthy financial report shows considerable improvement though some long-standing obligations had yet to be met. The president was counting heavily on substantial funds from the 75 Million Campaign to be paid in the five year period.

The college had received several gifts designated for scholarships. Mr. J. J. Fretwell contributed 20 scholarships for \$150 each. The total number of scholarships was 72. President White noted that "Anderson College is providing twice as many scholarships for deserving young women as any institution under denominational control in the state or the South." The president reported that a new venture of the college, the Piedmont Normal Summer School, last summer matriculated 162 students and operated with a balance of \$430. He indicated that this new school might become a permanent part of the program of Anderson College. It was announced that the contract had been let and actual work begun on the new dormitory.

An item of current interest is noted in this meeting of the trustees: "Mr. R. S. Ligon donated a deed to Anderson College to the path from the college via the College Station to Calhoun Street on the following condition: 'That the future paving assessments remaining unpaid at his death be assumed by the college, and that such steps be taken so as this walkway will remain as college property.'"

At the end of his fifth year Dr. White made his most optimistic report to the trustees on June 2, 1921. "The past session is regarded by us all as the best in the history of the college. . . . Anderson College is now justly approved as one of the most admirable educational situations in the country." The State Convention had sent in during the past year a total of \$97,679.57. Many long-standing obligations had been paid off. The financial campaign of 1918 had resulted in receipts of something over \$40,000. Approximately one fourth of the \$200,000 promised from the 75 Million Campaign had been paid. During the previous year the college earned a total of \$105,650 about 90 percent of which had been collected.

While these financial statements were encouraging President White had to report some disappointing facts. "The collapse of business prosperity came down upon us suddenly in the fall." This was especially disastrous to the scholarships which had been so helpful in meeting expenses. President White warned that the greatest caution should be exercised in financial matters for the forthcoming session. "In memory of past history it is regarded as supremely important

that the closest watch be kept upon the danger of deficits in current administration." Regarding prospects for the session of 1921-1922 Dr. White frankly expressed doubt about the number of students to be enrolled, but did state that: "We anticipate not less than 300 students for the forthcoming session."

In the annual meeting of the trustees on May 31, 1922, the president submitted a long and rather detailed report. Two general impressions may be gained from the report. First, the president was highly pleased with the work at the college during the year. The morale of faculty, staff and students was commendable. In his judgment the work being done by the faculty was the best on record to that date. "The actual achievements of the college in solid work of the student body and in the coherence and cooperation of faculty, and in general deportment and enthusiasm this has been a better year than any of those preceding. The morale of Anderson College is simply superb, and I am in position to know that the college life is steady and confirmed in loyalty." The extent and quality of academic work was such as to increase the reputation of the college in academic circles. The college was enjoying the approval of educators and at last was doing solid work of which all could be proud.

However, the constant problem of finances was much in evidence. The enrollment had suffered a slight decrease resulting in a modest deficit. Added to this was the fact that quite a number of donors of scholarships had withdrawn their support. A general but wide-spread recession was affecting the operation of the college. Already the falling off in receipts from the 75 Million Campaign was distressing. While this decrease was proportionate (each school getting its share of receipts) it created serious difficulties for Anderson College whose resources were limited and whose financial obligations were already embarrassing.

The hope of a better day in financial matters was expressed by President White: "It will be a happy and healthy condition when the college can close its year with a surplus sufficient to carry us through to the opening of the next session without borrowing. I do not see how this can be done at present." The college had been compelled to use much current income money to pay interest on debts and for improvements on the plant.

Because of the importance of scholarships for worthy but needy students the president stated that he recommended a plan to create an Association of Founders Scholarships for Anderson College. He stated

that this plan was being used quite successfully in other schools and that he believed it would be of significant help to Anderson College.

In closing his report on the year the president turned to the past to remind the trustees that the many hard and trying experiences of the past were not in vain. "The last six years have been a story of constructive progress and growing enthusiasm. We do not propose to allow the discouraging conditions of agriculture and business to halt our progress." Such a spirit could embolden and encourage these trustees who had so often labored over difficulties in keeping the college in operation. The president was indeed a tower of strength, a commanding figure whose leadership was inspiring.

By the close of the session in the spring of 1923 colleges were already aware of developments which gave cause for grave concern. The economic conditions were quite disturbing. Money was not easily obtainable and people were cautiously withholding gifts to the colleges. This was true of all schools, both tax-supported and church colleges. For Baptists the situation was revealed in the distressing failure of people to pay pledges made to the 75 Million Campaign. Colleges had projected plans on the assumption that these pledges would be paid. As receipts continued to diminish these schools realized the problems they must face.

In his report to the board of trustees on May 29, 1923 President White presented the facts in detail. With a decreased enrollment it was deemed wise again to offer courses for sub-freshmen. At some length Dr. White gave the picture of conditions which the Baptist colleges of South Carolina faced. With four Baptist colleges for women the available funds when divided would be far from adequate. As for Anderson College the year had been a good one in its actual program on the campus. Class work had been of a high order and the morale of both faculty and students had been altogether good. But the problem was financial support. "The trustees should know that the problem (financial) of Anderson College is not yet fully solved." Thus the constantly recurring difficulties of financial support were much in evidence.

In the second part of his report to the trustees President White introduced for the first time a matter which was destined to play a big part in the life of the college within the next few years. This was the question of standardization. Some years prior to this time The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools had been organized. This was in line with the establishing of similar associations

in other regions of the United States. The chief function of these Associations was to set up and enforce a set of standards which must be met by a college of top quality or rank. These standards included all academic matters, finances, administrative organization and policies, and all other phases of college life. In order to be accredited by the Association a college must meet these specified standards. In fairness it should be said that there were tremendous advantages in this program. The end-result has been vast improvement in the programs of member colleges. One may wonder if such beneficent results could have been obtained in any other way. As the movement gained momentum, colleges which at first were opposed to it, gradually accepted it and in most cases were received as members and duly accredited.

However, there were serious objections to it. President White was openly opposed to this standardization. He felt that the trend in education was too materialistic. He felt that its emphasis on externals turned attention away from what he thought was the real nature of education, namely, emphasis upon mental and spiritual insight. Some regarded the Association as an autocratic body whose authority was altogether too great. Of course the real issue was the effect on a school which did not measure up to these standards and thus was not "accredited." In a word it meant that a college outside the Association had almost no standing in the academic world. Credits earned in such a college would not in most cases be accepted by graduate schools. This would have a far-reaching effect in securing desirable students. Why should a student enter a college for four years work only to discover at graduation that his credits earned there were not recognized?

At the time Anderson College could not meet the requirements for membership in this Association. These requirements included a strict policy on entrance credits which at present the college could not meet. Also the curriculum would have to undergo considerable adjustment. The chief difficulty was financial. The college had no endowment and but little prospect of securing sufficient endowment. Its general financial condition would not be considered favorable. So Dr. White explained the problem which this forced upon the college. While all other colleges would have to meet these requirements it seemed particularly difficult for Anderson College. However, since it is necessary to be realistic in dealing with the matter of accreditation Dr. White recommended to the board of trustees several suggestions: (1) "That we shall be authorized to announce that beginning with

the session of 1924 Anderson College shall require 15 units with one condition for entrance, and beginning with the session of 1925-1926, 15 units unconditional will be required for entrance (2) "In order further to meet the pressure of standardization we should be authorized to strengthen our faculty by having as heads of departments professors who have recognized post-graduate standing (3) "That the trustees shall realize the absolute necessity for endowment (4) "We recommend that the trustees authorize the use of \$2,500 of the 75 Million Campaign funds in building up the library."

Dr. White observed that "every one of our five colleges is showing considerable deficits this year." His final word on finances was that "the actual present emergency is greater because of the difficulties we are having in making collections which the books show are due to be made." As of May 1923 the prospects for enrollment were decidedly better than last year.

As a final item in his report President White raised the question of nationalizing the sororities and asked for the advice of the trustees on this question.

In the eighth report to the trustees in the spring of 1924 the president first reviewed the brief history of the college. In his judgment Anderson College "was born to live and grow." "We have reached the perspective from which the earlier years appear in their true logic of sowing in tears to reap in joy, and of pain which makes for power." The total enrollment for these eight years was exactly 3000 students The college had made use of a little over \$1,000,000. Of this amount \$220,000 had been contributed by the people of Anderson. The 75 Million Campaign had provided \$175,213.00. From fees and other college income \$605,000 had been collected. From these facts Dr. White commented on the generosity of the citizens of Anderson, and declared that the Baptist State Convention has liberally confirmed the confidence of the citizens of Anderson in presenting this college to its fostering control." Dr. White reported that at last the remainder of a loan of \$50,000 made by The Virginia Trust Company had been paid. But he warned that at least \$10,000 in additional funds would be needed for the forthcoming session. Realizing that despite certain objections the standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools would ultimately have to be met Dr. White suggested that if \$30,000 a year extra were provided for the college this would satisfy the requirement of a \$500,000 endowment.

President White recommended that "Anderson College should differentiate itself somewhat by a particular emphasis on the training of public school teachers and in other vocational directions." He stated that the Department of Education at the college should be immediately more than doubled in curriculum and teaching force. How far this recommendation may have been realized we have no record.

Fortunately Dr. White presented to the trustees each year a rather full report of the operation of the college. Much of the material in this chapter has been taken from the official minutes of trustee meetings. Without these records we should have but little official information on the administration of President White. It is regrettable that we have no minutes of trustee meetings for the next two or three years (1924-1927). The next meeting with any minutes was held in the First Baptist Church on August 2, 1927. This brief record states that "At Dr. White's request his resignation was made effective September 1." A committee consisting of Mr. Bailes, Mr. Vandiver, and Dr. Smethers was appointed to confer with Superintendent R. C. Burts of Rock Hill with regard to the presidency of the college.

Since we do not have the minutes of trustee meetings for the last three years of Dr. White's administration there were no doubt many interesting events of which we can not be sure. For example, we should like to know the details connected with Dr. White's resignation. As noted above the resignation became effective September 1, 1927. We know also that he resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson and became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Savannah, Georgia in the summer of 1927.

From other sources we learn a few facts of interest in the closing years of Dr. White's presidency. Back in 1920-21 the number of students had reached an all-time high of 305. Following this there was a rather steady increase in the enrollment until the year of 1926 when 344 students were doing college work. This increase was attributed to specific efforts in three directions: (1) To enroll more students in its immediate territory, (2) To enlist students from out of state by advertising in national magazines, (3) To revise the curriculum so as to offer more vocational courses.

There remained the old problem of finances. Economic conditions were still critical and it was still difficult to obtain money for regular operations and to pay debts which had been incurred in past years. Shortage of funds made it impossible to provide much-needed new buildings and equipment.

Finally, the pressure for standardization as required by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools steadily increased.

Thus the administration of Dr. John E. White came to an end with serious problems to be encountered. But this was not the fault of Dr. White. Indeed one wonders if any other man could have done more—or even as much—as Dr. White achieved. By any standard of measurement the administration of John E. White was the most fruitful, and even brilliant in the history of the college up to that time.

Professor Charles S. Sullivan in his "Brief History of Anderson College" declares:

The coming of Dr. White brought prestige to the college; for he was a leader in his denomination and widely known throughout the South. Under him the college reached a high-water mark in patronage and educational efficiency; and if certain problems were still unsolved at the time of his withdrawal, his influence left nevertheless a lasting impression, and the college will long cherish his memory.

During all these years the college had been rendering substantial service. The local community in particular had benefited though many students had attended from other parts of South Carolina and the nation. Not that there was anything unusual about its activities and course of study; these followed traditional lines. But several hundred young women had been graduated; many others had remained within its walls for a year or more; and these had gone away to become home-makers, teachers, stenographers and the like, while a number not small in the aggregate, had been inspired to continue their training in advanced institutions. Growth had been slow but it had been steady (p. 10).

For the 50th anniversary celebration of Anderson College in February 1961 tributes were paid to the founders of the college. Dr. Annie D. Denmark, a close associate of Dr. White was chosen to express appreciation of his service to Anderson College. Her sincere and eloquent tribute follows:

Dr. White was my friend both in church and college. The notes which I took from his chapel talks and sermons have helped me to see life whole, and have pointed my steps along the road we know leads onward toward the city of God. At the 1925 commencement meeting of the Alumnae Association of Anderson College, I was asked to give an appraisal of Dr. White as the college President and benefactor. What I wrote about him then is as timely now as ever. It follows.

"In the first place let us consider Dr. White's worth to Anderson College from a purely external point of view. Dr. White is everywhere recognized as one of the really great men of our Southland.



His reputation as a preacher, as a thinker, as a leader in the denomination, as a man of brilliant and scintillating mental abilities stands undisputed all through our Southern territory. This public estimation of him accounts for the constant demands made upon him to go here, yonder, and everywhere — such demands being limited only by his strength and the hours in the day.

“The fact that Dr. White is a man of renown and distinction is not confined to the South alone. Each summer, as I come into contact with great men at Chautauqua, I ask, always with pride, if they know Dr. John E. White. If the answer is not in the affirmative, it is usually to the effect that ‘I have heard about him’ — or ‘I know something of his fame.’

“Now what does this purely exterior, outwardly perceptible influence of our president mean to our Alma Mater? What difference does it make to an institution whether its president be a man of wide fame, or a man unknown save within limited bounds? There are incalculable emanations of economic value, social value, spiritual value to Anderson College, set into operation all through the Southland, from the mere fact that Dr. White is the man he is, and that he is our president.

“In the second place, let us try to appraise Dr. White’s worth to Anderson College from the point of view of his internal capabilities — and this is more difficult of description than the first. His culture, his poise, his self-possession, his peace-loving nature, his keen spiritual perception — all these qualities are the underlying source of his power, and the explanation of why he has achieved success and made a name for himself and for Anderson College. We are reminded that these are the same attributes which Jesus possessed, and which He came to show us how we might also incorporate into our lives. Dr. White is able to insure and uplift, and feed men’s souls, because of the fact that he has previously bathed and wrapped and fed his own soul through prayer to God.

“Another strikingly Christian attitude which Dr. White has maintained, and which has sprung absolutely from his sense of vital relationship with God, is the way he has met opposition and criticism, both personal and affecting the college. He has not allowed opposition to discourage him, not embitter him, nor intimidate him, nor deflect him from his mission; nor has he wasted time in an effort to counteract his antagonists.

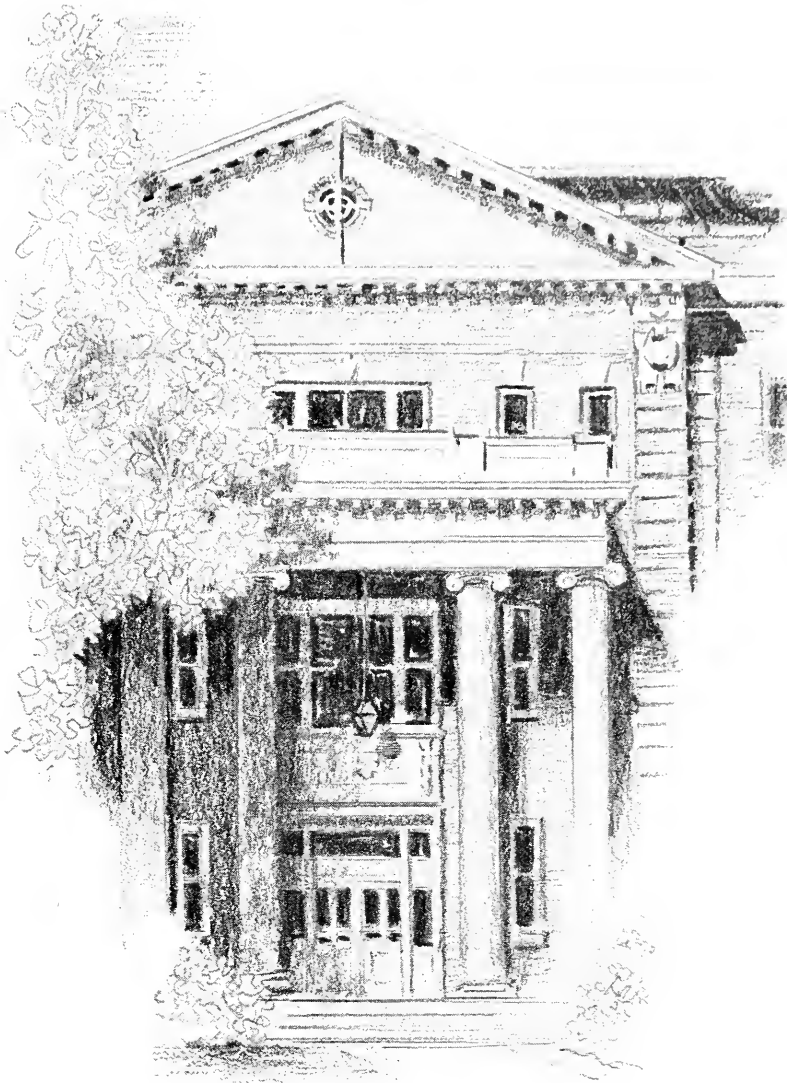
“Now in the last place we will think about the eternal values — those values of infinite duration, which in the very nature of things are the logical sequence of such life upon a student body of the susceptible adolescent age. Some things we must wait to learn about — wait until we can gaze into heavenly records; and this is one of those things. Words break down when we try to express with them the total weight of Dr. White’s influence in Anderson College: that part of his influence which is immortal, continuous, everlasting.”

As we stated earlier in this chapter Dr. White left Anderson in the summer of 1927 to become pastor of the First Baptist Church of Savannah, Georgia. In this city and state his ministry was fully as illustrious as in former pastorates. He occupied places of honor and responsibility up until the end of his life. On July 21, 1931 exactly four years after leaving Anderson he passed away in Savannah when only 63 years of age. Close friends say that he had intimations of death some weeks before he passed away. On one occasion he remarked "Death has got my range." While commenting on the question of death he once declared, "There is nothing wrong with death. It is fine. It is with us that something is wrong. We are lonely." Thus this great Christian who had so often preached on the Christian's victory over death calmly and confidently responded to the final summons.

The White family had always loved Anderson and in response to the previous request of Dr. White they brought the body back to Anderson. Funeral services conducted by Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of Druid Hills Baptist Church of Atlanta, were held in the church where Dr. White had preached so eloquently for 11 years. An overflow crowd was present for this service. Among these were distinguished ministers, public officials, fellow educators and devoted friends from all walks of life. Both before and after the funeral service papers carried eloquent tributes to this beloved preacher and distinguished citizen. His impact on the state, the city and the college was greater than any could express.

He was laid to rest in beautiful Silverbrook Cemetery in his beloved city of Anderson. An impressive stone was erected over his grave as the gift of the citizens to whom he had meant so much.

With the close of Dr. White's administration we reach the end of an era in the history of Anderson College. In the next chapters we shall deal with the significant and far-reaching changes which came shortly afterward.



PART TWO . . . *Never Faint*



## CHAPTER SIX

# President Annie Dove Denmark

As stated in the preceding chapter the close of Dr. John E. White's administration marked the end of one era in the history of Anderson College. For 15 years the little college had bravely struggled through a number of perilous experiences. By the help of God and the determined and sacrificial labors of many people it had continued to live and serve. By the year 1927 many factors had contributed to a situation in our country which demanded radical changes. For the next 30 years (1927-1957) the affairs of the college were in the hands of two presidents, Dr. Annie Dove Denmark (1928-1953) and Dr. Elmer Francis Haight (1953-1957).

The administration of Dr. Denmark was the longest in the history of the school. It was also one of the most significant because of what took place during these 25 years. During this period Dr. Denmark was the commanding figure in the life of the college. Here was a woman of unusual gifts and attainments who gave unreservedly of herself for the institution she loved and in which she had a never-failing confidence. Friends closest to the college were convinced that she, unknown to herself, had been providentially prepared for the difficult assignment committed to her.

The career of this remarkable Christian woman and noted educator resembles the typical American success story. From humble but honorable family background she moved upward to a place of distinguished leadership in the field of higher education.\*

Dr. Denmark was born in Goldsboro, North Carolina, September 29, 1887. Her parents were Willis Arthur and Sara Emma (Boyette) Denmark. As the name indicates the family was of Danish extraction. Her father had come to Goldsboro some years before the War Between the States. As the little city grew he participated in civic affairs. He served for some time as an alderman and for 33 years was a tax

\*The author had the privilege of spending three days in Goldsboro, North Carolina, where Dr. Denmark now lives. He spent many hours talking with Dr. Denmark and in going through many volumes of records, official reports, scrap books, and addresses which she had methodically preserved over a period of some 50 years. This material has been of inestimable value to the writer particularly in the period of 25½ years when Dr. Denmark was president of Anderson College. She was most generous, cooperative and helpful in this venture and the author hereby expresses his genuine appreciation to Dr. Denmark.

collector. He was one of the founders of the Second Baptist Church of Goldsboro and for many years was a deacon, and for 20 years held the office of Superintendent of the Sunday School.

Mr. Denmark was first married to Miss Clarissa Boyette who died only two years after the birth of their little girl, Mary Clyde Denmark. About a year later Mr. Denmark married his late wife's only sister, Sara Emma Boyette, who became the mother of four children, Edward Cobb, Walter Clark, Annie Dove, and Robert Lewis.

The family grew up shortly after the Civil War when that tragic chapter of history was fresh in the minds of people. Annie Dove's grandparents lived in the same community and this large family remained close together. So it was that in this little city Miss Denmark grew into young womanhood. Strong family loyalty gave to her a sense of security and confidence. Their participation in community affairs helped her understand her obligations as a citizen. The church occupied a large place in the life of the family and consequently made an impression on the young woman who later was to be a leader in religious activities. Her devotion to her church and her religious convictions were normal and wholesome. Dr. Denmark later spoke most appreciatively of these religious influences which she as a girl and young woman enjoyed. More than she herself could realize this Christian nurture contributed to her unflinching faith in God.

The family, like all others of the time, knew the meaning of thrifty and frugal living. Economic conditions called for cautious spending and hard work. Indeed, sacrifice was not unknown to them. However, Dr. Denmark learned many valuable lessons in these "hard times" which enabled her to deal with financial adversity and hardship as president of Anderson College in the years of depression in the 1930's. She never resented this but seemed to enjoy the struggle to survive in times of financial difficulties.

However, despite "hard times" the family never gave up their convictions as to the value of education. Dr. Denmark's constant pursuit of an education is an inspiring story. It began when she was only a girl and continued throughout her career. She never ceased to learn and the steady acquiring of degrees continued until her retirement.

Miss Denmark attended the public schools in Goldsboro and in 1904 when 17 years old received her high school diploma. She was a gifted student, especially in music. It is significant that she served as

organist in the Second Baptist Church of Goldsboro for several years when only a girl. She later was organist at the First Baptist Church.

In 1904 she entered Meredith College from which she received her Artists Diploma in piano in 1908. While a student in Meredith College she was president of one of the literary societies for one year and was also a member of the Student's Council. She was a pupil of Miss Grace Louise Cronkhite at Meredith and continued her studies with this competent teacher for one year after graduation from Meredith College. Miss Cronkhite and Dr. Denmark became fast friends. They worked together as teachers for one year in Tennessee College for women and six years at Shorter College. When Dr. Denmark came to Anderson College Miss Cronkhite came also and taught here until her retirement. After these two friends were retired Miss Cronkhite lived with Miss Denmark at her home in Goldsboro until her death on November 8, 1955. This devoted friend of many years was buried in Willow Dale, Dr. Denmark's family cemetery.

Miss Denmark's first official position as teacher was in the year 1908-1909 at Buie's Creek Academy, a small Baptist school near Dunn, North Carolina. This school later became Buie's Creek Junior College, and still later took the name of Campbell College after its distinguished founder and president Dr. James Archibald Campbell. Just recently this college attained the status of a Senior Baptist College. The year at this academy was filled with experiences from which this young teacher learned much. Years afterward she often spoke of the hard times which all experienced there. Her salary was \$45.00 per month. Out of this she paid \$9.00 for board. However, she told that she "saved enough money along with the help my father gave me to go to New York and study the next summer." In this summer of 1909 in New York she studied under Raphael Joseffy.

Following the year at Buie's Creek Academy Miss Denmark was instructor of piano for one year (1909-1910) at Tennessee College for Women at Murfreesboro. She then served as instructor of piano for six years at Shorter College in Rome, Georgia (1910-1916). She took the year 1916-1917 for special studies at Virgil Piano School in New York. While there she was a pupil of Alberta Jonas.

After these years of study and teaching Dr. Denmark came to Anderson College in 1917 as instructor in piano and harmony. She was 30 years old, vigorous and enthusiastic, and from the very first she loved the college and enjoyed her work. Little did she realize that in less than 10 years she would be appointed dean of women (1925-1928)

and after that would have the responsibilities of the presidency for over a quarter of a century (1928-1953). As she continued her teaching she diligently studied each summer. She attended Chatauqua Institute at Chatauqua, New York, for 12 summers altogether. In the meantime she had her heart set on getting her degree from Anderson College so she took classes outside her teaching schedule to earn the credits required for the degree. The degree was awarded in 1925, and close friends say that she had great pride in being a graduate of the college.

It is worthy of note that in these several teaching positions Miss Denmark was active in the work of the church in each situation. With her ability in music it was natural for her to give freely of her time to the music programs in the churches. She served also as a teacher in the Sunday Schools. She taught a class of young women for some time at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in Rome, Georgia, and in the First Baptist Church of Anderson taught a class of elderly women.

In succeeding chapters we shall tell more fully of the achievements of her administration at Anderson College. However, we feel that it is fitting at this point to state briefly some of the highlights of her term as president.

She was elected by the trustees in January 1928, and immediately assumed full responsibility of the office. The first Founder's Day celebration was held in connection with her formal inauguration February 14, 1929. The decision was made to reorganize the college as a Junior College in 1929 and the first session as a Junior College began in September 1930. In 1931 young men were first admitted as students at Anderson College. In 1932 Dr. Denmark's book *White Echoes* was published by the Baptist Sunday School Board of Nashville, Tennessee. In this same year the Beta Pi chapter of the Phi Theta Kappa, National honor society in Junior colleges, was organized. Incidentally Miss Kathryn Copeland assisted in this and for 22 years was sponsor of this chapter.

In 1938 the long standing debt of \$60,000 of the college was paid off. In 1941 the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was awarded to Miss Denmark by Furman University. The first issue of "The Columns," the Junior College yearbook (1942) was dedicated to Dr. Denmark. A few years later the "Denmark Society" was organized to honor students of character, leadership and scholarship.

In the late 1940's under the leadership of Dr. Denmark the Baptist State Convention gave \$60,000 to Anderson College for repairing and



renovating some of the college buildings. In 1950 she rejoiced to see the same Convention adopt a unified program of support for the Baptist Colleges of South Carolina. Some other states had already adopted such a program which was proving highly satisfactory.

Founder's Day, February 14, 1953, was celebrated as "Denmark Day" to commemorate the 25½ years of Dr. Denmark's administration. This was a notable occasion attended by a large delegation of school men, trustees, former students and friends. Among other features for the day was the presentation of a radio play, "The Denmark Story," presented by Anderson's Little Theatre.

On May 22, 1953 President Denmark presented diplomas to her last graduating class. On that day the trustees announced that she had been elected president emeritus for life, and was invited to spend the remainder of her life on the campus. This program ended the official service of 36 years at Anderson College for the beloved president.

The work of a college president includes much more than the discharge of official duties on the campus. One of these responsibilities "away from home" is the giving of public addresses on many and varied occasions. In this area Dr. Denmark was particularly effective and popular. Possessing an excellent speaking voice she could be heard easily by large audiences. She made thorough preparation for each address and her speeches contained real "meat." It would be next to impossible to recount the number of addresses she gave during her administration. She spoke to many other colleges on varied occasions; she addressed church groups of all kinds (state conventions, associations, special gatherings, particularly of young people, local churches and even Sunday School classes). She was a popular speaker at civic functions. She herself cannot tell how many commencement addresses she gave in her term as president. The reader of these addresses, which were carefully written, will be impressed with their literary quality. She had the faculty of using classic quotations and illustrations with telling effect. No matter what the occasion she rarely failed to quote appropriate passages from the Bible and to express positive Christian convictions. In this area of public addresses Dr. Denmark brought genuine credit to the college.

One of the amazing features of the career of Dr. Denmark is the wide acquaintances she had with notable, and even famous people. These acquaintances (sometimes quite close) included musicians, literary personalities—both writers and speakers, civic leaders, public

officials, school presidents and professors, denominational leaders, ministers of other denominations, and leaders in the business world. She had many notable people as guests of the college to give addresses at commencement and at Founder's Day. She originated the custom of observing February 14 as Founder's Day since this was the day on which the charter was granted.

Dr. Denmark was an artist in music. She studied under recognized teachers and taught music for years before becoming president of the college. She is still enthusiastic about the study of music as a scholarly discipline. Many of her students still insist that she was their best teacher.

Early in life she formed the habit of reading good literature from the ancient classics to modern writers. Her love for great literature was a great asset to her in her speaking and even in her administration. She bought good books and through the years built a library which she still enjoys.

Her achievements as an administrator are well-known. Her record refutes the old contention that artists (in music) can seldom succeed in practical matters. In her work as president she was respected for being generous and fair in all her dealings. She never sought to have her college benefit at the expense of other Baptist colleges. And yet when the occasion called for it she exhibited a tenacity and a courage which all had to admire.

Throughout her life she has developed a faculty for friendship. She knew how to make friends and to keep them. These friendships were with both the humble and the famous. She understood "girl psychology" and could as an administrator enforce regulations and yet keep the friendship of students. One of her greatest joys in her retirement is the constant flow of letters from former students and friends of other years.

Many honors came to her during her years at Anderson College. She was the first woman to be elected president of a college in South Carolina. As vice-president of the Baptist State Convention in South Carolina (1950) she was the first woman to hold an office in that body. For 15 years she was a member of the board of trustees of the Woman's Missionary Union Training School in Louisville, Kentucky. She was president of The Southern Association of Colleges for Women (1934-1935). She holds honorary membership in Delta Kappa Gamma. Her name appears in *Who's Who in America* and in *Who's Who in*

*American Education.* She was honored with a life membership in the Anderson Chamber of Commerce. For years she was the best known citizen in Anderson.

This brief survey of the career of President Denmark should enable the reader to understand better some of the events in this the longest administration of Anderson College.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

# The Imperative of Change

1927-1929

The resignation of Dr. John E. White was effective September 1, 1927. A committee of three members of the board of trustees had been named to secure a president to succeed Dr. White. This task was to be fully as difficult as it had in earlier years.

We have but few minutes of trustee meetings during this transition period. But from other sources a few facts are available. Since it was now September (1927) and a new session was already at hand it was necessary to have someone as head of the college even on a temporary basis. Some two years earlier Mr. R. H. Holliday had been employed as business manager of the college with no academic responsibilities. So the trustees asked him to serve as acting president. He accepted the responsibility and served for several months.

In the meantime the trustees committee was endeavoring to find a president on a full time basis. Dr. Charles E. Burts of Newberry and his brother Dr. R. C. Burts both hesitated and finally refused the responsibility. In a called meeting of the board of trustees dated July 22, 1927, the following motion was carried: "That the president of the board of trustees be instructed to wire Dr. A. J. Barton of Nashville, Tennessee, to come to Anderson not later than the Tuesday following with the understanding that the Executive Committee is authorized to offer him the presidency of the college provided terms mutually satisfactory can be agreed upon." Agreement could not be reached so Dr. Barton did not become president. Whether they made approaches to other men we do not know. It seems quite evident that the unstable condition of the college, particularly in its finances, was the chief obstacle in getting an able and experienced man to undertake this responsibility.

We have no official record of events leading up to the election of Dr. Denmark as president. We do know that Mr. J. Dexter Brown first suggested her name because he knew of her ability. A letter from Mr. E. P. Vandiver to Dr. Burnett of Belton, dated December 28, 1927, throws some light on the final stages of the transaction. In this letter Mr. Vandiver says: "In accordance with our 'phone conversation on December 24th, I have seen the members of the board of trustees of Anderson College, who were present at the meeting on December 15,

and each of them favors making Miss Denmark president with *full authority*, and not acting president as was first suggested. I have talked with Dr. Sikes, who was not present, and he agrees with us in this matter, and you can so record it on the minutes."

We may assume that at least the local members of the board of trustees were acquainted with Dr. Denmark and were familiar with the work she had done at the college and church since her appointment to the faculty in 1917. It is possible, though we have no record of it, that some felt that the presidency was a man's job and that it would be risky to entrust this responsibility to a woman. But the fact is that the board did elect Miss Denmark and that she accepted. She was the first woman to become president of a college in South Carolina. She was elected president in December 1927 and took office in January 1928. Little did Miss Denmark, the trustees, or any one else realize that this was the beginning of the longest and one of the most significant administrations in the history of the college.

It may be helpful at this point to attempt to analyze the situation which prevailed at the time Miss Denmark became president. In later years Miss Denmark referred frequently to the state of affairs at the college when she assumed office. She was well aware of the serious problems which existed and yet she had faith to undertake the task. Without a doubt she saw also the possibilities in this venture.

What were the problems which literally threatened the life of the college? What disadvantages did she have to overcome?

The gravest problem was the accumulated debt and the lack of financial support. This problem had existed every year since the college opened. But the danger had never been as grave as in 1927-1928. The college had a debt of over \$60,000, which for that day was quite a serious matter. Because of the general economic situation there seemed to be no way to pay this debt. Moreover the college had no endowment. The Baptist State Convention was favorably disposed toward the college but they had obligations to the other Baptist colleges in the state and their funds had been severely curtailed. Actually there was not enough money in sight to meet current expenses at the college.

Miss Denmark had the disadvantage of having to succeed the dynamic, colorful, and widely known Dr. John E. White. When he had left the college some people felt that no one could take his place. For more than 10 years Dr. White had been the dominating influence in the school. However, the new president had been a close associate and great admirer of her predecessor. She had only the greatest respect

and admiration for Dr. White. It would never occur to her to be envious of the respect and confidence which people had for him. In fact she had learned much from him and wanted to see his hard labors for the college come to fruition. And yet the fact remained that it was difficult to succeed a man of his stature.

Another disadvantage which Miss Denmark had to face was that she was a woman. Perhaps no other people have ever exceeded Southerners in their respect for women. And yet at that time they were not accustomed to women occupying places of leadership in business enterprises. We may be sure that this new president had to overcome this feeling and to demonstrate that a woman could be a successful college president.

On the other hand the new president had some decided advantages. She was richly endowed with gifts which she was to need and use. She had a scholarly mind and combined with this was her gift for the practical. She could plan and execute.

Miss Denmark had devoted herself to an exacting program of study and training. Years of hard work had given her a background and equipment for school work.

In her ten or more years at the college she had become familiar with the workings of the school. She knew it from the inside. Also she had become acquainted with friends of the college locally and out in the state.

From her writings and speeches later on one can sense the genuine love which she had for the college. She believed in it and at times when some friends had reservations about the future of the school she never wavered in her loyalty. She was dedicated to her work as head of the school.

Finally, she enjoyed the respect and confidence of the trustees, her colleagues on the campus, and the citizens of Anderson. This respect was deepened by her willingness to accept leadership of the college when the situation appeared so hopeless. In this she displayed a courage which soon won the admiration and respect of friends of the school. They sensed that here was a leader who would work and fight in the face of difficulties. The risk she was taking was great. If she could do this her friends could do no less than enlist and help her. Gradually the friends of the college began to see that the situation was not hopeless and that the president was displaying a quality of leadership that encouraged friends to work with her.

As we have already stated, Miss Denmark was fully aware of the problems which the college faced in 1927. She would not want anyone to over-emphasize these and yet some knowledge of these is essential to an understanding of the work which the newly-elected president was later to do. In a recent conversation with the writer Dr. Denmark expressed so eloquently her feelings as she took over that he asked her to state these convictions so that the reader of this volume might share these:

When the position was offered to me I already had a deep love for Anderson College, having been there 10 years. Many voices of discouragement arose—an equal number of encouragement. I, somehow, was not intimidated by the existing conditions (a struggling four year college under a withering bonded indebtedness of \$60,000) and welcomed the responsibility to explore and find out what could be done. I had not been disciplined with the experience of defeat and was rather illuminated with a great challenge.

My only qualification for the task was a simple, trusting faith—and nothing could erect an impossible barrier to that faith—faith which is the gift of God to my soul. There was no need to belabor the point that we were facing difficult circumstances and conditions in the outside world. But there was an imperative of something acting from within me which the outside world could not penetrate.

I shall always remember with special gratitude Dr. E. W. Sikes, who at the time was president of Clemson College. He told me that he wanted me to have a three year trial at making Anderson College succeed. We talked about the fact that the college possessed, and that I was inheriting, the tradition of all Dr. White had done for the past ten years. I, thus, had the advantage of something very beautiful; we were heirs to a remarkable and authentic tradition; ours was a "goodly heritage." In my sincere and confident openness I knew that the future would be built on the foundation and experience of the past and that we must go forward in the perspective of the past. In such a spirit I opened my heart and soul wide to God's activity among us. We were up against terrible and profound odds. The beloved Dr. White was gone! An unheard thing (in the South) that a woman had been elected president of Anderson College! But I was sustained in the faith that although the world seemed to be turning upside down, I was being called to participate in a dynamic and far-reaching activity in which God was calling us to the unknown.

God does that in our personal, individual lives. He was doing it in Anderson College. Perhaps there is often no other way to deal with persons or causes except by unsettling us—by making us suffer and sacrifice.

Surrounding me was a faculty of equal devotion to the cause of Anderson College. They, too, were trying to consider the significance of the forces which were moving about us. They wanted to preserve the values of the past and not have them swept away.

Miss Denmark took over the duties of president January 1, 1928. There were three meetings of the board of trustees between January and May of that year. At each of these Miss Denmark had a brief written address. Some quotations from these three addresses will furnish an insight into her thinking and her planning for the future of the college. "I can see, as if with eyes of a seer, that Anderson College is at the door of progress, and that there are limitless possibilities before us. . . . You will agree that the college has been handed to me at a very low ebb. I am not expecting to work miracles. I am expecting to give it the very best efforts of my life, and I have confidence in myself. I believe that I understand the primary needs of a school of this character. I know the strength and the weakness of the institution. I know something, too, about how to manage girls, how to appeal to them, and how to reach the best in them. . . .

"I ask myself these questions, Why did I allow myself to accept these great responsibilities? And what is it that God wants of me that He has brought me to the threshold of such opportunity and responsibility? I can not answer these questions any more than I can answer a great faith in my heart that God is moving and leading in this situation. I do not understand it—I can not explain it—but I believe with all my heart that God has a purpose for Anderson College. I know he has. . . . We have a big undertaking—I grant you that. But it is not an impossible one. We can do anything for Anderson College that we *will* to do, for we are God's children, and His power awaits our demands upon it. Oh! if we all only believed that and acted upon it we could startle South Carolina and the world by what we could accomplish for Anderson College." (Address to trustees January 20, 1928)

In the same address the new president recounted some of the achievements of the college in its brief history. This is indeed an amazing achievement. She then told of how people had prayed for the college (for which all are grateful) but the time had now come to *act*. The college needs the moral support of its friends, but it must also have a far more adequate financial undergirding. She reminded the trustees that practically every other denominational college had experienced times of discouragement and despair, but then friends



rose up and saved it. She then closed her address with these words: "Today is *such* a day with Anderson College. This is a time of testing its friends—whether they are willing to struggle with it and its problems. Unless its friends realize that it cannot go on limping along, getting more desperately in debt Anderson College will have to close its doors. What are you trustees willing to sacrifice for Anderson College?" Miss Denmark then challenged the trustees by pledging \$5,000.00 from her own meagre resources. This pledge was to be paid year by year as she could arrange it. The trustees knew now that they were working with a president who meant business.

One month later the new president again addressed the trustees.

We should not think of the desired improvement of the college as entirely a thing of the future. I affirm that the change had already begun and will continue to operate more and more rapidly until our end is fully attained. . . . If you had the faith in Anderson College that I have, there is no limit to what could be accomplished; and I have the faith, not because of anything within myself, and not because of those beautiful buildings and physical surroundings, but because I know that God has begun this work here and He wants it to go on.

Anderson College must live; it has got to live, and by the help of God it is going to live. Anderson College was built looking to the long future and to the marvelous possibilities of growth in the town and county and state. If there was justification in its incipency and birth, how vastly greater are the reasons now for its continued life and growth. The constructive, long looking, enduring thing to do is to pay off the debts of this school, give it a larger and better support now, and work definitely toward endowment and equipment.

We have everything beckoning us on! The morale of the student body is good; the spirit and cooperation of the faculty is excellent. *There is no truth in this current rumor that Anderson College will not open next fall.* We are reducing expenses at every point where it is possible to do so without endangering collegiate efficiency. We are reorganizing with economy as the basic consideration.

In this address Miss Denmark proposed and fervently urged the need for endowment. She further stated that money was so greatly needed that she was begging the First Baptist Church of Anderson to include Anderson College in its annual budget to the extent of \$5,000.

It is evident that the new president was seeking to inspire the trustees to assume responsibility and lead out in the effort to secure money and to kindle enthusiasm for the college.

The annual meeting of the trustees was held on May 28, 1928. In this first annual session of the board since she had become president Dr. Denmark delivered a fervent address to these trustees. Running through this (printed) address is a note of deep anxiety and yet of great faith. She stressed the responsibilities of trustees. "You are the trustees! I am trying to burden you."

She frankly confessed the anxiety which was hers as head of the school in its time of great need. But with equal emphasis she declared that she was in the fight and would never give up.

Dr. Denmark discussed the acute problem of standardization. This had to be faced and solved. The college faces two possibilities "One of becoming standard; the other of collapsing and dying." "I believe that we are going to survive and become standardized, but such cannot be done without a genuine recrudescence of loyalty and devotion to Anderson College, and a revival of unimpeachable confidence *in* Anderson College, and an incomparable spirit of the willingness to *give* generously to save the Anderson College situation. The greatest danger, to my mind, in our situation here is the apparent recession of interest in the support of the college. I am giving all of myself to the cause of Anderson College, but I am human, and I confess to you that without lively response during this next year, I can not continue to carry the load. I count no cost too big to pay, provided I can stir you and inspire you—but without that I am helpless. I see nothing to gain in just barely existing for the next two or three years. *We must endow or die.* Which shall it be?"

In this fashion did this modern Deborah seek to inspire and activate the trustees and other friends of Anderson College.

In the minutes of this meeting of the board of trustees we find the statement: "Miss Denmark's plans enthusiastically approved and supported by the trustees. Endowment plans left in the hands of committee previously appointed."

The formal inauguration of President Denmark took place in connection with Founders Day on February 14, 1929. A large audience composed of trustees, faculty members, students, representatives of other colleges, alumnae and other friends was present for this formal program. After being formally installed as president Miss Denmark delivered a brief but a very significant address. Excerpts from this will reveal the faith, the courage and the dreams of the new president.

Anderson College has become my child. That interprets the authority and the capacity of my love, and justifies the faith I have in the possibilities here. Therefore, I have accepted the responsibilities and I have accepted the confidence of the board of trustees who have called me to the presidency of Anderson College. They are a strong and a sincere group of men and women. I should have succumbed already to the magnitude of the undertaking had these men and women not been untiring in their response to my endeavors. I am touched today with a profound and affectionate sensibility to this proof of your good will in the development of Anderson College. The very evident respect and appreciation of the citizenship of Anderson reinforces my assurance in our program, and to my mind presages the fulfillment of things hoped for.

I want to confess publicly today my belief that God is the indispensable certainty of every human life, and of every institution, and that any future is a tragedy without God and his guidance. I am giving and shall continue to give myself assiduously to the study of discovering and of discerning God's will for Anderson College. I can pray with all earnestness the great prayer of Moses: "Oh, God, if thy presence go not with us, carry us not up hence."

## CHAPTER EIGHT

# Anderson Junior College

1929-1930

Unquestionably one of the most significant developments during the administration of Dr. Denmark was the change-over from a four year (senior) college to a junior college. Naturally there were a number of factors involved in this important decision. The financial condition of the college made some change imperative. The whole complex question of meeting the standards set up by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was the most important factor.

Before attempting to tell of the story of this change-over it will be well to consider the developments leading up to it.

We have seen that the new president took over the duties as head of the college with courage and enthusiasm. In the first few months she had inspired trustees, faculty members, alumnae and friends to help her realize the dream she had for Anderson College. Early in her administration she was planning a campaign for funds to pay off the indebtedness and even to provide endowment for the college. In the meantime she was at work to bring about needed changes in the operation of the college. While this dream for endowment had to be delayed nevertheless she had planted this idea which later on would become a reality.

Finances were reorganized, the budget was placed under rigid control, and tentative efforts were made to inaugurate a campaign for endowment funds. But the times were not propitious. The nation was entering its second period of financial depression since the world war; and even on the most sanguine interpretation of possibilities it was evident that achievement must fall far short of the goal it was necessary to attain. (Charles S. Sullivan, "A Brief History of Anderson College" p. 11)

The enrollment for 1927-1928 was 322 students. This was encouraging, but the following year was marked by a decided decrease (255) in students. In spite of this loss in enrollment some improvements were made in equipment. The science laboratory was doubled in size. The entire course of study was reorganized and improved. The alumnae had contributed nearly 1000 volumes to the library. Sub-Freshmen and Two Year Certificates were dropped, and only one degree, the Bachelor of Arts, was granted.

Having come to the college while it was still very young and struggling against heavy odds, Miss Denmark knew something of the heroic work of a group of Anderson citizens in launching the movement that brought the college into existence. She knew also of the devoted service of many people who had stood by it in these early years. She felt that these founders should be honored. There were several reasons for establishing Founders Day. First of all these loyal friends of the college deserved to be honored. As time passes the contributions of noble men and women quickly pass into oblivion. Moreover, such an annual event would provide information and inspiration to the entire college family. Such an occasion would create and develop a new loyalty to the institution of which they were a part. Finally, this annual event would provide an ideal occasion upon which friends of the school could make gifts to the college. Properly developed and nourished this could result in increasing numbers of supporters of the college.

Under the direction of Miss Denmark Founders Day was begun on February 14, 1929. February 14 was the date of the formal granting of the charter to the college. The fact that it was Valentine's Day made it possible to introduce this idea in the observances. So on the first Founders Day Dr. Denmark was formally inaugurated as president. Throughout her administration she made much of this occasion. Looking over the list of speakers for this occasion the reader may be deeply impressed with the distinguished men who were the guests of the college on these occasions.

Incidentally Dr. Denmark has stated that the "birthday gifts" made on Founders Day were numerous and were used for much needed equipment and supplies, particularly in the early years of her administration when there were so many things needed and so little money with which to buy them.

Dr. Denmark has told of the hard years of the 1930's: "The history of Anderson College is indeed a history of great struggle. We had no comfortable pews, no new buildings to replace old ones, no new pianos or organs, no stained glass windows and crystal chandeliers. They were actually days of bartering — exchanging sweet potatoes, apples, chickens and eggs from horny handed farmers at the kitchen door for tuition for their daughters.

"But we did have the ability to see the unseeable and to hear the inaudible and to lay claim to an invincible faith which never let us down."

So it was during these hard years when finances were so inadequate that the question of meeting the standards of The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools had to be confronted.

In an earlier chapter we have seen that this Association set up standards which had to be met by every school applying for its accreditation. These standards applied to every area of academic life — entrance requirements, curriculum, qualifications of teachers, administrative affairs, business organization and operation, and finances. To meet these standards as a senior college it would be necessary for Anderson College to make many changes. Some of these requirements could possibly have been met without too much difficulty. The one impossible barrier for Anderson College was its financial situation. Each accredited college had to be relatively clear of indebtedness, to have an assured income of a reasonable amount and to have a substantial endowment. Anderson College could not qualify on any of these. The Southern Association required each senior college to have an endowment of not less than \$500,000. In order to qualify Anderson College had made an effort to raise this amount but the total amount from these sources reached only \$95,000. There was a long-standing debt of some \$60,000; the necessary income was not assured; and very little endowment was on hand. Thus it was apparent to even the most optimistic friends of the college that there was no way of meeting these requirements. This was distressing in the extreme. It looked as if the college must close its doors. Since necessary funds were not available it seemed that the only alternative was to go out of business. The school could "limp along" for a while as a sub-standard or unaccredited college but this posed serious problems. It was obvious to all that this could not last long. The Southern Association was now so thoroughly established and its requirements so widely accepted that a school not accredited by the Association must ultimately close up. Good students could not be expected to enroll in a school whose credits would not be accepted by universities and graduate schools. This raised a serious moral problem. Could the college officials conscientiously urge students to enter the college under these circumstances? Would the constituency of the college, the Baptists of the state, want an inferior college?

