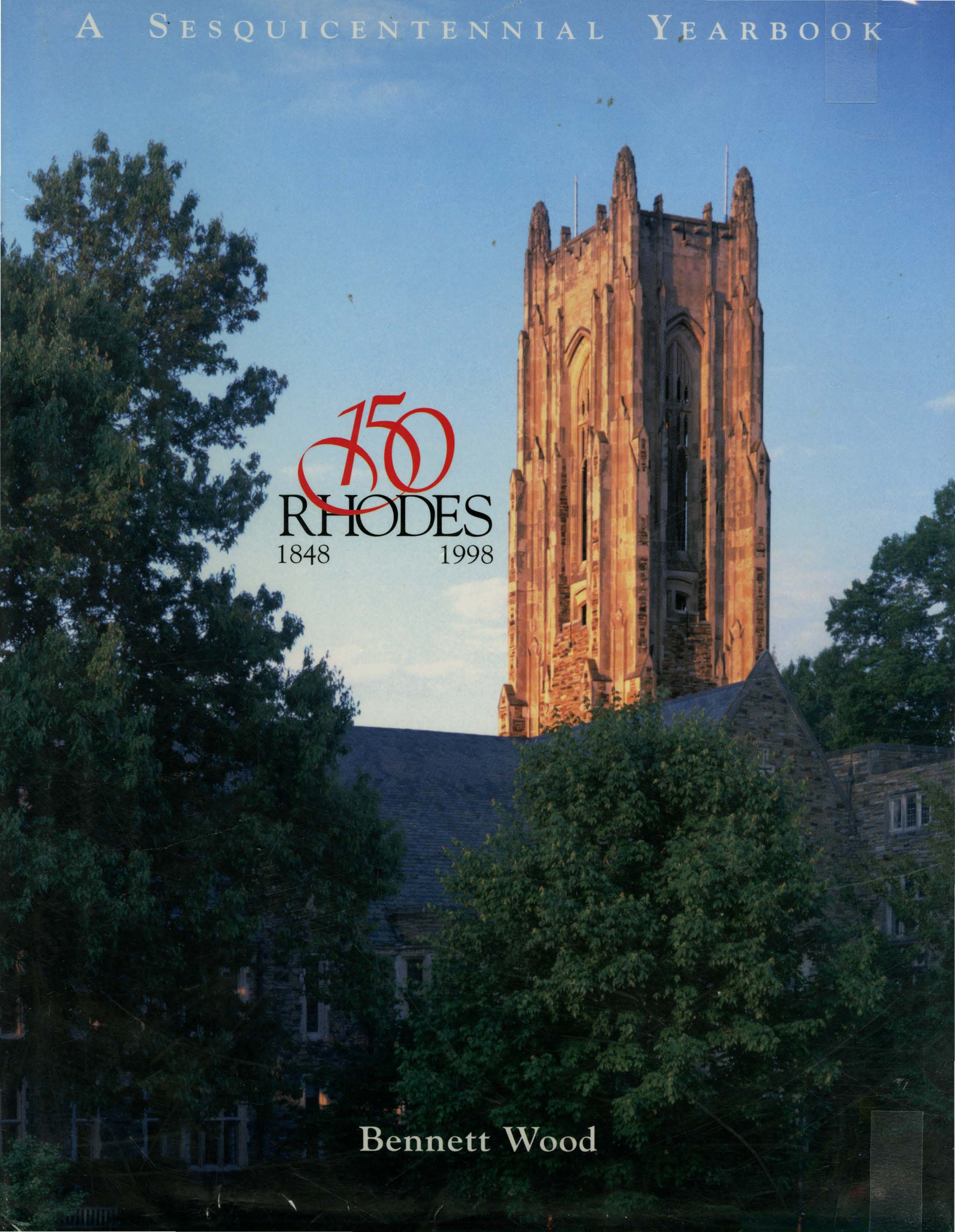
A Sesquicentennial Yearbook



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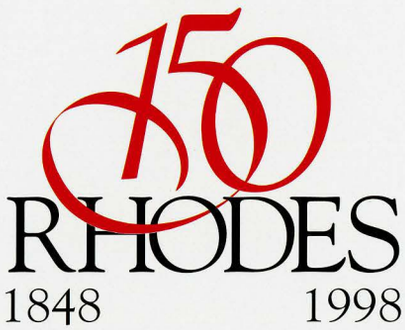