This was the situation in 1928 and 1929. During this time the president, some faculty members and others gradually arrived at the conviction that Anderson College should leave the senior college field and become a junior college. This was not a new idea since Dr. White,

Miss Denmark and Miss Copeland had entertained this idea during Dr. White's administration. Actually it had been discussed in trustee meetings and faculty gatherings. But knowing that there would be strong opposition to the move no action was taken. But now something had to be done or the college would have to go out of business. The change-over to junior college status would provide a way out and save the college. It was the only course which could be taken. As college officials studied the nature and function of a junior college they were convinced that there were extremely good reasons for taking this step wholly apart from saving the school. They saw that this change-over would offer a great many advantages which the present situation could not provide. In other words, it was not simply a move to assure survival; it was a new venture which would be beneficial to the students and to the constituency of the college.

In American life today we have so many junior colleges which are doing such acceptable work in the field of higher education it is hard to realize that this is a comparatively recent movement. The time honored custom was to build and operate colleges with a four year program. The founders of Anderson College never contemplated anything other than a senior college since this had been the practice from earliest days in American history. There was not a single junior college in South Carolina before 1930 when Anderson pioneered in this field.

And yet at this time the junior college movement had already made great progress in some other states. North Carolina at the time had several junior colleges among which were Mars Hill and Campbell (formerly Buie's Creek Academy) sponsored by the Baptists of the state. This development in higher education was no longer in the experimental stage. Junior colleges had demonstrated their worth and were meeting the needs of thousands of young people. Dr. Denmark and most of the faculty and trustees were convinced that this transition to junior college status was not only imperative but that it opened up a vast area of service into which the college could enter at once.

The advantages in the junior college field were apparent. To some degree at least it would relieve the financial pressure. The requirements for accreditation of junior colleges in the matter of finances were much less severe than for senior colleges. It might be possible for Anderson College gradually to meet these requirements and attain rating as a standard junior college. This would be a major achievement for the school.

In the operation of a senior college the heavier costs are for the junior and senior years. The number of students in these two classes is smaller. Courses for them are more specialized and require teachers with big salaries. Costs for laboratories and library facilities for the two upper classes meant the outlay of much more money. In other words, to eliminate the junior and senior classes would greatly lessen the cost of operation. The program of a junior college thus made a strong appeal from the standpoint of finances.

But there were other arguments favoring a change-over. It was felt that there were many advantages for the student in the two year college. The number of students being smaller there was the probability of closer association with other students which would result in rich friendships throughout life. There was also the likelihood of more personal attention to the needs of the students by the teachers. Junior colleges make much of this friendly relationship between student and teacher. This concern for the life of the student is based on the conviction that there is a much greater adjustment to be made by the high school student entering college than is generally recognized. He comes into a new world where for the first time he must make his own decisions and stand on his own feet. In this new situation he needs the kindly counsel and help of his college teachers. For many years Dr. Denmark emphasized this in countless addresses. She sometimes quoted university presidents as saying that they were happy to have junior colleges assist these immature freshmen students in adjusting to college life, since these colleges could do it much better than the universities could. In senior colleges most of the student body officers and leaders in student life are naturally in the junior and senior classes. In a junior college the student has an opportunity to exercise leadership in student life and thus to gain experience in living in a democracy.

The friends of junior colleges insist that in one other respect these colleges offer superior advantages to their students. In most senior colleges there is a fixed curriculum leading, for example, to the A. B. degree. For the most part this has to be followed without much variation. In junior colleges a much wider selection of courses is available. These are often classified as *transfer*, *pre-professional*, *terminal*, and *exploratory*. The first is for the student who plans to transfer to a senior college or university. The second (pre-professional) is designed for giving young people the basic courses which are required for entrance in a professional school such as law and medicine. The terminal courses are designed to meet the needs of young people whose



college work will terminate at the junior college. The last (exploratory) may be courses to assist a student to work in some special area.

This emphasis on more careful attention to the needs of individual students in junior colleges made a strong appeal to Miss Denmark. She was a woman of scholarly attainments and, therefore, was always interested in students of superior ability. Like the president of any college she was always eager to get top ranking students, but at the same time she was a champion of the rights of all students. Indeed, she often spoke and wrote of the obligation a true college has for the larger group of young people who were not in the upper bracket of potential scholars. These were people who deserved the benefits of education just as much as the brilliant students. She originated and used frequently a figure of speech to illustrate this fact: "It has been said that for every four-leaf clover there are thousands of three-leaf clovers which feed the bees and the cows who give us our honey and our milk."

She declared that it was the business of Anderson College to educate what she called a "second crop of leaders, not those exclusively in the upper quartile grade." Later, when the college was operating successfully as a junior college she could proudly announce: "There are hundreds of graduates of Anderson College today scattered around the world who were not *cum laude* scholars, but who are today discharging in a superlative manner the duties of motherhood and home-makers, teachers and civic workers in their homes and communities. There are souls of great merit who received their education and inspiration in Anderson College in some very hard years."

Those who favored the transition of Anderson College to junior college status insisted that this made it possible for the college to render a much better service to its entire community. With its variety of offerings nearly every young person in the community could be served. Furthermore, since at that time there was no junior college in the state the need was great and meeting this need would be of real service to the Baptist denomination in the state.

Of course all these arguments were based on the assumption that the academic work of the junior college would continue to be solid and respectable. Capable and well qualified teachers would offer courses which had real educational value, and would require real work on the part of the student. While it was only a two year program it would not be inferior in quality to that offered in four year colleges.

Both before and after official action was taken Dr. Denmark spoke on many occasions giving these and other arguments for the change-over at Anderson College. In this she was a pioneer and under her leadership Anderson College became the first junior college in South Carolina.

We shall now attempt to give the chief developments which made the change-over to a junior college official. Like most important transactions this was neither quick nor easy. Agreement by the administration, the trustees, and finally the Baptist State Convention of South Carolina had to be obtained.

As may be imagined the faculty were generally in favor of the change-over. Naturally this would mean that some teachers whose work was largely with junior and senior students would have to leave the college. However, so far as we can determine these teachers were quite cooperative. They realized full well that the alternative was the closing of the college. It may be assumed that with the president so thoroughly committed to this new move most of the teachers would catch something of her convictions and enthusiasm. Therefore, it appears that the faculty were agreeable to this venture. If there was any serious objection on the part of the students after the initial shock, we have no record of it. Of course such a move would mean that all members of the student body above the sophomore class would have to transfer to some other college. Naturally these upper classmen would regret leaving the college and would have to suffer some inconvenience, but most of them seem to have accepted the situation with good grace and with sympathetic understanding.

The only serious opposition to the change-over came from those who had been graduated when the school was a senior college. Such opposition is understandable. We shall discuss this later in this chapter.

Of course, the trustees would have to approve the change. This matter had been discussed previously by the trustees in a number of meetings according to Dr. Denmark. Unfortunately the minutes of trustee meetings in 1928-1930 are far from complete and we have no statement of the official action of the board on the matter. Dr. Denmark states that in view of the financial situation at the college the great majority of the trustees were agreeable to the change-over. In fact there seemed to be no alternative. We may assume also that with the strong convictions which the president had the trustees would follow her recommendations.

In the minutes of a called meeting of the trustees on April 8, 1930 we find one specific statement: "The report and recommendation of Dr. Doak S. Campbell regarding reorganization of Anderson College into a junior college was read. The several recommendations were adopted serially." It is regrettable that we do not have a copy of these detailed recommendations. From other sources we learn that Dr. Doak S. Campbell, an eminent authority in the field of higher education, had been employed by the college to assist in this change to a junior college. Dr. Campbell came to the college, studied the situation carefully and later prepared his report recommending the change and then giving counsel to the president, the faculty and the trustees on the details involved in this historic move. Dr. Denmark states that under the direction of Dr. Campbell the transition was made with a minimum of confusion and difficulty.

Since Anderson College belonged to the Baptist State Convention it was necessary for this body to give approval to the plan. Among the leaders in Baptist circles there had been for several years a feeling that South Carolina needed a junior college and that Anderson College might well become the Baptist Junior College in the state.

In the larger field of opinion representing the leaders of the Baptist denomination there had been a strong feeling of need for such an institution within the group of colleges which the denomination controlled. A commission appointed by the State Convention in 1926 had, after devoting a good deal of time and study to the matter, recommended a change of this nature for Anderson College. Dr. White had recognized the merit of the junior college and had publicly endorsed it. Opposition had developed however, and nothing had been done. Miss Denmark and the members of her administration took up the problem where Dr. White had left it. Further study which included an appraisal of the practical educational needs of the local community, convinced them that Anderson College should make the change. The step would be a pioneer step in South Carolina; for there was, and still is, no junior college in the state. Courage was required for it; but the step was taken in 1929 and ratified by the Convention in the same year. (Charles S. Sullivan: *A Brief History of Anderson College*, February 1936, pp 11-12)

Another item concerning the Baptist State Convention's concern for a junior college was the writing of a series of articles for the *Baptist Courier* by W. H. Canada in 1927 on the need for a Baptist junior college in the state. He presented strong arguments for such a college to supplement the work of the senior colleges. There arose some differences of opinion as to where such a college should be located in

the event it should be approved by the Baptist State Convention. As a result no action was taken at the time though the interest in such a college continued among Baptist leaders.

The Baptist State Convention met early in December 1929 at Spartanburg. The trustees of the college had already agreed to the changing of Anderson College to a junior college. This was done with the feeling that this was what the convention wanted done. The question was brought to the Convention during the evening session on December 4. Dr. E. W. Sikes, president of Clemson College and a member of the board of trustees of Anderson College, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, first that the South Carolina State Convention approve the action of the Board of Trustees of Anderson College in making it a junior college.

Second, that the other colleges of the state be asked to give to the members of the rising junior college and senior classes who may seek admission as favorable consideration financially and otherwise as possible.

Third, that the Convention pledge its loyalty and support in this transition to a new type school. (Annual of the State Convention of the Baptist Denomination in South Carolina, 1929, p. 24)

Much to the surprise of the friends of Anderson College the Sikes resolution was voted down. However, another resolution covering substantially the same points was offered by R. A. McFarland and was accepted. The arguments pro and con went on far into the night before the formal approval was voted.

In writing of this Dr. Denmark says: "We went to Spartanburg to the meeting of the Baptist State Convention expecting immediate approval of our plan. To our consternation there was vociferous opposition to our move and very heated discussion. Again Dr. Sikes arose and pleaded our cause saying that we thought (after much debate and argument) that we were doing exactly what the convention desired and would eagerly accept. Mrs. Olin D. Johnson (a trustee) also spoke in our defense. The argument went on. Finally, I spoke with great definiteness saying, 'Gentlemen, we are sorry if you disapprove our action. We intended to do what you thought best. The move is now made — and is irrevocable. The news will be printed in all the papers tomorrow morning.'"

A committee of 15 members was appointed by the Convention to study the problems of the new school and authorized to report at the next convention session November 1930. As stated earlier in this chapter

the Convention of 1929 ratified the action of the trustees. By this action Anderson College became a junior college.

For the session of 1930-1931 Anderson College opened its doors as a junior college; and this was, perhaps, the most momentous event in the history of the institution save only its original opening in September of 1912. (Sullivan, C. S. A Brief History of Anderson College, February 1936, p. 12)

We have stated earlier in this chapter that the most vigorous opposition to this change-over came from some former students who had been graduated from the college with the A. B. degree. Their opposition is understandable. They felt that this was a "step down" and that in reality it left them without an alma mater. It would make some feel that their degree was now cheapened. It should be said that this was a matter where emotions were easily aroused. Also that most of these who opposed the move did not fully understand the situation. They did not realize that the situation at the college was so critical and that in the last analysis it was either to make the transfer or to see the college close its doors. Moreover, the nature and work of a junior college was not generally known among people of the state. There was no junior college in the state and few people understood what such a college was. It was, therefore, easy to jump to the conclusion that this move was the adoption of a course which was educationally inferior. As the facts became known some of these graduates not only ceased to oppose it but became supporters of the college. It should be said also that some of these alumnae from the first supported the move. Mrs. Olin D. Johnston, one of the best informed and most loyal graduates, gave her hearty endorsement to the move and was influential in winning the support of many of her friends for Anderson Junior College.

Shortly after the change-over to a junior college these graduates of the four year college (1911-1930) organized themselves into a group known as Sororians (sisters). In this way they have maintained their identity and are recognized as a branch of the alumnae organization.

This group is still active and meets at least once each year. They demonstrate their loyalty in various ways. The president of the Sororians for 1968-1969 is Mrs. Emily Sullivan Watson. In a letter to the Sororians published in the *Anderson College Magazine* in the summer of 1968 she expresses the pride which these graduates have in their college: "What amazing progress has taken place since (our college days) and we are all immensely proud of our Alma Mater

today. . . . Be sure to keep in touch with your Alma Mater and be on the lookout for news about her."

The year 1929-1930 marked the end of an era. No longer was Anderson College a four year college. In September of 1930 it would begin a new era. It was the first junior college in the state and for several years was recognized as a pioneer—and a successful one—in this new field. Much work must be done for the opening of the new era. That story will be given in the following chapter.

## CHAPTER NINE

# A Pioneer in Higher Education

1930-1938

The final action which made Anderson College a junior college was the vote of the Baptist State Convention in Spartanburg, December 4, 1929. At long last the matter was settled. The college would have time in the winter and spring of 1930 to publish the catalog (1930-1931) in which explanations and announcements could be made for the September opening.

In this catalog the following statement appeared (pp. 13-14):

Anderson College, which since 1911 has functioned as a senior or four-year type of collegiate institution will assume a new role and endeavor to fill a long-felt need in the educational program of the state by opening in September, 1930, as a junior college. The decision to reorganize as a junior college was made in 1929, and in that year the change was ratified by the Baptist Convention. The junior college is recognized as being no longer in the purely experimental stage of development. It has taken its place among our permanent educational institutions, and is destined to play an important part in the ultimate reorganization of education in this country. The specific needs which junior colleges have found and met in other states, Anderson College proposes to provide for in South Carolina.

Some of the advantages of the Junior College may be enumerated:

1. Large universities find their freshman and sophomore classes overcrowded, and welcome the opportunity to turn over such students to the junior colleges, which are specifically designed to take care of them.
2. The junior college provides terminal courses, so that the student may at the end of two years "round out" her education and be qualified to take up her vocational activities in a competent and well-prepared manner. Some fifty per cent of students in the four year college drop out after the freshman and sophomore years. The junior college gives the student an opportunity to complete her studies and receive a diploma.
3. Students have an opportunity to come into close contact with the teachers in the junior college and to profit by the close association.
4. Small classes make possible individual guidance. Administrative officers and instructors show a personal interest in each student.

The specific advantages of junior college training beyond those indicated need not be outlined here. The transition to a junior college

has been made in the hope that the cause of education in the state will be helped through the agency of an institution so modern in its outlook and so fundamental to an ultimate education program.

Now that Anderson College was officially committed to junior college status much had to be done in the spring and summer of 1930. First of all the action taken had to be explained and defended. Many people not familiar with the junior college movement, which had developed so rapidly in the past decade, needed to be informed. This meant a great deal of correspondence in the president's office. It meant also much speaking in various church gatherings, in community assemblies and personal visiting in homes of friends and prospective students. Those who had opposed the move had to be dealt with patiently and tactfully. Naturally the president had to do much of this.

The college felt an obligation to assist students who now had to transfer to other colleges to complete their work. Since Anderson College would now have only two classes—freshman and sophomore—students above this level who formerly were in the student body would need to enroll in some other college. Dr. Denmark and her staff did much to recommend these students to other colleges and to assist them in the transfer. Miss Kathryn Copeland, dean of the faculty at the time, states that the students of Anderson College were quite cordially welcomed as transfer students by the other colleges in the state.

Still another pressing problem was the recruiting of students for the fall of 1930. With the student body consisting of only freshmen and sophomores under the new arrangement there was grave danger of a drastic drop in the enrollment for the first year. Under these circumstances extra effort must be made to secure freshman students. In the nature of the case it was necessary to explain the new program and show the advantages of junior college work. Of course President Denmark and her staff would do as much of this as possible. But they needed extra assistance at this point. Dean Copeland states that: "Students recruiters went from house to house, persuading patrons that the junior college had advantages not to be overlooked. At educational gatherings the junior college was described as an institution democratizing education for the young people of South Carolina." As a result of these efforts in recruiting the fall opening, September 1930, came with an enrollment of 103 students. While this was a decrease from the previous year, it was considered quite an accomplishment. Among these students were members of the major religious denominations and seven different states were represented in this student group.



The major task of the administration in this transition was developing a curriculum. This meant the discontinuance of quite a number of courses previously offered; it meant the addition of other courses having the counsel and guidance of an expert in this field. Dr. Doak S. Campbell, a prominent Baptist layman, was on the staff of Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee. At this time he was secretary of the American Association of Junior Colleges. He was not only thoroughly competent and experienced, but was also quite sympathetic with the problems faced by Anderson College. Dr. Campbell spent some time in Anderson in order to deal with these matters personally. His first work had been to make a thorough study of the practical educational needs of the community. This study assisted in the decision to make the college a junior college. Under his guidance a curriculum was established to meet the needs of students and of the community.

In this curriculum three groups of studies were set up. The first of these was called the *preparatory* whose purpose it was to prepare those students who plan to enter some college for further study after their term of two years at Anderson College. The second group was intended to meet the needs of those young people who plan to terminate their college work after two years in the junior college. The third group was designed for students who lacked high school units. They could take these required courses before being admitted to college standing.

In the special departments there were courses in home economics, secretarial work, and expression. It is significant that all the courses formerly taught in the music department were retained since this department under the direction of Miss Grace Cronkhite had long been an outstanding one. It was felt that there would still be a demand for these courses in the junior college and that the retaining of these offerings would attract special students and would give strength to the new program. This fact illustrates the value of a distinguished teacher to a college. This action proved to be eminently wise. Of course it could not be known at the time but as it turned out Miss Cronkhite continued to teach for almost 25 years more and in this capacity brought honor and recognition to Anderson College.

The work of Dr. Campbell included more than the establishing a course of study. In the words of Professor Charles S. Sullivan: "Under the direction of Dr. Campbell the new curriculum was worked out, new plans of administration were laid down, and the future policy of the college was outlined. The reorganization is thus now complete; it

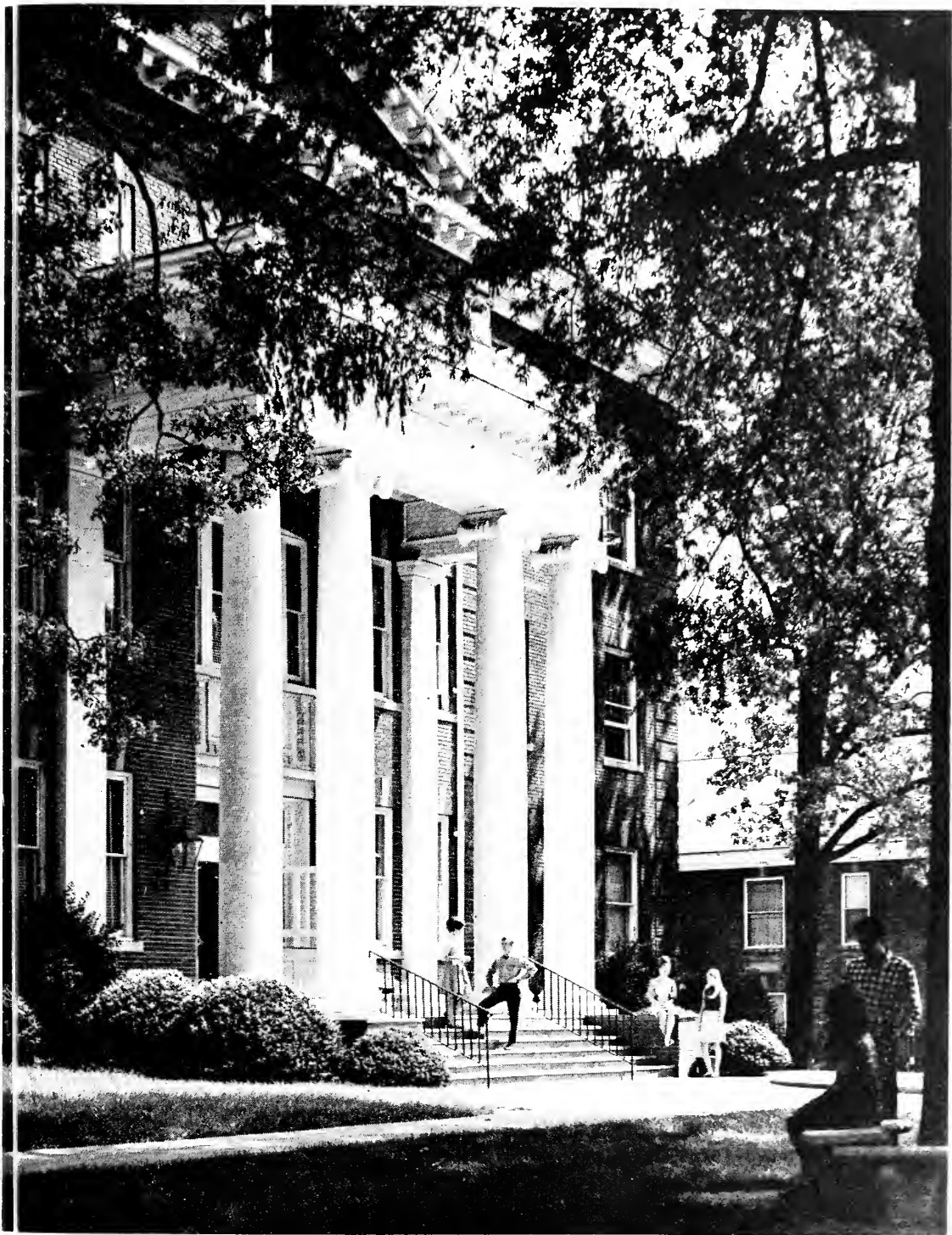
is also satisfactory having been perfected under the most competent guidance possible." (*The Anderson Independent*, May 8, 1930.)

With careful preparations made for the new program all knew that the real test would be the quality of work done and the acceptance or rejection of the work by senior colleges and universities. It was, therefore, gratifying to learn that the senior colleges of the state recognized the quality of work done by the college and admitted its graduates on the junior college level. They gave full credit for the work completed at Anderson College. Among the first to give this desired recognition were the University of South Carolina and George Peabody College for Teachers. Both these schools had already assured Dr. Denmark that they would admit graduates from the college to full junior standing upon the satisfactory completion of the courses at Anderson College. The State Superintendent of Education likewise had assured Dr. Denmark that teacher's certificates would be granted to elementary teachers who finished the two-year course for teachers at the college.

In October 1931, one year after the opening of the school as a junior college, George P. Butler, Junior College Advisor of Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, made an inspection of the college. In his report he stated that the college was well prepared to do junior college work. He pointed out that the one matter which would receive serious consideration was its lack of endowment. As we shall see later in this chapter the desperate need of additional financial support was to call for extended discussion and action.

After two years service as a junior college, it was generally agreed that the venture had been remarkably successful. At the end of these two years the enrollment was up 27 percent; larger than at any time in the past three years. During the second year 1931-1932 there were 136 regular students enrolled. In addition to these there were 10 high school students, 50 music students and three post graduate students, making a total of 199 students. With the favorable response from senior colleges who were eager to have students from Anderson College the picture was quite promising.

In the report of the college printed in the Annual of the Baptist State Convention (1933) it was stated that graduates of the college were then attending the University of South Carolina, Furman University, the University of Georgia, Clemson College, Lander College, Brenau College, East Carolina Teacher's College, Winthrop College, Agnes Scott College, North Carolina College for Women, and Atlanta Art



*Administration Building — 1912*



*Watkins Teaching Center — 1968*

*Library — 1956*





*John E. White Building — 1960  
Whyte House — 1920  
(West wing of this building)*





*Student Union Building — Renovated 1967*



*Rice Infirmary — 1960*

*Men's Dormitories — 1962 and 1963*



College. Within four years after the change-over Anderson graduates had been admitted to some thirty senior colleges.

From the days of its founders it was the desire of the friends of the college that it should be a school with a strong, positive Christian emphasis. The early years had been characterized by this emphasis. With one exception (Dr. J. P. Kinard) all the presidents had been ministers up to the presidency of Dr. Denmark. It was only natural, therefore, for Dr. Chambliss, Dr. Vines and Dr. White to exert their influence in this direction. It should be said also that Dr. Kinard and Dr. Denmark were equally committed to this Christian emphasis. Daily chapel exercises which all students were required to attend were held regularly. The students were invited and urged to attend regular worship services in the churches of the city. From the first session regular courses in Bible and religion were a part of the curriculum. We have previously noted that Dr. White enlarged this department and established a number of practical courses designed to enable students to have a vital part in the program of their home church. In addition to these agencies a number of student religious organizations functioned effectively in student life.

At the time of the change-over to a junior college there were some who wondered if this Christian emphasis would be continued. President Denmark, herself a woman of great Christian faith and works, had no intention of relinquishing this vital part of college life. She gave it her strongest encouragement and support. A director of religious activities was responsible for these various organizations and programs. A prayer service at noon for students and faculty members was a regular part of college life. The report of the college in the Annual of the Baptist State Convention 1933 showed that for the year 1931-1932, 50 students had been officers in Sunday Schools, 26 were officers in Young People's organizations, 21 were officers in Y. W. A.'s or some similar missionary organization, and 20 were officers in Daily Vacation Bible Schools.

One other historic development came shortly after the college began operating on the junior college level. This was the admission of men students in September 1931. There were several factors which contributed to this new policy. In early American history it was customary for men to attend colleges where only men were studying. It was also expected that women students would go to the colleges established for women students only. For many years, with rare exceptions, this practice was followed. But by the beginning of this

century this custom was fast breaking up. Co-education soon gained in favor with the result that many institutions, especially the state universities, were admitting both men and women. This trend has continued until at present there are not many colleges where co-education is not the practice. By 1930 this trend was already well established. So Anderson College in accepting men students was following a custom now generally accepted and practiced.

The real factor in this change was the generally accepted program of a junior college. One of its chief objectives was to serve the surrounding community. The college was making education available at low cost to women students in the area. Why not do the same for young men in the community? This was not only a means of increasing the enrollment, which of course was desirable; it was also a great opportunity to serve the people of the community.

At first men students were admitted only as day students and thus the college remained for a while as exclusively a school for women so far as rooming and boarding accommodations were concerned. However, as the enrollment of men continued to increase it was natural for the college to build dormitories for men and to provide meals for them along with women students. Thus Anderson College gradually became fully co-educational. The number of men students has gradually risen until they now constitute a little more than 50 percent of the student body.

We have related facts sufficient to show that the junior college venture had made a good start. In fact it had succeeded beyond what some of its strongest advocates had anticipated. A strong faculty with appropriate scholastic degrees was doing excellent work. The curriculum seemed to meet all reasonable needs. Students who had done the two year's work satisfactorily were readily admitted to the best senior colleges and universities. The number of students enrolled had been increasing steadily. Opposition to the change-over was less vocal; the community and the Baptist State Convention were heartily in accord with the new program.

All of this was encouraging but there remained one seemingly unsurmountable problem. This was the one which had so often plagued the college; it was the desperate financial situation prevailing at the college. This was made far more difficult because of the serious economic situation which came with the crash of the stock market in the fall of 1929. It will be noted that this came in the first year of Dr. Denmark's administration. The next decade witnessed the most



serious financial depression in the history of our country. Those who are too young to have experienced this can scarcely imagine how severe it was. Of course colleges were immediately and vitally affected by this economic disaster. Invested funds which previously had yielded good income were drastically reduced in value and in some instances were rendered worthless. Many businesses had to close. Hundreds of banks suddenly closed their doors. Many parents of college students lost their jobs, their savings were depleted or lost and they were no longer able to pay the expenses of their sons and daughters in college. Students who were eager and willing to help earn college expenses were unable to find remunerative work. With decreased enrollments, and losses in their investments most colleges were struggling to keep their doors open and stay in business.

Even with reasonable financial resources it would have been a testing time for Anderson College. But, as we have already stated, finances at the college were in such condition that the situation was extremely serious. Several years earlier the trustees had borrowed heavily. This debt of \$60,000 had remained unpaid. With the depression now widespread the creditors were demanding payment of the principal and accumulated interest. In the minutes of every trustee meeting the chief discussion centered around this financial problem. A deficit of some \$7,500 remained for operations for the year 1930-1931, and this must be dealt with. It would be tedious and useless to try to record the details of all the plans submitted and discussed in trustee meetings to relieve the situation. Suffice it to say that some trustees had come to the conclusion that the only thing to be done was to close the college. Indeed, rumors were already being circulated that the school would close. Some merchants in town were refusing further credit to the college. Dr. Denmark urged the trustees to hold on having faith that the way would open and the college would continue to live and serve. She made a special appeal to Mr. E. P. Vandiver, a local banker and a trustee. He supported her in her determination not to give up. They were joined by two other Anderson men—Frank McGee and Sam Prince, who resolved to see the college through this crisis. A committee of trustees went to New Orleans to confer with the Hibernia Trust Co. about an arrangement to continue operations. This company agreed to a plan whereby the college could continue in operation if it would pay the interest and the installments on the mortgage.

It should be said here that every possible economy in operations on the campus had been effected. This meant "cutting to the bone" in

every area. Already the faculty had volunteered one month's salary as a contribution. But now it appeared that even greater sacrifice would be necessary.

Dean Kathryn Copeland in her proposed book on the life of Dr. Denmark gives a vivid account of the heroic action of the faculty in this crisis. With Miss Copeland's permission this account is quoted verbatim:

At this juncture the fate of the college depended upon the faculty, and Dr. A. L. Smethers, chairman of the board of trustees, and president Denmark called the faculty into special session.

Dr. Smethers spoke briefly but frankly, explaining about the indebtedness which required the payment of \$3,600 annual interest. "We are in the midst of a depression," he said, "and denominational support has fallen off. We are helping as many students as possible to attend college but most of them need scholarship assistance. Payments on the mortgage are due as well as the interest."

Saying that Dr. Denmark thought there was a way to keep the college open, he called on her to tell the faculty about the one possibility. Miss Denmark shared the depressing facts with the faculty.

"If enough of the faculty are willing to join me in working for meager salaries out of funds left over after payment of interest and installments on the mortgage, we can continue to operate. You will remember that when you became members of the Anderson College faculty, I welcomed you to both the joys and the burdens of the college."

It would be a waste of time to try to speculate what a faculty three decades later in an affluent society would have chosen to do, but when Miss Denmark placed the facts squarely before the faculty of 1932, they rallied to the challenge and made it clear that they chose to keep the college alive.

Miss Grace Louise Cronkhite, chairman of the music department, spoke first. "I joined the music department of Anderson College in 1917 at the same time that Miss Denmark did, and I want to stand by her just as long as she has faith that this college is filling a need."

The next speaker was Miss Regina Cook Cowdrick. In a letter which she had written earlier to Dr. Denmark she had revealed her apprehension and the steps she had taken to find a more secure position. She now announced her intention to remain at Anderson College.

"I have been with the English Department," she said, "since 1920 and I would like to stay to see this thing through. I have always believed that it isn't what happens to you that matters but what the thing that happens to you does to you."

Then Webb von Hasseln spoke: "I have been a part of Anderson College since the beginning, and I would like to continue teaching French and Spanish and German as long as I can serve the college."

Dr. Olga V. Pruitt, college physician, who had been associated with the college since its opening, voiced her hearty approval of the plan.

After this it sounded as if all the faculty members were trying to speak at once. Such exclamations as "You can count on me!" "I want to stay!" and "I believe in Anderson College!" were distinguishable.

Miss Denmark thanked the faculty. "You have indicated your desire to sacrifice for the cause of Christian education in Anderson College. You are majoring in things of permanent value — things which money cannot buy. You may receive five months salary instead of nine but you are rich. With such faith as yours Anderson College cannot fail. Our prospects are as bright as the promises of God."

Leon L. Rice, attorney and first judge of Anderson County Court, commented on this action of the faculty in his Founders' Day address in 1948. A former chairman of the board of trustees he had made a careful study of the history of Anderson College. "The college operated from 1932 to 1939 on the generosity and spirit of service on the part of Miss Denmark and her fine faculty," he affirmed. His address was published in an Anderson College bulletin and here he listed the names of thirty-two faculty and staff members, recording his convictions that their names "constitute an honor roll of the faithful."

Dr. Denmark speaks with the greatest appreciation of the spirit of loyalty and sacrifice which the faculty displayed on this and other occasions. They learned to do without many things but they also learned that much good can come to a company dedicated to a worthy cause. In fact Dr. Denmark developed a philosophy of sacrifice which permeated her entire career. We shall have occasion to speak of this later in our narrative.

Thus the college narrowly escaped disaster in this crisis of the early 1930's. The doors were kept open, students were taught and the program continued. But the debt was still unpaid and the school must struggle with financial difficulties for several more years. But the spirit of loyalty and sacrificial serving remained constantly until the debt was finally paid and this pressure was relieved.

The minutes of the meetings of trustees for some five or six years after the financial crisis in 1932 were devoted largely to two matters. One was the establishing of a radio broadcasting station in one of the college buildings. The other, with far more discussion, was paying the debt on the college, repairing certain buildings which of necessity

had been neglected, and increasing the income of the college so as to avoid any deficit in operating costs.

The matter of a radio broadcasting station on the campus was first discussed in a called meeting of the board of trustees on February 4, 1935. At this meeting Mr. Wilton Hall of Anderson was present and at the invitation of Dr. Smethers, president of the board, told of an idea which had come to him as he had considered the high cost of publicity for the college as reported by Dr. Denmark. He would like to place on the campus a radio broadcasting station which would relieve the cost of publicity and at the same time would be advantageous to the station. In his words this would "connect two worthy causes." The plan was to install the station (WAIM) in the Whyte Building on the campus. Mr. Hall suggested a contract for one year with the right of cancellation by either party. Miss Denmark insisted that this project should be entirely separate from the college and should in no way disturb the regular program of college work.

Agreement was reached for a one year contract which either party could cancel within 90 days, that the Whyte building should be used rent free, and the station in return should mention Anderson College on every program.

In a called meeting of the trustees on February 10, 1935 the matter was discussed again with three added items considered. The college insisted that in the installation of the station the Whyte Building should not be weakened structurally. Miss Denmark insisted that the college should be protected on the question of taxes on the station. In the event loiterers should be attracted to the station there should be provision made for a night watchman.

At the meeting of the trustees on October 3, 1935 the question of renewing the lease for the station in February 1936, was considered. It was stated that criticism for the college had come because of some of the advertising done by the station. This objectionable advertising had to do with liquor, Judge Rutherford's cult (Jehovah's Witnesses), the Catholic Church, and Christian Scientists. In view of this criticism some of the trustees and friends were strongly in favor of not renewing the lease for next year. It was decided to have a meeting later, probably in January, to decide what to do.

The next meeting took place on February 27, 1936. Mr. Hall was present and asked for permission to make some statements in regard to some criticisms which had been made. He reported that he had taken up the objectionable matter with the Federal Communication

Commission, and that this Commission gave WAIM permission "in view of the connection with Anderson College to reject with immunity to ourselves any future advertising of liquor." He stated further that some changes in management should make for a more harmonious situation. He then explained that to move the station would cost about \$2,000.

It was voted to rescind the motion of the previous meeting to ask Mr. Hall to move the station. The following resolution was offered:

The Board of Trustees of Anderson College hereby approve the following resolution: That it is the consensus of the Board of Trustees that the radio station WAIM, which is owned and operated by Mr. Wilton E. Hall of Anderson, South Carolina, should be permitted to continue the occupancy of Whyte House under the same terms and conditions of the present contract with the following exceptions: First, The operation of the station shall be confined to the first floor of the Whyte House; Second, A monthly rental of \$12.50 shall be paid in cash to the College in addition to the radio time now provided as a rental; Third, If and when steam heat is available for this building, the station shall be allowed the use of steam radiators without additional charge.

This agreement shall continue in force until such time as the Board of Trustees gives written notice to the contrary, twelve months in advance of any such date as the use of the building may be desired by the college.

Dr. Seay seconded the resolution. The resolution was carried.

The depression of the 1930's grew steadily more severe around 1935-1936. It was difficult to meet operating expenses and keep the college open with a small student body who were able to pay only a small part of the modest charges made by the college. The real burden was the long-standing debt of \$60,000. The college was having to pay the Hibernia Trust Co. of New Orleans \$3,600 per year for interest. In the words of Miss Denmark, "We are literally renting the Anderson College buildings from the Hibernia Trust Co." This meant that the college had to operate on what was left after these interest payments were met. Much of this came out of the budget for faculty salaries with the result that these teachers were contributing approximately 50 percent of their yearly salaries. While the trustees, the president and the friends of the college applauded this sacrifice on their part, all knew that it could not continue indefinitely.

In this situation the trustees and the president planned a campaign in Anderson County in 1936. Necessary committees were appointed, publicity was given out and the campaign was planned. The trustees

elected three men — Dr. Smethers, Mr. Brown and Mr. Sullivan — to serve as a steering committee in consultation with President Denmark. Plans were made to have a big dinner meeting on April 6, 1936 to give impetus to the campaign. Miss Denmark tells that all preparations were made, most of the food, including twelve turkeys, was prepared but on the day the dinner was to be held a severe tornado struck the college. There could be no dinner and no campaign started that day. The only immediate good to come out of this apparent disaster was the collecting of nearly \$20,000 on the storm insurance policy the college had. Miss Denmark states that all of this was spent “in renewing the heating plant and refurbishing other buildings.”

In meetings of the trustees in 1936 and 1937 the chief topic for discussion was the paying off the debt of \$60,000 with the Hibernia Trust Company of New Orleans. Among the proposals made was that the proper person or persons go to New Orleans to seek some arrangement with this company. They felt that if this trust company knew the facts, and could understand the firm purpose of Anderson College officials to pay fully all that was due the company they could be given more time to settle this debt.

In the meantime it was clear to all that money had to be raised, and that the only means by which this could be done was by a special campaign among the people of Anderson County. Thus it was decided to pursue this course with a modest goal. It is not necessary to recount all the actions taken. The suggested goal at the start was \$20,000 or \$25,000. This was increased on several occasions until it was finally decided to aim at the entire \$60,000. Then came the decision to make an urgent, even desperate, appeal to the Baptist State Convention. The Convention, like all other financial institutions, had been hard-pressed for several years, and as a result had done but little for Anderson College since the early years of the depression.

Briefly, it may be stated that the Convention responded; and with the combined efforts of college constituents and the Baptists of the state, the necessary amount was finally raised. In his Founder's Day address on February 14, 1948, Mr. Leon Rice, one of the faithful founders and loyal supporters of the college, stated the great achievement as follows: “The college operated from 1932 to 1939 on the generosity and spirit of service on the part of Miss Denmark and her very fine faculty. The debt was assumed by the General Board of the South Carolina Baptist Convention and finally paid off by the South Carolina Baptist Convention and friends of the college in 1938.”

The Annual of the South Carolina Baptist Convention in 1938 states that: May 23, 1938, was a great day in the life of Annie D. Denmark and the faculty of Anderson College. The trustees, the friends of the college and the Baptists of the state rejoiced in the payment of a debt which had burdened the college so long. This debt was liquidated with the assistance of the Baptists of South Carolina and the citizens of Anderson County. Attention is then called to the fact that "the debt had not increased by so much as a penny during the administration of Miss Denmark."

Of course this achievement was an occasion of great rejoicing and unspeakable relief to all. Wide publicity was given to it and Anderson College rejoiced in the removal of a handicap which had plagued the school for so many years.

No one could be happier in this accomplishment than Dr. Denmark, and yet with her keen understanding she saw that there might now be a danger of relaxing and assuming that the college needed no further assistance. So in an article written by her and printed in the *Anderson Daily Mail* she expressed gratitude for this debt paying campaign and then began to point out what should be done next:

Any one who ever doubted the vitality of Anderson College and the deep loyalty of its friends is seeing a demonstration during these days that is little short of miraculous. The college is being saved from the threats against its very existence.

The raising of an intolerable debt burden completely eliminates the fear of all Andersonians as to the preservation of the college, but of course mere preservation does not allow Anderson College to fulfill its destiny. The great vision of its founders and its present leaders envisaged far greater things for Anderson College than its mere existence. It must vigorously go forward in renewed courage, hope, and vision along lines of religious training, and educational training, which will bring to the youth of this city and state that which will be of most help to them in the world of today. Pictured in the mind of every friend of Anderson College is that day, when regardless of the current of ill or good financial winds Anderson College may not fear for its existence and the carrying out of its splendid purposes.

Thus the first decade of the Denmark administration closed with a magnificent achievement. But there was much yet to be done.

## CHAPTER TEN

# Renewed Strength

1938-1953

The reader of this narrative must have been impressed by the fact that the early years of Anderson College were characterized by an unusual amount of hardship and sacrifice. Few colleges have been called upon to face as many crises. At times these obstacles appeared to be insurmountable. In looking back over these perilous experiences one cannot escape the conviction that survival was nothing less than a miracle. The only explanation can be found in the leadership of God and in the faith, courage and sacrifice of its administrators, faculty, trustees, and friends.

In the first decade of her administration President Denmark had her share of these distressing problems. With courage and sublime faith she led the institution through these trying experiences. The transition to a junior college had been made and the wisdom of this decision had been justified. At long last the pressure of the long-standing debt of \$60,000 was relieved by full payment in 1938. None could now doubt that the college would continue to live.

The last 15 years of the presidency of Dr. Denmark (1938-1953) may be regarded as the years of harvest — an era when the rewards of past sacrifices and labor were realized. This is not to say that there were no difficulties and problems to be encountered; there were plenty of these, but during this time the college emerged as a durable, substantial institution of learning whose future existence was no longer in doubt. In a real sense Anderson College had “arrived.”

By the end of the 1930's our country was coming out of the severe depression which had afflicted it for a decade. Business conditions were improving, employment opportunities were better, more money was in circulation, and men were possessed by a new hope. This was welcomed by all, but especially by colleges.

However, there were dark clouds on the world horizon. The program of Adolph Hitler to conquer Europe and England was gradually emerging early in 1940. As his designs were gradually perceived the leading nations of the world were girding for war. Another world war was inevitable. This would be more extensive and more disastrous than the war of 1914-1918. This would ultimately involve the United States. It would make a new crisis for the colleges of our country.



Anderson College would do what-it could in the war effort. Then would come the adjustments to be made after the war.

After the retirement of the debt in 1938 the trustees voted unanimously to express appreciation to the committee members, Sam Prince, Frank McGee, Dan Brown, and Clarence F. Brown for their work in the effort to clear the debt. Of course appreciation and gratitude were publicly expressed to the Baptist State Convention and the various local groups which had assisted in this effort.

In the meeting of the trustees May 19, 1939 President Denmark spoke of the new impetus felt by all the college family after the burden of debt had been lifted. The trustees expressed their hearty appreciation of the leadership of President Denmark in the debt-paying effort. They voted also to express genuine gratitude to the members of the faculty who had served so sacrificially in the lean years.

One matter which was considered by the trustees for several successive years was the effort during the spring and summer to recruit students. Several members of the faculty engaged in this effort. Reports indicate that they visited 100 or more high schools each year. The result was a steady increase in the size of the student body. In 1938-1939 the college enrolled 407 students, the largest number since becoming a junior college.

The curriculum underwent certain changes as conditions demanded. New courses were added in 1939-1940. These were: (1) Government, (2) Introduction to Business, (3) Journalism and (4) Radio Dramatics. The presence of the radio station WAIM on the campus provided excellent opportunities for those interested in this field. Five diplomas or certificates were offered as follows: Associate in Arts Diploma, the Artist's Diploma in Voice, Piano or Organ, the Commercial Diploma, a Commercial Certificate, and a Certificate in Public School Music.

The schedule of President Denmark became steadily heavier as an increasing number of invitations for speaking engagements were accepted. These were at meetings of college organizations, religious gatherings, college and high school commencements and civic groups. While this was strenuous work it brought much favorable publicity to Anderson College. The president was now accepted as a successful college administrator who had demonstrated her ability.

Furman University claimed the honor and distinction of publicly recognizing the outstanding achievements of Dr. Denmark by conferring on her the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at their

commencement in 1941. This action was widely applauded and resulted in many expressions of appreciation of the work of Dr. Denmark. In the city of Anderson the acclaim given President Denmark was especially gratifying.

As the war progressed Anderson College was alert to serve in various ways. In 1941 three new terminal courses,—Pre-Nursing, Laboratory Technician, and Medical Secretary— were added. The college opened its doors to adult citizens for afternoon classes in English Literature and first year Spanish. Adults also were permitted to enter regular college classes in such subjects as Home Economics, Hygiene, Art, and Bible. Later still other courses were opened to adults.

The enrollment of students from 1942-1943 showed a slight decrease as many young people entered some area of government service or business. Terminal courses were now given special emphasis to serve young people who wanted to work in the war effort. Along with this emphasis was the renewed effort to give meaningful religious instruction to students.

In 1944 the college had a capacity enrollment of 365 students who came from 15 states. The president was eager to meet the challenge of these young people by providing additional facilities for their comfort and convenience. To do this she needed additional funds. She now began to stress the need for endowment. So the question of money was in the forefront again.

With the close of the war, colleges in the United States were confronted with a situation which would call for sound thinking, careful planning and constant effort. For some four years most of the colleges had experienced rather drastic decreases in enrollment. Some of the universities and four year colleges had been able to secure one or more of the various government plans for training men for the military. These military training schools served to keep these universities and colleges in operation without too much curtailment in income. Smaller colleges which did not secure a military training program were hard pressed during the war. They were forced to spend extra effort in recruiting students, and to make adjustments in their programs during this interim. Anderson College was in this class. By extra recruiting efforts the enrollment held up reasonably well and, despite the difficulties, managed to operate each year without a deficit. When the war was over universities and colleges received the greatest influx of students in their history. Many thousands of men, and some women,

now released from military service, were eager to get their college work. Some of these were students whose college work had been interrupted for one or more years of military service; others were young people who, prior to the war, had done no college work. This rush to the colleges was encouraged by the action of the United States Government in providing expenses of these veterans 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 Veteran's Rehabilitation Act.

Anderson College, being a junior college primarily for women at the time, was not as vitally affected as the universities and senior colleges. However, the rapid increase of students was experienced also at Anderson College. For the year 1946-1947 there was a record-breaking attendance of 409 students. Since the number of men students had continued to increase since 1931 it was not surprising that in 1946-1947 there were 53 men enrolled. Of this number 42 were veterans. One of the imperative needs with this large number of students was additional space in the library. Also there was an urgent need for more books and periodicals.

The income for this year was just short of \$100,000. After paying all expenses there was a surplus of some \$13,000. The enrollment continued to climb for the next two years before showing a gradual decline. The heavier use of all facilities made some renovating and reconditioning a necessity. These repairs were done at a cost of about \$60,000. In the meantime the need for recreation facilities was so great that plans were made to erect a building estimated to cost about \$100,000 as soon as sufficient funds were made available. A drive to secure this money was launched by the Anderson Chamber of Commerce in April 1949.

As was her custom, President Denmark presented a full report of the work of the college to the trustees at each annual meeting. Occasionally called meetings were held when some urgent matter had to be considered. In these reports from 1938 to 1953 and in the minutes of trustee meetings interesting items may be found. In the meeting on May 12, 1944 there was animated discussion about a young lady teacher who was a Mormon. President Denmark explained the unusual circumstances which had brought this about. A vacancy had been created suddenly and despite all her efforts she had been unable to find on short notice a competent teacher for this position. The young lady who was employed was a graduate of the college, was a winsome Christian lady and a competent teacher. She had agreed that she would make no problem so far as her denominational status was

concerned. She had kept her word and had cooperated fully. Dr. Denmark was confident that her membership in the faculty would not embarrass the college. After full discussion the trustees voted to approve Dr. Denmark's action so as not to harm the reputation of the teacher nor to cause public discussion of the matter. However, the trustees insisted that extreme caution be exercised in the employment of teachers whose denominational affiliation might hurt the college. Some two years later the Baptist State Convention passed a resolution "requesting the colleges to employ faculty members exclusively of the Baptist denomination." In the discussion of this resolution it was the opinion of the trustees that this resolution was not meant to apply to present faculty members who belonged to other denominations.

At the meeting in May 1944, Dr. Denmark recommended a slight increase in teachers' salaries if this could be done without upsetting the budget and causing a deficit.

In March 1946, when the student load was so heavy and the teachers were burdened Dr. Denmark recommended a bonus to the teachers. The faculty had sacrificed so much in other years and were deserving of some extra assistance now. She recommended: (1) that a bonus of \$1000 be given teachers who were to do graduate study during the summer, and (2) \$100 for the other teachers with the understanding that any teacher who did not return in the fall would return the \$100 to the college.

Reports year by year in the 1940's showed that the college had operated without a deficit. Wise planning and careful management had saved the embarrassment of borrowing money for current expenses. In the meeting of the trustees May 1945, Dr. Denmark called attention to the need for endowment funds and urged the board to plan a campaign for this. She requested the trustees to make a careful study of the needs of the college in repairing some of the buildings. She then explained that she had saved enough money from current operations during the year to buy two war bonds at \$5000 each!

The trustees agreed that endowment was urgently needed and was highly desirable but they felt that the time for such a campaign had not arrived. In this connection Dr. Denmark asked for a called meeting of the trustees on November 6, 1945 to inform them of the recommendations she was preparing to make to the Baptist State Convention. These were as follows: (1) "In lieu of permanent endowment we recommend that the Baptist State Convention provide an annual subsidy of \$25,000 to Anderson College which would be

equivalent to the income from an "adequate endowment," (2) "That the Convention study the possibility of Anderson College becoming affiliated with Furman University." Both of these recommendations came up for further discussion in subsequent meetings of the trustees.

As previously indicated, Dr. Denmark was urging the trustees to study the needs of the college with a view to making extensive renovations and the erecting of additional facilities in order to meet the needs of the larger number of students in 1946. In considering these needed facilities it was finally decided that the proper approach would be to make these needs known to the Baptist State Convention in the hope that substantial help could be secured from the Convention.

As early as 1940-1941 the Baptist Convention had authorized the appointment of a committee to report on the possibility of unifying the Baptist colleges in the state. The chairman of this special committee was Dr. W. M. Seay, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson, and a member of the board of trustees of Anderson College. Under these circumstances this matter was frequently on the agenda of trustee meetings. The unanimous judgment of the trustees was to cooperate fully with this committee.

In 1945 the trustees authorized the appointment of another committee to make known to the Convention the needs of the college. This committee, composed of J. E. Rouse, C. V. Martin, Mrs. F. C. McConnell and Mrs. C. S. Sullivan, made the survey and prepared their report. Dr. Denmark was authorized to present this report to the proper persons in the State Convention. In July 1945 Dr. S. W. Brooke, the General Secretary and Treasurer of the Convention met with the trustees to discuss the report. Dr. Brooke led the discussion and advised that the proposed report be as complete as possible. It should take into account two general items: (1) The need for Anderson College in the program of the Baptists in South Carolina, and (2) The things needed by the college in order to carry out its mission to the Baptists of the state.

In December 1946 at a called meeting of the trustees the question of retirement benefits for staff members and the faculty was up for discussion. Dr. Denmark introduced Dr. Thomas J. Watts of the Relief and Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, who spoke on plans which his board offered to colleges. He answered several questions and agreed to cooperate fully with the college in the event the college was interested.

At various times the arrangement the college had made with the radio broadcasting station WAIM was discussed. The criticism of the station persisted and the Whyte building occupied by the station was badly needed for other purposes. So in December 1946 the trustees authorized Dr. Smethers, chairman of the board of trustees to appoint a special committee to confer with Mr. Wilton Hall, owner of the station, and to thank him for his services to the college and to request that the station be moved from the Whyte building within two years.

In her report to the trustees May 17, 1946, President Denmark told of her love for the college and then gave the first intimation of her thought of relinquishing the heavy responsibilities of the office. "I can not see my life apart from Anderson College. I do not wish to withdraw my support from the college as long as I am needed. But I also can see looming large needs of the college which I cannot supply. My inability is not of the heart but of depleted energy." She then recommended the employment of a competent promoter who should be trained and later carry on as president. "When the board of trustees can secure and train such a person, I shall be ready to relinquish the burdens and the honors of the office." With great earnestness she urged the trustees to begin planning for an endowment campaign and for substantial expansion of the college. One year later she repeated this recommendation.

During the years 1946-1947, due largely to the urgent appeals of President Denmark, the Baptist State Convention gave Anderson College \$60,000 to be used in modernizing some of the buildings. The heating system and the water system were thoroughly overhauled and all dormitory rooms were redecorated. The three-story building adjoining the East dormitory was converted into a student center. This center included a book store, a post office, a canteen, game rooms, and lounge rooms primarily for day students. This was opened for use in September 1950. These facilities were greatly appreciated by the steadily increasing number of non-resident students.

For a number of years the president of Anderson College had made fervent appeals to the Baptist State Convention for more adequate support for the Baptist colleges of South Carolina, and for a more satisfactory method of distributing funds to the colleges. Miss Kathryn Copeland, Dean of the Faculty and secretary to the board of trustees, in a paper relating the accomplishments of President Denmark, says: "Unceasingly advocating the need for adequate support of church supported colleges Dr. Denmark saw the General Board of the Baptist

State Convention set up a unified program for South Carolina's Baptist colleges to replace separate appeals for each institution. In 1950 the General Board of the South Carolina Baptist Convention launched a capital needs fund program to include all three of their colleges, Anderson College, North Greenville College and Furman University. The unified program made possible long-range plans to provide needed new buildings for each institution, making possible an enlarged field of service." Needless to say that this action brought great satisfaction to Dr. Denmark and all the friends of Anderson College.

We have previously told of two experiences of Dr. Denmark which were historic. She was the first woman to serve as president of a college in South Carolina; she had the distinction of presiding over the first junior college in the state. In 1950 another event historic in nature took place. At the meeting of the Baptist State Convention in Charleston she was elected vice-president of this body—the first woman to be elected as an officer of the convention. The newspapers of the state made much of this. For example, *The State*, of Columbia, South Carolina November 17, 1950 stated: "Another precedent has been set in the election by the Baptists of South Carolina of a woman as vice president, Miss Annie D. Denmark, president of Anderson College, having led her sex in gaining this distinction. There is no question that Dr. Denmark is highly suited for the position. And it may not be unreasonable to surmise that, when the right woman comes along, as in other things, we might have a lady as President of the United States."

In her report to the trustees on April 27, 1950 the president made an earnest plea with the trustees to see that Anderson College should never forsake its original purpose in becoming a *Christian* college without apology. Citing the trend away from this original ideal she related the story of several historic schools which had drifted away from a religious emphasis. Anderson College should never cease to be a school with a positive Christian program for its students. "If education be Christian it must meet the standards for academic quality and competence accepted by the states. If education be Christian, the achievement will come, in large measure, through the men and women who have places on the staff." The trustees received this report with enthusiasm and voted to have this put in pamphlet form and widely distributed.

There was some delay and some difficulty in agreeing on an annuity plan for the faculty and staff members. In the 1951 meeting of trustees

Dr. Denmark stated that since the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools requires some retirement system for faculty members and administrative officers and since a plan for retirement with the Relief and Annuity Board had presented some difficulties it was deemed wise to accept the benefits offered by the revised plan of Federal Social Security. The executive committee of the trustees and the majority of the faculty had approved this.

The matter of an adequate endowment was again discussed at length. All were agreed that it was an imperative need, but just how to proceed in securing this was not agreed upon. In this connection a new plan called "Living Endowment" was considered. In essence the plan called for alumni and friends of the college to make a "regular periodic contribution to the college." It was voted to present this plan to the alumni at their next annual meeting. The alumni at their annual convocation (1951) approved the living endowment plan and promised to support it. However, the fact that the college had no alumni secretary and no alumni magazine at the time created a difficulty. But the college newspaper, *The Yodler*, through its monthly mailings kept the matter before the alumni. These former students responded with some gifts and all expressed their appreciation for having this regular contact with the college. Up to this point the gifts had been small but the plan will be implemented and emphasized later.

At the meeting of the trustees on April 23, 1952 an event of unusual interest and concern took place: "Dr. Smethers called for the president's report and Dr. Denmark asked permission to read a letter to the trustees in which she asked them to accept her resignation to take effect on January 1, 1953, or as soon thereafter as her successor can be found."

Because of the significance of this action we quote Dr. Denmark's letter of resignation.

I am herewith tendering to you as representing the Baptist State Convention of South Carolina, my resignation to take effect on January 1, 1953, or as soon thereafter as my successor can be found. This date of January 1, 1953 will culminate my 25th year as President of Anderson College since I began my tenure of office on January 1, 1928. The selection of this date has been made for another reason also in that it will give the incoming president ample opportunity to assemble the faculty for the next school year.

It is not necessary to recite the well-known facts of my connection for 35 years with Anderson College. I undertook the task of leadership when the life of the school was at low ebb, with a bonded



indebtedness of \$60,000, the financial crash of 1929 just ahead, and the imperative necessity of the transition from senior to junior college imminent. Its problems, difficult at the beginning, have been many and continuous, but the compensations have been rewarding and inspiring.

I am surrendering my commission at a time as opportune as could have been found. The college is free from debt, and is well established in the educational program of the state. The heart of the denomination is warm and pulsing toward the institution. And the prospects for greater financial support from the denomination are well assured.

Anderson College is the child of many prayers and holds deep sway in a multitude of hearts. I will never have a thought Godward without including Anderson College in the passion of prayer.

Through all of these years, the Board of Trustees has given me the assurance of confidence and affection for which I shall be forever grateful. I can not now speak, and will never be able to speak in sufficient terms of the gratitude which I have toward trustees, faculty, alumni, and student body. I shall carry to the end of my journey a love for Anderson College which more than pays for all the toll it has taken of my years and my strength.

Apparently the trustees were taken by surprise by the president's resignation. A motion was made and passed immediately that the letter be received as information and that the trustees under no circumstances consider accepting the resignation at this time, and that the board give her a vote of confidence and pledge their fullest cooperation. They then gave to Dr. Denmark a standing vote of confidence and appreciation. At this time various tributes of respect and appreciation were spoken. It was evident that no one wanted her to relinquish her leadership of the college. At her request further discussion on her letter was postponed until other matters on the agenda were disposed of. When these had been dispatched, Dr. Denmark then vigorously insisted on their acceptance of her resignation.

A motion to accept the resignation was made by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Hawthorne and passed. In the discussion on the motion the trustees expressed the hope that Dr. Denmark would remain as long as she chose. They also agreed that she should have a home at the college as long as she wished. The idea was voiced that "care should be taken in seeking for a successor that the distinctive work and program of Anderson College should not be disturbed in any way." A motion was passed asking the chairman of the board to

appoint a committee to nominate a successor to Dr. Denmark. Dr. Smethers named a committee of five members: the Rev. W. P. Hall, Mark F. Hawthorne, Leon L. Rice, Fred Vaughn, Mrs. James A. Howard. Dr. Smethers was ex-officio member. The committee met on May 23, 1952, for organization. Dr. Smethers was elected chairman and Miss Kathryn Copeland secretary. It was agreed that the chairman should send a letter to each member of the board of trustees requesting them to give prayerful consideration to the matter of a successor to Dr. Denmark and to send recommendations to Dr. Smethers.

As might be expected, the resignation of Dr. Denmark on April 23, 1952, brought forth a response from the friends of the college far and near. The great majority of these responses expressed appreciation of the work of President Denmark and most of these insisted that she reconsider and continue her work as head of the school. However, she steadfastly held to her decision.

In the months between the acceptance of her resignation and the closing of her work as president there were many occasions when appreciation was given to the woman who had done so much for Anderson College.

The trustees voted heartily: (1) To make Dr. Denmark President Emeritus for life. This recommendation was made by Dr. Haight, president-elect. (2) To guarantee a stipulated monthly salary for Dr. Denmark. (3) To name the West Dormitory Denmark Hall. (4) To retain an apartment on the campus for the retiring president. (5) To place a portrait of Dr. Denmark, then being painted by Mrs. Cressie Holcomb, in an appropriate place on the campus.

Apart from the official actions of the college itself, the city of Anderson gave generous expression of its appreciation to the woman who was sometimes referred to as "the first citizen of Anderson." Throughout her administration Dr. Denmark had been a cooperative and intelligent member of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce. In recognition they voted to give her an honorary life membership in this organization.

Frequently the work of Dr. Denmark was commended in various articles in the two Anderson newspapers. Feature articles, editorials and letters from readers praised the work of the president at the college, in civic affairs and church life. Nearly all of these writers recalled her leadership during the hard years of the depression and practically all gave her credit for saving the college in one or more critical situations. For example this article in the Anderson *Daily Mail*.

Anderson College has made remarkable progress in physical plant and in academic fields and is now on a par with any other junior college in this area.

Yet, back of all this progress looms the figure of a lone woman, whose faith in Anderson College, and whose years of fruitful labor kept it alive and a going institution when other denominational colleges were withering and dying on the vine. That individual is Dr. Annie Dove Denmark.

So long as one brick remains upon another on the college campus there will be those who will still recall, either by personal knowledge or from the pages of history, how Dr. Denmark (then without the honorary doctorate that was later so worthily bestowed) literally kept Anderson College alive, almost one week at a time, by sacrifices such as few other educators have been called upon to bear.

Today no one remotely familiar with Anderson County history can doubt that without the faith, the inspiring leadership, the superb ability, the hard work and devotion of this noble woman, there would be no Anderson College today.

Articles in college magazines and church periodicals carried tributes to the achievements of the retiring president. Dr. Denmark herself could not tell of the number of telegrams, telephone calls and letters she received during this time. Like Mary of old "she kept all these things in her heart" and made appropriate acknowledgment of them all.

The one formal and official occasion for honoring the retiring president was Founders Day, February 14, 1953. The ceremonies of this day, "Denmark Day," mark it as one of the most significant occasions in the history of the college. A record-breaking crowd of friends and former students attended the ceremonies. Many distinguished college presidents, ministers, and civic officials were present to honor their colleague and friend.

Dean Kathryn Copeland, long-time colleague, and personal friend, presided at the formal convocation. Greetings and tributes were given by a dozen or more dignitaries representing many different groups. The Scriptures were read by Dr. E. F. Haight, president-elect, and the benediction was given by Dr. John L. Plyler, President of Furman University.

One of the highlights of the program was the procession of representatives from each of the forty graduating classes. The representative of each class passed across the stage, shook hands with the retiring president and then placed an American Beauty rose in a large vase on the stage as members of that class stood in tribute. Several special gifts were presented by various groups.

The special address was delivered by Mrs. Olin D. Johnson of Washington, D. C. a graduate of 1923, a former trustee and loyal supporter of the college. Using the subject "The Denmark-Anderson College Story" Mrs. Johnson sketched briefly the contribution made by Dr. Denmark. A radio play, "The Denmark Story" was presented by Anderson's Little Theatre over station WAIM.

The closing months of her stay at the college were busy ones for President Denmark. Her work would be closed officially at the forthcoming commencement (May 1953). But she kept her schedule and handled the affairs of her office without any let-up.

At a called meeting of the trustees on January 22, 1953 President-elect Haight was present. After his formal introduction to the trustees Dr. Haight spoke of some of his goals for the college. He recommended a plan for retirement for faculty members similar to that now in operation at Furman University. This plan set the date of retirement for women at 65 years and men at 67. The plan permitted both men and women to continue serving for a brief time after reaching retirement age but none could continue after reaching the age of 70. The trustees voted to approve this recommendation of Dr. Haight.

At this meeting Dr. Denmark gave her final president's report. She emphasized the advantages in the new plan of the Baptist State Convention by which all three Baptist colleges would share in a unified program. Again the trustees reiterated their appreciation of the work of Dr. Denmark.

Chief among the accomplishments of President Denmark was her wise handling of finances. Evidently by request of the trustees Dr. Denmark summarized these financial records in a letter to the trustees. This letter was dated August 10, 1953, and signed by Dr. Denmark as President-Emeritus.

You will recall that in 1928 I inherited a \$60,000 indebtedness, at 6% interest. That debt was paid dollar for dollar. In these desperate depression years we used also our endowment fund of \$20,000; this amount has likewise been replaced dollar for dollar. The college bank account today shows, in reserves, approximately \$30,000 in Carolina National Bank, and \$20,417.71 in paid-up Building and Loan Certificates, making a total of \$62,000 surplus. The \$60,000 debt, paid in full, plus the \$62,000 in present reserves, built up for stabilizing the school in lean years, constitute an accumulation, above the operational expenses, of \$140,000 during my administration.

In the above, I speak only of funds for current expenses. In addition to the now available \$62,000 for current expenses, you will

remember that Anderson College is well entrenched in the South Carolina Baptist Cooperative Capital Needs program; our share in that program for expansion is nearly a million dollars \$985,000 to be exact. Part of this sum is already on hand, earmarked definitely for new buildings and endowment. Other assets of the college include some \$17,750.14 raised some years ago by the Chamber of Commerce toward the building of a gymnasium, and approximately \$50,000 in the present endowment fund.

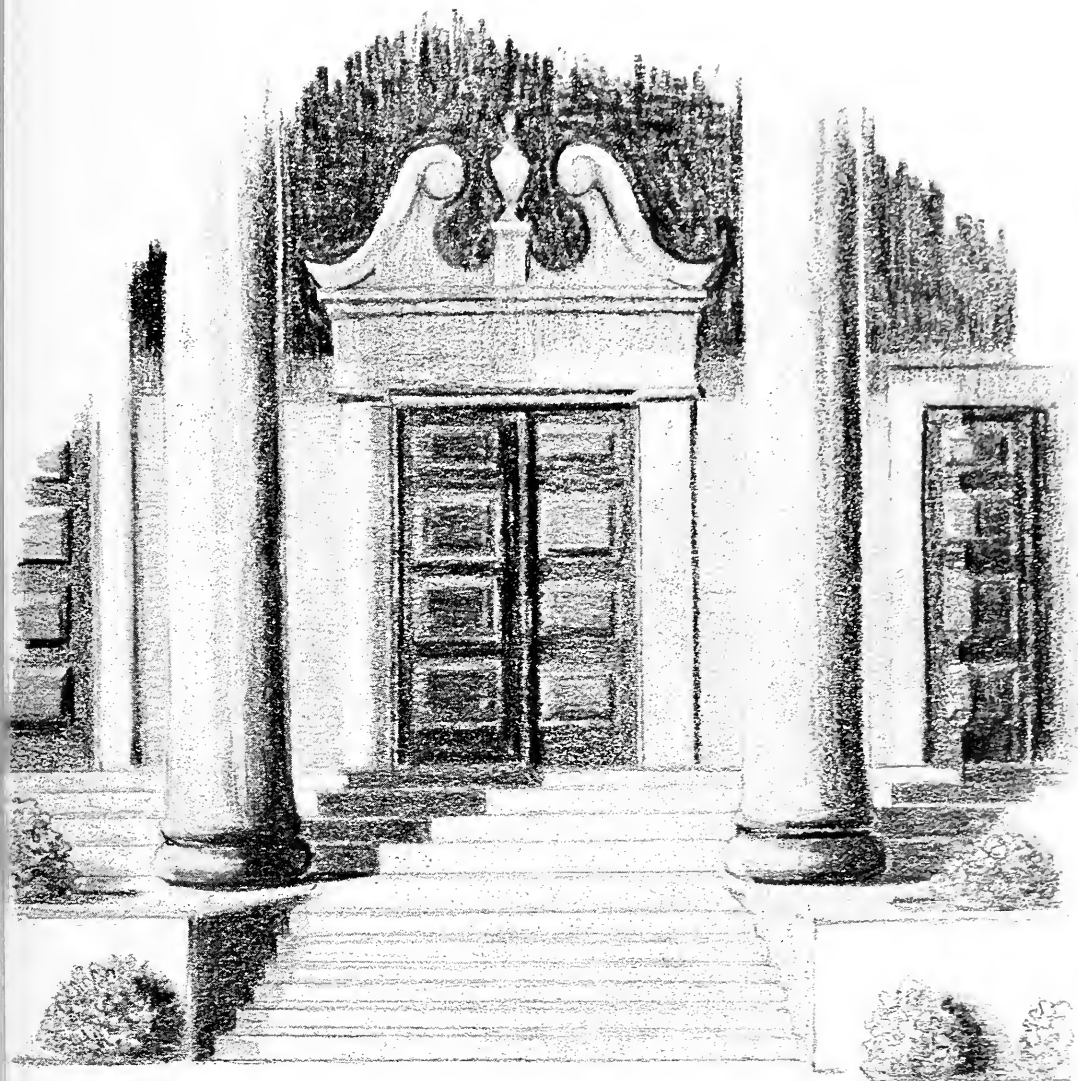
The commencement in May 1953 marked the close of Dr. Denmark's official responsibilities at Anderson College. One of the delightful events of the commencement program was the official recognition of the 36 years of efficient service given by Miss Grace Louise Cronkhite in the Department of Music. Hers was a brilliant career in which hundreds of students were enriched by her competent teaching and her gracious spirit. At this commencement a special concert was given in honor of their teacher by a number of former students who had achieved distinction in the world of music. Special tributes were paid to Miss Cronkhite by faculty members, former students and others. This marked the end of her official career. She chose to retire and when her friend Dr. Denmark retired to her old home she invited Miss Cronkhite to live with her. This she did until her death November 8, 1955.

The commencement address was given by the president-elect Dr. E. F. Haight. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Dr. Solon B. Cousins of Richmond, Virginia, a long-time friend of the retiring president, who had previously spoken on similar occasions to Anderson College students in 1936, 1945, 1948, and 1950.

The last graduating class in Dr. Denmark's career received their diplomas from her hand on Friday, May 22, 1953. All those present were deeply moved as they realized that this was an historic moment. An era in the history of the college had come to an end.

The new president assumed his duties in June. Later in the summer Dr. Denmark, despite the invitations and the pleas of many friends to continue to live at the college, quietly entered retirement at her childhood home in Goldsboro, North Carolina. She has remained a devoted friend of the college and on several occasions has returned as an honored guest of the college she served so faithfully. It is the hope of all her friends that she will return again and again.





PART THREE . . . *"With Wings as Eagles"*





## CHAPTER ELEVEN

# A Period of Transition

1953-1957

The matter of finding the sixth president of Anderson College was committed to five trustees: the Rev. W. P. Hall, Mark F. Hawthorne, Leon L. Rice, Fred Vaughn, and Mrs. James Howard. The chairman of the board of trustees, Dr. A. L. Smethers, was ex-officio member and was later elected chairman of the special committee. The committee asked for a secretary outside the membership of the trustees and Miss Kathryn Copeland was asked to serve in this capacity. The committee requested all the trustees to give prayerful consideration to this important matter and to send their suggestions and recommendations to the chairman.

On October 22, 1952 the committee met and voted to proceed with the business of nominating a man to become president. The secretary had prepared a list of names suggested by the Southern Teachers Association and a list of names which had been sent to the committee by trustees and friends of the college. A motion was passed to disregard the first list unless it should be necessary to consider these names later. After full discussion of the people whose names were in the second list it was decided that the members of the committee would vote on these by secret ballot. A count of the votes revealed that Dr. Elmer Francis Haight, Professor of Religion at Furman University, had received a majority of the votes. A motion was passed to make the vote unanimous and to offer the position to Dr. Haight. The three local trustees on the committee were asked to make contact with Dr. Haight. It was voted to offer to Dr. Haight the same salary which he was then receiving.

At a called meeting of the trustees in the First Baptist Church of Columbia on November 11, 1952 Dr. Smethers announced that the special committee had selected Dr. Haight and that he had indicated his willingness to serve and could begin his work at the end of the school year (June 1953). A motion was passed that the trustees accept the report of the committee.

It is not surprising that the trustees selected Dr. Haight to serve as president of the college. He was widely known in educational circles of Southern Baptists and was favorably known in South Carolina. His career had been spent almost wholly in education. A minister, teacher

and author, with a gracious and friendly manner he held an enviable place in the life of the state.

Dr. Haight was born in Washington, D. C., the youngest of seven sons. His father died when the boy was 16 years old, so he was forced to leave school and work to help support the family. Shortly after his father's death the family moved to Charleston, South Carolina, where he worked as a stenographer and bookkeeper for a railroad company. He later said that the skill he acquired in this position enabled him later to earn a living while getting his education.

He was active in his church in Charleston where he was ordained as a deacon while still a young man. Shortly afterward the church licensed him to preach. In the fall of 1918 he entered the Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. While he was an able student he found that his lack of high school and college training made it impossible to do the best work in the seminary. Acting upon the advice of two of his classmates, one of whom was the late Dr. M. Theron Rankin, he left the seminary and enrolled as a student in Furman University. By hard work he was graduated from the university in three years.

He entered the Baptist Bible Institute (now New Orleans Baptist Seminary) in 1923. Three years later he received the Doctor of Theology degree from the New Orleans Seminary; and upon graduation was appointed professor of Church History and New Testament in the seminary and served also as Registrar at the school. He taught in the seminary until 1944. While holding his position at the seminary, he studied at Tulane University in New Orleans and was awarded the Master of Arts degree. In order to get experience in pastoral work he got a leave of absence for two years and became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Selma, Alabama. He felt that this pastoral experience would enable him to be a more effective teacher of young ministers. Altogether he has served as pastor or interim pastor of at least ten churches.

In 1944 Furman University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity and employed him as head of the Department of Religion in the university. While in this position he was elected president of Anderson College in 1953.

Dr. Haight was a popular speaker at pastors conferences in Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky and South Carolina. He served at Ridgcrest for several summers as lecturer on the New Testament. In 1944 he delivered the Holland Lectures at

Southwestern Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas. He was a member of the Rotary Club in New Orleans, Greenville and Anderson.

After four years as president of Anderson College he was invited to teach Bible at Louisiana College, the Baptist college of the state. This was an opportunity to get back to his first love — teaching young people. For ten years (1957-1967) he gave distinguished service to this school. Having reached the mandatory age for retirement he closed his work at Louisiana College. He was made professor-emeritus and was invited to deliver the baccalaureate sermon as one of the last of his responsibilities at Louisiana College. Shortly afterward he was invited to deliver the 50th Anniversary Founder's Day address at the New Orleans Seminary where he began his career as a teacher.

He and Mrs. Haight moved back to Charleston, South Carolina, where their daughter, Mrs. A. J. Blalock lives. A man of his temperament could not be happy without some useful employment. In 1964 the Baptist College at Charleston was established. The new college needed a teacher of religion and Dr. Haight accepted the opportunity to continue his teaching. With a teaching schedule not too heavy, he finds time to preach in churches, and to lecture and teach on various occasions.

Recognition of his work has come at various times. He served first as vice president, and later as president of the South Carolina Baptist Convention (1956-1957). He has been a member of the Southern Baptist Education Commission, and the Southern Baptist Historical Commission. He was co-author of *Broadman Comments* for five years and has made frequent contributions to periodicals of the Baptist Sunday School Board. He compiled the *History of the Baptist Denomination in New Orleans During the 19th Century*.

He has been a popular speaker and teacher for many denominational gatherings throughout his career. For ten years he taught summer courses at the Clear Creek Baptist School at Pineville, Kentucky.

While Dr. Haight took over the duties of the president officially on June 1, 1953, he had had frequent contact with the college after his election to the presidency. He had been invited to meet with the trustees several times before the end of Dr. Denmark's administration. He had participated in the special Founder's Day program in which Dr. Denmark had been honored. He was a participant also in the commencement exercises in May 1953. All of this was in the interest of a smooth transfer from one administration to another. Having had nine years experience in Furman University only 30 miles distant, he

was reasonably familiar with Anderson College. But these official contacts with the trustees and administration of the college were helpful to the incoming president.

Dr. Haight had a number of advantages as he began his work. Behind him lay nearly 30 years experience as a student, teacher and administrator. He was at his prime, slightly past middle age. He had a scholarly mind, a genial spirit and genuine dedication to his calling. He was widely and favorably known in the state and in the Southern Baptist Convention. In the half year between his election and his assuming the office he had time to think and to make plans for his new responsibilities.

At the called meeting of the trustees on January 22, 1953, Dr. Haight was formally introduced by Dr. Denmark, and Dr. Smethers welcomed him to the board of trustees meeting. The new president told of some of his goals for the college, and then explained the retirement plan in effect at Furman University. This plan set the retirement age of women at 65 and men at 67. Either men or women could be employed for two or three additional years but in no case could one serve after reaching the age of 70. After some discussion a motion was passed to adopt this retirement plan at Anderson College. As previously noted, Dr. Haight recommended that Dr. Denmark be elected president-emeritus for life. The new president stated that it was his purpose to conduct the affairs of the college in such a way that the distinctive Christian purpose of the institution should be realized. In this meeting of the trustees it was voted to make Dr. Haight treasurer of the college in addition to his work as president.

The new school year was officially opened on September 18, 1953. Dr. Haight presided over the opening ceremonies at which time he gave a brief address in which he stated his ideals for Anderson College. He declared that the purpose of a Christian college is, "to help a student to know God and to love Him, to know man and to love him, to know the created world and to love it, and to know the societies men have created as they move together toward the good life, and to love these societies."

He stated that his hopes for the coming year were, "the maintenance and development of the inner life of the faculty and staff around which the college will develop; growth of the Anderson College ideal, and the addition of new buildings, such as a library and a gymnasium which will help toward making Anderson College a fully accredited

junior college." In addition to President Haight there were ten new members of the faculty for the session of 1953-1954.

In the trustee meeting in September the president estimated that the income for the 1953-1954 session would be about \$91,000 and that the anticipated expenses would run to about \$136,000. It was his hope that the money to be received from the Baptist State Convention would cover the expected deficit and would leave some surplus at the end of the year. It was agreed that the committee of trustees formerly appointed would appear with Dr. Haight at the meeting of the General Board of the Convention on September 14. The desirability of having local trustees meet with the president to discuss college business was expressed.

The trustees on November 29 agreed with the recommendation of president-emeritus Denmark that the copy of Guido Reni's oil painting of "Aurora" should remain the property of the college as long as it remains a Baptist junior college. In the event of a change in the type of college the picture would revert to Dr. Denmark. This raised the question of the college becoming a senior college at some future date. However, it was the concensus of the trustees that such a change was not likely to occur in the foreseeable future.

The question of finances was again before the board. It was urged that expenses for the year should be kept at a minimum. All felt that extra efforts in recruiting students should be made in the immediate future. The trustees asked President Haight to secure an accurate statement of what the college should do in order to be accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The trustees met on February 5, 1954, in a called meeting. Dr. Haight outlined the program for his inauguration to be held on March 12, 1954. He then announced that a Pastor's Conference would be held on the campus March 1-5. Distinguished speakers had been secured and it was hoped that this would be helpful to the college in public relations. He announced also that the annual Founder's Day services would be held in the First Baptist Church of Anderson on Sunday morning February 14, with Dr. Smethers as the speaker.

A discussion of operating expenses for the year revealed the probability of a deficit. This was due to two facts: (1) The amount pledged by the Baptist State Convention would not be as large as expected, and (2) a considerable amount had been spent on installing some needed appliances, and in renovating the home of the president (\$6,333).

Dr. Haight reported that he had received resignations from nine teachers and staff members. Among these were those of Miss Elizabeth Tribble who had for over 20 years served faithfully as bursar, and Miss Kathryn Copeland who had been on the staff for 28 years. The trustees expressed appreciation for the long and faithful service of these women. The question of why so many resignations was raised and discussed. Dr. Haight stated that this was unusual but there were good reasons for this large number of resignations.

The First Baptist Church of Anderson which had been so closely associated with the college, joined with the college in observing Founder's Day on February 14, 1954. Dr. A. L. Smethers, for many years a trustee and loyal supporter of the college, gave the address. In his address he reviewed briefly the history of the college and told of the struggles which the school had experienced. He expressed great appreciation to the members of the church, the trustees, the faculty and many friends who had contributed to the college.

The inauguration of President Haight took place in an elaborate ceremony on the evening of March 12, 1954, with Dr. A. L. Smethers of the board of trustees presiding. The invocation was delivered by Dr. F. C. McConnell, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson. Greetings were brought by the following:

Dr. C. F. Sims, Convention of South Carolina Baptists  
Dr. R. F. Poole, Association of South Carolina Colleges  
Mr. J. Carlyle Holler, South Carolina Department of Education  
Mayor William C. Johnston of Anderson  
Mr. Wilton E. Hall, Business Interests of Anderson  
Mrs. James A. Howard, Trustees of Anderson College  
Professor Webb von Hasseln, Faculty of Anderson College  
Mrs. E. A. Burgess, Alumni of Anderson College  
Miss Rebecca Connelley, Students of Anderson College

After a special number by the college choir the address was given by Dr. R. N. Daniel, Dean Emeritus and Professor of English at Furman University. Dean Daniel was well known in the state and was a colleague of Dr. Haight's for nine years at Furman University.

The investiture of President Haight was done by Dr. Smethers, after which the new president gave his inaugural address. The Alma Mater was presented by Mrs. C. S. Sullivan, Sr., who had some years previously composed the poem. The benediction was given by Dr. W. McLeod Frampton, Jr., pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Anderson.

Delegates from nearly 50 colleges were present to join a great company of other friends in greetings and best wishes to Dr. and Mrs. Haight, their daughter Mary Margaret and their son Frank. The ceremonies were preceded by a formal dinner for the distinguished guests and friends. The events of the day were concluded by the reception given by Dr. and Mrs. Haight.

For the second semester, February 1954, Dr. Haight agreed to teach a class at the college on Christian Doctrines. He felt the need for such a course and was willing to add this to his schedule in order to accommodate some 25 students. The Boulevard Baptist Church, a close neighbor of the college, was without a pastor for a few months and called Dr. Haight to serve as interim pastor. The church at this time had no building of its own and had accepted the invitation of the college to hold its morning worship services in the college auditorium. He agreed to do this though his schedule was already heavy.

The close of the session in May 1954 marked the end of service for two women who had contributed much to the college. Miss Elizabeth Tribble, a graduate of Anderson College, served for a while as secretary to the president. She later became bookkeeper, and then bursar. Her work was greatly appreciated by the students and her associates. After 20 years employment at the college she wanted a change and resigned. She later took a good position with a local business concern.

Miss Kathryn Copeland came to Anderson College in 1928 as a member of the faculty. She was born in Bolivar, Missouri, and was graduated from Southwest Baptist (Junior) College. She then attended Southwestern Baptist Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas, where she received the B. M. T. degree and the diploma in Religious Education. She then entered Baylor University where she received B. A. and M. A. degrees. Later she did graduate work in several other universities.

At Anderson she taught courses in Bible and English. Her ability was recognized by her appointment to the administrative staff, first as dean of the faculty, and later as dean of the college. She found time to sponsor several "extra-curricular" activities which endeared her to the students. For several years she acted as recording secretary of the board of trustees. She terminated her work at Anderson College in June of 1954. As an expression of appreciation for the long service of Miss Copeland the trustees voted to pay her salary through June, July and August of that year. After leaving Anderson College she taught for several years at Gardner-Webb College in Boiling Springs, North Carolina. She had served Anderson College faithfully and her

departure was regretted by all who knew her. She is now retired and lives in Charlotte, North Carolina.

During the session of 1953-54 the spectre of a deficit was beginning to appear. Out of long and hard experience the trustees had come to fear the consequences of such an experience. At various meetings during the year the trustees urged that every means be employed to keep operating expenses within the budget.

In the meeting of the trustees on March 12, 1954, President Haight asked the trustees, "to appoint a committee to work with him on a big matter involving a thorough study with a view to a reorganization of Anderson College, the faculty, the internal life of the college, the structure of the college, and the administration. He said that he was recommending that the committee consider the reorganization of the administration and that all business of the college, the operating of the dining hall, business office, buildings and grounds, bookstore and canteen, be placed under a business manager who would function with reference to the total business side of the college." He further suggested that they set up a faculty executive committee under whom all the departments of the college would operate. He was convinced that this proposed reorganization would result in better operations and in considerable financial savings. He suggested as members of this committee: Dr. Smethers, Dr. Hawthorne, Mr. Rice, Mr. McCall, and Mr. Campbell. After some discussion a motion was passed to appoint this committee and give them time to work with the president in formulating a report. For thirty years Dr. Smethers had worked faithfully for Anderson College. Following the plan of rotation of trustees adopted by the Baptist State Convention Dr. Smethers would now be off the board. A rising vote of thanks was given to this good man who had done so much for the college.

In the trustees meeting on May 14, 1954, Dr. Haight's proposed budget for the ensuing year was approved with the understanding that the finance committee of the board of trustees would work out details so as not to exceed the estimated budget.

The president made several suggestions regarding the administration of the college. He proposed that the teaching faculty be relieved of all disciplinary duties and that there be a distinct separation of teaching and disciplinary functions. He felt that there was now no need for an academic dean, since the president was responsible for these duties. He proposed the appointment of a man who would serve as registrar and director of admissions.



On the eve of the opening of the fall semester, September 1954, the president reported that the faculty and staff were all in readiness. He announced that Miss Martha Watson was now serving as Dean of Women, and Mrs. Sam Pruitt was dietitian for both the dining room and the canteen. In the October meeting of the board of trustees Dr. Haight announced that 24 men and women were on the teaching staff; that a weekly meeting of the faculty and staff was being held with attendance required; and that the prospects for accreditation were quite favorable. A few months later the trustees voted to ask the president to notify the trustees of the procedure to be followed when the college applied for accreditation. This idea was further stressed in the board meeting October 25, 1955.

The library building which had been under construction since September 1955 was now nearing completion. The formal opening was set for September 18, 1956. It was a happy occasion attended by hundreds of people. Dr. and Mrs. Haight and the librarian, Miss Nancy Divver, served as hosts while a large number of faculty members, trustees and friends were present to greet the visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Leon Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Fant, Jr. and Mrs. John Buice, daughter of the late Charles W. Fant, Sr., architect for the building, were special guests. All were invited to tour the new building to see the facilities provided by the new \$100,000 structure. The building contains two floors, a mezzanine, and a large basement. On the first floor is a spacious reading room, stack room, a lobby, an office, a work room, desk area and rest rooms. The building provides the latest facilities for faculty and students and visitors. For a long time the building had been needed; when it was completed there was a feeling of relief and genuine joy.

In 1953 Dr. Haight had been invited by the Broadman Press of Nashville to give the Bible expositions for *Broadman Comments*, the Manual for Sunday School Teachers. The first volume of his expositions was released in October 1954. An autograph party was given for Dr. Haight on this occasion. He continued writing these lessons for four more years. This brought favorable attention to Anderson College among thousands of Southern Baptists. In November 1956 Dr. Haight was elected president of the South Carolina Baptist Convention.

In the November meeting of the trustees President Haight announced that the college had borrowed \$30,000 to pay all debts in full and that he expected that this loan would be paid in full by

January 1957. After discussion of the financial condition of the college a motion was passed asking "the finance committee and the president to have a conference with the auditor and General Secretary-Treasurer of the General Board, discussing with them all the problems discussed, and bring a report back to the board at the next meeting."

On January 15, 1957, the finance committee met to consider some money problems which the college was facing. The auditor, together with Dr. Charles F. Sims of the South Carolina Baptist Convention, were present by invitation. Mr. Clarkson, the auditor, was asked to review the financial situation and to give the present financial status. He stated that "the surplus for the college in 1952 was \$67,000; in 1953 it was about \$64,000; in 1954 it had been reduced to about \$36,000, \$8,000 of which was chargeable to the prior administration in unpaid bills; in 1955 the surplus was about \$16,000; and in 1956 the surplus was completely exhausted and the audit showed a \$12,500 deficit."

In the discussion Mr. Clarkson stated "that over a period of three years the expenditures of the college exceeded income by above \$76,500." The greatest expenses had been in the dining hall budget. "It was suggested that an administrative committee could be of much help in advising the president on financial matters pertaining to the college." The secretary was asked to make a resume of: (1) The capital needs balance. (2) The transfer of funds from capital needs to current operations. (3) The statement of definition of capital needs by the General Board. The secretary was asked to mail copies of this resume to all board members.

In the meeting of the board of trustees on February 14, 1957 the finance committee reported "that the committee felt that the moneys spent for Capital Needs were well spent. They pointed out that the college is in debt to the Capital Needs funds in the amount of \$17,043 and that there remains in the Capital Needs fund \$149.17. In restricted funds there were in endowment \$50,000 and in the gymnasium fund \$20,000." An administrative committee of three was appointed "to confer with the president on all purchases other than those of a routine nature taken care of by budget specifications and that said committee be instructed to approve all such expenditures."

In the spring of 1957 an unhappy situation had developed in the administrative staff of the college. Such occurrences are not uncommon in colleges and usually come (as in this instance) as a result of the clashing of personalities. The matter was presented to the trustees who took no action except to accept the resignation of the Dean.

The trustees held a meeting in the library building on April 18, 1957. The finance committee reported the deficit for the 1956-1957 session would amount to \$22,000 bringing the total deficit of the school to about \$30,000. The finance committee recommended that fees for the forthcoming year should be increased. A motion authorizing this increase (amount not specified) was passed.

President Haight announced that all the faculty members invited to return for next year had accepted. He stated that at the forthcoming commencement the Baccalaureate sermon would be given by Dr. F. Townley Lord, of London, and the commencement address would be delivered by Dr. Frank Poole of Furman University.

The board of trustees met on August 13, 1957 to deal with a number of matters. At this meeting President Haight stated that he had been invited to teach courses in Bible in Louisiana College at Pineville, Louisiana, and was convinced that Divine guidance had been given in this and that he was offering his resignation as president of Anderson College in order to accept this new position. Motion was made and passed that this resignation effective as of September 1, 1957, be accepted with regrets.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the board of trustees.

WHEREAS, We, the Board of Trustees of Anderson College, in session August 13, 1957, have received with regret the resignation of Dr. E. F. Haight as President of the College, effective September 1, 1957,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

First, that we appreciate the upright Christian character of Dr. Haight, his spirit of cooperation, and his deep devotion to the institution which he has headed since 1953.

Second, that as he leaves Anderson College and the State of South Carolina to assume his new duties at Louisiana College, Pineville, La., in the Department of Religion for which he is so well qualified, he takes with him the sincere desire of the entire Board of Trustees that his ministry there will be blessed abundantly of the Lord, and will prosper greatly for the advancement of the Kingdom of God.

Third, that a copy of these Resolutions become a permanent part of the Minutes of this Board; and that copies be presented to Dr. Haight, to The Baptist Courier, to the secular press, and to Louisiana College.

Thus after a little more than four years as president of Anderson College Dr. Elmer F. Haight terminated his work and moved to

Pineville, Louisiana. Dr. Haight with his gracious Christian spirit, his scholarly mind, and his sincere devotion to his calling had endeared himself to hundreds of students, to his colleagues and to a great company of friends in the state. As he moved away, he carried with him the assurances of appreciation and love from these friends.

## CHAPTER TWELVE

# President John Edward Rouse

1957-

The resignation of Dr. Haight left the college without a president only two weeks before the opening of the fall semester. Consequently the trustees were again faced with the problem of securing someone to assume the duties of president on short notice, and later to find a satisfactory candidate for the presidency on a full-time basis.

Chairman J. E. Rouse suggested that an interim president be selected with the explicit understanding that "he would not be expected to succeed himself as president." The trustees voted to authorize the chairman of the board to appoint a committee of five to "nominate an acting president and report back to the board by 3:00 p.m." that day. This committee consisted of J. K. Lawton, chairman, Mrs. Ruth Howard, Roy McCall, Jr., the Rev. Paul Smith and Horace G. Adams. The trustees voted also that this same committee "be further invested with the duty of finding and recommending back to the board of trustees a permanent president of Anderson College."

The board adjourned for lunch and upon reconvening in the afternoon received the report of J. K. Lawton's committee. This Committee recommended that Dr. Cort Flint, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson, be asked to serve as acting president. Thus for the third time in its brief history the college called upon the First Baptist Church to furnish a leader for the college. The committee's recommendation was discussed fully and was accepted by vote. Chairman Rouse called Dr. Flint and invited him to appear before the board. He accepted the responsibility with the full understanding that it was a temporary position "and that his accepting this would be with the full knowledge and acquiescence of the Board of Deacons of the First Baptist Church." As it happened these deacons were to meet the following day and it was agreed that no announcement of this action would be made until after the meeting of the deacons. The chairman and other members expressed their confidence in Dr. Flint and their appreciation of his willingness to serve in this emergency.

After having gone over a number of very important matters with the trustees, Dr. Flint took over the duties of president on a temporary basis. He was a competent, popular leader in Anderson and his call to this duty received the approval of the friends of the college. So

the college opened in September 1957 under the leadership of Dr. Flint as acting president. In the meantime the special committee to name a permanent president had met promptly and had been able to agree on a man to recommend to the board of trustees. A meeting of the full board was held on September 2, 1957 to deal with several important matters.

Again the financial situation in the college had become serious. A considerable deficit had developed, the student body was smaller than had been expected, and the estimated income for the year was considered well below what had been anticipated. A letter from one of the leading pastors in the state had raised again the question of the future of the college. The reading of this letter precipitated extended discussion, the gist of which was that Anderson College was still needed in the state and that action should now be taken to assure its continued service to Baptists of the state. A sound financial program must be adopted and put into operation. Chairman Rouse suggested four things which could be done: (1) Get more students. (2) Cut down on expenses. (3) Get permission from the State Convention to borrow \$15,000 to \$20,000 from the Capital Needs Fund. (4) Develop the courses in the college extension program and give college credit for these courses.

A motion was made and passed that the Executive Committee of the trustees make an up-to-date study of the current budget and report to the trustees at an early date.

In the afternoon session of the same day, September 2, 1957, J. K. Lawton, chairman of the special committee to name a man for president of the college made the report of the committee. In a previous meeting of the committee with all members present, they had reached a unanimous decision and were recommending the election of the Rev. J. E. Rouse, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Laurens, South Carolina, as the seventh president of Anderson College. Upon motion by Mr. Welborn the recommendation was adopted by unanimous vote. Mr. Rouse appeared before the board, and Mr. Lawton announced to him his election as president. After a brief statement of acceptance the newly elected president resigned as chairman of the board of trustees.

It was agreed that Mr. Rouse would begin his work as president on October 1, 1957. This would relieve Dr. Flint of his duties as interim president. The new president and Dr. Flint had a number of conferences working out the transition of administration.

On September 30, 1957, the administrative committee met with President Rouse. The resignation of Dr. Flint as interim president was accepted and the secretary was asked to write a letter to Dr. Flint expressing appreciation for his services as interim-president. It was voted also that an appropriate gift be presented to Dr. Flint. On October 1, 1957 John Edward Rouse took office as the seventh president of Anderson College.

The new president was well-known and universally respected in the state. As a leading member of the board of trustees for several years he was thoroughly familiar with the operation of Anderson College. His election was greeted with hearty approval and confidence by the friends of the college.

John Edward Rouse, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Preston James Rouse, was born in Mocksville, North Carolina, on February 2, 1906. His mother died when he was only ten years old. He attended the public school in his community until he reached the seventh grade. He then dropped out of school for a while. He later came to the conclusion that he must have an education if he ever accomplished much in life. So he returned to school in the seventh grade when he was 17 years old. He was determined to complete his high school work which he did in Charlotte, North Carolina when he was 22 years of age. He was president of his senior class in the Berryhill High School in Charlotte.

He had hopes of going to college after graduating from high school but did not have money for this. He found employment in Charlotte with Henry Belk, department store executive. By hard work he soon rose to a good position with the Belk stores. His future seemed promising but his experience in business had convinced him that he needed more education. So he began planning for college studies. Furman University in Greenville, South Carolina was not too far distant. Since there was a Belk store in Greenville, he asked for and received a transfer to this store where he could earn a living and college expenses by working while studying at the university. He majored in Business Administration and received his diploma from Furman University in 1934. His superior work in college earned for him the Bradshaw Foster General Excellence Medal 1934.

While he was a student the impression that he should become a minister grew stronger and stronger. After a lengthy struggle he made his decision. In his own words, "I fought the call to the ministry as long as I could. One day I threw myself down on my dormitory

bed exhausted and gave my life to the Lord." This big question was now settled, but this commitment called for more education. He knew that a seminary education was necessary for an effective ministry. He enrolled in Andover-Newton Seminary in Massachusetts and in 1939 received his bachelor of divinity degree. He then did further study in Boston University and at the Southern Baptist Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky. He was ordained as a minister at the White Oak Baptist Church in Greenville, South Carolina in 1937.

He became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Belton, South Carolina in 1940 and remained there for six years. He then accepted a call to become pastor of the South Avondale Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama. He served there for over one year but when the opportunity to move back to South Carolina came he accepted the call to the First Baptist Church of Laurens in 1947. Here his ministry was highly successful. He led the church in building an education plant costing \$140,000 and had already begun work on a new sanctuary to cost \$250,000 when he resigned to become president of Anderson College.

Dr. Rouse displayed a keen and intelligent interest in the work of Baptists in South Carolina and was soon recognized as an able leader. From 1949-1954 he was a trustee of North Greenville Junior College. In 1940-1946 he served as a trustee of Anderson College. He was again a member of the board of trustees of Anderson College in 1956-1957 and was chairman of the board when elected to the presidency. He was also a member of the board of *The Baptist Courier*, the Baptist state paper.

After graduation from Furman University he served as Dean of Freshmen at his Alma Mater for two years. He taught for a short time at Howard College Extension School. These two positions deepened his interest in education and gave him experience which he could use later as a college president.

During his stay at Furman University young Rouse met the charming lady who was later to become his wife. She was Miss Zana Wilson of Tupelo, Mississippi who was the secretary of the Baptist Student Union at Winthrop College in Rock Hill, South Carolina. This attractive and intelligent young lady was a devout Christian whose work with Baptist young people was widely recognized. Their friendship developed until she agreed to become his wife. He will readily admit that her influence has been most beneficial to him as a minister and college administrator. One friend quotes Dr. Rouse as



saying: "I often think my wife is better qualified to be a college president's wife than I am to be a college president."

Dr. and Mrs. Rouse have three children, John Edward, Jr. now teaching in the Baptist College at Charleston, Robert Wilson who is completing his graduate work at the University of South Carolina, and Mary Elizabeth who is a senior at Furman University. This fine family, all interested in higher education, have fitted into the life of the college easily and happily.

Needless to say the Rouse family makes a valuable contribution to the life of the city. Mrs. Rouse is a popular leader in civic and social circles and is an efficient teacher in the city schools. She finds time to contribute much to the work of her church and in a quiet manner does much in personal visitation in the community. Dr. Rouse is a Shriner and is active in the work of the Rotary Club of the city.

For three years (1963-1965) he was a director of the Anderson Chamber of Commerce and is active in its work in the city. For two years he was a member of Anderson Citizens' Planning Council and served as president of this group in 1965. As a good business man he enjoys a happy relationship with business men in the city and state.

In 1966 the South Carolina Baptist Convention elected him president for the year. In the same year he served as president of the Southern Association of Junior Colleges. His leadership in the city, the state and in the South has brought favorable publicity to Anderson College.

Although he became president of the College October 1, 1957 his acquaintance with the operations of the college extended back for ten years or more to the two periods when he was a member of the board of trustees. As he assumed office the trustees, the faculty and the friends of the college felt that the school was in competent hands. The confidence in the future of the college which he himself felt and expressed gave confidence to all the constituency of Anderson College.

As he took over the reins Dr. Rouse realized the urgency of developing a plan to meet the financial problems at hand. As a capable business man he knew that this situation had to be mastered. In fact he was to discover that he would need all his acumen and skill to meet demands in several areas.

During the fall of 1957 the new president was occupied with the usual duties of the president on the campus and out in the state. Frequent conferences with faculty members, visits with students, speaking in the daily chapel services and heavy correspondence kept

him busy. He was called upon for various meetings and speaking engagements over the state. However, with all this he was making plans for a development program for the college.

The board of trustees met on January 14, 1958, at which time Dr. Rouse made his first report to the trustees. His first word was one of optimism and assurance. "God is providing leadership for Anderson College and we need have no worry for the future of the college. Anderson College belongs to all the Baptists of South Carolina. It has no secrets and should remain close to the people."

Dr. Rouse gave a hopeful report on the possible accreditation of the college by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Announcement was made by Professor Henry von Hasseln of the plans for the formal inauguration of Dr. Rouse on February 14, 1958.

The afternoon session of the trustees was devoted to an extended discussion of plans to raise \$1,000,000 for the college. The fund-raising firm of Ward, Dreshman, and Reinhardt of New York City was represented by Mr. Hannum, who stated that his firm was concerned not only with raising money. They planned to (1) tell the public about the college, (2) develop new leadership, (3) develop stewardship, (4) assist in interesting new students in the college.

It was stated that the South Carolina Baptist Convention had several years ago agreed to a capital outlay program for the Baptist Colleges of the state. Since Anderson College was scheduled to receive \$700,000 from this fund the college would need to raise \$300,000 to reach the goal of \$1,000,000. After lengthy discussion of the terms stated by the fund raising firm a motion was passed by unanimous vote to enter into contract with Ward, Dreshman, and Reinhardt to direct this campaign. A special committee of the trustees was appointed to work with the company in this campaign. This committee met on January 30, 1958, and upon motion voted to authorize the chairman of the board of trustees and the president of the college to sign the contract with Ward, Dreshman, and Reinhardt.

Founder's Day was first celebrated on Valentine's Day, February 14, 1928. On this date Dr. Annie D. Denmark was formally inaugurated. This tradition was followed in the inaugural ceremonies for Dr. John Edward Rouse in February 1958.

A capable committee composed of Professor Henry von Hasseln, chairman Roy McCall, Jr., and Harper Welborn had made careful and elaborate plans for the event. The formal program began at 11:00

o'clock with the academic procession with Mrs. L. S. McMillan of Laurens, South Carolina at the organ. Dr. A. L. Smethers, the only life trustee, who had served with such distinction for many years, gave the invocation.

After appropriate music by the Anderson College Glee Club, greetings were brought by the following distinguished guests: Mayor William C. Johnston, Dr. Charles Sims of the Baptist State Convention, Dr. B. M. Grier, President of the South Carolina Association of Colleges, Dr. John L. Plyler for the Baptist colleges of the state, Dr. Annie D. Denmark, president emeritus, The Reverend D. Clarence Shirley for the faculty, Hayes Mizell for the student body and Mrs. Frank Welborn (Evelyn Mahaffey) president of the Alumni Association. The Scriptures were read by Dr. Walter Martin, president of Emory University.

The investiture of the president was done by Roy C. McCall, Jr., chairman of the board of trustees. Then the new president of the college delivered an inaugural address "God's Eternal Imperative: Christian Education." After the singing of the Alma Mater the ceremonies were closed with the benediction given by Dr. Cort Flint, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson.

A luncheon in the college dining room for official delegates and guests took place at one o'clock. On this occasion Dr. Philip Lovin Elliot, president of Gardner-Webb College, gave an address entitled "The Place and Function of the Junior College."

A large assembly including official delegates from some thirty colleges and educational organizations was present for these ceremonies. It proved to be a happy occasion when so many former students, local supporters and other friends of the college joined in extending greetings and best wishes to the man who was already giving dynamic leadership to Anderson College.

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

### Five Fruitful Years

In the five months between his election and his inauguration President Rouse had shown a remarkable mastery of his responsibilities as president. Plans were already being made for relieving the financial burden, for making necessary improvements in buildings, for strengthening the teaching staff and for increasing the student enrollment. Some changes in administrative offices were being made and well-planned efforts in improving public relations were already showing good results. The new president was alert to see things that needed to be done; he had the ability to get these things done. This was particularly true in business affairs.

In the meeting of the trustees on February 14, 1958, the president reported that there was a gratifying spirit of enthusiasm and loyalty on the part of the faculty and staff. Prospects for a larger student body for the forthcoming year brought encouragement to all the friends of the college.

It was at this meeting that we have the first mention of a business project which was later to become a significant venture for the college. The record states that, "The board authorized its Administrative Committee to make a thorough investigation concerning the possible acquisition by the college of certain housing facilities, including permission to make an offer for same subject to the approval of the board of trustees of the college and the appropriate agencies of the State Baptist Convention. In addition, the committee is to ascertain the moral and legal status of the college concerning this proposed business venture should it be consummated."

In the session of March 6, 1958, the idea of this investment venture was discussed further. The committee was in favor of pursuing further this proposal and "upon adequate satisfactory data being obtained, the committee wishes to present the ideas it has obtained to the full executive board of the South Carolina State Baptist Convention and to the convention itself. It was further agreed that in this undertaking the college would assume neither moral nor legal obligations. It was also understood this obligation would stand alone and would involve no other phase of the college property, personnel, or trustees morally or legally."

In brief the proposal was to purchase the Bailey Court Apartments in Anderson, (100 apartments on approximately ten acres of land). These could be purchased for \$400,000. This was to be done through The Anderson College Investment Corporation, which was a group of interested men who would assume the responsibilities of the transaction without obligating Anderson College in any way. The affairs of the corporation would be handled by a Board of Directors who would be elected by the board of trustees of the college. Some of these 100 units could be used by some members of the college faculty and some married students. These and other occupants would pay a reasonable monthly rent. It was understood that this board of directors would "be made up of citizens (a majority of whom would be trustees of the college) and that any profit accruing from the venture would be used for the welfare of the college without in any way obligating the college or the individual members thereof."

Upon further investigation it was generally agreed that this was a sound business project and could result in substantial profit. Accordingly plans were perfected and these were approved by the board of trustees and the South Carolina Baptist Convention. The Anderson College Investment Corporation acquired the court on December 18, 1958. The property has greatly increased in value and has consistently earned good returns for the college.

In the fall of 1958 the number of students enrolled in the regular college classes represented a slight increase. In view of the steady rise in the cost of living the trustees voted that student fees beginning in September 1959 be increased as follows: for day students to \$300 per year, and for boarding students to \$700. In the meeting of the trustees on October 28, 1958, President Rouse recommended the following:

- (1) That we look toward a six year plan for Anderson College.
- (2) That we use expansion money: (a) to pay expense of the Expansion Fund Drive, (b) to pay back to capital needs account \$40,000 owed which will go toward erection of student center-gymnasium building, (c) to pay certain accumulated deficits.
- (3) To elect today a building committee of five or seven members taken from trustees and faculty.
- (4) That \$150,000 from capital needs money beginning in 1959, and certain other funds be earmarked for the student center-gymnasium building.
- (5) That a careful study be made of capital needs income and State Convention requirements regarding capital needs moneys.
- (6) That capital needs moneys now on hand, and that which is yet to be received in 1958, be used to meet the needs for full accreditation

by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and certain other capital improvements on the campus.

In the report of the college to the General Board of the State Baptist Convention, January 13-14, 1959, it was stated that the president and the dean of the college had appeared before the accrediting committee of the Southern Association at its meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, December 1-2, 1958, and had requested a full evaluation of Anderson College. This evaluation was to be made early in 1959 and the prospects for full accreditation by the Southern Association were very hopeful. The result of this evaluation was to be made public at the next meeting of the Association in November or December 1959.

President Rouse was able to make a report containing several very significant items to the Committee on Christian Education of the General Board of the Baptist State Convention in the fall of 1959.

1. An increased enrollment of students which represented a 40 per cent increase in resident students.
2. Two full-time faculty members added to care for this increase.
3. A raise in faculty salaries to meet the requirements of the Southern Association.
4. The chief barrier to accreditation was the faculty qualification requirement and this was being remedied.
5. Correspondence with officials of the Southern Association gave assurance of the college being fully accredited in a short time.
6. Renovations in buildings recommended by the Southern Association were being made.
7. A six-year operating plan is now in effect and is able to meet all operating expenses as they are due.
8. The yield from an endowment fund will take over at the end of the six-year plan and will care for all operating expenses in excess of income from the denomination and from students.
9. The college is operating now without a deficit.
10. The city of Anderson is showing genuine and increasing interest in the college.
11. It is the determination of President Rouse to promote Christian Education, as Baptists interpret Christian Education, and to have, as far as possible, a Christian student body.

This report indicated real progress in the affairs of the college. The enrollment of students was the largest since the college became a junior college. The faculty was being strengthened and enlarged. The spirit on the campus was hopeful and even enthusiastic. The financial situation was decidedly improved. The college was now on the eve of full accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

At a called meeting of the board of trustees on December 14, 1959, the president was able to announce that at the meeting of the Southern Association in Louisville, Kentucky, early in December (1959) Anderson College was given full accreditation. This was a major accomplishment in the history of the school. The matter had been under serious consideration since (or even before) 1930 when the college became a junior college. In the early years of the Association there had been some opposition to accrediting agencies by the Anderson College authorities. However, as the program of the Southern Association had been so widely accepted it became apparent that Anderson College must join the other colleges in seeking accreditation. But this was not to be easily or quickly attained. It meant that far-reaching changes in the affairs of the school must be made. So, for more than 25 years the matter was under consideration. At times it appeared to be hopeless, but college authorities never gave up. By 1955 conditions had become more hopeful. Dr. Denmark and President Haight had given strong support to the effort. President Rouse as a trustee at two different times had strongly encouraged it. So when he became president he devoted himself to this long-desired project.

It is easy to understand what this major achievement meant to Anderson College. First of all it brought tremendous satisfaction to the trustees, the administration and the faculty who had worked so long for its realization. They could feel well repaid for all the time and energy they had given to this matter. To gain accreditation would place the college in good company. In academic circles the respect for Anderson College would be immediately heightened. The school would now have a standing hitherto impossible. Finally, it had great significance for students. Their academic standing would be secure. Credits for work done at Anderson College would now be accepted without question by colleges and universities everywhere. Naturally this achievement brought pride to the friends of the college locally and nationally.

The gaining of full accreditation had been preceded by a number of surveys, studies and conferences. One of the most helpful of these was the survey conducted by Dr. R. Orin Cornett, who at the time was the Executive Secretary of the Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. This carefully prepared report pointed out "the points of strength," "the limitations," "the weaknesses," "the capital needs" of the college and then gave helpful "recommendations." The

college took this report seriously and proceeded to make adjustments called for in the report.

When sufficient progress had been made the college invited the committee of the Southern Association to come for a thorough "inspection." The committee issued a report on the college which ultimately resulted in giving accreditation to Anderson College. This report, now on file in the office of the president, is a remarkable document. In reading it one is impressed by its thoroughness and by a spirit of sympathetic understanding and courtesy.

One of the requirements following accreditation was the obligation of the college to make reports for each of the next three years. It was also understood that the college would make the usual reports to the Association from time to time. All these requirements are being met and the college has a happy working relationship with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Other encouraging items were announced in this trustee meeting late in 1960. The president reported that the building of the student center, the gymnasium and the athletic field was on schedule. It was agreed in this meeting that free basic tuition (\$250.00) would be given to the children of faculty members.

Dr. Rouse announced that Mr. and Mrs. Max Rice of Belton, South Carolina, were contributing to the college a certain sum consisting of certain stocks to be used for the erection of an adequate infirmary for students. This new building would release the use of ten dormitory rooms now set aside for an infirmary and would provide dormitory space for twenty more students. The trustees gave a unanimous and hearty vote of thanks for this generous gift.

An administrative committee was created to act for the trustees in the interim between regular stated meetings of the board. This committee was made up of the chairman and the secretary of the board, together with three other trustees who would be elected for one year. This committee is "granted and invested with all power to act for the full board of trustees during the interim periods of the regular semi-annual meetings of the board of trustees of Anderson College and actions and doings of said administrative committee shall be binding on the full board of trustees and Anderson College provided said administrative committee shall be unanimously agreed on such actions and doings and shall further have the written authorization of not less than two-thirds of the remaining members of the board of trustees of Anderson College."



The trustees voted on March 1, 1960, to employ the Rev. William Tisdale (currently serving as circulation manager of the *Baptist Courier*) to begin work on September 1, 1960, "as college professor and an administrative assistant."

At this same meeting the following statement was unanimously passed. "Since the requirements of the Cornett committee have been reached, it is the unanimous feeling of the board of trustees of Anderson College that if all indications of probation, placed on Anderson College by the South Carolina Baptist Convention, should be raised, the college would be in a much better position to carry on its program and to make plans for years of service." This refers to certain precautionary actions taken by the State Baptist Convention several years back when the financial condition of the college was in questionable condition.

In 1958 the South Carolina Baptist Convention had placed Anderson College on probation because of a six-year operating deficit. The General Board of the Convention, in a special report based on a study by the Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, stated:

The future of Anderson College should be judged on its own merits, insofar as is possible. On the other hand the need of Region I (Charleston) demands that Anderson College not be operated on a perpetually ineffective and grossly subsidized basis. If the local community around Anderson College will not carry its share of the burden of capital investment, and if the Charleston area would, it is conceivable in the long run that Anderson College should be closed, and a new college opened in Region I. The one decision should not be allowed to dictate the other, however.

The Convention had set four goals which the college must attain in order for the probation to be lifted. These were met in 1960 and the State Convention enthusiastically lifted the probation.

A matter of unusual significance came up for discussion in the meeting of the Administrative Committee on May 30, 1960. This was the creation of a Living Endowment Association of Anderson College, better known as LEAC. The idea was to enlist as many friends of the college as possible to make an annual contribution to the college to help with faculty salaries. This plan has been in operation at quite a number of colleges and in many instances produced considerable income.

The idea originated with Dr. J. R. Young, an eminent physician in Anderson. He developed the plan and was chiefly responsible for

its adoption. He was the first chairman of the executive committee when LEAC began in 1960. The program has a board of directors and a corps of officers who are elected by the members. The Executive Secretary of LEAC at present is Mrs. Z. W. Meeks, a graduate of Anderson College. As stated in the annual catalog: "LEAC is an incorporated, non-profit, eleemosynary, educational association having members who make annual contributions. It is designed to strengthen and develop the faculty. Directors of the Living Endowment program are leading Anderson County citizens, interested in the progress and welfare of Anderson College, proud of her traditions, background, purpose, and value to the community."

Naturally the one group of friends to whom the plan would make a special appeal is the former students of the college. So this project is a vital part of the college program with the alumni. Mrs. Meeks, who knows so many of these, is working diligently to enlist an increasing number of these former students. The program will receive even greater attention in plans now being made for a modern overall development program for Anderson College.

President Rouse was giving dynamic leadership in all the developments which were taking place on the campus and which brought encouragement and enthusiasm to the friends of the school. The trustees were well aware of this and of the heavy burden which this imposed on the president. It is not surprising therefore, that in the meeting of the trustees on September 20, (1960) the trustees asked the president to withdraw from the meeting for a brief time. In his absence they voted unanimously to increase his annual salary by a substantial amount.

In this session the president made a number of significant recommendations. It was suggested that letters of appreciation be sent to (1) Drs. J. H. Young and John Rainey for their work with LEAC, (2) Mr. and Mrs. Max Rice for their gift of the college infirmary.

The president recommended the appointment of a committee to plan for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the college. He urged the outlining and adopting of a ten year program of progress for the college. This would include such items as (1) Teachers, (2) Endowment, (3) Buildings, (4) Campus beautification, (5) Land, (6) Wills, (7) Retirement.

As previously stated, a special committee was appointed to plan for the program celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the college. This historic event took place on February 14, 1961. As a significant part of the program the two new buildings, (the Student

Center-Gymnasium, and the college-Infirmary) were dedicated. The chief address was delivered by Max McGee Rice, the chairman of the board of trustees. This address was an able and inspiring deliverance which was enthusiastically received. In fact the demand for copies of it was so great that the trustees in their meeting in the afternoon voted to make copies available to all who desired it. Immediately following the program a formal dinner was served to the trustees, the distinguished guests and other friends of the college. The occasion had peculiar significance to some older people who could remember the early days of the college. The dedication of two new buildings together with numerous other evidences of the healthy condition of the college gave renewed assurance that the future of the college was altogether hopeful.

As an example of this optimistic outlook the trustees voted "to authorize the administrative committee to proceed with plans for securing funds and developing plans for erecting the first unit of a boy's dormitory."

In the fall of 1961 a slight increase in the cost of tuition and fees was voted by the trustees. Even with this increase the general cost of attending Anderson College was less than in many colleges of comparable standing. For some time a program of developing the athletic field had been under way. The new gymnasium was now in use and work on the field was completed. The trustees voted unanimously to name the field after Dr. A. L. Smethers, who was a lifetime trustee, and the only trustee to have this honor, had done so much for the college. These new facilities would mean much to the athletic program of the college, particularly in view of the fact that the number of men in the student body continued to increase.

On November 21, 1961, the administrative committee met to receive bids on the construction of a men's dormitory. After all bids had been received, it was voted to award the contract to Brissey Lumber Company for a base bid of \$154,585, subject to H. H. F. A. approval.

In January 1962 the Administrative Committee voted on a number of items relating to the college program. 1. It was decided to enlarge the program of athletic activities by relieving the present coach of his teaching responsibilities and creating for him the position of head of the athletic-physical education program. This would call for the election of another teacher for the department. 2. To look with favor upon the retirement plan for teachers and staff members offered by the Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. (This to be decided later.)

3. To comply with the action taken by the South Carolina Baptist Convention on November 15, 1961. This action called for each of the colleges owned by the Convention to make application to the Secretary of State for the amending of their charters as follows: "Greek letter social fraternities, or sororities, are not allowed among the students of the institution, either on or off the campus." The trustees voted to approve this action and the charter of the college was amended accordingly.

For some years various efforts had been made to build up the endowment fund of the college. All funds designated for endowment had been administered by the college itself. In the meeting of the trustees on March 13, 1962 they voted unanimously "to turn over to the South Carolina Baptist Foundation all stocks, bonds and other endowment assets of Anderson College. These assets are to be invested for Anderson College as said Foundation shall deem proper." It was agreed that Dr. Rouse would handle all transactions for the college in effecting the transfer of these funds to the South Carolina Baptist Foundation.

The retirement plan for all employees of the college offered by the Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention was discussed and approved. This plan appeared to be the most satisfactory one available. This action was the answer to a matter which was of peculiar concern to the faculty and, consequently, was received with favor.

As an item in public relations of the college the trustees voted unanimously for the college to provide facilities at a reasonable cost for holding a laymen's workshop on the campus at some agreeable date.

In the session of June 19, 1962, the trustees welcomed the announcement by President Rouse that the operations of the session of 1961-1962 had been conducted without a deficit. The trustees approved the proposed list of directors for the Anderson College Investment Corporation. This project was proving to be highly profitable to the college. The college had recently received a gift of \$6,000 from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and the trustees voted to invest this temporarily in a Building and Loan Association. A group hospitalization plan for faculty and staff members was adopted. The cost of this, approximately \$2,400 per year, to be paid by the college.

It will be recalled that President Rouse began his presidency in October 1957. During these five years commendable progress had been

made in all the areas of college life. In almost every meeting of the trustees during this time, there had been motions expressing appreciation to Dr. Rouse for his able leadership. Although this fact is not mentioned it is interesting to note that in the meeting of the trustees on November 1962, five years after the beginning of the Rouse administration, this note is expressed at several points. For example, "Chairman Rice opened the session by calling on those in attendance for general remarks with particular emphasis on the progress which Anderson College is making and how it is being received among Baptists and others interested in Christian education throughout South Carolina. Very encouraging reports were received which indicated that Anderson College is continuing to forge ahead in Christian education and in favorable reception by the state Baptists and Christians generally."

In the same vein President Rouse spoke of his happy association with the trustees and then paid tribute to the faculty and staff for their loyal and competent service. Modestly he recounted some items of progress which had come in the life of the college during the past five years. These achievements were gratifying and gave encouragement to the idea that with the momentum already gained even greater things might be realized in the next five years.

## CHAPTER FOURTEEN

# A Decade of Progress

As stated in the preceding chapter, no official recognition was given to the first five years of the administration of President Rouse. However, there were good reasons for letting the record of these years constitute one chapter in this volume. As we begin this chapter, we may state that there were no radical changes or sensational developments in the making. We shall see rather that the same general procedures which had been so successful were continued, and in fact are still being employed at the college. We may remark, as the risk of repetition, that President Rouse had demonstrated his ability to administer the affairs of the college. He had the respect and the confidence of the trustees and all his colleagues. We have no record of any serious criticism or dissatisfaction about his leadership. The college was enjoying a period of progress which was based on a solid business foundation.

The reader is familiar with the fact that a number of much needed buildings had been erected since 1957. The chief matter for consideration by the trustees early in 1963 was the building of a men's residence hall. There were quite a number of men students who wanted rooming facilities on the campus. There would be distinct advantages in having these students in residence. It would be a decided accommodation to the students; it would produce some income; and it was felt that this would give balance and stability to student life.

Plans for this structure passed through the usual stages for such a project. The Administrative Committee discussed the matter, going over the specifications as given by Fant and Fant, the college architects. It was estimated that the building would cost approximately \$131,000 and could be financed from current capital needs funds and additional anticipated capital needs funds to be received from the Baptist State Convention in the next two or three years. This would enable the college to finance the building without incurring any indebtedness. The target date for completing the building was September 1964. The full board in its meeting on February 14, 1963, unanimously approved these plans for the men's dormitory.

Because of constant use over 40 or more years there were certain renovations badly needed in the dormitories for women. The trustees authorized the president to make needed repairs as far as money was available.

An item of interest in the field of public relations received the attention of the trustees in their February meeting. Professor Henry von Hasseln, an able organist, was interested in giving a number of recitals in several cities of the state. The trustees voted for the college to pay the expenses incurred by Mr. von Hasseln for these recitals.

In April 1963 President Rouse announced that the college would shortly receive \$202,000 cash under the bequest left to the college by Mrs. H. H. Watkins, the widow of the late Judge H. H. Watkins, who had been a leader in the founding of the college and had done so much for the school in its early years. There were various suggestions as to what use should be made of this money. Among these was the erection of a new academic building. A committee was appointed to consider this matter and "to report back to the Administrative Committee and/or the board of trustees with all convenient speed."

Prospects for the opening of the fall semester, September 1963, were given by the president in the July session of the board of trustees. Dr. Rouse stated that applications for this session totaled 708 students as against 521 for the previous year. The college audit for the year 1962-1963 indicated that the college would wind up this fiscal year with approximately \$38,000 in the black. In this same meeting the trustees authorized "the president and the architects to rethink and recommend the use of the president's home for a music building if they see fit." Further, the president was authorized to proceed with plans for the construction of a canteen, bookstore, and workshop.

Later the trustees voted to leave the investment of the Watkins gift (\$202,000) to the president and the Administrative Committee. About this time the question of the use of the Watkins' home was discussed. At the same time consideration was begun on the question of the purchase of the J. Pat Sullivan home with its six acres of land.

In the March 1964 meeting of trustees the president proposed that the Watkins' gift would best be used for the construction of an academic building. However, the cost of such a structure would be at least \$400,000. After considerable discussion a motion was passed approving a new Capital Needs Campaign to be conducted through LEAC and to take place during the year 1964-1965. President Rouse whose fondness for impressive columns for college buildings was well known, stated that the beautiful columns from the main building of the old Greenville Woman's College had been obtained for less than \$4,000. These were used later to adorn the new Watkins Academic Building. Further consideration of the academic building came in the

April (1964) meeting of the trustees. Upon motion it was voted unanimously to ask Dr. Rouse and the Administrative Committee to proceed with the launching of a drive to raise money for the erection of this academic building. Since this was near the close of the 1963-1964 session the president was able to report a good year and to forecast an even larger enrollment for the forthcoming session. An item of interest was his report of the girl's basketball teams participation in the Women's National A. A. U. Basketball Championship Tournament at St. Joseph, Missouri.

The continued concern for buildings on the campus was expressed by several actions of the trustees. The president was asked to name a committee to study the naming (or re-naming) of the college buildings. Another motion was passed for the appointing of a committee to study the use of the president's home on the campus and the construction of a student union building and "the possible future needs and best use to be made of the properties of Anderson College in the years to come."

The Administrative Committee devoted an entire meeting (May 26, 1964) to hearing representatives of two fund-raising concerns state their proposals for the Capital Needs Campaign for an academic building. Mr. Elliott N. Linblad of the Patrick Organization was heard first. Then Mr. Donald Hannum and Mr. Robert Duke of Ward, Dreshman and Reinhardt, Incorporated, were heard. The committee then decided to delay action on proposals for a brief time in order to make some further investigation. On June 23, 1964 it was voted to employ Mr. Linblad of the Patrick Organization and the president was authorized to sign the contract. It was voted also to authorize Dr. Rouse to proceed with plans to convert the president's home into a music building as soon as his family could vacate the building.

The Administrative Committee voted to authorize the president to attend an Airborne Institute July 5 to July 17, 1964, designed to assist colleges in their problems and their work. This extensive trip proved to be profitable and interesting to those college presidents who participated. In his report of this trip to the trustees Dr. Rouse stated that in his judgment higher education was progressing in two ways: one, toward the secular and materialistic emphasis, and the other, toward a more vital emphasis on religion in higher education. Anderson College belongs to the latter class.

In the fall session (August 18, 1964) the president presented the auditor's report showing that the preceding session had closed with



over \$20,000 "in the black." He stated that it was his purpose to continue to operate without a deficit. The budget for 1964-1965 which estimated the income of some \$520,000 with anticipated expenses of \$494,000 was adopted. The contract with the Patrick Organization had been signed and plans were being made for the new financial campaign. The contract with radio station WAIM was discussed and it was voted to ask the president to deal directly with Mr. Hall on the question of the lease for this station.

In November the trustees voted another increase in student fees effective September 1, 1965: day students from \$450 to \$500 and boarding students from \$950 to \$1000. By this time the Capital Needs Fund Campaign was well under way. Mr. Truman Crouch, in charge of the campaign, spoke encouragingly of progress made up to date.

In February 1965 invitations to the "open-house" in the president's home were authorized for the 16th of the month. The occasion proved to be a delightful one attended by the trustees, faculty, students and friends.

From time to time members of the board of trustees expressed their deep concern that the trustees and the administration should continue to give all possible encouragement to the efforts to keep Anderson College a genuinely Christian school.

For some months the administration had entertained the hope that Dr. Thomas Willis Martin was to provide a substantial gift to the college. In the trustee meeting on February 16, 1965, the will of the late Dr. Martin was reported to the trustees. A copy of this will on file in the college offices reveals the details of his generous gift to Anderson College. The main item is a farm of some 650 acres on the highway between Anderson and Belton. This is a valuable farm which the college is now operating with profit. It is believed that this land is steadily increasing in value and that it should be kept intact for a while. This substantial gift increases the financial strength of the college. Naturally the trustees sent an appropriate expression of appreciation to the family of the late Dr. Martin.

In planning for the commencement exercises in May 1965 the trustees voted to make two changes in the usual program: (1) two leading students would be asked to speak at the graduation exercises, (2) the baccalaureate sermon be given by President Rouse. Incidentally, it is significant to note that the baccalaureate sermon has been delivered in the First Baptist Church every year from the beginning.

For several months the question of whether or not Anderson College should sign the "certificate of compliance" required by the Federal government in the making of loans to students under the Defense Education Act had been discussed. In the meeting of the Executive Committee (formerly called the Administrative Committee) a special committee was authorized to draw up a statement of the college's position on this matter to be submitted to "appropriate officials and organizations" for later action. At the meeting of the Executive Committee on May 18, 1965 the following motion (after considerable discussion) was passed: "That the assurance of compliance with regulations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 be signed by the proper officials of the college, or that the signing be recommended to the full board of trustees of Anderson College for the Board's approval; and, if the Board approved, that said assurance of compliance be executed and forwarded to proper official or officials concerned therewith." During the day there developed some difference of opinion on this matter. As a result a motion was made to "table the matter until after the Convention meets to see if it clarifies the matter." This motion was passed by unanimous vote.

As previously stated the question of signing this certificate of compliance was vigorously debated several times. It was a "touchy" matter since it involved the possible violation of the time-honored Baptist principle of the separation of church and state. Also there were some who feared that it might lead to government control in an independent church college. However, when the question was thoroughly understood the trustees felt that the certificate of compliance should be signed.

In this May (1965) session Dr. Rouse stated that prospects for the fall session were the best in the history of the college. All available rooms were already assigned and a considerable number of men and women eager to enter college could not be accommodated. Dr. Rouse then explained the urgent need for another men's dormitory. The president stated that approximately \$178,000 had been pledged to date in the financial campaign. The prospect of a successful completion of this campaign was so good that plans were already being made to begin the academic building.

During the summer and fall of 1965 the chief concern of the administration and the trustees was the completion of the special campaign to secure funds for constructing this academic building. In July Dr. Rouse was able to announce that \$190,000 had been pledged

to date. The Watkins' estate fund had increased to \$217,000. This gave assurance that at least \$400,000 would be available for the building. Construction was already under way and the target date for completion was set for late in 1966.

The concern of the president and the trustees for the welfare of faculty and staff members is indicated in the action to add major medical hospitalization to the insurance program already in force. This would cost the college approximately \$1,200 per year, but the trustees voted to provide these benefits to college employees.

For some time there had been a renewed interest in what the Baptist State Convention should expect of its colleges in a genuine Christian emphasis in their educational programs. The trustees had given thought to this and were committed to keeping this emphasis at Anderson College. This philosophy of education was set forth in excellent papers by Max McGee Rice, chairman of the board of trustees, J. K. Lawton, a member of the board, and President Rouse. The trustees voted heartily to have this view of higher education publicized at once.

In order to make the work of the trustees as effective as possible it was agreed that copies of the minutes of all trustee meetings should be mailed to all members, accompanied by a special newsletter. Furthermore it was agreed to have a special period of orientation each year for the benefit of new members coming on the board.

At the session on September 17, 1965 Dr. Rouse gave a report on the enrollment of students and the auditor's annual report. "In 1958 there were 180 students as compared with 822 to date." The school year 1964-1965 closed with a surplus in the operating budget of more than \$3,000.

In this meeting a formal paper, "The Role of Anderson College in Christian Higher Education" was adopted. This carefully prepared document pledged the cooperation of college officials in the position of the Baptist State Convention on Christian Higher Education; stated its position in signing the certificate of compliance required by the Federal government; and expressed its great need for even stronger financial assistance from the Convention.

The year 1966 marked the close of ten years of the administration of Dr. Rouse. The winter meeting of the trustees included two days, February 14-15, 1966. Naturally much time was given to a survey of these ten years at the college. Since this period is summarized in a booklet, *A Decade of Progress* we shall consider this a little later in this narrative. However, since this was an important meeting, attended

by practically all of the trustees, several items should be presented at this point. William D. Brown, chairman of the committee to name the college buildings, "suggested that plaques be secured — for buildings already named — to be unveiled at commencement exercises this May."

West dormitory .....	Denmark Hall
East dormitory .....	Pratt Hall
Infirmary .....	Rice Infirmary
Music building .....	Sullivan Music Building
Athletic field .....	Smethers Field
Gymnasium building .....	John E. White Building

The need for another men's dormitory was discussed and a motion adopted to leave the matter to the Executive Committee to present a report later.

Trustee Harper Welborn made the following motion which was voted: "That it is the sense of the Board of Trustees that the president be authorized to think along the line of getting someone to help in the work of the administration in order to give him more time for over-all planning and the making necessary contacts." The result of this vote was the election of James Kirk Lawton to become Vice-President of the college as of June 1966.

It was agreed by all that there was a real need for the work designated for Mr. Lawton — and it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Lawton was ideally fitted for this work. He had been a member of the board of trustees for many years and was an active leader in the board. In reading the minutes of the recent meeting of the trustees the name of Mr. Lawton appears on almost every page.

Mr. Lawton was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, April 18, 1905. He spent three years as a student at Furman University, then transferred to Howard College (now Samford University) where he was graduated. He received the Th. M. degree from Baptist Bible Institute (now New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary) and continued his graduate studies at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. After completion of his studies he returned to South Carolina where he served as pastor of a number of Baptist churches. He was active in denominational work and has held various responsible positions in district associations and with the Baptist State Convention.

Throughout his career he has taken a vital interest in civic affairs and has been a leader as a citizen. He was first married to Miss Hallie Oxford of Marion, Alabama. To them were born two children, Miss Florrie Anne Lawton, now with the Baptist Sunday School Board,

and J. K. Lawton, Jr., who is pastor of the Alice Drive Baptist Church in South Carolina. After the death of his first wife Mr. Lawton married Onie Bishop, widow of J. M. Bolt, who is the mother of three children by her first marriage.

Mr. Lawton is universally respected and honored in South Carolina. A successful pastor, a devout Christian leader, an able businessman, he has contributed much to the cultural, religious and educational life of his native state.

At the request of this writer Mr. Lawton gave the following statement of his duties and responsibilities at Anderson College:

Due to the increasing size of Anderson College and the increasing responsibilities of the president, the trustees authorized the employment of someone to work closely with the president. Mr. Lawton was given the title of vice-president. His responsibilities are to assist the president in any and all areas in which he has responsibility. From time to time certain areas of responsibility would be assigned to the vice-president for his major responsibility. The area of development of fund raising has been recognized for some years as a particular need of the college. Mr. Lawton will enter this area of responsibility. The departments of public relations, publications, and alumni services will be co-ordinated in an over-all program of development and fund-raising.

Upon his election as vice-president Mr. Lawton submitted his resignation as a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Lawton and President Rouse have been close friends for many years. They work together in complete harmony in the interest of the college.

In March 1966, the trustees passed a motion authorizing President Rouse "to proceed immediately to obtain a commitment to finance a new men's dormitory on the best terms possible from Carolina National Mortgage Investment Company, Inc., or some other financial institution and to have the architects proceed with preliminary plans for such a building which would provide additional housing for 125 to 150 male students." Subsequent developments made it seem advisable to look elsewhere for finances for the dormitory. Consequently the trustees voted the following motion: "That we secure permission from the South Carolina Baptist Convention to borrow enough money to complete the academic building including equipment plus the amount needed for the men's dormitory—a total of about \$620,000." This action was caused by the fact that the academic building with equipment would cost a little over \$600,000 and the Watkins' gift plus

the amount secured in the special campaign was approximately \$400,000.

The question of relocating Anderson College had been proposed and discussed by some of the officials and friends of the school. This was a matter of such far-reaching consequences that a thorough study was made, pointing up the advantages and the disadvantages of such a move. In the trustee meeting of April 28, 1966 the matter was given thorough consideration by all members present. The following motion was unanimously adopted: "The matter of relocating the Anderson College campus was thoroughly discussed by the Board of Trustees on April 28, 1966; in light of present conditions, it is our conclusion that a move would not be to the best advantage of the college at present."

After this motion it was unanimously agreed that the administration should continue the policy of securing property in the immediate proximity to the campus as it becomes available. This policy has continued with the result that since then several desirable pieces of property have been secured.

From time to time the trustees, recognizing the importance of the service of faculty members, manifested a genuine interest in these teachers. They were interested in how these were employed, what understanding they had with the college as to their duties and responsibilities, and their remuneration. These matters were discussed freely and all questions were answered by the president. No official action relating to these matters was taken by the trustees since they felt that the present procedures were working satisfactorily. In all these discussions the trustees reiterated their convictions that Anderson College should be positively Christian in its overall program.

In the meeting of the trustees on March 7, 1967 the question of signing the compliance act was finally settled with the passing of the motion: "That we sign the compliance act (providing) that it not exceed the boundary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act." The vote was taken by show of hands with nine voting to sign the act and two voting against signing the act.

In October 1967 the trustees in regular session recognized the ten years of the administration of Dr. Rouse as president of the college. A brochure containing some of the achievements in this decade was presented by Mr. Lawton. Dr. Rouse was excused from the meeting for a brief time during which the trustees passed three motions: 1. That Dr. and Mrs. Rouse be given a month's vacation to make a trip to Europe with all expenses paid by the college. 2. That the chairman of

the board of trustees draft an appropriate resolution in recognition of Dr. Rouse's ten years as president of the college. 3. That Dr. and Mrs. Rouse be given membership in the Anderson Country Club the dues to be paid by the college.

Dr. and Mrs. Rouse requested the privilege of taking an extended trip on the west coast instead of the trip to Europe. This was agreed and the president planned to make this trip in the summer of 1968. However, due to pressing duties at home the trip was not made. At the request of Dr. and Mrs. Rouse the trustees passed the following motion on March 5, 1968: "That the money voted for membership in the Country Club for Dr. and Mrs. Rouse be changed for civic club memberships for three administrative members.

When Dr. Rouse returned to the meeting and was informed of these actions he responded with appropriate remarks. The president announced that Dr. John L. Slaughter, recently retired from the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Spartanburg, South Carolina had been employed by the college to serve in the field of public relations. It was felt that this widely known and respected denominational leader would render valuable service to the college.

From the earliest days Dr. A. L. Smethers had been intimately and vitally associated with the college. For many years a trustee, and always a generous friend of the college, his service to the institution had been incalculable. In the summer of 1967 Dr. Smethers had passed away and the death of his wife followed shortly afterward. The trustees therefore voted that appreciation of their distinguished service to Anderson College, be appropriately expressed.

Construction on the academic building was nearing completion. The trustees unanimously voted that this new building be named "The H. H. Watkins Teaching Center." The president announced that an anonymous donor was to provide in his will the money to establish an academic chair at Anderson College. A letter of appreciation was sent to the lawyer of this donor. President Rouse and the trustees expressed appreciation to Mrs. Johnston for the Olin D. Johnston Trust Fund which had been established at the college.

When Anderson College had received full accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1959 it was understood that the college would send in the customary reports and would conduct a self-study program at regular intervals. In the meeting of the trustees on October 3, 1967 Mr. Lawton reported "that the work

had already started on the Self-Study Program with reference to the re-affirmation of accreditation of Anderson College."

It seems altogether fitting to close this history of the Rouse administration with the account of an historic event on the campus, April 9, 1968. This was the formal dedication of the H. H. Watkins Teaching Center. In a sense this event symbolized the two chief concerns and contributions of President Rouse. He was and is a builder, as the record shows. Also he emphasized great teaching as the chief function of a college. This significant event was carefully planned and effectively executed. An elaborate and beautiful brochure was prepared and given to all guests of the day. Appropriate pictures of the exterior and interior of the building, pictures of Judge and Mrs. H. H. Watkins, the memorial plaque, a brief resume of the career of Judge Watkins, and the formal program of dedication are all included in this attractive brochure.

Judge Watkins was a brilliant lawyer, and a distinguished Federal Judge. He was a leading figure in the founding of Anderson College and served as chairman of the board of trustees from 1911 to 1927.

In the foyer of this building one may see a bronze plaque bearing the following inscription:

THE H. H. WATKINS TEACHING CENTER  
in memory of  
HENRY HITT WATKINS  
1866 — 1947  
and  
MAUDE WAKEFIELD WATKINS  
1870 — 1963

THIS BUILDING WAS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH  
THE GENEROSITY OF JUDGE AND MRS. WATKINS  
THE SOUTH CAROLINA BAPTIST CONVENTION  
AND OTHER DEDICATED FRIENDS OF ANDERSON COLLEGE

MR. WATKINS TEACHER, EXCELLENT LAWYER  
AND OUTSTANDING JUDGE WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF FORTY SELECTED BY THE CITIZENS  
OF ANDERSON TO RAISE THE FIRST LARGE GIFT PRESENTED  
TOWARD THE BUILDING OF ANDERSON COLLEGE.

MR. WATKINS ALSO SERVED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE  
FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ANDERSON COLLEGE.

ANDERSON COLLEGE, FOUNDED IN 1911  
THIS BUILDING ERECTED IN 1967

The formal program of dedication began at 11:00 a.m. with President J. E. Rouse presiding. The dedicatory address was given by William



Law Watkins of Anderson, a member of the law firm with which Judge Watkins was so long associated.

Because of its historical significance we are including the entire program of dedication.

THE ORGAN PRELUDE —	
"Prelude and Fugue in B Flat" .....	Bach
Mrs. William M. Bridges, Organist	
THE CALL TO WORSHIP —	
"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" .....	Ellor
Anderson College Choir	
THE INVOCATION .....	Dr. John L. Slaughter
	Administrative Associate
THE HYMN — No. 379 —	
"O Thou Whose Hand Hath Brought Us" .....	Webb
INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS .....	President J. E. Rouse
GREETINGS FROM SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION	
OF JUNIOR COLLEGES .....	Dr. Walter Graham, President
Southern Union State Junior College, Wadley, Alabama	
GREETINGS FROM LEAC .....	Arthur E. Holman, Jr.
	President of LEAC
UNVEILING OF MARKER .....	Jennie Elizabeth Wakefield
	Cousin of Mrs. Maude Wakefield Watkins
PRESENTATION OF BUILDING TO PRESIDENT ROUSE	
	Max McGee Rice, Chairman of Board of Trustees
ALMA MATER .....	Anderson College Choir
INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER .....	President J. E. Rouse
THE ANTHEM — "My Eternal King" .....	Marshall
	Anderson College Choir — William M. Bridges, Director
THE ADDRESS .....	William Law Watkins
	Attorney-at-Law, Anderson
THE DEDICATORY LITANY .....	Led by President J. E. Rouse
THE PRAYER OF DEDICATION .....	Dr. J. R. Young
	Honorary Life Chairman of Executive Committee of LEAC
THE BENEDICTION .....	J. K. Lawton
	Vice-President
THE ORGAN POSTLUDE —	
"Toccata on How Firm A Foundation" .....	Murphee
Mrs. William M. Bridges, Organist	

When Dr. Rouse had completed ten years (1957-1967) as president of Anderson College this fact was duly recognized by the board of trustees. A booklet showing the progress made during this decade was published and distributed by the trustees. It is fitting that a brief resume of some of the facts contained in this brochure be included in this history of the college.

The record is introduced by an expression of appreciation for "the dedication, industry, and administrative ability with which Dr. Rouse has applied himself to the challenge of his position as president of Anderson College." Recognition is given to the position of leadership which Dr. Rouse has occupied in the civic, religious and educational life of South Carolina.

Some of the "progressive steps" listed include; the starting of a night school, the inauguration of a successful summer school, accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the inaugurating of an alumni newspaper and the *Anderson College Magazine*, the reorganizing and developing of an athletic program, and the signing of the certificate of compliance.

During this decade ten new buildings were erected on the campus and the existing buildings were extensively renovated and modernized. Many much-needed improvements were made on the campus grounds.

The original campus consisted of 32 acres. During the administration of Dr. Rouse ten pieces of property adjacent to or near the campus had been purchased. The campus property now totals something like 50 acres of valuable land.

Quite a number of gifts have been made to the college since Dr. Rouse became president. These include scholarships, a valuable farm and some trust funds. The gifts represent a market value of several hundred thousand dollars.

In student enrollment the growth has been very impressive. In 1957 the total number of students was 231; in 1967 the number was 826. The number of faculty members increased from 29 to 54; the administrative staff grew from 14 to 52 during this decade.

In financial matters the progress has been most gratifying. For the past seven years the college has operated without a deficit. The total annual income has grown from \$155,000 (1957) to \$837,000. Teachers' salaries grew from \$90,000 to \$360,000. In 1957 the endowment was approximately \$40,000; in 1967 it was nearly \$140,000.

During this decade much concern for the teaching staff has been manifested. The effort has been made to add qualified teachers with graduate degrees, to provide necessary facilities for effective teaching, and to give personal encouragement to these men and women who give themselves to the significant ministry of teaching. Several times during the decade salaries were raised to help meet the increase in the cost of living. A generous plan for retirement was developed; an insurance plan for teachers, later supplemented with hospitalization,

was instituted; in some cases help on housing was given to teachers; free tuition was given to sons and daughters of faculty members; teachers in various departments were encouraged to attend professional meetings in their respective fields. The position of teachers is respected and honored, and special achievements are duly recognized. As a result the spirit and morale of the faculty has been gratifying.

As evidence of the high standing which Anderson College now has in the field of higher education we may note that in addition to being fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools it is a member of the following:

The American Association of Junior Colleges

The Southern Association of Junior Colleges

The South Carolina Association of Accredited Colleges

The National Commission of Accrediting

The Association of Southern Baptist Colleges and Schools

The Western Carolina Junior College Athletic Conference

The tangible evidences of solid growth and progress in this decade have been impressive and encouraging. Certain intangible evidences have been equally gratifying. The feeling of uncertainty and doubt about the future of Anderson College is no longer in evidence. To be sure there are still difficulties to be overcome, and desirable goals to be attained but there is the assurance that the college has the resources and the confidence with which to meet the problems of the coming years. In truth we may say that the future of Anderson College has never been brighter than it is in 1968.

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN

# Student Life at Anderson College

The very heart of college life is found on the campus. What a college does for its students takes place here. Life here is a wonderful experience for students— these are the golden years of life. The memories of the days spent here grow more precious with the passing of the years. Those who contribute most to these young people are their teachers. So for both students and faculty members college life is exciting and memorable.

No college history would be complete without even a brief discussion of campus activities. While we recognize that the chief content of a college history must of necessity be a record of the decisions, actions, and policies of the board of trustees and the administration, it would be unpardonable not to 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 students for over 50 years it has seemed desirable to treat these matters in one closing chapter.

Before dealing with student life and activities we should give some consideration to that company of men and women who in a real sense make the college. Far too often the faculty are not given the recognition which they deserve. Contrary to the opinion of some people these teachers are not all eccentric, queer people. They are noble men and women who have spent time and money in preparation for their work. Their work requires continued study, skill, patience and dedication. And yet these professors do not think of their work as sacrifice; it is a challenge, a privilege and an honor to serve. Their greatest reward is in seeing students respond and develop. They gradually come to live in the lives of their students. Their chief joy is in seeing these young people accept the responsibilities of good citizens and become useful members of society.

Anderson College has had many devoted and competent teachers. In various connections we have paid tribute to some of these professors in this volume. We wish it were possible to name each of these and tell at length of their service. However, to do this would take us far beyond the necessary limits of this volume. Perhaps at some later date some competent writer can produce a volume in which credit is given to this company of dedicated servants of the college.

In general the life of a student in college may be divided into two areas. One is the academic, or the class room work; the other is known by the term "extra-curricular activities." While our chief concern here is to deal with the latter classification we may comment that the academic is far more important than students some times realize. Parents and the professors stoutly contend that this is the chief purpose of college. Students go to college "to get an education." To justify this contention they point out that the permanent record of a student, the one upon which he must depend for a recommendation, is in the registrar's office. But most of those who insist on the primacy of the academic realize that activities outside the classroom have real merit. Student life needs "balance" and there are genuine values in extra curricular activities.

In this classification we include all the organized activities of students outside their course of study pursued for college credit. The activities include such matters as student government, social life, athletics, music, literary efforts (publications), forensics, religious programs, honor societies, special clubs and so on.

Each year the college issues a Student Handbook which is furnished each student. In this handbook one will find information about all these extra-curricular programs. The booklet is introduced by a personal greeting from President Rouse. Each student is expected to study this manual — indeed a warning is given: "Every student — dormitory and day — will be given a comprehensive examination on the Handbook early in the first semester." This book, as might be expected, is filled with information which the student needs to have. In it one will find the "Alma Mater;" the four traditions (The Crook Party, Christmas First Night, Founders Day, and the May Day Festival); and the Anderson College Ideal — "A Healthy Christian Student doing his work honestly, accurately, completely, and happily —."

*Student Government* was instituted at Anderson College some years ago. This operates under the Constitution of the Student Government Association of Anderson College. The officers of the Association, elected by popular vote, are: the president, the vice-president, and the Executive Council, the Women's Council, and the Men's Council. Generally speaking the students manage their own affairs, through the counsel of faculty advisors. While student leaders are always welcome to counsel with the president and other administrative officers on college affairs, the administration of the college is the responsibility of the president of the school and the board of trustees.

Experience has demonstrated the values in student government. It relieves the administrative officers of much burdensome detail. But of greater significance is the value to the students themselves. Students want to manage their own affairs and to have responsibilities on the campus. This develops confidence and pride among the students. It gives them valuable experience in a democratic society. Incidentally, college officials are often surprised at the capacity of students in originating and executing plans for their own government.

In a church-related school such as Anderson College great emphasis is given to religious activities. Throughout its history Anderson College has given prominence to the development of the spiritual life of its students. This is constantly encouraged by the officials of the college. Regular chapel exercises, with attendance required, have always been the responsibility of college officials. To supplement official efforts in this area there are several student religious organizations on the campus.

The *Baptist Student Union* in which all students are invited to participate, is one of the oldest and largest groups. The organization here follows the general pattern of those in other Southern Baptist Colleges. All students are welcomed to this group. *Young Women's Auxiliary* is the organization for young women with special emphasis on mission studies. *Wesley Fellowship* is the college group fostered by the Methodist Church. While most of its members are Methodists students belonging to other denominations are welcomed. *Westminster Fellowship* is the official organization for college students sponsored by the Presbyterian Church. It, too, welcomes participation by students of other faiths. Members of the Lutheran, the Episcopal, and the Roman Catholic Churches sometimes organize for regular sessions on the campus. However, since the number of young people belonging to these three denominations is usually small they do not always function.

For students who are committed to Christian work as a vocation there are three organizations which serve their needs.

*The Ministerial Association* is made up of men whose purpose it is to become ministers or pastors of churches. These students have a regular schedule of meetings with planned programs. These usually consist of student discussions of various topics, addresses by recognized religious leaders, and debates. These gatherings provide an ideal opportunity for the exchange of ideas and experiences, and for fellowship.

*The Church Related Group* is composed of men and women who are preparing for a church vocation exclusive of the pastorate. These are those who plan to work in the fields of church music, religious education and youth leadership.

*The Mission Volunteers* as the name indicates, are students who are preparing for some type of missionary work at home or overseas.

There are several Honor Societies on the campus. The oldest of these is the *Denmark Society*, named in honor of President Annie Dove Denmark. Members of this group are selected by the faculty on the basis of outstanding scholarship. *Phi Theta Kappa* is a junior college scholarship society, corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in senior colleges and universities. To be eligible for membership a student must rank in the scholastic upper ten per cent of the students enrolled in Arts and Sciences courses. The Anderson College Chapter was granted in 1932. *Alpha Pi Epsilon* is a national honorary society for students of secretarial subjects. The chapter at Anderson College was organized in May 1941. *Beta Phi Gamma*, a national co-educational journalistic group, is concerned with assisting all students interested in journalism. This chapter was installed in 1966. *Delta Psi Omega* is a national junior college dramatic fraternity. Students with good scholastic standing are eligible for membership after they have participated in at least one recognized dramatic production. Each year a number of students are chosen by the faculty to be listed in *Who's Who Among Students in Junior Colleges*. These young people have excelled in scholarship and hold various places of leadership in the student body.

*The Anderson College Choir* is made up of students with good musical talents. It is under the direction of the Music Department and is widely used by the college for functions on the campus, in the city and in the state. The highlight of the year is the annual tour out in the state.

*The Leadership Forum* is a group composed of the presidents of clubs and leaders in various other student organizations. Meeting with the Academic Dean, this group seeks to find positive, constructive answers to questions of interest to the students.

There are a number of student clubs of a professional nature. These meet at regular intervals for programs devoted to their particular chosen field.

*Omicron Iota Kappa* is the organization for students interested in Home Economics. This chapter is affiliated with the American Home Economics Association.

*The Music Study Club*, as the name signifies, is designed for all students taking courses in music. The club meets each month for varied performances and discussions.

*The Commercial Club* is designed for young people enrolled in the Department of Secretarial Science. Meetings are held each month.

*The Circle K Club* is a service club sponsored by the Anderson Kiwanis Club. Its purpose is to render service to the college and the community. Only men can be members of this club. Each year the local Kiwanis Club provides a good sportsmanship trophy which the Circle K Club presents to a varsity athlete.

*The Sketch Club* is composed of students who are interested in art. This club, sponsored by the Art Department, makes visits each year to various galleries and art exhibits.

*The Young Democrats*, as the name implies, is composed of young people who are interested in politics and the national Democratic party.

*The Young Republicans* are students who believe in the program and policies of the national Republican party.

One of the oldest, and one of the most important of student activities is in the field of writing. In the early years of its history Anderson College, like other liberal arts colleges of the time, gave great emphasis to literary pursuits. This was done at first largely through the two Literary Societies (The Ethesian Literary Society and The Lanier Literary Society). In their stated meetings they discussed subjects relating to good literature, and encouraged writing and public speaking as arts. All of this was generally sponsored by the Department of English.

In October 1916 the college published its first literary magazine, *The Orion*. The publication contained short stories, poetry and essays written by students. This publication was continued until 1926 when it was replaced by *The Yodler*. Later on the literary societies ceased to function, but the Department of English continued to insist on the study of good literature, and the teachers sought to encourage students in creative writing.

In 1950 a new literary magazine, known as *Footnotes* was inaugurated, but for some reason it did not live long.

*The Yodler* is the campus newspaper published semi-monthly. While it is primarily a news publication it contains some writing of a literary nature. It is a creditable paper which has won high ratings



from time to time. It has received All-American ratings from the Associated Collegiate Press.

*The Sororian*, organized early in the history of Anderson College, was a literary magazine which was published regularly for several years until it was replaced by another publication.

The official year-book of Anderson College is known as *The Columns*. It was established in 1942 and has maintained a high standard for such a book. It is produced by the students with the assistance of some faculty members. It gives an official record of life on the campus with an abundance of good pictures and well written articles.

*Ivy Leaves* is the name given to the revived literary magazine. It was begun in 1964 and is the product of serious-minded students who are interested in writing for pleasure and for the sake of learning. Two issues, one in the fall and one in the spring, are published each year.

*Forensics* has come to be a prominent area of extra-curricular activities. Both men and women are on the varsity forensic teams. These students, carefully coached and directed by faculty members, engage in various intercollegiate contests during the college year.

In the years when only women were students at the college there were some athletic activities, but when men were admitted the program of athletic activities began to expand. At the present time physical education and an impressive athletic program make up an important part of college life. *The Athletic Association* composed of all students who participate in athletic events is one of the largest on the campus. Major sports include basketball (with both men and women's teams), baseball, tennis, golf, and swimming. Intercollegiate teams in all these sports represent the college on many occasions. In addition to the teams which compete with other colleges, a well-planned intramural program, involving most of the students, operates throughout the college year.

Admitting that there are always problems connected with a program of college athletics it is generally felt that such a program has decided advantages. It does bring the college to the attention of the general public, especially of young people. It certainly means much to the students in that it assures good, wholesome physical exercise and training. It gives young people the opportunity for participation and involvement. Properly conducted such a program where competition is keen, can be a big factor in character building. One of the greatest advantages is the fact that it provides a means of developing and maintaining college spirit and loyalty.

There are a number of student activities which may be classed as semi-social or miscellaneous. A *Beauty Contest* is held each year to select the young lady to be known as Miss Anderson College. Usually this is a spirited contest in which the entire student body participates. Another election of similar nature comes in the spring when the students select the May Queen and the Maid of Honor.

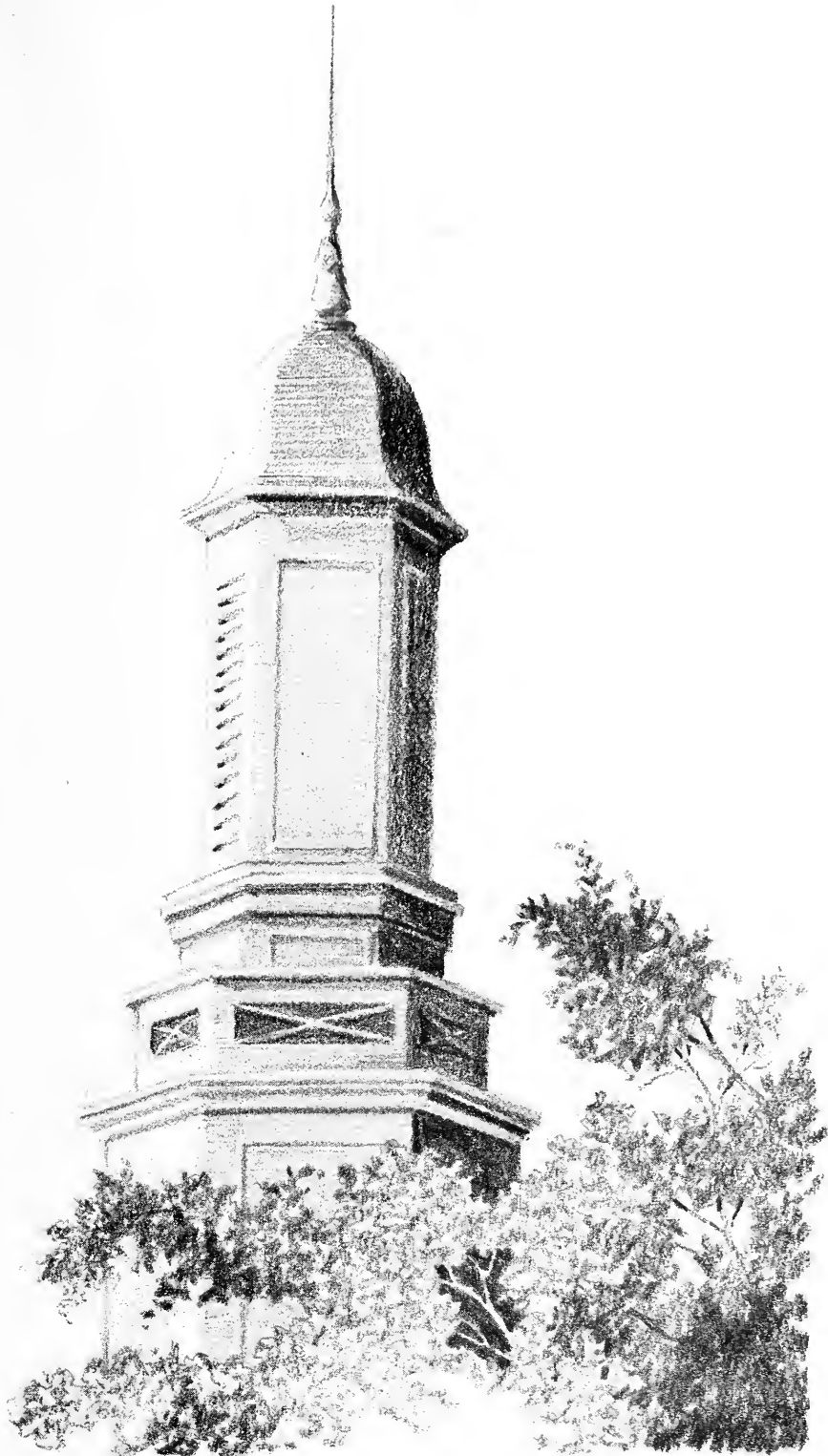
During the school year several music concerts are given. These are of a high order and are well attended by students, faculty, and friends of the college. These cultural events were begun early in the history of Anderson College and have become one of the traditions of the college.

A number of formal receptions are held each year. One of the largest and most important of these is the reception given early in each semester by President and Mrs. Rouse. This is given primarily for new boarding students, though other students usually attend. It is held in the president's home to provide the opportunity for the students to become acquainted with Dr. and Mrs. Rouse.

One of the recognized privileges of college life is the forming of friendships. In a real sense no other friends prove so close and so long-lasting as those of college days. In these golden years young people with similar backgrounds and ideals are naturally drawn to each other. They study together, play together and in countless ways share their enthusiasm, their ideas and their ideals. Friendship between men, like that of David and Jonathan, are often developed. In like manner college girls frequently develop the strongest attachment to each other.

It is natural — and desirable — that college men and college women should come to know each other. Dating thus becomes a normal part of college life. This is carefully supervised lest in some cases it lead to excesses. Occasionally students who are inclined "to major" in this activity may bring unwarranted criticism upon the college. While recognizing this fact college officials have no desire to restrict normal social life among the students. In some instances these friendships develop into a deep and genuine love for each other and culminate in marriage. In this event these young people know that they have the best wishes of the faculty and their fellow students.

In the final analysis, a Christian college exists for the student. Its chief purpose is to minister to his intellectual, social and religious development. Fortunate is the young man or woman who can live and work in a school like Anderson College.



APPENDIX



## Introductory Statement

In order to make this volume of history as complete and as serviceable as possible we are including an appendix. In this will be found a list of all the trustees, with dates of service, and a list of all faculty and staff members with the department and the dates of their employment.

The assembling of these lists has been a long and tedious task which has involved the checking of catalogs, bulletins, year books, audit reports, correspondence, and minutes of trustees and faculty meetings. Since a few records are missing it is possible that the lists included here may not be entirely complete. However, the record given here is as complete as it is possible to make it.

Mrs. Joan Rohrbach, the very competent secretary to Dr. Rouse, kindly agreed to assemble this information for the appendix. She has spent many hours on this project. The author and all the friends of the college are deeply indebted to Mrs. Rohrbach and are happy to express our genuine gratitude to her for this labor of love.

# The Trustees of Anderson College

- ADAMS, HORACE G.  
1954-58; 1960-64
- ANDERSON, REV. DAVID G.  
1951-55
- BAILES, GEORGE H.  
1924-33
- BAKER, REV. DOUGLAS N.  
1966-70
- BALL, JR., REV. WM. L.  
1950-52
- BENJAMIN, REV. W. HORACE  
1966-70
- BLACK, DR. ROBERT  
1920-30
- BREEDIN, J. K.  
1918-22
- BRISTOW, DR. LOUIS J.  
1910-19
- BROWN, DR. C. C.  
1910-18
- BROWN, CLARENCE F.  
1934-38
- BROWN, D. C.  
1927-31
- BROWN, DaCOSTA  
1948-53
- BROWN, J. DEXTER  
1921-28
- BROWN, COL. JOSEPH N.  
1910-15
- BROWN, MISS VARINA D.  
1926-47
- BROWN, WM. D.  
1946-52; 1955-59; 1961-65; 1967-71
- BRUCE, REV. JAMES R.  
1949-52
- BRUNER, DR. WESTON  
1925-28
- BURNETT, DR. J. M.  
1917-37
- BURTS, DR. C. E.  
1927
- BYRD, MRS. J. H.  
1961-65
- CAMPBELL, REV. LaFON  
1953-57
- CASTON, REV. J. B.  
1941-45
- CHAPMAN, MRS. J. D.  
1921-26
- CLARK, DR. HARRY H.  
1945-50
- CLINKSCALES, MRS. MILDRED  
1958-62
- CLINKSCALES, P. E.  
1913-27
- COLEMAN, C. C.  
1914-19
- CONNOR, REV. WM. D.  
1961-65
- COOPER, HON. R. A.  
1914-21
- COPELAND, MISS KATHRYN  
1937-38
- CORDER, HERBERT, L.  
1962-63
- COURTNEY, J. H.  
1920-22
- CURRY, R. B.  
1919-24
- DABNEY, REV. C. A.  
1947-49
- DURST, J. K.  
1910-11
- EARLE, HON. CLAUDE B.  
1937-46
- FANT, CHARLES W.  
1937-56
- FERGUSON, REV. H. L.  
1943-45
- FRETWELL, J. J.  
1910-17
- GAMBRELL, REV. R. DON  
1958-60; 1962-66
- GYLES, HERBERT  
1919-20
- HALL, WILTON E.  
1931-40
- HALL, REV. W. P.  
1942-56
- HARE, REV. MARION  
1962-66
- HAWTHORNE, DR. MARK F.  
1946-55; 1958-62
- HIGH, MRS. H. D.  
1965-69
- HOWARD, MRS. JAMES A.  
1951-54; 1956-60; 1962-66; 1968-72
- HUNT, COL. WALTER H.  
1910-15
- HUNT, MRS. WALTER H.  
1923-45
- HURT, A. JUDSON  
1959-63; 1967
- INMAN, REV. E. FRANK  
1965-69
- JOHNSTON, MRS. OLIN D.  
1930-51; 1967-71
- JONES, HOWARD LEE  
1911-14
- KELLY, J. W.  
1924-35

- KNIGHT, DR. GRAVES L.  
1911-26
- LAMOREUX, REV. C. O.  
1939-47
- LAWTON, REV. J. K.  
1938-47; 1957-61; 1963-66
- LIGHTSEY, MRS. OSWALD  
1967
- LIGON, R. S.  
1910-23
- LOWERY, REV. E. B.  
1953-57
- MAJOR, MRS. J. J.  
1926-41
- MARTIN, REV. CLARENCE V.  
1939-53
- MATTISON, M. M.  
1910-21
- McCALL, JR., ROY C.  
1954-58; 1960-64; 1966-70
- McCAUL, T. V.  
1915-19
- McCONNELL, MRS. F. C.  
1941-54
- McCORMICK, REV. LEWIS. E.  
1949-53
- McKISSICK, A. F.  
1912-17
- McLIN, REV. WM. R.  
1955-59
- MITCHELL, DR. S. C.  
1910-13
- NOBLE, J. RICHARD  
1968-72
- PEARMAN, S. DEAN  
1934-36
- PRUITT, JOHN C.  
1915-24
- RICE, JUDGE LEON L.  
1947-56
- RICE, MAX McGEE  
1958-62; 1964-68
- ROPER, L. M.  
1910-12
- ROUSE, DR. J. E.  
1941-45; 1956-57
- SEAY, DR. W. M.  
1928-34; 1936-40
- SHIRLEY, REV. D. C.  
1963-67
- SIKES, DR. ENOCH WALTER  
1928-41
- SIMPSON, JR., REV. J. HENRY  
1959-62
- SITTON, E. N.  
1932-36
- SKINNER, DR. T. CLAGGETT  
1920-25
- SMETHIERS, DR. A. L.  
1925-54
- SMITH, REV. GEORGE E.  
1923-27
- SMITH, REV. PAUL G.  
1955-59
- SOUTHERLIN, DR. W. B.  
1965-69
- STOGNER, CHARLES H.  
1946-50
- STRINGER, W. S.  
1921-28
- SULLIVAN, MISS EMILY  
(MRS. EMILY WATSON)  
1925-34
- SULLIVAN, JR., CHARLES S.  
1935-38
- SULLIVAN, SR., CHARLES S.  
1910-14
- SULLIVAN, JR., MRS. CHAS. S.  
1939-48
- SULLIVAN, W. W.  
1917-27
- THAYER, DR. W. E.  
1910-20
- TOUCHBERRY, REV. FURMAN B.  
1959-63
- TOUCHBERRY, ROGER M.  
1964-68
- TRULUCK, REV. J. W.  
1929-33
- TSCHUDY, REV. B. C.  
1957-61
- VANDIVER, E. P.  
1927-41
- VAUGHN, FRED  
1948-55
- VICKERY, KENNETH N.  
1960-64; 1967-71
- WALLACE, JR., GERALD C.  
1964-68
- WATKINS, COL. H. H.  
1910-25
- WATSON, W. A.  
1910-38
- WEBBER, REV. D. B.  
1954-58
- WELBORN, W. HARPER  
1957-61; 1963-66
- WHITE, III, REV. JAMES L.  
1953-57
- WILBUR, W. B.  
1910-11
- WOOD, JOHN W.  
1938-41
- WOODSON, MISS HORTENSE  
1956-60
- WYNN, ROBERT L.  
1968-72

# The Faculty and Staff of Anderson College

- ABBOTT, MARY SEYMORE  
1913-16; 1917-18 (Modern Language)
- ACKER, JAMES DAVID  
1965-68 (Bus. Adm.)
- ALBERT, DR. WILLARD BENJAMIN  
1966-Present (Night School, Biology)
- ALEWINE, MRS. W. C.  
1963-Present (Bus. Off.; Bookkeeper)
- ALLEN, ALICE ANDREA  
1962-63 (English)
- ALTMAN, MRS. T. B.  
1959-66 (Sec. Science)
- ALWARD, HAZEL E.  
1913-15 (English)
- ANDERSON, MRS. BAYLIS  
1948-50 (Receptionist)
- ANDERSON, MYRA P.  
1918-19 (Office Secretary)
- ANDERSON, RUTH  
1916-17 (History)
- ANDERSON, MRS. SAM  
1918-19 (Home Ec.)
- ANDERSON, SARA  
1945-46 (Home Ec.)
- ARCHER, HERBERT SITTON  
1950-57 (Music Director)
- ARCHER, MRS. HERBERT SITTON  
(MARY BERTRAND SKINNER)  
1949-53; 1954-56 (Music)
- ARMFIELD, ALICE  
1956-57 (Modern Language)
- AUSBURY, EMMIE  
1917-18 (Summer School, History)
- BAGWELL, MRS. JOYCE B.  
1963-64 (Night School, Biology)
- BAIRD, HELEN LOUISE  
1949-51 (Dramatics; Speech)
- BAKER, RITA MAY  
1960-61 (Music)
- BALL, JR., REV. WM. LOCKHART  
1947-49 (Bible)
- BALSTER, MRS. N. W.  
1954-56 (Assistant Dietician)
- BARNETT, CAMILLA  
1946-48 (Physical Education)
- BARTON, HARRIET  
1943-45
- BARTON, Nelle  
1922-45 (Matron)
- BASS, ELSIE  
1917-19 (Home Ec.)
- BEACH, GLADYS ELISABETH  
1929-31; 1937-43 (Dean of Women's  
Assistant; Instructor)
- BEARDEN, MILDRED KING  
1965-Present (English)
- BEEKS, JOHN  
1967 (Canteen Manager)
- BELL, DOROTHY  
1920-22 (Art)
- BELL, JANICE RUTH (Sec Capps)
- BELL, MARGARET  
1927-28 (Science)
- BENNET, LOUISE  
1919-20 (Voice)
- BLACK, MRS. FRED  
1955-65 (Admissions Counslor)
- BLACKSTON, PETE  
1957-58 (Coach)
- BOATWRIGHT, MAIDELLE  
1913-14 (History; Economics)
- BOGGS, RUTH  
1960-64 (Night School, English)
- BOHRER, MARGARET  
1941-42 (Sec. Science)
- BOLT, MRS. W. MURPHY  
1963-68 (Receptionist; Hostess)
- BOULWARE, MRS. M. D.  
1938-49 (Art)
- BOWIE, CARRIE  
1921-22 (Music)
- BOWIE, MRS. MARY G.  
1937-38
- BOYTE, JOHN KLENNER  
1966-Present (Bus. Adm.)
- BOYTE, MRS. JOHN KLENNER  
1966-Present (Sec. Science)
- BRADDY, MARK E.  
1917-18 (Summer School, Grammar)
- BRANDON, HELEN GOULD  
1945-46 (History; Sociology)
- BRATCHER, MRS. FAYE  
1940-41 (Sec. Science)
- BRATCHER, MRS. JIMMIE  
1956-57 (Library Assistant)
- BREEDIN, J. K.  
1911-14 (Dean)
- BREEDIN, MRS. J. K.  
1913-14
- BRETON, MARGUERITE  
1920-22 (Modern Language)
- BREWER, MARGUERITE  
1916-19 (Music)
- BRIDGES, JANE  
1936-41 (Music)
- BRIDGES, WM. McCOLLISTER  
1964-Present (Music Director)
- BRIDGES, MRS. WM. McCOLLISTER  
1964-Present (Music)



- BROCK, EDNA  
1918-20 (Music ?)
- BROWN, ALLIE  
1916-17 (Stenographer)
- BROWN, MRS. CLIFFORD JORDAN  
1942-53 (Librarian; English; History)
- BROWN, ETHEL  
1942-45 (Physical Education)
- BROWN, GOLDEN D.  
1962-67 (Supt. Yards & Grounds)
- BROWN, JR., ROY  
1944-45 (Dir. of Dramatic Art)
- BROWN, REV. THOMAS R.  
1955-56 (Religion)
- BRUCE, ELIZABETH (See Thompson)
- BRUCE, MRS. EUNICE  
1952-53
- BURKS, DR. ROBERT EDWARD  
1965-Present (Bible)
- BURLEIGH, MARGARET  
1921-22 (Music)
- BURNETT, F. M.  
1915-16 (Treasurer)
- BURRELL, EVELYN VIRGINIA  
1941-49 (High School Dept.)
- BURRIS, LOUISE  
1927-28 (Registrar)
- BURRIS, LUCILE  
1920-23; 1924-25 (English)
- BURRIS, LYDIA  
1920-22 (Office Assistant)
- BURRIS, MARY MAJOR  
1944-60 (Sec. Science)
- BURTON, MRS. CHARLES  
1942-45 (Matron; Nurse)
- BUSHARDT, J. B.  
1917-18 (Summer School, Athletics)
- BUTLER, REV. CHARLES EDWIN  
1960-Present (Instructor; Registrar;  
Dean)
- BUXTON, ALICE RUBY  
1915-16 (English)
- CADÉ, MRS. JOHN DRU  
1931-38 (Matron)
- CADÉ, JULIA E.  
1931-37 (Art)
- CADÉ, SALLIE T.  
1918-24; 1925-28 (Nurse)
- CAMPBELL, FRANCES  
1945-54 (Sec. to President)
- CAMPBELL, KATHLEEN  
1951-53
- CAPELL, MARY  
1948-50 (Asst. to Bursar)
- CAPPS, MRS. ROGER  
(Janice Ruth Bell)  
1962-64 (English)
- CARSON, MRS. DORIS D.  
(Doris Louise Dempsey)  
1949-51 (High School English)
- CARSON, MRS. NELLIE P.  
1948-54; (Supervisor of Canteen)  
1968-Present (Switchboard Operator)
- CARTER, F. T.  
1953-54 (Supervisor of Buildings &  
Grounds)
- CARTER, MRS. F. T.  
1953-54 (Dining Room Supervisor)
- CASH, REV. MARVIN LEE  
1962-Present (Bus. Adm.; Bus. Manager)
- CAWTHON, LOUISE  
1938-39
- CHAMBLISS, DR. J. A.  
1912 (Acting President)
- CHILES, CATHY  
1952-54 (Speech; Dramatic Art)
- CLARK, MRS. JOHN  
1960-61 (Dean of Women)
- CLIFFORD, MRS. CECIL ROGERS  
1962-Present (History; Government)
- CLINKSCALES, MARGARET  
1915-16 (Librarian)
- CLINKSCALES, MRS. MILDRED B.  
(See Kirby)
- CLINKSCALES, MRS. HENRY  
1957-59 (Mathematics)
- CLINKSCALES, SALLY SULLIVAN  
(See Hubbard)
- CLOER, DR. DANIEL W.  
1956-58 (Religion)
- CODY, LOIS  
1915-19 (History; Economics)
- COGGIN, G. W.  
1917-18 (Summer School; Physics &  
Chemistry)
- COLE, MARYBELLE  
1949-50 (Science)
- COLE, SPURGEON N.  
1963-64 (Night School, Sociology)
- COLEMAN, SARA  
1936-37
- COLLINS, E. L.  
1920-22 (Supt. of Buildings & Grounds)
- COLLINS, MARGARET LOUISE  
1958-59 (Home Ec.)
- COOK, CLAUDE F.  
1952-53 (Field Representative)
- COOK, MRS. CLAUDE F.  
1952-53
- COOK, RUBY  
1945-51 (Assistant to Dean)
- COOPER, MARGARET  
1957-58 (Sec. to Registrar)
- COPELAND, KATHRYN  
1926-54 (Bible; English; Dean)
- CORDLE, ELIZABETH  
1956-58 (Music)

- CORDLE, RACHIEL  
1939-43 (History; Social Sciences)
- COTTIRAN, J. G.  
1959-63 (?) Bible
- COURTNEY, MRS. BESSIE BEAUCHAMP  
1946-50 (English; Bible; Asst. Librarian)
- COUESSIN, BLANCHE  
1926-28 (French)
- COWAN, MRS. M. A.  
1962-63; 1964-Present (Modern Language; English)
- COWDRICK, REGINA COOK  
1920-44 (English)
- COX, MABEL  
1932-36 (Librarian; High School English)
- CRAFTON, FRANCES A.  
1926-28 (Domestic Science; Art)
- CRAIG, DEWEY CLINTON  
1965-68 (Night Watchman)
- CRAIG, MRS. DEWEY CLINTON  
1965-68 (Switchboard Operator)
- CRAIG, HELEN EMILY  
1938-40 (Commerce)
- CRAWFORD, ROBERTA  
1925-27 (Science)
- CROCKER, MARION SANDOW  
1963-Present (French)
- CRONKHITE, DOROTHY LOUISE  
1929-32; 1934-36 (Music)
- CRONKHITE, GRACE LOUISE  
1917-53 (Dean School of Music)
- CROSLAND, MRS. E. H.  
1925-26 (Dietician)
- CROW, VIRGINIA VIRLE  
1939-41 (Home Ec.)
- CULYER, KATHARINE  
1928-50; 1952-53 (Music)
- CUNNINGHAM, EMMA BRANCH  
1963-68 (Assistant Librarian)
- DALLY, CLARA  
1952-53 (Chemistry; Biology)
- DALY, MRS. BETTY  
1957-58 (Assistant Librarian)
- DANIEL, A. C.  
1917-18 (Summer School, Geography)
- DANIEL, DAISY  
1921-25 (Domestic Science)
- DANIELS, MRS. WILLIAM  
1931-32
- DARBY, CAROLYN  
1948-49 (Science)
- DARBY, MRS. EVELYN  
1957-58 (Assistant Dietician)
- DAUGHERTY, FRANCES  
1941-42
- DAVIS, JUANITA  
1945-54 (Asst. to Dean; Registrar)
- DEMAREST, MARY C.  
1915-16 (Science)
- DEMPSEY, DORIS LOUISE  
(See Carson)
- DENMARK, DR. ANNIE DOVE  
1917-53 (Music; Dean of Women; Pres.)
- DENMARK, EMMA COTTON  
1934-37 (History; Sociology)
- DEVANE, CLARA  
1915-16 (Music)
- DEVEBRE, MADELEINE  
1914-15 (History; Political Science)
- DIVVER, MRS. GRACE C.  
1913-14 (Matron)
- DIVVER, NANCY DORROH  
1950-58 (Librarian)
- DOBBINS, MRS. FRED  
1957-58 (Physical Education)
- DODDRIDGE, AMELIA  
1919-21 (Home Ec.)
- DOMINICK, H. B.  
1917-18 (Summer School, Agriculture)
- DONNARD, ELIZABETH  
Present Time (English, part-time)
- DOOLEY, MARTHA  
1956-58 (Music)
- DOWLING, META  
1919-20 (Modern Language; English)
- DUGGAN, LILLIAN  
1913-14
- DUNCAN, MRS. MINNIE  
1945-46
- DUNFORD, DR. JOHN C. CALHOUN  
1916-26 (Bible & other subjects)
- DUNFORD, MARGARET  
1917-18 (Summer School, Penmanship)
- EASTERLY, RUBY  
1949-52 (Sec. Science)
- EDGE, REV. ZEBULON J.  
1916-18 (Treasurer; Asst. Pres.)
- EDMUNDS, MILDRED  
(See Green)
- EDWARDS, CAROLYN  
1924-25 (Nurse)
- ELLIS, LOUISE MARGARET  
1955-56 (Music)
- ENGLISH, DR. CARL D.  
1967-Present (Sociology)
- EPTING, MRS. JAY  
1950-55 (House Manager)
- ERSKINE, JIMMIE RUTH  
1956-57 (Music)
- ERVIN, WILMA  
1917-18 (Mathematics)
- EVANS, MRS. R. E.  
1967-Present (Bookstore Assistant)
- EVANS, LULA  
1917-18 (Music)

- EVANS, MARGARET  
1941-43 (Librarian)
- FAITHFUL, C. M.  
1913-15 (Vice-President; Instructor)
- FARRAR, DR. MILTON DYER  
1967-Present (Night School, Biology)
- FAY, HATTIE  
1923-31 (Music)
- FELDHUSEN, MARIA M.  
1936-39 (Home Ec.)
- FINCH, VELMA  
1925-26 (Commercial)
- FISHER, CHARLES R.  
1913-14 (Music)
- FISHER, MRS. CHARLES R.  
1913-14 (Music)
- FLINT, DR. CORT R.  
1957 (Acting President)
- FOSTER, MRS. ADDIE  
1957-58 (Dormitory Hostess)
- FOUCHE, IRIS  
1948-49 (Home Ec.)
- FOWLER, MRS. GENE  
1964-65 (Office Secretary)
- FOWLER, MRS. MARSHALL AUBREY  
1958-68 (Sec. to Dean & Registrar)
- FOX, MARY ADELIA  
1921-28 (Education; Philosophy)
- FULLER, MRS. ELIZABETH B.  
1956-57 (Speech; Dramatic Art)
- FUNK, ZANERIAN  
1920-24 (Commercial)
- GARNER, MAUD VICTORIA  
1943-44 (Science)
- GARRETT, MARGARET JANE  
1949-57 (Bible; Latin; English;  
Registrar)
- GARRISON, JUANITA B.  
1962-63 (Journalism)
- GASSAWAY, ANNIE E. C.  
1921-23 (Domestic Art)
- GATLIN, SARA ISABEL  
1946-49 (Dramatic Art; Speech)
- GAYNOR, REV. RONALD L.  
1961-63 (Night School, Bible)
- GEARY, MARJORIE C.  
1915-16 (Expression; Phy. Culture)
- GIBSON, PAUL WOODING  
1916-44 (Treasurer; Auditor; Mgr.  
Bookstore)
- GIBSON, MRS. PAUL WOODING  
1916-44 (Matron; Nurse)
- GILBERT, GENEVA  
1928-34 (Education; History)
- GILES, W. A.  
1922-25 (Secretary)
- GLENN, MRS. JOHN  
1954-61 (House Manager; Receptionist)
- GOODE, FREDERICK A.  
1914-16 (Music Director)
- GOODE, MRS. FREDERICK A.  
1914-15 (Music)
- GOODE, MARY E.  
1916-18 (Physical Education)
- GOWER, MARILOU  
1926-38 (Commercial)
- GRABEL, R. E.  
1918-19 (Rural Education)
- GREEN, DOROTHY ANN  
1954-56 (Asst. Sec. Science)
- GREEN, HENRY CLIFFORD  
1938-39 (History; Social Science)
- GREEN, MRS. HENRY CLIFFORD  
(Mildred Edmunds)  
1928-30; 1938-39 (English)
- GRIFFIN, JOHN DUNCAN  
1954-56 (Science; Mathematics)
- GRIFFITH, EMALINE  
1942-44
- GRUBBS, MAX WILTON  
1958-Present (Coach; Chemistry)
- GUEST, ORENA  
1918-19 (Home Ec.)
- GUEST, WILLIAM B.  
1950-52 (Science)
- GUNTER, EDITH  
1956-60 (Science)
- GURLEY, ELIZABETH ANNE  
1949-50 (Asst. to Bursar)
- HAIGHT, DR. ELMER FRANCIS  
1953-57 (President)
- HAIGHT, MRS. ELMER FRANCIS  
1954-57 (Hostess)
- HAIR, MRS. H. B.  
1958-59 (Dormitory Hostess)
- HALBERT, LEONA  
1925-26 (Science; Domestic Art)
- HALL, EDITH MAY  
1918-27 (Music)
- HALLMAN, LILLIE B.  
1913-14 (Music)
- HAMILTON, ALLEYNE M.  
1925-28 (Art)
- HAMPTON, MRS. RAY  
(Shirley Ann Moore)  
1965-Present (Biology)
- HANCOCK, DORA LUCILLE  
1951-52; 1954-Present (Sec. Sc.; Dir. of  
Religious Activities)
- HANCOCK, H. H.  
1960-62 (Maintenance)
- HARE, REV. MARION H.  
1958-61 (Bible)
- HARRIS, MRS. BAINE  
1966-67 (Biology)
- HARRIS, ELIZABETH HUNTER  
1938-42 (Office Assistant)

- HARRIS, MRS. HERBERT  
1920-21 (Music)
- HARRIS, MRS. LEON  
1937-38; 1948-49
- HARRIS, SARA LUGENE  
1966-67 (Night School, French)
- HARRISON, MAMIE  
1945-46 (Physical Education)
- HARRISON, C. VIRGINIA  
1917-19 (Stenographer)
- HART, ELIZABETH V.  
1928-30 (History)
- HATTON, MRS. M. W.  
1923-24 (Mathematics)
- HAWSE, DORIS  
1952-53 (English)
- HAWTHORNE, MRS. MARK  
1948-49
- HAYES, CAREY  
1954-55 (Journalism)
- HEDDEN, LUCY  
1933-39 (Secretary)
- HEMBREE, ETHEL  
1967-Present (Receptionist)
- HENDERSON, CORDELIA  
1925-27 (Dir., Physical Education)
- HENDRICKS, CAROLINE  
1945-46 (Science)
- HENRY, LOUISE  
1916-18 (Librarian)
- HENRY, MARGUERITE  
1916-18 (Music)
- HESSER, MRS. ANN DAY  
1954-56 (House Mother; Mgr. Canteen)
- HIGHTOWER, RUBY  
1916-18 (Mathematics)
- HILL, ANNIE T.  
1916-19 (Physical Culture)
- HILL, JAMES LANDRUM  
1961-Present (Athletic Director)
- HILL, JOHN  
1949-51 (High School Sciences)
- HOBBS, MRS. H. KENDALL  
1965-Present (Assistant Librarian)
- HODGES, MRS. JOSEPH  
1958-63; 1966-Present (Music)
- HOLCOMBE, MRS. CRESSIE E.  
1956-Present (Art)
- HOLLIDAY, J. W.  
1926-28 (Supt. of Buildings & Grounds)
- HOLLIDAY, ROBERT H.  
1925-28 (Treasurer; Instructor)
- HOLLIDAY, MRS. ROBERT H.  
1926-28 (Dietician)
- HOLMAN, DR. HARRIETT  
Summer School (English)
- HOLRODY, MRS. W. T.  
1950-51; 1953-54
- HOOVER, MRS. C. K.  
1963-Present (Dormitory Counselor)
- HOPKINS, MRS. LESTER  
Present (Nurse)
- HOWARD, MRS. HUNTER  
1957-58 (Home Ec.)
- HOWARD, LAURA E.  
1937-38
- HOYT, LUCY R.  
1924-25 (Dean of Women)
- HUBBARD, MRS. WILLIAM B.  
(Sally Sullivan Clinkscapes)  
1946-48 (Home Ec.)
- HUBBELL, REV. MACKLYN WARD  
1959-62 (Government)
- HUDGES, LUCIA  
Present (Night School, Bus. Adm.)
- HUGHEY, WALTER GLEN  
1964-Present (Registrar)
- HUMPHREYS, BURTON  
1959-62 (English; Dean of Men)
- HUNTER, HELEN  
1913-16 (Modern Languages)
- HUTCHINS, BETTY ELLEN  
1929-30 (Music Dept.)
- HYNDS, MRS. WILLIAM  
1957-60 (Music)
- JACKS, MRS. SHIRLEY REVAN  
1964-Present (French)
- JACKSON, BEULAH  
1929-32 (Phy. Ed.; Librarian)
- JACKSON, MRS. CHARLES A.  
1956-57 (Mathematics)
- JACKSON, DOROTHY GAIL  
1963-Present (Librarian)
- JAMESON, CHRISTINE POPE  
1916-18 (Art)
- JARMAN, JENNIE C.  
1913-14 (Lady Principal)
- JENNINGS, LOUISE  
1923-25 (Domestic Art)
- JENNINGS, MARY MALINDA  
1946-48 (Music)
- JOHNSON, MRS. ELLA B.  
1914-16 (Matron; Nurse)
- JOHNSON, TALMADGE C.  
1923-26 (Composition; Literature)
- JOHNSTON, MRS. ERNEST H.  
1954-60 (House Mother & other)
- JONES, ADLENE  
1920-26 (Sub-Freshman work; French)
- JONES, ANTOINETTE  
1955-61 (Journalism; News Service)
- JONES, BESSIE V.  
1920-22 (Office Secretary)
- JONES, MRS. CAREY  
1968-Present
- JONES, JR., MRS. H. WINBURN  
1966-Present (IBM Secretary)
- JONES, LULA D.  
1913-14 (Art)

- JORDAN, CAROL  
1916-18 (English)
- JORDAN, EVELYN  
(Sec Wilson)
- KAY, EUNA  
1954-67 (Bus. Off. Manager)
- KELLEY, ROBIN BARRETT  
1962-Present (Biology)
- KENNEDY, MRS. A. G.  
1967-68 (Nurse)
- KENYON, FANNIE HELEN  
1920-22 (Science)
- KIMSEY, JEAN  
1937-38
- KINARD, DR. JAMES P.  
1914-16 (President; Instructor)
- KIRBY, MRS. FRANK O.  
(Mildred Baskin Clinkscales)  
1941-43 (Sec. Sc.); 1962-Present (Dean  
of Women)
- KIRBY, MRS. IRENE  
Present, (Registrar's Secretary)
- KITCHING, LOUIS A.  
1962-63 (Night School, Chemistry)
- KNIGHT, DR. GRAVES L.  
1922-25 (Dean; Bus. Mgr.)
- KNOX, JOHN  
Present (Night School, History)
- LATIMER, JEAN V.  
1917-18 (Rural School Problems)
- LAWTON, SR., REV. JAMES KIRK  
1966-Present (Vice-President)
- LEE, MRS. CHARLES D.  
1960-64 (Dormitory Hostess)
- LEE, KATHLEEN  
1915-16 (Art; Domestic Science)
- LIDE, MILDRED ALLISON  
1918-21 (Music)
- LIFSEY, HEWLETTE  
1949-56 (Nurse)
- LINDSAY, MALVINA ELIZABETH  
1917-18 (Lady Principal; Mathematics)
- LINNEY, MARGARET  
1941-45 (Sec. Science)
- LINNEY, MARTHA EVELYN  
1943-45 (Asst. in Sec. Science)
- LIPPINCOTT, MRS. A. D.  
1919-21 (Music)
- LIPSCOMB, ANNIE  
1918-19 (Sub-Freshman Work)
- LONG, LENORE NEVILLE  
1917-18 (Summer School, Music)
- LOOPER, MRS. RUTH  
1965-Present (Dormitory Hostess, Boys)
- LOVE, CATHERINE S.  
1917-19 (Science)
- LOWMAN, PAULINE  
1953-54 (Mathematics)
- LUCAS, CLAIRE ELEANOR  
1942-53 (Instructor; Student Counselor)
- LUMPKIN, MRS. SAMUEL  
1922-24 (Dean of Women)
- LUTZ, REV. LAWRENCE B.  
1957-61 (Academic Dean & Registrar)
- LYEN, HELEN C.  
1916-18 (Music)
- McCALL, ELIZABETH H.  
1926-27 (Kindergarten)
- McCANTS, E. C.  
1917-18 (Education & School Law, Sum.  
School)
- McCLURE, LULA GLASGOW  
1948-49; 1951-62 (English)
- McCORD, ZELMA  
1922-24 (Mathematics)
- McCOWN, MARIETTA  
1962-Present (English)
- McCOY, HELEN  
1946-47
- McCOY, VIRGINIA  
1924-25 (Mathematics)
- McCULLOUGH, JIM  
Present (Night Watchman)
- McEACHERN, MRS. WILLIAM  
1951-56 (Music)
- McGEE, LOU NELLE  
1916-18 (Latin; Mathematics)
- McGREGOR, ROB ROY  
1962-63 (Night School, Modern  
Languages)
- McGREGOR, MRS. ROB ROY  
1962-Present (Sec. Science)
- McINTOSH, FRANCES  
1919-25 (History)
- McKINNEY, CALVIN T.  
1958-Present (Maintenance Supt.)
- McMILLAN, GRACE  
1929-30 (Library)
- McMILLAN, MRS. M. C.  
1926-30 (Librarian)
- MACKEY, J. A.  
1923-24 (Watchman)
- MADDOCKS, FLORENCE  
1913-16 (Science; Mathematics)
- MAHAFFEY, MARTHA  
1967-Present (Assistant Bookkeeper)
- MAJOR, MRS. CHARLES S.  
1947-48 (English)
- MAJOR, ROBERTA CORNELIA  
1948-50 (Music)
- MANDRELL, DR. NELSON EUGENE  
1964-Present (Psychology)
- MANDRELL, MRS. NELSON EUGENE  
1965-Present (Psychology)
- MANOS, MRS. JULIA  
1946-47

- MARCUM, LOUISE  
1954-56 (Art)
- MARSHALL, HULDAH MINTHORN  
1917-19 (Commercial)
- MARTIN, MRS. DAVID  
1959-63; 1964-Present (Home Ec.)
- MARTIN, MARGARET  
1963-64 (Home Ec.)
- MARTIN, MARTHA D.  
1916-17 (Music)
- MASON, MARTHA B.  
1916-18 (Home Ec.)
- MATTHEWS, RUTH CLARK  
1924-25 (Phy. Ed. Director)
- MEADOR, MRS. SALLY B.  
1961-62 (Journalism)
- MEEKS, MRS. Z. W.  
1960-Present (LEAC-Alumni Secretary)
- MELTON, DR. W. F.  
1917-18 (English, Summer School)
- METTS, JR., FRED CHRISTOPHER  
1962-Present (Dean of Men; Bible, other)
- MICHALES, MRS. HELEN M.  
1960-68 (Canteen Manager & Assistant)
- MILLER, ANNA  
1936-38 (Accompanist)
- MILLER, HELEN  
1954-57 (Home Ec.)
- MILLER, JANE  
1958-60 (Assistant Dietician)
- MILLER, JOHN T.  
1916-18 (Dean; Psy.; Languages)
- MILLER, MRS. JOHN T.  
1917-18 (Librarian)
- MILLER, MRS. VIRGINIA M.  
1956-65; 1966-Present (Dietician)
- MIMS, JR., PAUL S.  
1962-63 (Economics)
- MIMS, JR., MRS. PAUL S.  
1956-67 (Psychology; Sociology)
- MIMS, RICHARD C.  
1958-60 (Sec. Sc.; Bus. Adm.)
- MIMS, MRS. RICHARD C.  
1958-60 (Librarian)
- MITCHELL, JAMES HARVEY  
1938-43 (Science)
- MITCHELL, MRS. JAMES HARVEY  
1938-39 (Commerce)
- MOODY, JERRY  
1961-62 (French; English)
- MOORE, B. F.  
1919-20 (Supt. of Buildings & Campus)
- MOORE, CORNELIA  
1941-43 (Home Ec.)
- MOORE, MARSHALL  
1917-18 (Summer School, Education)
- MOORE, ROBERT SHARON  
1961-Present (English)
- MOORE, SHIRLEY ANN  
(See Hampton)
- MORELAND, CHARLOTTE  
1952-54 (Asst. in Sec. Sc.)
- MORETZ, MRS. JOYCE K.  
1962-64 (Office Secretary)
- MULKEY, MRS. D. I.  
1945-49 (Nurse)
- MULLIKIN, MRS. ERNEST  
Present (Dir. of Interiors)
- MURDOCH, MRS. CLAUDIA  
1965-Present (Supt. of Maids)
- MURRAY, FELICIA H.  
1913-14 (Domestic Science; Art)
- MYERS, SR., THOMAS H.  
1959-62 (Biology)
- MYRICK, EXIE MAE  
1953-54 (Home Ec.)
- NATIONS, VIVIAN  
1945-46 (Asst. in Sec. Sc.)
- NELSON, JULIUS DAVID  
1958-68 (Night School, History)
- NEWELL, MRS. NEWTON J.  
1961-Present (Music)
- NICKELS, ANNIE BLAKE  
1956-67 (Nurse)
- NICOLL, MARY FRANCES  
1949-53 (Home Ec.)
- NIXON, STELLA  
1921-23 (Asst. Phy. Ed. Dir.)
- NORTHCOTT, BERNICE  
1937-38
- OBERT, MYRL JEANETTE  
1929-36 (Home Ec.)
- ORR, MRS. E. A.  
1946-53; 1960-62 (Music)
- PACE, MILDRED ELLEN  
1946-48 (Science)
- PALMER, GAIL  
1962-63 (Bus. Off. Assistant)
- PARKER, ROBERT BROADUS  
1959-Present (Mathematics)
- PARKS, MRS. C. J.  
1937-38 (Canvassing)
- PARLER, MARY CELESTIA  
1926-28 (Rhetoric; Literature)
- PARRISS, MARY FERN  
1942-44 (Music)
- PASCHAL, ROSA CATHERINE  
1937-53 (Latin; Mathematics, Education)
- PATTERSON, DENVER WALLACE  
1965-66; 1967-Present (Night School, PE)
- PATTERSON, MRS. E. A.  
1957-61 (Music)
- PATTISON, OUIDA  
1921-41 (Music)
- PATTON, WILMA  
1954-55 (English; Psychology)

- PAYNE, MARIAN  
1941-53 (Student Asst. in Sec. Sc.)
- PEARMAN, EUNICE  
1930-31
- PEARMAN, GRACE  
1923-24 (Phy. Dir.)
- PEED, EMILY MAY  
1951-52 (Dramatics; Speech)
- PHILLIPS, MARGIE  
1922-25; 1928-30 (Science)
- PIERSON, ANNA W.  
1920-22 (Home Ec.)
- PINNER, JEAN MARIE  
1945-46 (Dramatic Art; Speech)
- POOLE, KAREN E.  
1916-19 (Music)
- POOL, MRS. FRANK  
1950-52 (Music)
- POPLIN, MRS. FRED  
1958-64 (Chairman, Music Dept.)
- POTTS, ELIZABETH ANN  
1936-42 (Librarian)
- POU, MRS. BARBARA R.  
1964 (Home Ec.)
- POWELL, MADELYN  
1966-67 (Bus. Off. Asst.)
- PRATT, CONSTANCE  
1929-30 (Asst. in Expression Dept.)
- PRATT, DR. ROBERT N.  
1922-26 (Old Testament)
- PRATT, MRS. ROBERT N.  
1922-30; 1931-47 (Expression; Dean of Women)
- PROCTOR, LILLIAN  
1918-19 (Expression)
- PRUITT, DOROTHY  
1943-47 (English)
- PRUITT, DR. OLGA VALERIA  
1913-56 (Physician)
- PRUITT, MRS. SAM O.  
1954-56; 1960-Present (Dietician; House Manager)
- PRYOR, MRS. KENNETH RODNEY  
1967-Present (Biology)
- PUSHARD, KING SANBORN  
1963-Present (Bus. Adm.)
- PUSHARD, MRS. KING SANBORN  
1967-Present (Night School, Mathematics)
- RAGSDALE, ELSIE JEAN  
1942-45 (Dean of Women; Instructor)
- RAMSAY, ELIZABETH  
1932-33
- RAMSAY, HALE  
1932-33 (Library)
- RAMSAY, RUTHELLA T.  
1928-38 (Science)
- RAMSEUR, MARY DODSON  
1914-15; 1922-25 (Art)
- RANEY, MRS. CLARENCE T.  
1966-Present (Dir. of News Service)
- RAWLINSON, CORA EMMIE  
1927-29 (Music)
- REDLAND, ELVIRA  
1930-31
- REEVES, EDWARD  
1916-17 (Bible)
- REID, ALBERT C.  
1918-20 (Classical Language; other)
- REID, MRS. MACK  
1936-37
- RICHARDSON, ELIZABETH  
1919-20 (Science)
- RICHARDSON, KATIE  
1945-46
- RICHEY, ISAPHINE M.  
1923-26 (Dir. of Choir)
- RILEY, JOHN NELSON  
1967-68 (College Engineer)
- RISER, LUCY M.  
1913-14
- ROBINSON, GRACE  
1950-51
- ROBINSON, LAVAUGHN  
1953-56 (Music)
- ROGERS, RALPH  
Present (Manager of College Properties)
- ROHRBACH, JR., MRS. JAMES JEROME  
1964-Present (President's Secretary)
- ROSS, JACK  
1956-57 (Physical Ed.)
- ROSS, MRS. JACK  
1956-57 (Swimming)
- ROUSE, DR. JOHN EDWARD  
1957-Present (President)
- ROUSE, MRS. JOHN EDWARD  
1957-66 (English; College Hostess)
- SALLA, MARY LOU  
1929-30; 1931-32; 1933-34 (Matron; High School English)
- SALLA, MRS. U. G.  
1928-49 (Matron)
- SAMUELS, JEANETTE  
1935-42 (Phy. Education)
- SANDLIN, MRS. HIRAM  
1955-59 (Science)
- SAUNDERS, BERTHA  
1926-28 (Dir. of Voice Dept.)
- SAVAGE, MARY MELISSA  
1918-20 (Phy. Culture)
- SCALES, MAMIE ELIZABETH  
1928-29 (Phy. Education)
- SCEARCE, MRS. EMMA B.  
1916-19 (Lady Principal; Instructor)
- SCOTT, MRS. HOLMES B.  
1956-57 (Asst. Dean of Women)
- SELL, MRS. F. M.  
1953-58 (Chemistry; Biology)

- SHARP, KATHERINE E.  
1913-15 (Secretary)
- SHEALY, EUNICE L.  
1915-16 (Secretary)
- SHIELDS, BERNICE  
1918-19; 1920-21 (Student Clerk)
- SHIRLEY, REV. D. CLARENCE  
1956-59 (Bible)
- SHORT, ODELL  
1966-Present (Physics; Mathematics)
- SIKES, WALTER W.  
1932-36 (History; Canvassing)
- SIKES, MRS. WALTER W.  
1932-35 (Phy. Education)
- SIMPSON, EDWARD CALHOUN  
1955-Present (English; Postmaster)
- SKELTON, MRS. ALEX  
1945-46
- SKINNER, MARY BERTRAND  
(See Archer)
- SLAUGHTER, DR. JOHN LAWRENCE  
1967-Present (Administrative Associate)
- SMALL, ELIZABETH  
1928-30 (Music)
- SMALL, JEAN  
1953-56 (Music)
- SMETHERS, DR. A. L.  
1927-28 (Lecturer in Anatomy)
- SMITH, ALICE BELL  
1917-18 (Expression)
- SMITH, FAITH  
1945-46
- SMITH, GLADYS M.  
1963-64 (Librarian)
- SMITH, HELEN  
1944-46 (Music)
- SMITH, HELEN P.  
1914-16 (Lady Principal; Dean; English)
- SMITH, NELLE  
1914-15 (Music)
- SNUGGS, HAROLD HEBINGER  
1962-66 (Biology)
- SOWELL, GERTRUDE  
1927-28 (Public Speaking)
- SPOOR, LOUISE VRCOMAN  
1920-21 (Music)
- STAFFORD, ERIC  
Present (Dean of Men)
- STAFFORD, MRS. ERIC  
Present (Library Secretary)
- STANFORD, MRS. P. T.  
1916-23 (Matron; Dietician)
- STEED, MRS. JIM  
1954-56 (Speech; Dramatic Art)
- STEELE, SUSAN  
1919-20 (Art)
- STEPHENS, WINIFRED A.  
1921-23 (Music)
- STEVENS, MRS. FAYE  
1965-67 (College Representative)
- STEWART, MRS. RUTH M.  
1963-Present (Assistant Dietician)
- STONE, SARAH  
1949-51 (Art)
- STRANATHAN, SARA E.  
1913-16 (Music)
- STRIBLING, SALLIE  
1917-18 (Primary Methods, Sum.  
School)
- STRICK, A. HOSKIN  
1916-18 (Dean of Music)
- STRICKLAND, GENE ANNE  
1951-53 (Art)
- STRIPPLIN, MATTIE MAE  
1916-17 (Household Arts)
- STROUD, LILLIAN  
1938-42 (Music Dept.)
- SULLIVAN, CATHERINE  
1916-17 (English; Mathematics)
- SULLIVAN, JR., CHARLES STARKE  
1925-31; 1932-37; 1938-39 (Instructor;  
Secretary-Treasurer)
- SULLIVAN, JR., MRS. CHARLES  
STARKE  
1942-43; 1946-59 (English; Bus.  
Corres.)
- SULLIVAN, DOROTHY  
(See Townsend)
- SULLIVAN, MRS. HENRY  
1958-Present (Music)
- SULLIVAN, MRS. JESSE W.  
1967-Present (Canteen Manager)
- SULLIVAN, MRS. MARY  
1946-48 (Housekeeper)
- SUMMER, REV. GRADY  
1957-58 (English)
- SURRATT, MRS. J. W.  
1962-63 (Asst. Dietician)
- TAYLOR, MRS. J. D.  
1943-45 (Home Ec.)
- TAYLOR, MARY PRICHARD  
1918-22 (Lady Principal; Art)
- TAYLOR, VIRGINIA  
1950-51 (High School Science)
- TAYLOR, W. C.  
1917-18 (Mathematics)
- THOMAS, MISS  
1918-19 (Music)
- THOMPSON, MRS. BEVLEY  
1954-Present (Mgr. of Bookstore)
- THOMPSON, REV. CHARLES J.  
1918-20 (Sec. & Treasurer)
- THOMPSON, MRS. CHARLES J.  
1918-20 (Commercial)
- THOMPSON, MRS. CHARLES  
(Elizabeth Bruce)  
1943-48; 1950-54 (Asst. to Registrar;  
Mgr. of Bookstore)



- THOMPSON, EDITH CAROLYN  
1939-42 (English)
- THOMPSON, MRS. HUNTER  
1955-Present (Dean of Women; Dorm.  
Counselor)
- THOMPSON, MRS. MARY V.  
1950-51
- THOMPSON, SALLY  
1953-54 (Student Counselor)
- THORNE, MRS. JAMES H.  
1965-Present (Dean's Secretary)
- TISDALE, REV. WILLIAM EDWARD  
1960-Present (Bible; Adm. Assistant;  
Bus. Mgr.)
- TISDALE, MRS. WM. EDWARD  
1960-66 (English; Asst. Librarian; Asst.  
in Bookstore)
- TODD, CYNTHIA CAROLINE  
1946-49 (Asst. in Sec. Science)
- TODD, MARTHA  
1927-28 (Music)
- TODD, ROBERT L.  
1967-Present (Maintenance & Grounds)
- TOMLINSON, MRS. SALLIE  
1960-62 (Asst. Dietician)
- TOWNSEND, MRS. DOROTHY  
(Dorothy Sullivan)  
1933-45 (Dramatic Art; English)
- TRENT, MRS. HAZEL  
1961-62 (Biology)
- TRIBBLE, ELIZABETH  
1929-54 (Bookkeeper; Registrar)
- TRIBBLE, MRS. GLENN  
1965-Present (Women's Phy. Ed.)
- TRIBBLE, MARGARET  
1936-37; 1943-46 (Canvassing)
- TRUEBLOOD, ELLWYN JUDSON  
1920-21 (Class. Language; Education)
- TUTTLE, HAZEL  
1918-23 (Music)
- UNDERHILL, MRS. WINGATE  
1926-37 (Mathematics; Latin)
- VANDIVER, E. P.  
1927-28 (Lecturer in Economics)
- VANDIVER, E. P. JR., DR. EDWARD  
PINCKNEY  
1966-68 (English)
- VINES, DR. JOHN F.  
1913-14 (President)
- VIVIAN, REV. EVERETT HOWARD  
1958-Present (Speech; Bible)
- VONHASSELN, J. HENRY  
1946-Present (History; Social Sciences)
- VONHASSELN, WEBB  
1915-62 (Modern Languages; Violin)
- WAKEFIELD, ROBBIE P.  
1913-15 (Expression; Phy. Training)
- WALKER, SUE TODD  
1936-53 (Dietician)
- WALL, J. C.  
1922-24 (Supt. of Buildings & Grounds)
- WARD, DR. JAMES GRANBERRY, JR.  
1963-64 (Summer Schools, Nurses'  
Program)
- WARTH, BEATRICE  
1917-19 (Nurse)
- WATSON, MRS. ANNIE VANDIVER  
1929-42 (Matron, Nurse)
- WATSON, REV. J. N.  
1954-55 (Bible)
- WATSON, MARTHA  
1954-56 (Dean of Women)
- WATSON, PHYLLIS  
1957-59 (Speech; Dramatic Art)
- WEBB, JAMES T.  
1924-25 (Education)
- WEBB, LAWRENCE EUGENE  
1963-67 (Dir. of Public Information;  
Journalism; Bible)
- WEBSTER, MRS. JAMES  
1961-64 (Sec. to the President)
- WELBORN, WILLIAM HARPER  
1962-67 (Business Law)
- WEST, JR., WM. FRANCISCUS  
1963-Present (English)
- WESTFALL, MRS. PAULA DORIS  
1965 (Women's P.E.)
- WESTMORELAND, SLOAN  
1947-53
- WESTMORELAND, MRS. SLOAN  
1947-53 (Hostess; Asst. Dietician)
- WHITE, GLADYS  
1918-19 (Librarian)
- WHITE, DR. JOHN ELLINGTON  
1916-27 (President & Instructor)
- WHITE, MARGARET  
1928-29 (Domestic Science)
- WHYTE, DR. JAMES PRIMROSE  
1918-22 (Dean; Instructor)
- WHYTE, MRS. JAMES PRIMROSE  
1920-21 (Physical Culture)
- WILDER, BETH  
1953-54 (Art)
- WILES, JIM R.  
Present (Basketball Coach)
- WILLIAMS, HELEN CAMPBELL  
1944-45 (Music)
- WILLIAMS, IDA BELL  
1917-18 (English)
- WILLIAMS, JOHN H.  
1914-15 (Science)
- WILLIAMS, MRS. E. M.  
1950-54 (Postmistress)
- WILLIAMS, MRS. R. ALLEN  
1960-63 (Sec. to the President)
- WILLIS, MARIE  
1944-45 (Science)

- WILSON, MRS. GEORGE  
(Evelyn Cornelia Jordan)  
1950-56 (Phy. Education)
- WILSON, MRS. HOYT  
1957-60 (Sec. to Pres.; Sec. Science)
- WILSON, JEROME DOUGLAS  
1964-68 (English)
- WILSON, MRS. JEROME DOUGLAS  
1965-66 (Night School, Chemistry)
- WILSON, JESSIE  
1925-26 (Nurse)
- WILSON, M. B.  
Present (English)
- WINGO, JESSE MORROW  
1954-Present (Night School, Psychology)
- WORTHINGTON, DOLLY  
1926-27 (Bursar)
- WYLIE, MARY RIVES  
1948-50 (Phy. Education)
- YOUNG, FRANCES MARGARET  
1921-22 (Phy. Culture)
- YOUNG, MARY LUCILE  
1925-28 (Sub-Freshman Work; History)

President Rouse and other officials felt that the names of the graduates of Anderson College should be included in this volume. Mrs. Joan R. Rohrbach, secretary to the president, with the assistance of Mrs. Ada Meeks and Mrs. Edith Jones, has prepared this list. They used the official records in the college offices. In the event the names of any graduates are not included here it is because the records at some points are not complete.

All the friends of Anderson College are indebted to Mrs. Rohrbach, Mrs. Meeks and Mrs. Jones for their work in making this list of graduates available.

# The Alumni of Anderson College

Anderson, South Carolina

Four-Year School for Women  
1913-1930

1913

Ellie Hudson  
Ethel Knight

*Certificate in Domestic  
Science*

Felicia Brown

*Bachelor of Music*

Goode Burton

*Diploma in Expression*

Marie Nelson

1914

*B..I. Degree*  
Lucille Burriss  
Marie Lenora Elms  
Leota George  
Ethel Knight

1917

Janet Bolt  
Mary Bowie  
Margaret Byrum  
Ina Cartee  
Emmie Cathcart  
Margaret Clement  
Blanche Dalrymple  
Annie Laurie Dugan  
Wilma Ervin  
Gertrude Jones  
Lura King  
Nora McAllister  
Byrd Meeks  
Bruce Owings  
Bessie Pruitt  
Nettie Richardson  
Mary Riley  
Will Wray Robinson  
Janie Stewart  
Mattie Striplin  
Maude Truluck  
Bernice Turner

*Certificate in Music*

Orieta Rice

*Diploma in Expression*

Marie Lenora Elms

*Piano Forte*

Jeannette Aiken  
Kate Robinson  
Mrs. R. E. Watkins  
Miriam Weeks

1919

*Bachelor of Arts Degree*

Lois Anderson  
Essie Cook  
Gladys Dugan  
Caro Geer  
Edith Hubbard  
Gladys Keith  
Mary Dale Miller  
Lessie Moore  
Lucy McPhail  
Martha Owings  
Hazel Pruitt  
Pauline Smith  
Anna Belle Strickland  
Emily Sullivan  
Etta Watkins  
Virginia Watkins

1915

*B.A. Degree*  
Margaret Clinkscales  
Hettie Jackson  
Betty Lawrence  
Esther Joy Lawrence  
Leathy Williford

1918

*A.B. Degree*  
Ruth Brownlee  
Ruth Burdine  
Katherine Burnett  
Kathleen Burriss  
Clara Beatrice Cook  
Gussie Jones  
Nancy King  
Fannie Sue McCurry  
Marie Nelson  
Louise Shearer  
Amanda Shirley  
Nannie Smith  
Ruby Wardlaw  
Anne Welborne

*Bachelor of Music Degree*

Orieta Rice

*Diploma in Expression*

Edith Hubbard  
Mary Dale Miller  
Emily Sullivan

1916

*B.A. Degree*  
Ruth Anderson  
Helen Burriss  
Nelle Darracott  
Nelle Gentry  
Louise Henry  
Lou Nelle McGee  
Nelle Martin  
Zulienne Masters  
Ethel Norris  
Sarah Prince  
Izetta Pruitt  
Margaret Shirley  
Catherine Sullivan  
Karan Traynum  
Eula Mae Turberville  
Grace Watkins

*Certificate in Home  
Economics*

Bernice Cannon  
Caro Geer  
Frances Hamilton  
Victoria Miller  
Willie Fav Moore  
Lola McPhail

*Bachelor of Music Degree*

Marguerite Henry

*B.S. Degree*

Ruth Brownlee

*Certificate in Home  
Economics*

Katherine Burnett  
Sarah Sanders

1920

*Bachelor of Arts Degree*

Blanche Agnew  
Myra Anderson  
Helen Chamblee  
Vivian Cox  
Margaret Evans  
Nancy Evans

Swance Hillhouse  
 Adlene Jones  
 Mabel Jones  
 Esther Lassiter  
 Irene Martin  
 Ethel Mosely  
 Stella Nixon  
 Mary Lee Norris  
 Lucy Pinson  
 Gladys Segars  
 Commena Shearer  
 Daisy Shearer  
 Annie Simmons  
 Irene Simmons  
 Mary Smith  
 Ola Tribble  
 Helen Willis  
 Myrtle Workman

*Diploma in Art*

Mary Paschal

*Certificate in Voice*

Hattie Fay

*Certificate in Piano*

Ouida Pattison

*Diploma in Piano*

Edna Summerall

*Certificate in Home Economics*

Clell Allen Branham  
 Ellen Butler  
 Hattie Ruth Cannon  
 Lillian Deck  
 Edith Fincken  
 Nettie Hubbard  
 Catherine Ramsey

1921

*B.A. Degree*

Mildred Bearden  
 Edna Pauline Blume  
 Sara Lou Bobo  
 Mabel Ruth Bridges  
 Dorothy Dayton Burnett  
 Elva Watson Coleman  
 Elma Cecil Dunn  
 Mary Helen Harrison  
 Kathleen C. Haynie  
 Lucile A. Haynie  
 Russie Hembree  
 Margaretta Gladys High  
 Jaisy Virginia Holcombe  
 Edith Maye Hutchinson  
 Lois Marie Johnson  
 Bettie Elizabeth Long  
 Gladys Mahaffey  
 Rossie Milford

Annic May Murray  
 Florence Beatrice McDaniel  
 Maude McDaniel  
 Ruby Nell McMillan  
 Martha Christine Scott  
 Annic Pearl Shirley  
 Clarice B. Townsend  
 Viola Elizabeth Trogdon  
 Anabel Wilson  
 Elizabeth Woodle

*B.S. Home Economics*

Clell Allen Branham  
 Lillian E. Deck  
 Edith L. Fincken  
 Lila Forrester Washington

*Artist's Diploma in Piano*

Florence E. Hetrick  
 Ouida Pattison

*Diploma in Art*

Peggy Osborne Blanton  
 Julia E. Cade

*Certificate in Piano*

Carrie E. Bowie  
 Winnie S. Reid  
 Hazel I. Tuttle

1922

*A.B. Degree*

Anna Berry  
 Marguerite Breton  
 Margaret Clinkscapes  
 Evelyn Cunningham  
 Isabelle Cunningham  
 Gatha Davis  
 Irene Davis  
 Mable Dillingham  
 Bessie Elgin  
 Lura Ellis  
 Ruth Eskew  
 Helen Gassaway  
 Gena Gwen  
 Opal Hall  
 Mattie Harris  
 Louise Harrison  
 Edith Herlong  
 Marie Hiott  
 Moselle Jones  
 Annie Laurie Keasler  
 Madeline Kelly  
 Mary Ellen Kempson  
 Vergie McClure  
 Nettie McCuen  
 Clara McGee  
 Bertha Masters  
 Viola Pearman  
 Tecora Rice  
 Florence Settle  
 Jane Strickland

Dorothy Sullivan  
 Mary Inez Tolar  
 Lola Williams  
 Annic Mae Williford  
 Mattie Lois Winter  
 Camille Wood

*B.S. Degree*

Bessie Garvin  
 Ethel Medlock

*Artist's Diploma in Piano*

Eloise Royal

*Teacher's Certificate in Piano*

Bernice Shields

*Diploma in Art*

Mattie Lou Simmons

1923

*Bachelor of Arts Degree*

Vera Mae Armstrong  
 Gladys Elizabeth Atkinson  
 Ollie Jane Barton  
 Nellie Bolt  
 Bridget G. Boylston  
 Caroline Brock  
 Ruby B. Brown  
 Lydia C. Burriss  
 Eunice Clayton  
 Kathleen Cooke  
 Julia Dorsey Cowherd  
 Anna Elizabeth Cowherd  
 Ruth Cunningham  
 Sarah Elrod  
 Beaufort Fowler  
 Sylvene E. Glenn  
 Mattie Julia Graham  
 Blanche E. Harris  
 Malvina Hopper  
 Lillian Huff  
 Lonie M. Huff  
 Doris Jeffries  
 Vann Ray Kenney  
 Julia Eloise King  
 Lula Lee Leathers  
 Frances Mattox  
 Ruby B. Norris  
 Edna C. Parham  
 Mary Elizabeth Peterson  
 Bonte Phillips  
 Evelyn Louise Power  
 Vinnie R. Sanders  
 Hessie M. Seabrook  
 Mamie Shearer  
 Sarah Frances Stephens  
 Lillie Ruth Thompson  
 Helen Watkins  
 Annie Mae White

<i>Bachelor of Science Degree</i>	<i>B.S. Home Economics</i>	Fannibel Rutledge
Mary Dillard	Ada Nix	Myrtle Smith
Marjorie T. England	<i>Diploma in Organ</i>	Ruth Todd
Floride Kelly	Helen Cecile Reichard	Geraldine Trammell
Mary Kendrick		Harriette Wilkins
<i>Artist's Diploma in Piano</i>	<i>Post-Graduate Diploma in Piano</i>	<i>Teacher's Certificate in Piano</i>
Kathleen Foster	Eloise Royal	Mattie Mae Hallum
<i>Certificate in Public School Music and Certificate in Voice</i>	1925	<i>Diploma in Expression</i>
Mary Dell Stewart	<i>A.B. Degree</i>	Bertha Kelly
<i>Teacher's Certificate in Piano</i>	Colie Blease	1927
Martha Christine Scott	Norine Brock	<i>A.B. Degree</i>
<i>Commercial Certificate</i>	Helen Brown	Louise Burriss
Robbie E. Phillips	Margaret Burnett	Violet Fogle
Laura Mae Hudson	Jamie Burriss	Bessie Glenn
1924	Marguerite Cooke	Fannie Glenn
<i>Bachelor of Arts Degree</i>	Leila Curtis	Ethel Hall
Madge Elizabeth Bradley	Carine Dominick	Ethel Hembree
Lillian Bradley	Olivia Drennon	Beth Jones
Ruth Bruce	Mary Graham	Lena King
Virginia Cowherd	Frances Harris	Mary Lawrence
Sallie Marie England	Lucie Heard	Lucile Lee
Helen Foster	Lena Hogg	Mabel Loveland
Zanerian Funk	Octavia Jeffries	Ruth McLeod
Lovelene Glymph	Ruth Kyser	Coy Meeks
Georgia Harris	Eunice Leathers	Gladys Moore
Lola Mae Hellams	Corine Mason	Roxie Murdock
Ruby Hembree	Mildred Murray	Pearl Murray
Ruth Eugenia Hughes	Mary Owings	Sara Pearson
Grace Keys	Dorothy Prevost	Daisy Rowland
Anna Dean McFall	Cora Emmie Rawlinson	Louise Shealy
Ollie Nix	Elizabeth Small	Ruth Webb
Mary Paget	Dorothy Tribble	<i>B.S. Degree</i>
Carolina Parnell	Mary Watts	Wilma Cook
Lucia Richardson	Margaret Wickliffe	Annie Cothran
Ophelia Smith	Jewell Wylie	Emma Flowers
Jessie Sullivan	Lucille Young	Margaret Poindexter
Luta Barbara Sullivan	1926	Martha Saxon
Emily Mary Watts	<i>A.B. Degree</i>	Margaret White
Martha Elizabeth White	Isabel Arnette	<i>Artist's Diploma in Piano</i>
Susie White	Meryl Barnes	Lavinia Chaplin
Kathleen Wilson	Willie Sue Boleman	Ethel Dial
<i>Artist's Diploma in Piano</i>	Dorothy Brown	<i>Bachelor of Oratorio</i>
Geraldine Bowen	Frances Burgess	Alleen Morrison
Mary McDavid Clement	Kathryn Cannon	Gertrude Sowell
<i>Diploma in Art</i>	Corrie Mae Chapman	
Mary DeLoach	Lora Chapman	1928
<i>Diploma in Public School Music</i>	Carrie Cothran	<i>A.B. Degree</i>
Martha Melvina Dyches	Gladys Cromer	Bernice Abercrombie
Alice Helen Wallace	Vineta Cunningham	Nancy Bolt
	Elizabeth Davis	Pauline Brown
	Annie Dove Denmark	Frances Bruce
	Nellie Eskew	Sara Chapman
	Bertha Kelly	Virginia Cook
	Sara McGee	Mildred Cunningham
	Cornelia Milam	
	Eunice Rice	

Willie Gentry  
 Pearl Glenn  
 Ruth Hill  
 Edith Hilliard  
 Mable Hilton  
 Mamie Lou Hilton  
 Emma Hinson  
 Marjorie Johnson  
 Gladys Kneese  
 Vera Kneese  
 Gladys Long  
 Blanche Major  
 Ruthelma Marchbanks  
 Eloise Maxwell  
 Edna Mays  
 Mildred Meeks  
 Ada Catherine Owings  
 Ethel Pruitt  
 Vera Strickland  
 Elizabeth Turner  
 Nellie Wasson

*B.S. Degree*

Louise McCoy

*Artist's Diploma in Piano*

Alice Linder  
 Melva McCarley  
 Elizabeth Webb

*Diploma in Public School Music*

Emmie Cathcart

*Teacher's Certificate in Piano*

Elizabeth Ledbetter  
 Vivian Wiles

*Bachelor of Oratorio*

Ruth Hill  
 Constance Pratt

1929

*A.B. Degree*

Mary Acker  
 Mayette Barnes

Sara Breazale  
 Edna Brissey  
 Mable Cox  
 Margaret Cox  
 Virginia Cox  
 Catherine Cowherd  
 Lula Dillard  
 Evelyn Givens  
 Mable Hall  
 Hazel Hamilton  
 Mary Olive Jackson  
 Gladys Johnston  
 Marjorie Leverette  
 Margaret McGee  
 Hazel Meeks  
 Nell Mitchell  
 Laura E. Shaw

*B.S. Degree*

Carolyn Bell

*Diploma in Public School Music*

Gladys Beach  
 Nelle Cunningham

*Diploma in Expression*

Mrs. Zola P. Holliday  
 Margaret Owings

*Artist's Diploma in Organ*

Mrs. Wilbur White

1930

*A.B. Degree*

Inez Boleman  
 Mary Breedin  
 Ruth Brown  
 Rachel Brunson  
 Elise Campbell  
 Ruth Cathcart  
 Dorothy Chambers  
 Faye Downs  
 Marguerite Duckworth  
 Lillian Glenn  
 Marion Hayes  
 Elizabeth Holley  
 Ruby Hunnicutt

Hazel Jeffcoat  
 Elma Josey  
 Louise McClellan  
 Ada Powell  
 Beatrice Pruitt  
 Fronde Rice  
 Elizabeth Tribble  
 Martha Wyatt  
 Evelyn Yeargin

*B.S. Degree*

Claribel Parham

*Artist's Diploma in Piano*

Dorothy Cronkhite

*Diploma in Public School Music*

Eva Kate Hall

*Diploma in Expression*

Annie Lee Rivers

*Teacher's Certificate in Piano*

Elizabeth Small

*Expression Certificate*

Milwee Welborn

*Two-Year Commercial Certificate*

Margaret Alexander  
 Eudelle Bowen  
 Kutsy Cobb  
 Carolyn Hetrick  
 Kathryn Hetrick  
 Mary Metts  
 Claudia McSwain  
 Addie Rogers  
 Katharine Shank

*One-Year Commercial Certificate*

Elizabeth Craig  
 Mae Kugley  
 Frances McLester  
 Mary Frances Murphy  
 Maymie Rainey

### Junior College Graduates 1931-1968

1931

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Ruth Bolt  
 Beulah Brown  
 Eunice Campbell  
 Ethel Carroll  
 Josephine Cottingham  
 Sally Blanche Dooley

Thelma Holland  
 Frances Jolly  
 Katherine Beckham Jones  
 Mary Jordan  
 Thelma King  
 Edna Laskoski  
 Mary McGee  
 Willie Mae Meeks

Mabel Nettles  
 Mildred Prater  
 Willie Pruitt  
 Elizabeth Smith  
 Carolyn Snipes  
 Rosa Thompson  
 Virginia Tilley  
 Lena Tisdale

*Two-Year Commercial  
Diploma*

Florence Chambers  
Irene Davis  
Helen McPhail  
Louise Moore  
Bertha Worthly

*Artist's Diploma in Piano*

Christine Scott

*Two-Year Public School  
Music Certificate*

Doris Clotfelter

*One-Year Commercial  
Certificate*

Wilma Bradham  
Vivian Carter  
Christine Dickson  
Jeannette Elrod  
Elizabeth Jones  
Mamie Lee Ownbey

*High School Diploma*

Flora Geisberg  
Annie Hester  
Sarah Holloway  
Katherine Beckham Jones  
Anna Miller  
Helen Louise Tussey

1932

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Margaret Baggett  
Annie Reid Chapman  
Florence Clyde  
Mary Farmer  
Anne Garrison  
Edith Hall  
Kathleen Hall  
Mildred Hall  
Irene Hamby  
Alice Chiles Harris  
Lillie Hart  
Myrtle Holland  
Elizabeth Howard  
Roberta Mahaffey  
Frances Payne  
Isabel Peters  
Hale Ramsay  
Alpha Rhodes  
Janie Stribling  
Alice Stuart  
Mary Sutherland  
Gladys Traynum  
Lydia Tripp  
Frances Young

*Two-Year Commercial  
Diploma*

Cynthia Barnes  
Sammie Bruce  
Vivian Carter  
Dorothy Christian  
Jeanette Elrod  
Mary McDaniel  
Sara Payne  
Florence Streeter  
Jessie Tripp

*One-Year Commercial  
Certificate*

Elizabeth Beaty  
Anne Bowen  
Albert Busby  
Carolyn Carswell  
Mary Cornelia Corley  
Anne Daughtry  
Gladys Garrison  
Lina Jones  
May Powell  
Ida Shirley  
Billie Stanton  
Dorothy Wakefield  
Ada Weatherford  
Frances Yackel

*High School Diploma*

Clatie Abercrombie  
Nancy Brooks  
Daisy Miller  
Daisy Stroud  
Margaret West

1933

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Emma Hall Baker  
Margaret Barton  
Fay Betsworth  
Elizabeth Blackman  
Eunice Bragg  
Elizabeth Casey  
Jane Chamblee  
Helen Cheatham  
Bonnie Culbertson  
Virginia Cunningham  
Ajetta Fell  
Herbert Glenn  
Edna Hardin  
Anne Hester  
Sarah Holloway  
Sarah Hill  
Dorothy Hood  
Lucia Jackson  
Virginia Johnson  
Robbie Ruth Miller  
Meta Moss  
Ida Pruitt

Lillian Reid  
Virginia Reid  
Sarah Ridgell  
Margaret Roberts  
Helen Stewart  
Dorothy Thompson  
Margaret Tribble  
Helen Louise Tussey

*Two-Year Secretarial  
Diploma*

Ella Carson  
Anne Daughtry  
Lota Dean  
Lina Jones  
Mildred Smith  
Anna Tribble  
Frances Yackel

*Two-Year Public School  
Music Certificate*

Matrel Hill

*One-Year Commercial  
Certificate*

Mamie Smith Bostic  
Kellah Cleckley  
Dell Gurganus  
Carolyn Johnson  
Sarah Johnson  
Bertha McQueen  
Helen Stafford

*High School Diploma*

Wilda Banister  
Elizabeth Harrison  
Hettie Jones  
Russell Manos  
Mary Frances Miller

1934

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Milton L. Acker  
Paul Benson  
Mary Major Burriss  
Viola Campbell  
Geraldine Agusta Cann  
Celestine E. Clark  
Eleanor Cuthrell  
Frances Othella Cann  
Kathryn Erskine  
Claudianna Evans  
Teresa Jane Fisher  
Arnie Fox  
Caroline Gailliard  
Sarah Anne Gaines  
Walter Wilson Gambrell  
St. Clair Gentry  
Wilbur A. Hall  
Lucy Hedden  
Blanche Keaton Holcombe



Nell Keith  
 Daisy Nelle Martin  
 Lois Marie Pate  
 Francis M. Prince  
 James Henry Pruitt  
 Rosella Henderson Rankin  
 Pallie Augusta Ann Rogers  
 Dorothy Loving Seay  
 Julia E. Shiver  
 Sarah Sitton  
 Catherine Smith  
 Kathryn Standard  
 Sallie Eleanor Strom  
 Daisy Anne Stroud  
 Margaret Clementine Tate  
 Nellie Clair Woodlee

*Two-Year Secretarial  
 Diploma*

Flora Bearden  
 Kellah Elizabeth Cleckley  
 Jessie Dell Gurganus  
 Annie Gwynne Jeffers  
 Mary G. Wall

*One-Year Secretarial  
 Certificate*

Lillian Breen  
 Lora Clement  
 Caroline Cromer  
 Mildred Dukes  
 Margaret Fletcher  
 Mary Elizabeth Humphrey  
 Edith Mahaffey  
 Marguerite Rigby  
 Dorothy Frances Timmerman  
 Margaret Tribble

*Teacher's Certificate in  
 Piano*

Anna Miller  
*High School Diploma*  
 Mai Mac Bridges  
 Martha Barbara Martin  
 Nina Rashavalina McCully

1935

*Associate in Arts Diploma*

Baylis E. Anderson  
 Callie Pearle Ayers  
 Helen Bearden  
 Margaret Pearle Boatwright  
 Ellen Lee Bowlan  
 Thomas Robert Bowlan  
 Eleanor Marsh Brooks  
 Sarah Kathleen Burgess  
 Annabel Burns  
 Catherine Douglas Felkel  
 Sam O. Gilmer, Jr.  
 Pollyanna Gregory  
 Sarah Sanders Harris  
 Lura Pitts Hughes

Catherine Jane James  
 Martha Adams Kay  
 Hassie Dean Laughlin  
 Ione Elizabeth Lunsford  
 Dorothy Madeline Massey  
 Nelle Elizabeth Mitchell  
 Cecile Florence Pressley  
 Marguerite Prevost  
 William Thornwell Prince  
 Christine Janet Rodgers  
 Bula Agnes Ross  
 Julia Seay  
 Louise Irene Slade  
 Edna M. Stegall  
 Sue N. Stephens  
 Wilson D. Stringer  
 Sarah Margaret Watson  
 Lillian Amanda White  
 Lease Sloan Wyman

*Two-Year Commercial  
 Diploma*

Caroline Cromer  
 Linda T. Ducworth  
 Olga Valeria Erskine  
 Betty Hall  
 Margaret K. Keaton  
 Corrie Charles McMillan  
 Mary Elva Padgett  
 Evelyn Ramey  
 Corra Reynolds

*One-Year Commercial  
 Certificate*

Eva Blackwell  
 Louise Boggs  
 Dorothy Crim  
 Ruby Crow  
 Irene Dixon  
 Nancy Dobbins  
 Marie Gilchrist  
 Frances Hammond  
 Mildred Hembree  
 Beatrice Holliday  
 Elizabeth Hudgens  
 Sarah Lamb  
 Elsie Ligon  
 Frances McDaniel  
 Elizabeth McIntyre  
 Christine Pike  
 Evelyn Smith  
 Helen Stewart  
 Johnnie Ruth Wallace  
 Alice Mae Woodson

*Artist's Diploma in Voice*

Anna Miller  
*High School Diploma*  
 Marguerite Crawford  
 Lamar Rice  
 Bertie Wyman

1936

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Joicey Evelyn Acker  
 Charles Norwood Black  
 Caroline Elizabeth Boyd  
 Hazel Gladys Brock  
 Robert V. Bruce  
 Sara Elizabeth Coleman  
 Martha Wood Combs  
 Velma Ethel Corbett  
 Sara Craddock  
 Helen Emily Craig  
 Ruby L. Poirret Crow  
 Mattie Belle Evans  
 Derrell Fant  
 Lois Eliza Harper  
 Mildred Hays  
 Bessie Irene Hudson  
 Mary Johnson  
 Emily Jolly  
 Charles Edwin Kimsey, Jr.  
 Adga Lucile Miller  
 Martha Orr  
 Frances Maree Patrick  
 Ruby Velma Pressley  
 Frances Estelle Pullen  
 Virginia C. Raines  
 Clarence Wesley Rainey  
 Harriett Clarkson Risher  
 Frances Ellen Sanders  
 Margaret Lucille Shelley  
 Lula Faith Smith  
 Virginia Heard Standard  
 Isabel Frances Stuart  
 Elizabeth Eubank Taylor  
 Annie Elizabeth Thompson  
 Evelyn Gary Vandiver  
 Marie Lachicotte Ward  
 Elizabeth Allen Watson

*Terminal Diplomas*

Ruby Norene Hawkins  
 Ruth Christine Hawkins  
 Mary Elizabeth Humphrey  
 Dorothy Davida LeRoy  
 Mabel Eleanor Thruston

*Two-Year Secretarial  
 Diploma*

Nancy Cornelia Dobbins  
 Mildred Bertha Hembree  
 Bertha Irene Hendrix  
 Sara Lillian Johnston  
 Elsie Ligon  
 Mary Lee Mixson  
 Claudia Evelyn Smith

*One-Year Commercial  
 Certificate*

Clara Anders  
 Anna Best

Elizabeth Cothran  
Lois Dalton  
Essie Durham  
Alma Evans  
Nellie Mae Ferguson  
Martha Griffin  
Vivian Hamilton  
Alice Lee McPhail  
Sue Prevost  
Helen Stuart  
Virginia Smith  
Winnifred Ulmer  
Mary Grace Whitmire  
Kathryn Woodhurst

*Artist's Diploma in Voice*  
Lillie Jane Bridges

*High School Diploma*  
Hazel Adams  
Betty Hair  
Mildred Whitten

1937

*Associate of Arts Diploma*  
Eugene Abrams  
Mary Florence Barnett  
Jeanne Philippa Barrett  
Florence Bolding  
Kate Lee Bowen  
Mary Jane Bowers  
Lydia O. Brown  
Laura Mae Burden  
Meta Helen Burriss  
Rubye Elizabeth Coleman  
Mary Jo Craft  
Frances Aubrey Danner  
Mary Louise Felkel  
Frances Pauline Fields  
Jeanne Gandy  
Sarah Helen Hammette  
Elizabeth Hunter Harris  
Mary Caroline Jameson  
Annie Laurie Keaton  
Sara Maxwell Lyon  
Alice Virginia Maddox  
Mary Jo McCuen  
Gail Mitchell  
Oneda Moody  
Elinor Jeanette Morris  
Marguerite Pennell  
Margie Pickering  
Mary Belle Rice  
Shirley Rider  
Arline Knight Robertson  
Christine Rebecca Robinson  
Frances Rebecca Shirley  
Mary Elizabeth Shockley  
Claudia Evelyn Smith  
Edithe Carolyn Thompson

Sara Trowbridge  
Edalene Grace Vickery  
Johnnie Ruth Wallace

*Two-Year Secretarial  
Diploma*

Clara Ola Anders  
Anna Lillian Best  
Marian Ila Brannon  
Marjorie Leola Brannon  
Elizabeth Green  
Jean Kimsey  
Margaret Lloyd  
Frances Ray

*One-Year Commercial  
Certificate*

Joicey Acker  
Elizabeth Adams  
Julia Antley  
Georgia Bowen  
Charles Hall  
Berta Hightower  
Zeta Horne  
Eloise Kay  
Margaret Kilgore  
Elizabeth Martin  
Mary Mays  
Sallye B. Privette  
Eula Scott  
Helen Stuart

*Artist's Diploma in Piano*

Mary Frances Minott

*High School Diploma*

Lula Beth Fletcher  
Annette LeMaster  
Rhea Loomis  
Mattie Gross West

1938

Marion T. Altman  
Bill Altman  
Mary Kathryn Berryman  
Ruth Breedin  
Alma Browne  
Dorothy Burton  
Mary Calloway  
Emily Carlyon  
Ruth Chastain  
Pauline Clinkscales  
Winifred Coats  
Lucile Cooke  
Catherine Davis  
Gertrude Dawsey  
Margaret Denmark  
Mildred Driggers  
Nancy Ducworth  
Frances Elgin

Hazel Gaines  
St. Julien Guess  
Zeta Horne  
Winburn Jones, Jr.  
Marie Keaton  
Nancy Keese  
Margaret Kilgore  
Sarah LaFoy  
Sarah Leverette  
Annie Ligon  
Louise Lunsford  
Mary McClure  
Elizabeth Martin  
Mary Mays

Jess Tolly Muldrow  
Robert Mullikin  
Carl Newman  
Bernice Northcott  
Frances Owen  
Sara Frances Parker  
Doris Rogers  
Leita Sanders  
Eula Scott  
Martha Shirley  
James H. Skelton  
Catherine Smith  
Inell Smith  
Annie Leila Sprawls  
Elizabeth Summerall  
Sara Thompson  
Martha Frances Todd  
Elizabeth Trull  
Marie Wall  
Betty White

*Artist's Diploma in Piano*

Jane Bridges  
Julia Harvin

*High School Diploma*

Victoria Crowson  
Marion Eldridge  
Margaret Ferguson  
Julia Seabrook  
Kate Smith

1939

*Associate of Arts Diploma*  
Mary Acker  
Estaline Alford  
Wilda Berryman  
Lucia Bigham  
Ethelfred Blackman  
Florrie Burgess  
Sybil Campbell  
Helen Carter  
Walter Young Cooley, Jr.  
Aline Duncan  
Claudia Eberhardt  
Hazel Elrod

Thomas Elrod  
 Elizabeth Fant  
 Julia Bruce Fletcher  
 Annie Elizabeth Gaines  
 Rosanna Gillespie  
 Anne Harvin  
 Lois Henderson  
 Louise Hogan  
 Emily Johnson  
 Mary Jolly  
 Edna Kindley  
 Frances McCown  
 James L. Milford  
 Mac Miller  
 Mildred Mitchell  
 Cornelia Moore  
 Eleanor Neely  
 Ruth Nunn  
 Elizabeth Prince  
 Carolyn Scott  
 Nina Beth Smith  
 Rob Smith  
 Frances Thompson  
 Frances Webb  
 Grace Webb  
 Sue Frances Whitney

*Secretarial Diploma*

Sara Baskin  
 Dorothy Casey  
 Mary Coward  
 Virginia Crawford  
 Louise Cromer  
 Annie Mae Gaines  
 Mildred Gambrell  
 Helen Hall  
 Elizabeth Harris  
 Ruth Hudgens  
 Dorothy Ledbetter  
 Helen Opt  
 Rachel Pruitt  
 Sue Stringer  
 Mary Ellen Thompson  
 Mildred Welborn  
 Oneita Wheeler

*One-Year Commercial Certificate*

Elizabeth Allen  
 Rachel Bannister  
 Margaret Campbell  
 Mrs. Mildred B. Clinkscales  
 Annie Cromer  
 Maxine Drennon  
 Dora Dunlap  
 Frances Ferguson  
 Dorothy Fowler  
 Frances Gibson  
 Hettie Sue Greene  
 Edward Hillhouse

Estell Hollingsworth  
 Marion Howard  
 Mary Frances Hunt  
 Caroline Hutchison  
 Frances Jones  
 Evelyn King  
 Martha LaFoy  
 Nancy Ledbetter  
 James McCalla  
 Mary McIntyre  
 Mildred Meeks  
 Martha Moore  
 Helen Moyer  
 Laura Frances Palmer  
 Lois Pickel  
 Etrulia Poore  
 Eleanor Sims  
 Mary Jane Smith  
 Margaret Sprouse  
 Barbara Thompson  
 Irvin Walker  
 Marion Watson  
 Frances Welborn

*High School Diploma*

Josie Boazman

1940

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Mary Ackerman  
 Betty Anderson  
 Loy Baker  
 Rachel Bannister  
 Mary Lou Batson  
 Josie Boazman  
 Keys Bonds  
 Marie Bone  
 Louise Bruce  
 Elizabeth Burriss  
 Sue Clark  
 Elizabeth Crain  
 Thomas Dobbins  
 Mary Eidson  
 Carl English  
 Lucile Floyd  
 Mary Glenn  
 Mary Greene  
 Doris Hall  
 Dorothy Hall  
 Harriet Holliday  
 Lois Huggins  
 Mary Ellen Keaton  
 Ruth Loyd  
 Evelyn Mahaffey  
 Martha McBrayer  
 Mildred Miles  
 Kathryn Mintz  
 Faye Mitchell  
 Helen Mullikin  
 Ellen Sanders

Doris Seidenspinner  
 Roger Skelton  
 Kathryn Southers  
 Ruth Stewart  
 James H. Taylor  
 Hallie Thompson  
 Henry vonHasseln  
 Ruby Williams  
 Helen Willis  
 Leona Winchester

*Secretarial Diploma*

Dorothy Alexander  
 Nellie Anders  
 Evelyn Armstrong  
 Mildred Clinkscales  
 Frances Gibson  
 Caroline Hutchison  
 Frances Jones  
 Margaret McCord  
 Mildred Meeks  
 Martha Moore  
 Etrulia Poore  
 Mary Warren  
 Marion Watson

*One-Year Commercial Certificate*

Carolyn Aldrich  
 Doris Cribbs  
 Rachel Crouch  
 Evelyn Davis  
 Mary Lynn Dobson  
 Barbara Dovell  
 Eunice Floyd  
 Dora Lee Garvin  
 Nita Jones Gentry  
 Caroline Gibson  
 Peggy Jordan  
 Addie Lawrence  
 Alva Ligon  
 Una McAlister  
 Nelle McCown  
 Dorothy McMinn  
 Grace Padgett  
 Margaret Pickens  
 Pam Pruitt  
 Mabel Shearer  
 Carolyn Wilson

*High School Diploma*

Katie Chapman  
 Florence Deadwyler

1941

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Olivia Acker  
 Ollie Mae Atkinson  
 Shirley Barrett  
 Dorothy Barton  
 Essie Todd Boleman

Winona Bolt  
 Blanche Bouchillon  
 Marie Brandt  
 Lona Brooks  
 Mildred Brown  
 Ed Roy Brown, Jr.  
 Ruby Brown  
 Lillian Chapman  
 Mrs. Mildred Clinkscales  
 Carrie Lee Corn  
 Sarah Cox  
 Vera Duke  
 Elaine Dunsath  
 Mary Evelyn Etheredge  
 Richard Bennett Gable  
 Georgia Hamlet  
 Margaret Harrison  
 Sara Jo Hill  
 Anne Johnson  
 Lucy Johnson  
 Frances Kates  
 Edna Lawler  
 Henry J. Lindsey, Jr.  
 Dolly Lovett  
 Martha Martin  
 Virginia Mauldin  
 Elinor Maxwell  
 Mary McConnell  
 Marguerite Opt  
 Eleanor Owens  
 Julia Bird Paschal  
 Stella Prince  
 Hortense Pruitt  
 Ruth Raymond  
 Annie Shirley Rogers  
 Helen Smith  
 Portia Spalding  
 Elizabeth Tallevast  
 Margaret Tallevast  
 Frank Taylor  
 Lucille TeBow  
 Martha Thompson  
 Rebekah Thompson  
 Edith Thrift  
 Doris Williams  
 Miriam Williams  
 Sarah Williams  
 Mary Ruth Woolbright  
 Margie Wooten  
*Secretarial Diploma*  
 Margery Carter  
 Jean Cathcart  
 Anne Elizabeth Earle  
 Nita Jones Gentry  
 Lura Gilchrist  
 Peggy Jordan  
 Mrs. Alberta Kneecce  
 Elton McCoy  
 Hilda Moody

Margaret Pickens  
 Pamela Pruitt  
 Mabel Shearer  
 Jeanne Skelton  
 Lillie Stringer  
*One-Year Commercial Certificate*  
 Melvie Adams  
 Kenneth Alexander  
 Katharine Baskin  
 Mary Lou Batson  
 Helen Bodenheimer  
 Alita Brown  
 Gladys Burns  
 Nora Forehand  
 Lois Gaskin  
 Evelyn Gibson  
 Evelyn Harris  
 Harriet Houser  
 Nancy Howell  
 Mildred Lewis  
 Helen Neil  
 Alicia Powell  
 Bettie Rodermund  
 Mary Wilson Russell  
 Edna Saylor  
 Ruby Lee Smith  
 Virginia Smith  
*High School Diploma*  
 Frances Klugh

1942

Melvie Adams  
 Martha Bademas  
 Lila Barnett  
 Katherine Baskin  
 Margaret Bohrer  
 Frances Bostic  
 Martha Boyce  
 William A. Boyce  
 Margaret Bracken  
 Mitylene Brown  
 Martha Burnette  
 Katie Chapman  
 Jean Coleman  
 Malema Copeland  
 Martha Davis  
 Mary Davis  
 Ruth Davis  
 Rebecca Dobbins  
 Elsie Jane Dorsett  
 Leona Ellison  
 Dorothy Felkel  
 Lillian Garrett  
 Virginia Garrett  
 Martha Geer  
 Martha Gregory

Blair Griffin, Jr.  
 Louise Hammond  
 Mamie Harrison  
 Katherine Heidt  
 Savannah Hilliard  
 Melvina Hobson  
 Margaret Horne  
 Nancy Howell  
 Louise Jackson  
 Martha Johns  
 Joan Jones  
 Laura Lewis  
 Eleanor Martin  
 Peggy Martin  
 Mary Ellen Massey  
 Mary Virginia Massey  
 Rebecca McClain  
 Mary Anne McCurry  
 Sara Ellen Mitchell  
 Anne Morris  
 Martha Murphy  
 Elizabeth Parrott  
 Denelle Rice  
 Bette Robertson  
 Norma Rollins  
 Margaret Segars  
 Carolyn Skelton  
 Helen Stone  
 Nelle Thrasher  
 Christine Winchester  
 Byar Worthington  
 Mary Alice Wynn

*Artist's Diploma in Piano*

Martha Milford  
 Mary Fern Parris

*Teacher's Certificate in Piano*

Helen Smith

1943

*Associate in Arts Diploma*

Nancy Anderson  
 Ruth Martin Bademas  
 Marjory Baird  
 Julia Baker  
 Margaret Baldwin  
 Annie Barnes  
 Doris Bobo  
 Helen Brock  
 Grace Brockman  
 Sarah Louise Brown  
 Fay Champion  
 Lydia Cheek  
 Mildred Cobb  
 Barbara Jane Copeland  
 Ruth Covington  
 Gloria Dawsey  
 Mary Roberts Derrick

Era Entrekin  
 Betty Faust  
 Nellie Gibson  
 Ora Ann Glenn  
 Edythe Grainger  
 Emmaline Griffith  
 Mary Florence Hall  
 Ora Lake Henderson  
 Dorothy Hicks  
 Robert Hill  
 Martha Ann Hubbard  
 Robert Isbell  
 Edith Jones  
 Sue Keith  
 Mary Knowles  
 Alice Lanier  
 Mary Ella Leslie  
 Mary Elizabeth Maret  
 Helen Martin  
 Katherine Martin  
 Evelyn McKinney  
 Dorris Opt  
 Sue Pulliam  
 Catherine Ramsey  
 Josie Inez Simpson  
 Rachel Smith  
 Edna Webb

*Secretarial Diploma*

Doris Alexander  
 Catherine Bishop  
 Nancy Broughton  
 Kenneth Burgess  
 Betty June Cathcart  
 Dorothy Fouche  
 Helen Harrell  
 Carolyn Huckaby  
 Louise Kellett  
 Martha Palmer  
 Mary Palmer  
 Elaine Pettigrew  
 Leona Pearson Vaughn

*One-Year Secretarial Certificate*

Dottie Armour  
 Virginia Arnold  
 Evelyn Ayers  
 Doris Carlton  
 Elizabeth Cobb  
 Helen Cristall  
 Esther Evans  
 Margaret Freeman  
 Mildred Geddings  
 Dorothy Ann Jackson  
 Marjory Lambert  
 Hortense Lawson  
 Helen Lawson  
 Drucilla Long

Fredda McDonald  
 Mary Grace McKee  
 Othella Moore  
 Mary Ann Moorhead  
 Margaret Redden  
 Evelyn Taylor  
 Elsie Williams  
 Clara Wilson

*High School Diploma*

Miriam Black  
 Betty Jean Clyatt  
 Dorothy Golson  
 Mary Kohn  
 Alice McLane  
 Harriett Pyatt  
 Mary TeBow  
 Rose Wilson

1944

*Associate in Arts Diploma*

Sara Anderson  
 Evelyn Ayers  
 Betty Ballentine  
 Willie Barnes  
 Dorothy Black  
 Elizabeth Bridgeman  
 Mary Lois Broome  
 Colleen Brown  
 Genevieve Brown  
 Elizabeth Bruce  
 Carolyn Busby  
 Jean Chastain  
 Sally Clinkscales  
 Julia Coleman  
 Hannah Lou Dargan  
 Laura Dickson  
 Lillie Rae Earle  
 Marie Ellison  
 Mary Lee Ellison  
 Ruth Elrod  
 Emma Lee Felkel  
 Mildred Few  
 Vivian Freeman  
 Alta Garrett  
 Martha Glenn  
 Margaret Griffith  
 Marguerite Hall  
 Mary Elizabeth Hall  
 Annie Frances Harris  
 Eloise Herbert  
 Margaret Holliday  
 Esther Hunt  
 Ruth Hunter  
 Jacquelyn Johnson  
 Elizabeth Keaton  
 Hazel Keaton  
 Blanche Kelley  
 Mrs. Audrey Hembree Lever

Beatrice Maret  
 Marion Martin  
 Mrs. Adnah Duworth  
 Massey  
 Etta Mae McGlellan  
 Joan McFall  
 Mary McGill  
 Fannie Moore  
 Mary Ann Moorhead  
 Constance Morgan  
 Mabel Paige  
 Murtle Parrott  
 Marian Payne  
 Mary Royal  
 Sarah Frances Sanders  
 Norene Singleton  
 Mary Charzelle Smith  
 Nena Stevens  
 Cynthia Todd  
 Marion Tyson  
 Jane Van Sieten  
 Lucille Watkins  
 Sara Dell Westmoreland  
 Sara Ruth Wiggins  
 Terry Jane Wilder

*Secretarial Diploma*

Dorothy Armour  
 Mary Brown  
 Doris Carlton  
 Ann Dorsett  
 Helen Lawson  
 Hortense Lawson  
 Fredda McDonald

*One-Year Secretarial Certificate*

Sara Burriss  
 Katherine Callaway  
 Evelyn Campbell  
 Elizabeth Crocker  
 Louise Draughon  
 Claudine Earle  
 Pauline Earle  
 Ruby Easterly  
 Annie Mae Edge  
 Betty Mixon  
 Welda Wilson  
 Grace Yon

*High School Diploma*

Dorothy Alice Armstrong  
 Jackie Hodges  
 Helen Audrey Jenkins  
 Betty Kelly  
 Duchess Basil Marcus  
 Mrs. Adnah D. Massey  
 Lillian Taylor Milam  
 Anna Felice Wright

1945

*Associate in Arts Diploma*

Mattie Katherine Able  
 Dorothea Lee Atkinson  
 Ruth Martin Barnett  
 Harriet Rose Barton  
 Bertie Virginia Beard  
 Mamye Earle Bell  
 Marianna Bigham  
 Annie Frances Blackman  
 Mildred Thelma Bolding  
 Melba Carolyn Brannon  
 Irmaline Campbell  
 Jackie Janice Cooper  
 Betty Dickson  
 Margaret Amelia Earle  
 Annie Mae Edge  
 Essie Lee Ellis  
 Jean Stuart Ferrer  
 Iris Nell Fouche  
 Harriette George  
 Vera Pauline Grainger  
 Dorothy Sue Greer  
 Margaret Pearl Hall  
 Miriam Hamilton  
 Martha Louise Holroyd  
 Laura Kathryn Jackson  
 Mary Sue Jones  
 Mary Louise Jordan  
 Eunice Roberta Keaton  
 Carolyn Rose Littlefield  
 Marjorie Frances Mack  
 Duchess Basil Marcus  
 Louise Babbie Mauldin  
 Anna Dean Moore  
 Myra Jeannette Perry  
 Edith Herron Pettigrew  
 Edith Plunkett  
 Drucilla Searcy  
 Alice Inez Tumblyn  
 Joyce Mildred Vaught  
 Irene Blair Watson  
 Iris Elaine White  
 Edith Cleo Wiles  
 Carolyn Fort Williams

*Secretarial Diploma*

Hazel Elizabeth Brown  
 Mary Carol Campbell  
 Sara Frances Campbell  
 Ruby Martin Cook  
 Sara Juanita Davis  
 Ruby Pearl Easterly  
 Nancy Mercedes Grall  
 Edith June Hylton  
 Betty Kelly  
 Phyllis Joan King  
 Bobbie Doris Manly  
 Mary Jean Manly  
 Iris Evelyn Moore

Vivian Gillette Nations  
 Peggy Pickelsimer  
 Sara Elizabeth Wardlaw  
 Irene White

*One-Year Secretarial Certificate*

Martha Elizabeth Acker  
 Anna Ruth Alewine  
 Doris Bird  
 Georgia B. Brown  
 Ruby Virginia Carlton  
 Emogene Cochran  
 Josephine Coker  
 Pauline Cole  
 Norene Elizabeth Denny  
 Mable Price Freeland  
 Hazel Moore  
 Doris Ann Noblett  
 Edna Faye Odon  
 Sara Kay Salley  
 Agnes Juliette Sellars  
 Ellen John Stathakis  
 Mildred Strickland  
 Josephine Miriam Watford  
 Mary Doris Wilson  
 Annie Laura Wright

*High School Diploma*

Alice Baker  
 Helen Jean Barret  
 Helen Hood Bryson  
 Norma Jean Musgrove  
 DuBose  
 Mary Georgeo  
 Anita Clyburn Gilbert  
 Betty Lambert  
 Margaret Lenora McFaddin  
 Bettye Leah Nesbit  
 Betty Jean Pinson  
 Theresa Hughes Ramey  
 Maxine Richardson  
 Martha Jane Snow  
 Juanita Dorothy Wells

1946

*Associate in Arts Diploma*

Jessie Louise Able  
 Glenna McCormick Ange  
 Dorothy Lou Ashley  
 Jewel Sybil Atkins  
 Sybil Inez Bagwell  
 Jacquelyn Ballentine  
 Candy Banks  
 Doris Irene Bird  
 Delree Elizabeth Brown  
 Eleanor Frances Burnette  
 Sybil Ann Caudell  
 Elizabeth Viley Clark  
 Mary Dewey

Nancy Dewey  
 Frances Blanche Dorsett  
 Mary Frances Ellison  
 Violet Obena Few  
 Mary Enzull Gilreath  
 Gloria Ann Gove  
 Frances Alberta Hartnett  
 Elizabeth Jeanne Hollowell  
 Norma Ione Ivester  
 Edna Dawn Kelly  
 Lucia Anne King  
 Nancy Wilma Lawson  
 Frances Anne Lewis  
 Mary Jean Martin  
 Odessa Martin  
 Mary Edna Matheson  
 Myrtle McCombs  
 Reba Iona McCracken  
 Stella Amanda McGuire  
 Mary Mitchell  
 Willie Margaret Peace  
 Katie Richardson  
 Frances Kathleen Scurry  
 Helen Sease  
 Mary Frances Sease  
 Sara Jo Snead  
 Ellen John Stathakis  
 Ruth Johnson Strange  
 Lena Mae Vance  
 Hazel Inez White  
 Audrey Edith Williams

*Secretarial Diploma*

Anna Ruth Alewine  
 Ruby Virginia Carlton  
 Josephine Coker  
 Berta Juanita Entekin  
 Hazel Christine King  
 Ellie Mae McCreight  
 Hazel Louise Moore  
 Sybil Annette Rainey  
 Sara Frances Rochester  
 Mildred Elizabeth Strickland

*One-Year Secretarial Certificate*

Sarah Irene Bell  
 Beatrice Clamp  
 Iva Bryson Cook  
 Vera Ruth Goodson  
 Gloria Ann Gove  
 Frances Alberta Hartnett  
 Irene Elizabeth Hinton  
 Ruby Leora Hood  
 Rosine Johns  
 Ellene Jordan  
 Mary Nelle Martin  
 Rachael McFall Owen  
 Evelyn Georgia Parasho  
 A. Jean Sires

Helen Elizabeth Snyder  
Betty Jo Vaughn  
Nancy Pryor Walters  
Mary Jane Watson  
Ramona Wilson

*High School Diploma*

Thelma Anne Bagwell  
Natalie Louise Berry  
Jeanne Shirley Bush  
Joan Willia Calfee  
Clemontine Dawson  
Ellen Livezey Dugger  
Aimee Elizabeth Dunwoody  
Estelle Louise Fugate  
Carolyn Lloyd Gills  
Mary Agnew Howland  
Eunice Waltine Hylton  
Julia Ann Johnson  
Doris Lucille Kimpton  
Frances Claire Lollis  
Joyce Burroughs Matthews  
Francis Louise McColl  
Joy Rita McNamara  
Nancy Lee Norwood  
Dixie Dot Person  
Patricia Jean Power  
Mary Virginia Rathburn  
Sarah Margaret Reel  
Carolyn Seawright  
Patricia Elizabeth Seawright  
Betty Jo Tinsley  
Dorothy Jane Webb  
Lila Gantt Wills

1947

*Associate in Arts Degree*

Mary Etta Bailey  
Alice Baker  
Anna Dean Brown  
Mary Thelma Brown  
Gladys B. Camp  
Evelyn Campbell  
Sara Lee Campbell  
Henry L. Castleberry  
Carol Rosa Clayton  
Martha Jean Cox  
Laura Jean Drennon  
Etherleen Hazel Garrison  
Mary Gillenwater  
Mary Lee Gilreath  
Gayle Augustus Hall  
Margaret Elizabeth Harbin  
Mary Louise Hood  
Owell Vareita Hunt  
Thomas C. Jackson, Jr.  
Elinor Ruth King  
Mary Anne Land  
Frances Claire Lollis  
Doris Jean Martin

Lillian Adams Massey  
Dorothy Lois McGarvey  
Dorothy Louise McKee  
Gail Frances Newton  
Juanita Lila Poole  
Nell Rose Price  
Vivian Lenoria Robins  
Alice Smith  
Mary John Stathakis  
Dorothy Hazel Stewart  
Vivian Alice Talley  
Nancy Carol Taylor  
Charles B. Thompson  
Rachael Thornton  
Martha Jean Vermillion  
Dorothy Lee Wilder  
Mary Reda Williams  
Mrs. Helen A. Wilson  
Hepsyann Linda Wilson  
Alice Olga Yon

*Secretarial Diploma*

Carmen Edith Avery  
Sarah Irene Bell  
Geneva Estelle Brooks  
Beatrice Clamp  
Louise Elizabeth Erskine  
Juanita Ann Frederick  
Margaret Jean Futch  
Ruby Leora Hood  
Mamie Ellene Jordan  
Dorothy Virginia Kates  
Hilda Mae King  
Mary Eloise Matheson  
Sybil Glenna Moore  
Jessie Lee Mull  
Evelyn Georgia Parasho  
Martha Herron Pettigrew  
Myrtle Dean Roe  
Betty Jo Vaughn  
Winnie Doreen Watson

*One-Year Secretarial Certificate*

Jacquelyn Ballentine  
Margaret Jean Groce  
Catherine R. Linder  
Martha Martin  
Sara Frances Matheson  
Betty Katherine Shelton  
Myrtle Shepherd  
Betty Jo Smith  
Jane Vogler  
Carolyn Joyce Willard

*High School Diploma*

Carolyn Earleen Bacon  
Dorothy S. Boynton  
Inez Buchanon  
Dorothy June Cothron  
Nina Courtenay

Martha Ann Holman  
Shirley Jeanette Kalb  
Florence McIntyre  
Mary Wardlaw McLane  
Lois Hazel Miller  
Marian Elizabeth Miller  
Martha A. Otey  
Bonnie Patricia Podesta  
Syderas Hair Ross  
Loraine Davis Shore  
Rosalynn G. Vance

1948

*Associate in Arts Diploma*

John Lewis Acker  
John Addison  
Rufus U. Altman, Jr.  
Viola Bell  
Emily Brannen  
Doris Brown  
Thomas Bruce  
Iris Burton  
Jane Canon  
Mary Capell  
Jean Cobb  
Edward Coleman, Jr.  
Elizabeth Ann Cornett  
Pauline Crowley  
Mary Ann Cunningham  
Gladys Day  
Cynthia Dominick  
Malcolm Dover  
Doris Ellis  
Edna Ellison  
Jo Anne Ferguson  
Una Lee Foster  
Mable Lee Gambrell  
Evelyn Gibson  
Jayne Gill  
Frances Godley  
Bobbie Jean Grantland  
Caroline Gwyn  
Martha Hammett  
Jack Hand  
Mrs. Lorraine Hardee  
Lottie Hardee  
Opal Hopkins  
Jean Howell  
Esther Johnson  
Rebecca Johnson  
Anne Kay  
Jack Kilgore  
Mitzi Kimpton  
Murrell Lawson  
Dennis Ledford  
Wallace Martin  
Bonnie Medlock  
Carolyn Merritt  
Barbara Orr  
Violet Phillips

Virginia Powell  
 Louis Pruitt  
 Kate Purcell  
 Harold Rogers  
 Patricia Ryan  
 Jane Shelor  
 Barbara Skelton  
 Betty Jean Smith  
 James Stewart  
 Virginia Street  
 Janette Taylor  
 Frances Teasley  
 Charles Terry  
 Charles Thrift  
 Barbara Anne Turner  
 Joseph E. Walker  
 Louise Watson  
 Crystal Whisenbunt  
 Elizabeth Whitfield  
 Joseph Winchester

*Secretarial Diploma*  
 Geraldine Ashworth  
 Janelle Bannister  
 Dorothy Jean Bolt  
 Joan Campbell  
 Ann Cauble  
 Aldean Chamblee  
 Catherine Duncan  
 Jo Ann Kennedy  
 Louise Moore  
 Martha Paxton

*One-Year Secretarial Certificate*  
 Billie Jo Acker  
 Rebecca Armstrong  
 Ramona Blocker  
 Josephine Broughton  
 Peggy Carey  
 Eunice Davis  
 Frances Holliday  
 Anne Kay  
 Louise Mattison  
 Betty Lou Morrison  
 Evelyn Pinson  
 Betty Nell Timms  
 Essie Jean Young

*High School Diploma*  
 Thelma M. Allen  
 Patricia Coleman  
 Jean Cothron  
 Ann Elizabeth Davis  
 Charlotte Hendley  
 Nancy Hollowell  
 Claire Louise Johanson  
 Nancy Lou King  
 Sandra Manchester  
 Jacquelin Fay Marshall

Theresa McCoy  
 Marilyn Merrill  
 Mary Lou Morant  
 Janet Quaden  
 Suzanne Louise Reich  
 Lenore Satterfield  
 Joanne Kay Smith  
 Jean Trumbo  
 Mary Elizabeth Tucker

1949  
*Associate of Arts Diploma*  
 Joseph W. Alewine  
 Marshall Campbell  
 Phyllis Campbell  
 Iris Caudell  
 Jean Chapman  
 Earl Cobb  
 Bette Collier  
 Martha Copeland  
 Bobbie Davis  
 Grayson Ellison  
 William Fant  
 Margie Garrison  
 Prue Gilreath  
 Elizabeth Anne Gurley  
 Sally May Hall  
 Laura Jean High  
 Claude Hightower  
 Jewel Hightower  
 Margaret Johns  
 June Kay  
 Betty Kcasler  
 Joseph C. Kelly  
 Constance Manly  
 Catherine Martin  
 Kenneth McClain  
 Charles McKinney  
 Karl McKoy, Jr.  
 Carol Morgan  
 Mildred Newton  
 Frank Owen  
 Edna Rambo  
 Joyce Richardson  
 Mary Elizabeth Rogers  
 Syderas Ross  
 Gerald Shore  
 Loraine Shore  
 Margaret Snider  
 Laura Jo Speares  
 Barbara Staley  
 Dorothy Stanfield  
 Betty Stout  
 Ella Styhr  
 Roberta Sugess  
 Barbara Timmons  
 Alma Ussery  
 Jeanette Vogler  
 Doris Walters

Jack Ward  
 Pearlle Mae Whitaker  
 Peggy Williams  
 Betty Woodlall

*Secretarial Diploma*  
 Rebecca Armstrong  
 Ramona Blocker  
 Betty Ruth Cromer  
 Betty Dean  
 Sara Gregory  
 Frances Guyton  
 Betty Lou Morrison  
 Thelma Murphy  
 Mary Alice Parnell  
 Anita Pickens  
 Esther Rogers

*One-Year Secretarial Certificate*  
 Betty Ann Acker  
 Joyce Allen  
 Joy Foster  
 Betty Mullikin  
 Garthedon Price  
 Jeanette Vogler  
 Jacqueline Walker

*High School Diploma*  
 Ruth Emily Bancroft  
 Libby Eason  
 Emily Adelaid Eben  
 Constance Deena Eliopoulos  
 Betty Lou Harp  
 Myrna Royce Howard  
 Mrs. Betty F. Kelly  
 Marcia Dean Lindsay  
 Patsy Jane Mallard  
 Joann Martin  
 Julia Bryant Milner  
 Jeanne Cooper Morton  
 Betty Wyanne Mullins  
 Sarah Suzanne Rhem  
 Vivian M. Ross  
 Patsy Joann Stewart  
 Emma Jean Walker  
 Eleanor Washburn  
 Betty Howell Watson  
 Barbara Caroline Weeks  
 Doris Edna Young

1950  
*Associate of Arts Diploma*  
 Frank Barnes  
 Peggy Beckworth  
 Shirley Brooks  
 Betty Chamblee  
 Joyce Christensen  
 Ben Cromer  
 Paul Duncan



- Jean Garris  
 Joyce Gibson  
 Roy Griffith  
 Charlotte Hendley  
 Carolyn Hendrix  
 Lucille Holden  
 John Hoke Howell, Jr.  
 Patricia Karel  
 Janet Letson  
 Joann Loggins  
 Janelia Mayfield  
 Anna Jean McFaddin  
 Martha McGill  
 Violet Medlin  
 Clyde Park  
 Arnette Peck  
 Claudette Peck  
 Andrew Pickens  
 Charles Pruitt  
 Golda Sanders  
 Joan Smith  
 Frank Steele, Jr.  
 Doris Sullivan  
 Kenneth Taylor  
 Joyce Walker
- Secretarial Diploma*
- Joyce Allen  
 Dorothy Hair  
 Doris Holliday  
 Barbara Shurburt  
 Hazel Stone
- One-Year Secretarial Certificate*
- Fay Ayers  
 Patricia Bell  
 Shirley Brooks  
 Sara Frances Carson  
 Ramona Gonzales  
 Jean Julian  
 Thaylia Keasler  
 Beverly Lee  
 Sara Martin  
 Elaine Owen  
 Anne Spicer  
 Jane Riddle Steele  
 Mildred Taylor
- High School Diploma*
- Katrina Boyd  
 Jean Ferol Floyd  
 Rosa Wanamaker Gressette  
 Charlotte Hipp  
 Margaret Helen Mimms  
 Nancy Rosalie Schroeder  
 Nadine Scott  
 Marion Ruth Teel  
 Evelyn Faye Tyler  
 Dorothy McConnell Wills
- 1951  
*Associate of Arts Diploma*
- Judith Adams  
 Katrina Boyd  
 Jenny Lee Cooper  
 Voncil Gribb  
 Bettye Denmark  
 Julia Dozier  
 Betty Jean Dyar  
 Connie Eliopoulos  
 Elizabeth Ferris  
 Ronald Franklin  
 Estella Jo Galalis  
 Nannie Lou Gullede  
 Evalee Hampton  
 Lucie Ann Harris  
 Clara Mai Herrin  
 Artie Hester  
 Charlotte Hipp  
 Mary Jane Jeffords  
 Beth Kelley  
 Dan Leach  
 Mary Virginia Lee  
 Ray McDowell  
 Foy Moore  
 Barbara Nugent  
 Peggy Padgett  
 David Roberts  
 Morgan Rodgers  
 Betty Smith  
 Jack Smith  
 Carol Ann Taylor  
 Joan Thompson  
 Josephine Tilton  
 Joyce Towne  
 Harrison Tucker, Jr.  
 Marion van Eseltine  
 Mary White  
 Beth Wilder  
 Katherine Woodall
- Secretarial Diploma*
- Patsy Cleland  
 Leila Jennings
- One-Year Secretarial Certificate*
- Minnie Allen  
 Sara Bryan  
 Doris Cassell  
 Joy Christensen  
 Dorothy Conwell  
 Lila Mae Crowe  
 Jean Davis  
 Ida Lou Entrekin  
 Betty Jo Land  
 Peggy McDowell  
 Peggy Price  
 Patricia Seigler  
 Sue Helen Whitfield
- High School Diploma*
- Erma Elsie Cannon  
 Viola Jeanie Carter  
 Jane Rankin Curry  
 Barbara Bingham Gaines  
 Helen Joe Hendley  
 Sylvia Louise Hogan  
 June Marlene King  
 Shirley Yvonne Lagerblad  
 Doris Ann Lindsay  
 Jeanne Wilma Manley  
 Mary Frances Massie  
 Eva Louise Meaders  
 Glenda Bryant Osborne  
 Mary Nelle Patterson  
 Jackie Wellborn
- 1952  
*Associate of Arts Diploma*
- Martha Beeks  
 Mary Bowen  
 Sylvene Branyon  
 Lyndall Bratcher  
 Robert Brock, Jr.  
 William Burden  
 Joan Burriss  
 Lynwood Campbell  
 Helen Carrigan  
 Ruth Pickens Castellaw  
 Lewis Cleveland  
 Geraldine Cooley  
 Dorothy Dudley  
 Joyce Dye  
 Joan Edwards  
 Ray Grant  
 Hal Hall  
 Georgia Banks Hannan  
 Clytie Hardee  
 Flossie Hardee  
 Sara Frances Hill  
 Howard L. Johnson  
 Floyd Jones  
 Betty Kelly  
 Alice Copeland King  
 Mildred Leonard  
 Daisy Mann  
 Ann Martin  
 Margaret Mimms  
 Ruth Newell  
 Betty Zane Nix  
 Emma Sue Partain  
 Carl Patterson  
 Billie Putman  
 Butler Shaw  
 Betty Shirley  
 Fred Sparnell, Jr.  
 Jimmie Stokes  
 Lugenia Walker  
 Joanne Whitworth  
 Ruby Willingham

*Secretarial Diploma*

Joyce Brewer  
 Carolyn Brown  
 Doris Cassell  
 Marion Griffith  
 Dora Hancock  
 Audrey Hayes  
 Evelyn Kelly  
 Muriel Moore  
 Elizabeth Pruitt  
 Dolores Taylor

*One-Year Secretarial Certificate*

Marilyn Bunch  
 Jacqueline Craft Childs  
 Rose Marie Creswell  
 Mary Ann Cromer  
 Doris Glenn  
 Teresita Gardian  
 Barbara Howard  
 Claudette Howard  
 Mary Ann Jones  
 Ann McLendon  
 Eleise Owen  
 Betty Sprouse  
 Janet Tison  
 Grace Tumlin  
 Joan Wilson  
 Janis Wright

*High School Diploma*

Grace Smith Brantley  
 Agnes Kinney Burgess  
 Nancy Joanne Erickson  
 Betty Jeanne Freeman  
 Cornelia Sue Gable  
 Sharon Elizabeth Glanton  
 Dorothy Lee Green  
 Margaret Rachel Hutchison  
 Ann Jeffords  
 Mary Elizabeth Johns  
 Lizabeth Laura Looper  
 Jessie Myers

1953

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Kay Bart  
 Patricia Blair  
 Carolyn Bouchillon  
 Felton Bratcher  
 June Buchanan  
 Kathleen Campbell  
 Martha Davis  
 James A. Dunlap  
 Cornelia Gable  
 Madeleine DuCom Giles  
 Helen Hendley  
 Helen Horne  
 Donald Hubbard

Rachel Hutchison  
 Sara Jo Johnson  
 Bobby Lou Johnston  
 Charles H. Kirkham  
 Frances McCall  
 Anne McGill  
 Shirley Palmer  
 Geraldine Price  
 Charles Saylor, Jr.  
 Betty Ann Singleton  
 Frances Stephenson  
 Frances Stewart

*Secretarial Diploma*

Betty Jo Alexander  
 Rose Marie Creswell  
 Mary Ann Cromer  
 Thalia Gambrell  
 Claudette Howard  
 Emma Jeffords  
 Betty Jo Kelly  
 Nancy King  
 Barbara McAlister  
 Eleise Owen  
 Grace Tumlin

*One-Year Secretarial Certificate*

Dorothy Gregory  
 Carolyn Locke  
 Sara Jo Youngblood

*High School Diploma*

Sibyl Ann Bauknight  
 Marion Jaye Etheredge  
 Alice Farrar  
 Kay Barton Flora  
 Barbara Ann Forbes  
 Jacquelyn O'Quinn Lumpkin  
 Carol R. Manchester  
 Jean McSweeney  
 Joan Roberta Riley  
 Frances Roundtree  
 Jacqueline Marion Schunk  
 Dollie Catherine Stone  
 Julia Stubblefield  
 Barbara Jeane Trinchler

1954

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

James Aderhold  
 Catherine Avent  
 Virgil Bargiol  
 Louise Nimmons Bowen  
 Jane Campbell  
 Mary Christensen  
 Barbara Christopher  
 Glenda Cobb  
 Calhoun J. Cole  
 Rebecca Connally  
 William Cummings

Joyce Dill  
 Margaret Emanuel  
 Mary Martha Haight  
 Adger Hiott  
 Harold Jones  
 Elizabeth McGregor  
 Ruth Parrish  
 Dorothy W. Pruitt  
 Philip Rogers  
 Peggy Small  
 Eugene Smith  
 Julia Ann Spears  
 Margie Lee Teasley  
 Carolyn Thomas  
 Sallie Mauldin Thompson  
 James Turner  
 Frances Earle Wilson

*Secretarial Diploma*

Nancy Jo Ackerman  
 Betty Ruth Baker  
 Patricia Bell  
 Margaret Chapman  
 Jennie Ruth Chatham  
 Marian Findley  
 Palmyra Hardin  
 Sarah Hayes  
 Shirley James  
 Mary Alice Meyers  
 Nadine Robertson  
 Emmie Lee Shelton

*One-Year Secretarial Certificate*

Annette Barrow  
 Beth Ann Campbell  
 Marjorie File Campbell  
 Betty Garrison  
 Patsy Locke  
 Gwendolyn Martin  
 Sylvia Ann Thorne

*High School Diploma*

Jane Dale Baynard  
 Judy Bryson  
 Dolores Laura Ellis  
 Barbara Anne Magalis  
 Katharine Means Park  
 Eleanor Lawton Reynolds  
 Alice Linder Sullivan  
 Mary Ann Taylor  
 Betty Lou Thomas  
 Patricia Joan Thomas

1955

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Ruth Amis  
 James H. Bevill  
 Helen Bowen  
 Sylvia Byrd  
 Mamie Ann Coates

June Cromer  
 W. M. Davis  
 Sarah DeVenny  
 Dorothy Dowling  
 David Drake  
 Clifford Edwards  
 Harry Evans  
 Deudl Griffin  
 Betty Hall  
 Dorothy Harvey  
 Ola V. Jones  
 Vivienne Maddox  
 Sue Maret  
 David Martin  
 Gwendolyn Mauldin  
 Alice Merline  
 Joanne Munn  
 Shirley Peeler  
 Loriga Poole  
 James Ramey  
 Frances Roundtree  
 Edwin Smith  
 Thula Smith  
 Ann Thompson  
 Mary Sue Wise  
 James F. Withers, Jr.  
 George Yearwood

*Secretarial Diploma*

Sybil Brown  
 Ruth Edmonds  
 Jo Ann Hester  
 Martha Jordan  
 Ann Patterson  
 Margaret G. Prevost  
 Martha Sadler  
 Arlene Smith  
 Tommie Jean White  
 Doris Willingham

*One-Year Secretarial Certificate*

Margie Campbell  
 Joye McKee  
 Sue Maret  
 Joyce Mason  
 Jane Rice  
 Phyllis Truesdale  
 Joyce Waters  
 Marilyn Wilkie

*High School Diploma*

Lanette Austin  
 Charlotte Ann Breland  
 Montarce Elise Crane  
 Elizabeth Cullwell  
 Virginia Carlisle d'Armand  
 Jacqueline Barbara Dennis  
 Debbie Rose Ezelle

Harley E. Feltman, Jr.  
 Annelle Garrison  
 Margaret Jane Johnson  
 Clifford Jones, Jr.  
 Patricia Earle Lane  
 Jane Lee Powell  
 Julia Doren Smith  
 Barbara Mac Summer  
 Doris Irene Welborn  
 Harriet Lane Williamson  
 Gail Wariner

1956

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Joseph W. Bargiol  
 Mary Isabelle Blanks  
 Ethel Irene Camden  
 Sylvia June Chastain  
 Sue Ellen Cooper  
 Mary Hayne Finley  
 Loy Glenn Franklin  
 Savilla Joyce Gambrell  
 Normajeanne S. Gillespie  
 Shirley Miller Graham  
 Carol Louise Hawthorne  
 Tweetic Richey Holder  
 Harriett Catherine Kowalski  
 Bobby Joe Leverette  
 Selwyn Kate McClain  
 Jane Elfrida Marchbanks  
 Shirley Frances Martin  
 Jummie Lucile Merck  
 Guy Overcash  
 Horace Shelton Patterson  
 Alice Linder Sullivan  
 Mary Ellen Summey  
 Maudianna Wigington  
 Wilton C. Williamson, Jr.

*Secretarial Diploma*

Gail Armstrong  
 Emily Chamblee  
 Betty Louise Curry  
 Frances Velma Erskine  
 Camilla June McCurley  
 Barbara Jean McGill  
 Elizabeth Sue Maret  
 Joyce Eleanor Mason  
 Joan Ray  
 Barbara Jean Ross  
 Mary Nolan Scarborough  
 Margaret C. Sparks  
 Joyce Waters  
 Marilyn Elizabeth Wilkie

*One-Year Secretarial Certificate*

Barbara Ann Bailey  
 Doris Clamp  
 Gloria Mae Cope

Sue F. Dickerson  
 Emilie Dye  
 Jean Gambrell  
 Helen Elizabeth Hardin  
 Linda Ann Johnson  
 Jane Jones  
 Ann Settles  
 Carolyn Lynette Smith  
 Bobbie Ann Tabor

*High School Diploma*

Otis Ann Burgess  
 Margaret Asbury Dorn  
 Shirley Ann Fousek  
 Cile Pruitt Greene  
 Bobry Lou Hayes  
 Gwendolyn Lou Keaton  
 Mary Landiss Moore  
 Suzanne Parke  
 Judith K. Shirley  
 Emily Burrelle Strickland

1957

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Cynthia Jeanette Atkin  
 Dorothy Eloise Broadwell  
 Jack Coker  
 Alice Nancy Davis  
 Ellen Jane Dearybury  
 James F. Dorn  
 Emilie Jane Dye  
 Clayton Rudolph Fowler  
 June Carolyn Fox  
 Mrs. Elizabeth B. Galloway  
 Dorothy Virginia Hawkins  
 Beatrice Rosa Lee Holden  
 Patricia Ann Holland  
 Charles W. Kay, Jr.  
 Jerry William Keese  
 Frances Yvonne Kneece  
 Thomas Raymond Martin  
 Jane Miller  
 Martha Deane Moore  
 David Lee Murdock  
 Mary Jean Owen  
 Patrick Wilma Parker  
 Levi V. Patterson  
 Mary Josephine Patterson  
 Mrs. Frances H. Revis  
 Everett Livingston Sawyer  
 Clarence E. Smith

*Secretarial Diploma*

Teresa Ann Black  
 Joanne Broome  
 Iris Janette Cheek  
 Doris Clamp  
 Linda Allene Darby  
 Shirley Gwenette Dudley

Norma Jean Gambrell  
 June Irene Groseclose  
 Helen Elizabeth Hardin  
 Jean Gwendolyn Hopkins  
 Linda Ann Johnson  
 Gloria Ann Jones  
 Barbara Frances LeGette  
 Harriet Frances Ragsdale  
 Karen Joyce Thompson

*One-Year Secretarial  
 Certificate*

Janice Arlene Burnette  
 Dorothy Lee Cathcart  
 Judith Merrilyn Dantzer  
 Eleanor Christine Lindsay  
 Katherine White Simmons  
 Thalia Elizabeth Tate

1958

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

William Edward Addis  
 Norma Frances Autrey  
 Carole Ann Bartlett  
 Ruby Jeanette Bishop  
 Lala Angela Blackston  
 Frances Marshall Bowman  
 Peggy Juanita Brooks  
 Phillip Eugene Campbell  
 John B. Chapman  
 Alice Antoinette Chreitzberg  
 Jerry Eugene Cobb  
 Henry David Edmonds  
 Nancy Jane Fowler  
 Jean Bolton Frady  
 Marianna Givens  
 Robert Dale Harper  
 Peggy June Harris  
 Frances Delaine Hutto  
 Sheila King  
 Lillian Clifford McGee  
 Jane Noblitt Martin  
 Jeanette Gail Melton  
 Melvin Hayes Mizell  
 Betty Jean Nabors  
 U. Craig Neill, Jr.  
 James Kenneth Oakley  
 Phyllis Rebecca Odom  
 Patricia Patterson  
 Cynthia Welsh Plott  
 Lou Beth Reeves  
 Charles Richard Roberts  
 Cora Elizabeth Scott  
 Sherrill Holmes Shirley  
 Thomas Franklin Shirley  
 Mary Shirley Sutherland  
 Gail Elizabeth Teasley  
 Annette M. Tucker  
 Heidi Edwards Yarborough

*Secretarial Diploma*

Nita Virginia Alewine  
 Charlotte June Beaty  
 Frances Minta Bishop  
 Shelby Shaw Brooks  
 Nancy Caroline Busby  
 Shelby Jean Cox  
 Jo Ann Gibbs  
 Patricia Louise Johnson  
 Claire Maxine Lenderman  
 Elizabeth Ann LeGette  
 Velma Ruth McCraw  
 Alice Ann McLees  
 Alma Dianne Ragsdale  
 Katherine White Simmons  
 Carol Lee Stratton  
 Patsy Waine Strickland  
 Thalia Elizabeth Tate  
 Eleanor Ann Tuck  
 Selena Jane Weeks

*One-Year Secretarial  
 Certificate*

Sarah Jeanette Atkinson  
 Ernestine Atteberry  
 Dorothy Ann Gilstrap  
 Elva Ann Lackey  
 Doris Lee McGinnis  
 Judith Lee Powell  
 Rebecca Jane Temple  
 Patricia Anne Woods

1959

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Beverly Anne Ayers  
 Shirley Hunnicutt Bannister  
 Doris Broadwell  
 Betty Lou Burton  
 Joyce Gentry Cameron  
 Mary Penelope Clements  
 Charles Franklin Cobb  
 Elvia Jean Coker  
 Walter Roy Cooper  
 Nellie Grace Corley  
 Robert Adger Ellison  
 Marietta Jo Gambrell  
 James Edward Kelly  
 Terry Joyce Kesler  
 Lois Ophelia Kneece  
 Mary Rebecca Lawson  
 Joe Clifton Martin  
 Sarah Ellen Martin  
 Janice Blakely Meredith  
 Bertie Mildred Moore  
 Willie Ray Patterson  
 Nancy Roberta Powell  
 Violet Rojean Ross  
 Shelby Jean Rouda  
 Mary Louise Willis Sammons

David Sanders  
 Marshall Earl Sargent  
 Ellison Leon Smith  
 Harold B. Smith, Jr.  
 Henry Willard Snipes  
 Phyllis Anne Sutherland  
 Phyllis Gail Sutherland  
 B. J. Taylor  
 Linda Gail Watson  
 Edna Olean Welch  
 Kathryn Emma Welling  
 William M. Whitfield  
 Harold Dennis Williams  
 Jean Elizabeth Wilson

*Secretarial Diploma*

Sarah Jeanette Atkinson  
 Marian Kathryn Bowen  
 Glenda Louise Evans  
 Audrey May Fluck  
 Phyllis Evelyn Gamble  
 Carolyn Irene Keith  
 Elva Ann Lackey  
 Carole McDaniel Martin  
 Vivian Alice Slaton  
 Carolyne Anne Wingate  
 Patricia Anne Woods

*One-Year Secretarial  
 Certificate*

Janice Sharon Ables  
 Myra Evon Adams  
 Brenda Elaine Bennett  
 Jean Bowling  
 Amy June Burton  
 Brenda Nan Gibson  
 Linda Ann Grant  
 Paula Ann Griffin  
 Mary Judith Hance  
 Carolyn Jones  
 Carolyn Keasler  
 Brenda Lawing  
 Dora Lou Leslie  
 Mary Elizabeth McCraw  
 Audrey Jean McDonald  
 Rachel McDouggle  
 Barbara Ridge  
 Louise Sadler  
 Susan Jean Simpson  
 Jimmie Lou Tisdale  
 Ruth Meredith Waldrop  
 Denny Faye Woodall  
 Virginia Ruth Woods

1960

*Associate of Arts Degree*

Florence Florene Anderson  
 Betty Ann Ballard  
 Lewis Carroll Barker, Jr.  
 Vivian Ella Barker

- Talmadge Leon Barnwell  
 Cynthia Marie Baughman  
 Billy Sebe Bostic  
 Harriett Lee Boyd  
 Gary Lee Bryant  
 William Otis Bryant  
 Philip Howard Byrd  
 Elvira Jacqueline Carbonell  
 Troyce Anne Chapman  
 David Lee Cobb  
 Margaret E. Cooper  
 Thomas Gary Craft  
 Francie Anne Creamer  
 Marilee Crick  
 Lafayette J. Davis  
 Clarence Eugene Dickson, Jr.  
 Patricia Anne Doscher  
 Joyce Caroline Dunlap  
 Gail Almaria Dye  
 Martha Elizabeth Edmonds  
 Paul L. Emblar  
 Mrs. Margaret H. Fant  
 Edward Herbert Franklin  
 Martha Jane Garrett  
 Henry Willis Griffin  
 Gail Elizabeth Haltiwanger  
 Martha Ruth Hanley  
 Martha Jane Harbin  
 Julie Haynsworth Harden  
 Judith Brenda Hayes  
 Eleanor Jane Hines  
 David Lee Hooper  
 George Hooper  
 George Edwin Hutchins  
 Grace Erline Jenkins  
 Shirley Irene Jones  
 Johnny Littleton  
 Barbara Elise Livingston  
 Miriam Louise Loftis  
 Sara Amanda Mabry  
 Jerry Eugene McLeese  
 Sybil Rowell McLeese  
 Sandra Jean Maness  
 Ida Jo Ann Mattison  
 Doris Elaine Miles  
 Cecil Gentry Mitchum  
 Janice Marie Moorhead  
 S. Natarajan  
 Janet Louise Pellum  
 Janet Carolyn Poole  
 William Roger Powell  
 Cecil Patrick Pruitt  
 Juanita Patricia Rose  
 Nancy Margaret Ross  
 Rhoda Livingston Ryan  
 Billie Joan Sammons  
 Bernice Marthaleen Smith  
 Linda Carol Taylor  
 Nelda Ruth Thomas  
 Melvin Henry Timms
- Emilie Tyler  
 A. Dudley Wall, Jr.  
 Mrs. Ruby E. Wall  
 Eddie Cornelia Watson  
 Clifton Philip Williams  
 Cynthia Gail Williams  
*Associate of Secretarial  
 Science Degree*  
 Alice Elaine Bates  
 Judith Coy Bolt  
 Betty Sue Bracken  
 Amy June Burton  
 Judith Eugenia Burton  
 Yvonne Holliday Campbell  
 Sarah Vermell Coker  
 Paula Ann Griffin  
 Mrs. Joyce Brown Hartsell  
 Linda Ruth Holland  
 Patricia Ann Hyatt  
 Carolyn Leona Keasler  
 Jean Bowling Julian  
 Carmen Annette Lopez  
 Mary Elizabeth McCraw  
 Florence Marlene Mouchet  
 Nancy Ann Owens  
 Patricia Sue Sharpton  
 Carolyn Riley Smith  
 Judy Juanita Strand  
 Ruth Meredith Waldrop  
 Carol Walton  
 Mary Anne Watkins  
*One-Year Secretarial  
 Certificate*  
 Judith Brown  
 Linda Marie Canup  
 Patricia Ann Church  
 Mary Faye Cleveland  
 Patricia Ferrell Dawson  
 Margaret Dean Duffell  
 Phyllis Carol Dunlap  
 Patricia Ann Hudson  
 Jacqueline Jeffers  
 Marcella Elizabeth Kirkham  
 Mary Louise Morgan  
 Gloria Jean Newton  
 Linda Joyce Pinson  
 Hilda Jean Richey  
 Carol Ann Rodgers  
 Mary Hazel Sears  
 Callie Ann Tindall  
 Angela Claire Woodcock
- 1961  
*Associate of Arts Degree*  
 Alyce Maurica Adams  
 Marvin Arthur Allred  
 Georgia Thompson Bannister  
 Nancy Lee Barbour  
 Tallulah Anne Bettis
- James N. Bell  
 Janice Ann Biggers  
 Kay Elaine Blitch  
 Bennie Sue Bone  
 Brenda Eve Bowick  
 Patricia Ann Brazell  
 Joe Wade Browning  
 Marcia Elizabeth Bryant  
 Rita A. M. Burley  
 Ann Findley Caldwell  
 Linwood A. Cheatham  
 Carolyn Joann Coker  
 Linda Jean Cothran  
 Milton Alexander Dickson  
 Rachel Elcase Dickson  
 Dellanney Reeba Dunlevy  
 Patricia Ann Edmonds  
 Judith Ann Edwards  
 John William Ellison  
 Clarence Alexander Elmore  
 Janice Sharon Feltman  
 Mary Katherine Fetscher  
 Frances Elizabeth Fowler  
 Trudy Ann Fowler  
 Camellia Catherine Garrett  
 Robert C. Gibson  
 Ronald Lee Gilreath  
 Mary Olive Glenn  
 Judy Geraldine Haydock  
 Ulma Frances Hiers  
 Carolyn Anne Hoyle  
 Anne Jones Hughes  
 Mildred Hall Livingstone  
 John W. Lollis  
 Sara Ann Lusk  
 Gerline McCall  
 Alden Arthur McGee  
 Patricia Anne Miller  
 Sharon R. Mixon  
 Elaine Morris  
 Larry A. Morris  
 Denver Wallace Patterson  
 Melinda Sue Payne  
 Thurman Hovey Porter, Jr.  
 Edna Faye Powell  
 Priscilla Randall  
 James Clarence Rauton  
 Lynda Ann Richbourg  
 Shelby Pauline Robertson  
 Elizabeth Carroll Shands  
 Delanie Jo Shirley  
 James Edward Shirley  
 Sandra Kaye Smith  
 Bobby Randall Stovall  
 Alice Irene Stuart  
 Margaret Barnes Walker  
 Henry Dwain Ward  
 William Thomas Watkins  
 Gary Winfred Williams  
 Jo Anne Woodham

*Associate of Secretarial  
Science Degree*

Anne Lawson Abercrombie  
Georgia Doris Anderson  
Joyce Elizabeth Branch  
Hilda Browning  
Barbara Nell Bryce  
Jean Campbell  
Dorothy Mae Gantt  
Judy Belinda Gossett  
Jimmie Lou Jones  
Hazel Marce Lane  
Eleanor Lee Pearson  
Carol Jean Ramsey  
Emily Geraldine Thrift  
Jo Traynham  
Nancy Lee Watson

*One-Year Secretarial  
Certificate*

Linda Ayers  
Linda Bradshaw  
Barbara Grace Coleman  
Barbara Elaine Collins  
Sandra Ruth Davis  
Carole Virginia Gibbs  
Barbara Ann Gibson  
Barbara Azalee Pigott  
Linda Scarborough  
Linda Gail Simpson  
Ann Raines  
Pauline Rogers

1962

*Associate of Arts Degree*

Keren Neal Allen  
Martha Louise Allison  
Francis Ream Alward, Jr.  
Martha Dale Anderson  
Glenda Elizabeth Axsom  
Sam Jay Batson, Jr.  
Carole Louise Beasley  
Rachel Eunice Beaty  
Judy Rebecca Bishop  
Barbara Loretta Bolt  
Lynda Lee Bowen  
Linda Ann Buchanan  
Carol Sue Burton  
Julia Frances Burton  
Margaret Emma Burton  
James Knox Carson  
Sylvia Earle Christopher  
Robert Aldine Clardy  
Mrs. Sydney Elaine Vivian  
Clark  
Barbara Delores Connelly  
Ronald C. Cross  
Brenda Evelyn Davis  
Phil Robert Davis  
Barbara Lee Dempsey

Furman H. Eskew, Jr.  
Martha Ann Ethridge  
Mattie Catherine Findley  
Betty Ann Fisher  
Norma Jean Ford  
J. Darrel Fox  
Sara Jean Gaines  
Janice Lesslie Givens  
Sara M. Glenn  
M. C. Douglas Hanley  
Brenda Louise Hayes  
Carol Elaine Henderson  
Doris Earl Heniford  
Audrey Jean Hill  
Lettie Leavern Holcombe  
Reba Willis Hutto  
Sandra Anne Johnson  
Webster S. Jones  
Beverly B. King  
Mary Lois Kirby  
Judith Allan Kizer  
Martha Jean McAlister  
Judie Anne McGee  
Joan Rebecca McWhite  
Elaine Martin  
Johnnie Allene Martin  
Mary Ann Martin  
Mary Alice Mauldin  
Martha Louise Mims  
Brian Edwin Moore  
Curtis L. Moore  
Elaine Moore  
Marlene B. Moore  
William Eugene Nalley  
Fred Pickens Norris  
Barbara Faye Padgett  
Troy Webb Palmer  
Martha Frances Phillips  
Hershel Randolph Powell  
Johnnie Marie Reed  
William Earl Richey  
William Conner Ripley, Jr.  
Frances Elizabeth Rivers  
Samuel Gary Robertson  
Mildred Mae Rogers  
Linda Lee Scarborough  
Beverly Sheila Seigler  
James Melvin Shaw  
Mary Elizabeth Shull  
Colie B. Smith, Jr.  
Jesse Lamar Smith  
Maxine Ann Spearman  
Barbara June Steadman  
Glenn W. Thomason  
Albert Lewis Tumblin  
Suzanne M. Way  
James L. Webster  
Janet Elaine Wigington  
Linda L. Wolff  
Nancy Elspeth Yongue

*Associate of Secretarial  
Science Degree*

Judy Marilyn Allsep  
Elizabeth Ann Buff  
Patricia Ann Cox  
Mary Ellenor Dickson  
Barbara Ann Gibson  
Brenda Nan Gibson  
Betty J. Hamlin  
Bertha B. Holmes  
Dollie Hazel Holmes  
Linda Evelyn Johnston  
Frances Kayle Kelly  
Linda Pearl Knight  
Shelby Jean Moore  
Frankie Linda Nelson  
Barbara Azalee Pigott  
Linda Gail Simpson  
Sandra Carole Smith  
Mary Lou Watford  
Nancy Carolyn Zupp

*One-Year Secretarial  
Certificate*

Linda Joyce Anders  
Loretta Bobette Anders  
Patricia Lee Attaway  
Patricia Anne Boulware  
Johnnie Ann Efrid  
Carolyn Patricia Gillespie  
Miriam Patterson Glenn  
Laura Jean Grant  
Joan Irene Kay  
Carolyn Littleton  
Barbara Lee McPherson  
Barbara Anne Manning  
Bobbie Mae Moss  
Olivia Annelle Smith  
Elaine Trayham  
Fredra Dianne Turner  
Derrell S. Vaughn

1963

*Associate of Arts Degree*

William Jerry Acker  
Dorothy Carol Adams  
Estelle C. Anderson  
Rachel Emmaline Ashley  
Catherine Loretta Bailey  
Edna Jeanette Bannister  
Judith Ann Bolt  
Brenda Virginia Bonds  
Mary Jo Bonds  
Robert Earle Bone  
Sharon Ruth Bruce  
John Andrew Burden  
Martha Diana Butts  
Betty Jo Carter  
Helen Frances Carter  
Linda Carolyn Chapman

- Georgia Diane Compton  
William Lee Cooper  
Judy Dixon Cothran  
Joanne Cromer  
Linda Gale David  
Rita Johns Kean Derrick  
Mary Minta Devenny  
James Holliman Dickert, Jr.  
Mrs. Carolyn Singleton  
Dorrell  
Joan Dewania Dunlap  
Roxy Andriette Dyches  
Richard Harry Franklin  
Mary Beth Gibbons  
Mary Anne Glasco  
David Mack Haynie  
Mary Elizabeth Hill  
Willie Adolphus Honea  
Norma Jean Hudson  
Wilbur Clifton Hunter  
Brenda Faye Jackson  
Claudia Orene Jameson  
Sibyl Irene Jameson  
Daisy Louise Kay  
Donald Eugene Kelly  
Ray Conner Kimbrell  
Addie Faye King  
Claudianna King  
Nancy Jane Lathem  
Wendell Edmund Lunsford  
Gloria Jean McCavitt  
Peggy Chreitzberg McCown  
Bess Vaughn McWilliams  
Billy Gene Middleton  
Neta Annette Mizell  
Amelia Marlene Morris  
Ronald Bunce Morrison  
Violet Elizabeth Nelson  
Beverly Ann Newsom  
Martha Yeargin Norris  
John David O'Cain, Jr.  
Janith Lucille Pascoe  
Joseph Billy Patterson  
James Melvin Pilgrim  
Sherrie Elizabeth Poole  
Mary Ann Quattlebaum  
Kathryn Parham Rhodes  
Carol Ann Richardson  
Sylvia Lynnette Rish  
Donald Eugene Roberts  
Jimmy Monroe Robinson  
Sandra Jeanette Rowland  
Carolyn Ann Seward  
Rita Gale Shaw  
Roger Daie Shaw  
Julia Ann Shelnett  
Andrea Paulette Shirley  
Etta Sue Shockley  
Linda Jane Simpson  
Judy Carolyn Smith  
Mary Johanna Smith  
Vivian Sylvene Smith  
Peggy Jean Soles  
Brenda Ruth Solesbee  
James Bryan Spearman  
Terry Ann Still  
Christine Ann Taylor  
George Terry Thompson  
Melvin Larry Thompson  
Ray Lee Thompson, Jr.  
Nellie Gay Timms  
Mrs. Annie Stephens Tribble  
Sara Elizabeth Vissage  
Brenda Karen Wall  
William Stevenson  
Weston, III  
Linda Jean Wheeler  
Jimmy Delmar Whitlow  
Jo Ann Winchester
- Associate of Secretarial  
Science Degree*  
Martha Joann Bolding  
Gladys Carolyn Burgess  
Vera Louise Cathey  
Delores Marian Davis  
Wilma Lucille Duckett  
Linda Ruth Edens  
Lucia Adelaide Hiott  
Patricia Carolyn Littleton  
Marsha Carolyn McClellan  
Katherine Beverly Miller  
Harriett Elizabeth Moore  
Alice Faye Owdom  
Nancy Ruth Powell  
Allene Blanche Raybourne  
Joan Victoria Reid  
Gloria Jean Williams
- One-Year Secretarial  
Science Certificate*  
Margaret Rebecca Abrams  
Mary Faye Bagwell  
Peggy White Bishop  
Ann Campbell Black  
Flora Ann Brigman  
Bendolyn Claire Brown  
Carol Virginia Clemons  
Mary Louise Clemons  
Brenda Claudette Craft  
Judith Ann Fluck  
Shirley Jean Ford  
Linda Gayle Fort  
Sharon Montine Gambrell  
Julia Beth Graham  
Elwanda Dayle Henderson  
Judy Marion Holmes  
Barbara Anne Keisler  
Mary Laverne King  
Alice Marie Knight  
Linda Lucille McKinney  
Sandra Joyce Martin  
Lucretia Jane Mundy  
Gloria Dantzler Rast  
Rita Rak Ratenski  
Brenda Gail Richardson  
Elizabeth Belcher Sanders  
Nancy Dawn Scott  
Sara Christine Smith  
Glenda Ann Swain  
Linda Kaye Thomason
- 1964  
*Associate of Arts Degree*  
David Ray Babb  
Lura Joan Baker  
Phillip Harold Barnette  
Brenda Louise Bramlett  
David Leroy Bremer  
Hugh Vance Brinson, Jr.  
Jerry Randolph Browning  
William Fred Browning  
Marvin Clyde Bryson  
Mary Martha Bullman  
Ernest Gene Burns  
Joe Gene Cely  
Anne McNeil Clarke  
Sara Ann Corley  
Albert Nathaniel Cox  
Joan Lenoir Cunningham  
Linda Ann Cunningham  
Nancy Harriett Dobbins  
Carole Ann Dye  
Charles Thomas  
Edmonds, Jr.  
Mary Alice Edmonds  
William Lee Ellis  
Alton Ray Ellison  
Wilma Jean Ellison  
Wendell Marion Farmer  
Barbara Ann Ferrell  
Carlie Sue Foster  
Albert Easton Glenn, Jr.  
Sharon Lee Godbee  
Sarah Diane Godwin  
Charles Hubert Goldson  
Thomas Larry Gramling  
Gerald Wilson Graydon  
John Philip Griffith  
Jean Carolyn Griffith  
Carole Marie Grubbs  
Helen Sue Harvey  
Lloyd Michael Hill  
William Sharon Hopkins  
Kenneth Evelyn Huggins  
Jane Dianne Hughes  
Ronald Leroy Hyatt  
Martha Ann Jameson  
Thomas Hampton  
Jaudon, Jr.

- Raymond Franklin Jones  
 Betty Ann Kale  
 William Roy Kelly  
 Charles Herriid Kirkham, Jr.  
 Donald Milton Kirkland  
 Carey David Laird, Jr.  
 Cheryl Elizabeth Landis  
 Lee Marion Lanier  
 Judy Darlene Lowe  
 Martha Elizabeth McAllister  
 Clarence Derrill McConnell  
 Karen Jean McGee  
 James Harris McLean  
 Donald Glenn McLeese  
 Carole Annette Mason  
 Barbara Cheryl Mead  
 Judy Ann Meredith  
 John Walker Merritt, III  
 Carol Elizabeth Moore  
 Betty Jean Morris  
 John Allen Morris  
 Charles William Moseley  
 Langford Smith Mull, Jr.  
 James David Murrell  
 Harris Dewitt Oakes  
 Julie Ann Perry  
 Emily Elizabeth Pickelsimer  
 Samuel Lane Pike  
 Frankie Jeannette Pitts  
 Melvin Harrison Poore  
 Richard Terrv Poore  
 Robert Alvin Randall  
 John Milton Rogers  
 Paul Henry Rogers, Jr.  
 Cornelia Elizabeth Sargent  
 Hoyt Ray Sharpe  
 Dianne Nell Sherrer  
 Linda Faye Singleton  
 Dayton Lee Smith  
 Glenn Ray Smith  
 Marshall George Smith  
 Shelba Jean Smith  
 Wayne Floyd Smith  
 Mary Evelyn Spearman  
 Roy Alton Spearman  
 William Bardin Springs  
 Eric Michael Stafford  
 Portia Raye Stasney  
 Susanne Storm  
 Sara Louise Stuckey  
 James Laurie Sullivan  
 Claudia Carolyn Swaney  
 Jeanette Merritt Syracuse  
 John Howard Taylor  
 Barbara Jane Thompson  
 Ellen Irene Tillotson  
 Lonnie Clarence Towe  
 Jerry Ludie Tumblyn  
 Gloria Joyce Vehorn  
 Nancy Lee Vosburgh
- Dorothy Anne Watson  
 Catherine Alice Welborn  
 Bobbie Sue Whitt  
 Linda Faye Williamson  
 Vernon Martin Wilson
- Associate of Secretarial  
 Science Degree*
- Margaret Rebecca Abrams  
 Martha Nell Brown  
 Linda Faye Chastain  
 Mary Louise Clemons  
 Linda Lou Copeland  
 Fleeta Bonta Drake  
 Dorothy Anne Ellis  
 Mary Marlene Jones  
 Mary Laverne King  
 Linda Ellen McDougale  
 Betty Jo Nalley  
 Glenda Rae Power  
 Linda Joyce Price  
 Nancy Dawn Scott  
 Jean Annette Seigler  
 Patricia Allene Seigler  
 Joann Smith  
 Sara Christine Smith  
 Carol Jane Williams  
 Eleanor Judith Wrenn
- One-Year Secretarial  
 Science Certificate*
- Tina Jean Cathcart  
 Judith Bannister Hooker  
 Brenda Eugenia Livingston  
 Linda Rosemary Madden  
 Nancy Carol Sexton  
 Linda June Ward  
 Patricia Elaine Wyatt
- 1965
- Associate of Arts Degree*
- Jon Lewis Acker, Jr.  
 William Crayton Bagwell, Jr.  
 Thomas Albert Black  
 Teresa Kaye Blessing  
 James Boroughs Boggs, Jr.  
 Mary Caroline Boleman  
 Linda Kay Bradham  
 Peggy Ann Brock  
 Vivian Eileen Brown  
 Francis Michael Burts  
 Ruth Ann Busby  
 Donna Louise Calloway  
 Wayne Harris Campbell  
 John William Charpin  
 Nancy Carlisle Clinton  
 James William Cobb, Jr.  
 Emma May Collins  
 Larry Medford Connelly  
 Benny Harrison Cox
- Eugenia Kay Crymes  
 Sandra Lee Davenport  
 Grace Gregory Dillard  
 Russell Eugene Dunlap, Jr.  
 William Vernon Ellison  
 Ruby Pamela Esteppe  
 David Lynn Gambrell  
 Carol Elaine Gibson  
 Alycia Moore Glasby  
 Clement Felder Goldson  
 Phyllis Anne Gray  
 Sylvia Ann Grisham  
 Margaret Virginia Hair  
 Betty Faye Hammond  
 Chris Carol Harris  
 Billy Martin Harrison  
 Rita Elizabeth Haskell  
 Emily Jane Heller  
 Jocelyn Hickman  
 Martha Rose Ann Hill  
 Leasley Carol Hogarth  
 Luther Daniel Hutto  
 James Otis Jennings, Jr.  
 Gwynnette Jones  
 Joyce Alma Jones  
 Lynnette Jones  
 Margaret Anita Jubin  
 John Larry Kelley  
 Sandra Gale Kyle  
 Euclid Ulderic Lebert  
 Roy McBee Lipscomb, Jr.  
 Starr Grenae Littlejohn  
 Harold Dean Long  
 Rhonda Kaye McCavitt  
 Eunice Bertha McCoy  
 Robert Harold McGill  
 James Ronald McKinney  
 Shirley Faye McLanahan  
 Walter Leigh McLawhorn  
 Gloria Elaine McLeese  
 Donald Lloyd Madden  
 Daniel George Matthews  
 Albert Rice Maynard  
 Harriett Elaine Melton  
 Brenda Joyce Messer  
 Margaret Lee Miller  
 Michael Murray Miller  
 Lillian Elizabeth Moore  
 Gwendolyn Dianne Morgan  
 Mildred Morris  
 Betty Ruth Murphy  
 John Joseph Murphy, III  
 Donald Wayne Nelson  
 Sara Jeanette Orr  
 Joyce Annette Pace  
 Donna Jean Palmer  
 Gary Alan Parker  
 Clara Patricia Parks  
 Richard Ernest Parnell  
 William Alfred Pearson, Jr.



- Carmen Ann Robinson  
 Donald Patrick Roeder  
 James Jerome Rohrbach, Jr.  
 Patricia Ann Shanklin  
 Derrell Glenn Shaw  
 Sharon Yvonne Sims  
 Connie Smith  
 Martha Carolyn Smith  
 William Randolph Smith  
 Betty Joyce Stallworth  
 Henry Grady Stanford, Jr.  
 Evelyn Duckworth  
     Stephenson  
 Annette Judith Strange  
 Norman Russell  
     Strickland, Jr.  
 Judith Helen Stuckey  
 Martha Elaine Tillotson  
 Thomas Michael Tollison  
 Janice Kay Tucker  
 Margaret Ruth Turner  
 John James Valter, Jr.  
 Shirley Marie Vick  
 Samuel Everett Vivian  
 Maxey Harris Voyles  
 Andrea Jean Waldo  
 Tommie Lynn Ward  
 Lynda Jane Watkins  
 Charlotte Nelson Watson  
 Philous Glen Watson  
 LeClair Smith Westborn  
 Alfred Boyd Westmoreland  
 Bettye Gene Winn  
 Melba Lourene Yeargin  
  
*Associate of Secretarial  
 Science Degree*  
 Sally Jean Bonds  
 Jane Marie Brown  
 Tina Jean Cathcart  
 Frances Gentry Cook  
 Bobbie Joan Harbin  
 Bessie Ann Hodson  
 Verma Louise Holmes  
 Brenda Elaine Jones  
 Margaret Anne Long  
 Judith Ann Montgomery  
 Sarah Ellen Sams  
 Marilyn Ann Sasser  
 Linda Yvonne Stone  
  
*One-Year Secretarial  
 Science Certificate*  
 Connie Jaye Ashley  
 Patricia Ann Baugus  
 Belva Elaine Dewitt  
 Donna Marie Goss  
 Meheba Lenard Hair  
 Patricia Anne Hart  
 Nancy Anne Haynie  
  
 Helen Louise Lecroy  
 Gaye Nell Pickren  
 Anna Mary Rosamond  
 Stella Frances Tilley  
 Kathleen Runette Walker  
  
 1966  
*Associate of Arts Degree*  
 Linda Darlene Addington  
 Don Legare Albertson  
 Patricia Ann Allbritton  
 Catherine Davis Anastos  
 Jacqueline May Anderson  
 Frederick Harold Anthony  
 Linda Ann Austin  
 Marsha Leigh Bacon  
 Judy Carolyn Bannister  
 Sandra Eugenia Bell  
 Margaret Ellen Blanton  
 Ronnie Terrill Blume  
 Leslie Ann Bratton  
 Mrs. Betty Lou Threlkeld  
     Brickle  
 Mansell Reid Bridwell  
 Boyd Perry Britt  
 Mary Coyle Brown  
 Sandra Lynn Brown  
 William Douglas Bryant  
 Jo Ann Bunton  
 Paulette Jane Butler  
 Henry Downs Byrd, Jr.  
 Derrell Thomas Capell  
 Danny Paul Causey  
 Donald Ray Chasteen  
 Donna Farlice Clark  
 William Sammy Collins  
 Donald Craig Connelly  
 Wilbur Ray Cornell  
 David Allen Cox  
 Dewey Clinton Craig  
 Larry Ray Crain  
 Norman Douglas Crain  
 Richard Edward Crawford  
 Judith Elizabeth Crook  
 Olivia Rayfield Davis  
 Sandra Earle Delk  
 Horace Ansel Dickson  
 Alton Craig Drennon  
 Charles Lee Edgar  
 Clarence McCall Ellerbe, Jr.  
 Joseph Richard Ellis  
 Shirley Sue Elrod  
 Jesse Reese Fant, III  
 Grover Smith File  
 Martha June Foreman  
 Harold Eugene Fowler  
 Gwendolyn Augusta Garrett  
 Walter Edmund Gibson, Jr.  
 Ralph Newton Gleason, Jr.  
 Carolyn Elizabeth Graham  
  
 Lynda Laurie Gramling  
 Caroline Marshall Grant  
 Donald Andrew Hall  
 Michael Edward Hall  
 Leslie Garland Hamrick  
 James Edwin Hanks, Jr.  
 Michael Ellis Hatfield  
 John Edward Hawkins  
 William Jackson Hays, Jr.  
 Katherine Elizabeth  
     Heyward  
 Timothy Edwin Hicks  
 Carole Anne Holland  
 Clarence Norman  
     Hollingsworth  
 James McGee Horton  
 Alston Newton Howell  
 Nancy Jo Hughey  
 Melmoth Hampton  
     Hunter, III  
 Patsy Ann Hutchins  
 Dorothy Jean Jameson  
 Logan Catherine Jenkins  
 Mary LaVerne Johnston  
 Raymoth William Jones, Jr.  
 Margaret Ann Kelly  
 Donnie Ray King  
 Hewlett Mattison King, Jr.  
 Ernest Alfred Kornahrens  
 Wilton Lane Kowalski  
 Roy Buford Landreth  
 Jane Ellen Lee  
 Charles McCollum Lever  
 Kenneth Lane Lindsey  
 James Ray Little  
 Henry Michael Lofton, Jr.  
 Robert Earl Logan  
 Judy Margaret Looper  
 Talmadge Hardman Luker  
 Carlie Ann Lyles  
 Mary Kathryn McCarley  
 Patricia Ann McClellan  
 Patricia Elizabeth McClellan  
 Patricia Elaine McDonald  
 Libby Jane McNair  
 Addie Elaine McPhail  
 William Calvin  
     Macomson, Jr.  
 Thomas Gary Madden  
 Margaret Stella Mardis  
 Mrs. Anna Aliene Greene  
     Marr  
 David Clifton Mattison  
 Mrs. Ethel Carter Metts  
 Charles Robert Milam  
 Mrs. Jackie Kay Oakley  
 Dewey Laron O'Kelley  
 Dorothy Jill Page  
 Lois Gail Painter  
 Nancy Rebecca Patton

Frank Peake  
 Milton Lavon Peake  
 Deanna Pennington  
 Eva Carol Perry  
 Janice Lorraine Pool  
 Walter Kirkland Pooser, Jr.  
 Hovie Dan Revis  
 Phyllis Ann Riddle  
 Jacquelyn Roach Roberts  
 John Ferguson Robuck, Jr.  
 Michael Ellis Roddey  
 James Arnold Rutledge, Jr.  
 Danny Louis Sewell  
 John Coleman Shiflet, Jr.  
 Katherine Ball Shirk  
 Irving Edison Shivar, Jr.  
 Benny Ray Skelton  
 Barry Dale Smith  
 David Walter Smith  
 Dixie Marie Smith  
 James Maurice Smith  
 Sara Katherine Smith  
 Mrs. Brenda Alewine Snipes  
 Onesta Lee Soles  
 Barbara Ann Spearman  
 Stanley McCall Spencer  
 Mary Sue Swindle  
 Elsie Ann Tanner  
 Mrs. Sarah Lockhart Taylor  
 David Lee Terry  
 Margaret Jean Terry  
 Carrol Lee Timms  
 Bonnie June Tollison  
 Larry Nathaniel Trotter  
 Janie Elizabeth Turner  
 James Michael Twombly  
 Sherrill Jane Vaughn  
 Judith Lee Wagner  
 Ellen Frances Walters  
 Robert Hamilton Welborn  
 Virginia Florence Welch  
 James Hart Werts  
 Judy Anne West  
 Marc Herbert Westbrook  
 Larry Franklin Whitfield  
 Mrs. Jenna Shanklin Wilson  
 Larry Gilbert Wilson  
 Prince Otto Wilson, Jr.  
 Sandra Kaye Wooten  
 Larry Lee Wright  
 Virginia Ellen Wurz  
 Brenda Elizabeth Wynn  
 Norma Jane Zeigler

*Associate of Secretarial  
 Science Degree*

Patricia Ann Baugus  
 Belva Elaine DeWitt  
 Susan Frances Fortune  
 Linda Ann Gamble

Toni Jo Hagan  
 Patricia Anne Hart  
 Ella Maria Cothran Kennedy  
 Nancy Elizabeth Leopard  
 Mrs. Anne Day McGaha  
 Mary Jane Martin  
 Sherry Elaine Parker  
 Virginia Lynn Pettigrew  
 Miriam Ann Reeves  
 Anna Mary Rosamond  
 Sue Carol Sanders  
 Mary Nell Smith  
 Gadie Jane Trussell  
 Elizabeth Darnell Wilson  
 Margaret Lynda Wilson

*One-Year Secretarial  
 Science Certificate*

Patricia Dianne Blackwell  
 Judith Anne Hudson  
 Candyce Anne Magers  
 Margaret Stella Mardis  
 Wilma Ann Powell  
 Barbara Anne Taylor  
 Elizabeth Montgomery Way  
 Dora Emajene Wessinger

1967

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

Jerry Lee Ables  
 William Garrett Adair, Jr.  
 Gary Dean Adams  
 Douglas Burton Allen  
 Frances McLeod Allen  
 Stella Jo Anastos  
 Edna Eugenia Ayer  
 Norma Jean Bates  
 Thomas Edward Beaver  
 Judith Ann Bennett  
 Jo Marie Blakely  
 Sherrell Clyde Blanton  
 Arthur Haynie Boggs, Jr.  
 Frances Helen Bowen  
 Janet Eve Bowman  
 Mrs. Doris Mitchell  
 Bradberry  
 Richard Lee Braswell  
 Shirley June Brazeal  
 Martha Jane Brissey  
 Kathy Gale Brock  
 Bennett Emmett Brown, Jr.  
 Thomas James Brown  
 Jasper James Buchanan, Jr.  
 Floyd David Burton  
 Richard Kenneth Byars  
 Vivian Patricia Campbell  
 Walter Kisler Cannady, Jr.  
 Brenda Gale Capell  
 Luther Tracy Carter, Jr.  
 Betty Ann Casey

David Paul Catanzaro  
 Mrs. Martha Gale McKinley  
 Catanzaro  
 Sara Elizabeth Chapman  
 Thomas Austin Chapman, Jr.  
 Swonnie Ray Chasteen  
 William Edwin Childress  
 Janice Elaine Coker  
 Sandra Lee Coker  
 Marion Richard Cook, Jr.  
 Maria Sue Cowan  
 Bruce Emanuel Dantzler  
 Ruth Ann Dantzler  
 Carroll Jones Dellinger, Jr.  
 Kathryn Juanita Dickson  
 Sandra Ann Dossey  
 Patsy Lorraine Dye  
 Barbara Ann Eaton  
 Jesse Daniel Edgar  
 Elbert Thomas Edwards, Jr.  
 Frances Harriet Ellis  
 Judy Gail Ellison  
 Stephen Earl Embler  
 William Carson Felkel  
 James Brown Feltman  
 James Moore Fowler  
 Marion Glenn Freeman  
 Ronald Horace Gambrell  
 Arthur Donald Garrison  
 Mildred Harriet Gillam  
 Betty Carol Gleaton  
 Ginger Lee Gordon  
 Patricia Ellen Granger  
 Johnny Ralph Grant  
 George Anthony Gray  
 Charles Clinton Gunnin, Jr.  
 Kenneth Randall Gunnin  
 Basil Edwin Hall  
 George Vernon Haltiwanger  
 Mary Walker Hamilton  
 Joan Lynn Hardy  
 John David Harrison  
 Denzil LaVance Hartzog, Jr.  
 Jacqueline Sue Hawkins  
 Carl Edward Hayes  
 Joseph Lynn Henderson, Jr.  
 Ralph Michael Hendricks  
 Mrs. Mary Ellen Hill  
 Elizabeth Ann Holliday  
 Ruth Deborah Holt  
 Martha Rose Hopkins  
 Nancy Aleese Hovis  
 Larry Ronald Huffman  
 Kathleen Elise Inabinet  
 James Alvin Jefferson  
 Cora Helen Johnson  
 Margaret Ann Johnson  
 Charles Blanchard Jones  
 Doris Jean Jones  
 Richard Mason Kay, Jr.

Jenny Caroline Keels  
 Ken Wayne Kirkland  
 James Michael Klosky  
 Margaret Ann Knight  
 Mary Suzanne Kowalski  
 Richard Allen Laughridge  
 Charles Franklin Lawson  
 James Collins Leary  
 Dwight Brock Loftis  
 Jewell Dianne Looney  
 Jimmy Larry Lowe  
 Martha Linda Lusk  
 Benson Wood McAulay, Jr.  
 Barbara Ruth McCauley  
 Suzanne McCown  
 Janis Lee McCoy  
 Willis Todd McGee  
 Tina Louise Madden  
 Connie Beatrice Mahaffey  
 Doris Rebecca Martin  
 Wallace Brenton Martin  
 Paul Edward Matheny, Jr.  
 Barbara Ann Merck  
 Robert Johnston Merritt  
 Billy Lee Mew  
 Everette Lane Moore  
 Martha Elaine Moore  
 Katherine Eileen Morrell  
 Beverly Lynn Muller  
 Michael Henry Nelson  
 Kenneth Wayne Nix  
 Charles Robert Norton, Jr.  
 Homer Lamar Owens, Jr.  
 David Lanier Palmer  
 Ellis Edgar Perry  
 Larry Ralph Phillips  
 Thomas Armenious Phillips  
 Henry David Poore  
 Con Allen Powell, Jr.  
 Lucien Ellis Powell  
 Robert Everett Powell  
 Joseph Robert Pye  
 John Edwin Quarles  
 Barbara Louise Radcliffe  
 Linda Carol Reynolds  
 Edward Matthew Rice, Jr.  
 Frank Carlton Richey, Jr.  
 Martha Moore Richey  
 David William Riddle  
 William Arvis Robertson  
 Catherine Ann Rogers  
 William Clarence Rogers  
 Ashton Neal Rose  
 William David Rumph  
 Thomas Earl Sartain  
 Robert Edwin Saverance  
 James Miles Senn  
 Marion Monroe Shadron  
 Tommy Schuyler  
 Sherman, Jr.

Mary Jane Shirley  
 Sharon Frances Shirley  
 Nancy Carol Simmons  
 Jerry Richard Sloan  
 Mary Perrin Spigener  
 Nancy Lee Steele  
 Sandra Kay Stevens  
 Lewis Arthur Stewart, Jr.  
 Larry Lamar Stovall  
 Martha Strawhorn  
 John William Sullivan  
 James Walter Sutherland  
 Gloria Elizabeth Tate  
 James Ermond Taylor  
 Mary Jane Terry  
 Anita Ann Thomas  
 Roy Louis Thomas, Jr.  
 John Allen Thompson, III  
 Gloria Jean Thrasher  
 John Edwin Todd, Jr.  
 Sandra Marie Tucker  
 Carol Jeanne Ulmer  
 Linda Jean Vance  
 Toni Jennifer Vaughn  
 James Patrick Vickery  
 Marvin William Walker, Jr.  
 William Darrell Wall  
 Gary Roger Ward  
 Linda Ann Watts  
 Mrs. Delorese Vickery White  
 Juanita Morris White  
 Robert Ligon White  
 James Norman Williams, Jr.  
 Margaret Jane Williams  
 Marolyn Faye Williams  
 Nettie Sue Williams  
 Charles Marion Wilson  
 Marilyn Elizabeth Wilson  
 Jean Crouch Wise  
 Charles Sanford Woodlief  
 Charles Arthur Wooten  
 Jo Earle Wooten  
 Foster Hall Yarborough, Jr.  
 Mary Claudia Young

*Associate of Secretarial  
 Science Degree*

Peggy Lynn Bolding  
 Elizabeth Ann Coker  
 Karen Lee Craig  
 Judith Ann Darnell  
 Jeanette Elaine Davis  
 Joyce Swaynham Durham  
 Linda Frances Gilbert  
 Mary Louise Irick  
 Donna Diane Jones  
 Pamela Jane McClain  
 Ola Jean McDonald  
 Linda Kay Mayse  
 Susan Morrow

Nancy Aileen Nichols  
 Louise Katherine Porter  
 Mary Alice Powell  
 Sandra Lee Pridmore  
 Mary Joan Ramminger  
 Brenda Kay Satterfield  
 Beverly Jeneane Smith  
 Roxie Ann Varn  
 Vicki Elaine Vernon

*One-Year Secretarial  
 Science Certificate*

Mrs. Gail Arnold Clark  
 Nancy Ann Forrest  
 Eme Victoria Looper

1968

*Associate of Arts Diploma*

John Paul Abercrombie  
 Donnie Earl Adams  
 Clara Elizabeth Addis  
 Carolyn Joyce Alexander  
 Danny Eugene Atkins  
 Kathryn Ann Bagwell  
 Cheryl Elaine Bailes  
 Sandra Elaine Bair  
 Brenda Gale Banks  
 Mary Lou Bayne  
 Maxine Elizabeth Beasley  
 Harold Thomas Beauford, Jr.  
 Gloria Lee Bell  
 Frances Susan Benjamin  
 Hubert Eugene Bishop, Jr.  
 Joseph McCurry Bishop  
 Sandra Loretta Bishop  
 Susan Frances Bishop  
 James Max Boleman, Jr.  
 Mary Ruth Bolen  
 James Leslie Bowen  
 Steven Russell Bradley  
 Hilda Enestine Brucke  
 Larry Thomas Bryant  
 Michael Addis Buchanan  
 Grace Juliette Bullman  
 Maury Judson Busbee  
 Sandra Marlene Busch  
 Paul Alexander Calvo  
 Mrs. Barbara Ashley  
 Campbell  
 Lawrence Cleon  
 Campbell, Jr.  
 Julie Patricia Carter  
 Charles Donald Chambers  
 Thomas Jeffrey Christian  
 James Paul Clamp  
 Sandra Jane Clamp  
 Teresa Angela Clarke  
 Horace Dean Clinkscales  
 Margaret Ann Coleman  
 Annette Collins

Laura Lancy Cooper  
 Betsey Lucille Cox  
 Joseph Bruce Greamer  
 Thomas Kent Daniels  
 Teresa Louise Davis  
 James Lawrence Day  
 Edward Wright Derrick  
 Jean Kaye Devore  
 Charles Edward Dilworth  
 Gerald Eugene Donahue  
 Charleen Dale Downey  
 John Carlton Dykes  
 Clarence Nealy Estes, Jr.  
 Don Corlyss Evans  
 Mollie Elinda Fleming  
 Martha Anne Ford  
 Rebecca Ann Fortner  
 Mary Jo Fowler  
 Wayne Parks Frady  
 Linda Lee Frank  
 Donald Dean Fricks  
 Mrs. Junnie Jaynes Garrison  
 Deborah Ann Gibson  
 Willa Carol Gilmore  
 Marilyn Katherine Glenn  
 William Jeffrey Greene  
 William Franklin Gunnells  
 Connie Dale Hair  
 Glenward Kay Hall  
 James Michael Hampton  
 Kenneth Meredith Hare  
 Nancy Forrest Harrison  
 Dexter Major Hawkins  
 Charles Wayne Hayes  
 Mary Wanda Hellams  
 Linda Faye Hightower  
 Nancy Laverne Hill  
 Glenda Louise Hodge  
 Benny Lee Holland  
 James William Holland  
 Barry Foster Hollingsworth  
 William Earl Hooper  
 James Edward Horton, Jr.  
 Steve Roger Houston  
 Haskell Mervin Howard  
 Jackie Ronald Hughes  
 Jimmie Donald Hughes  
 Alfred Charles Hunt, Jr.  
 Alvin Eugene Hutchinson  
 Susan Marguerite Jernigan  
 Harriett Kay Johnson  
 Tommie Anne Johnson  
 Joyce Carol Jolly  
 James Wilson Jones  
 Joyce Gail Jones  
 Ronald Wayne Jones  
 Luther Robert Kay  
 Wilda Ruth Kelly

Stanley Lyneer King  
 Mary Ellen Knight  
 Pamela Jane Land  
 Jean Elizabeth Lawson  
 Barbara Jean Lawton  
 Frances Elizabeth Lay  
 Curran Elizabeth League  
 Baylus Cade Love, Jr.  
 Lexie Lee McCaskill, Jr.  
 Robert Moore McKenzie  
 William David McManus  
 Myra Ann McNair  
 Mrs. Lauren Maxie Manley  
 Helen Louise Martin  
 Franklin David Masters  
 John Hughey Mathis  
 Fred Woodrow Mattison, Jr.  
 Shirley Ann Merritt  
 Dennis Ronald Metz  
 Brenda Antonia Miller  
 Phyllis Elaine Mims  
 Mrs. Ann Sinner Mitchell  
 Mary Ella Mitchell  
 John Henry Mole  
 Daniel Truett Moore  
 Joyce Aileen Moore  
 Michael Kenneth Moore  
 Daniel Brooks Moorhead  
 Len Carroll Mundy  
 Mack Lester Nance  
 Alfred Cleveland Nix  
 George Arnold Olbon  
 Margaret Louise Orr  
 John Maret Outz  
 Jerrie Lee Owings  
 James Avinger Parler, Jr.  
 Terry Lynn Partain  
 Christina Elayne Paschal  
 Mary Elizabeth Pennington  
 William Edwin Pepper, Jr.  
 James Abbott Phillips  
 Scarlet Dale Phillips  
 Avery Machree Poplin  
 Kenneth Ray Porter  
 Allan Fuller Pregnall  
 Iris Elaine Rampey  
 Mrs. Gloria Pruitt Rankin  
 Nan Ellen Ray  
 Henry Arnold Roberts, Jr.  
 Phyllis Cheryl Roberts  
 Neldra Dawn Robinson  
 Nancy Cleo Rogers  
 Samuel Barron Saxon  
 Douglas Lee Scott  
 Boyd Wendell Seymour  
 Robert Sebastian Sharpe  
 Charlotte Anne Shaw  
 Judy Elaine Shaw

William Watson Sherard  
 Rita Lane Shirley  
 Edward Lemuel Smith, Jr.  
 Margaret Elaine Sosbee  
 Timothy Graham Stafford  
 James Ronald Strickland  
 Carol Scott Tatum  
 Frankie Nell Taylor  
 Margaret Elizabeth Taylor  
 Martha Ann Taylor  
 Katherine Winiferd Thomas  
 Glenn Haskell Thomason  
 Judy Dianne Thomason  
 Melvin Erskine Thomason  
 Joseph Johnson Thruston, Jr.  
 Le Myra Tyler  
 Richard Spearman Vanadore  
 Robert Harold Vaughn  
 Danny Reed Vincent  
 Mrs. Karen Fisher Walker  
 Paul Livingston Walker, Jr.  
 Barry Delane Waters  
 Gloria Eugenia Webb  
 Gwendolyn Leray Weisner  
 Richard Woodrow Wilson  
 James Hartnette Winn  
 Miriam Geneva Winn  
 Sara Elizabeth Woods  
 Larry Junior Worley  
 Gerald Baxter Wyatt

*Associate of Secretarial  
 Science Degree*

Donna Jean Albertson  
 Lana Dale Becknell  
 Evelyn Rosemary Cox  
 Mrs. Paulla Bolt Crenshaw  
 Linda Diane Horton  
 Sandra Gayle Hyatt  
 Annie Knowlton Kaiser  
 Lynda Kaye McEachern  
 Mary Carolyn McKain  
 Linda Ann Miller  
 Joan Teresa Mills  
 Genelle Frances Porter  
 Mary Alyce Potts  
 Gail Elizabeth Sanford  
 Susan Dyann Seymour  
 Eleanor Lou Swindler  
 Denny Faye Woodall

*One-Year Secretarial  
 Science Certificate*

Mrs. Patricia Lee Bosworth  
 Donna Lynn Kelley  
 Barbara Lynn Shaver  
 Judy Faye Watson





The twenty years have been ones of phenomenal growth and development. Increased enrollment, substantial improvements and enlargement of the physical plant, expansion of course offerings — all indicate that progress is descriptive of the Anderson College of the sixties. This progress has been directed by the state Baptist convention, the board of trustees, the administration, and the faculty toward an enrollment of approximately one thousand. At the level of the individual student it has been described as constantly improving the quality of education in the classroom and providing an atmosphere for challenging campus living toward emotional and spiritual maturity.

While planning for the fifty-eighth session of Anderson College, the trustees decided that it was time to prepare an authoritative history of the institution. The year 1969 was to be the year for a Self-study required by the Southern Association of Colleges. During this study an atmosphere conducive to research into the backgrounds and history of the institution would prevail.

With these ideas in mind, the author was approached. Having written the history of the college in which he had taught and served as president and several textbooks for use in college courses, Dr. Hester was well-known as an author. One additional fact — his wife is an alumna of Anderson College — indicated there could be no other author for the proposed book.

*Miss Marietta McCouh*



*Carolyn Geer Hester*



*Hubert Inman Hester*

MRS. CAROLYNE GEER HESTER (to whom this book is dedicated) was graduated from Anderson College in 1919 at which time the school was a recognized four-year school for women presenting a high quality curriculum. After her graduation from Anderson College, she entered the W.M.U. Training School at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. While there she met and married Dr. H. I. Hester. Dr. and Mrs. Hester's home has always been a powerful influence for good among the lives of young people. Since their marriage many youth have been blessed by constant visitation in their home.

DR. H. I. HESTER has been an outstanding teacher, preacher, and author. The love he has always had for Mrs. Hester has been shared with her in her love for her Alma Mater — Anderson College. It is because of this relationship that Dr. Hester was willing to give of his valuable time in writing this excellent history of Anderson College.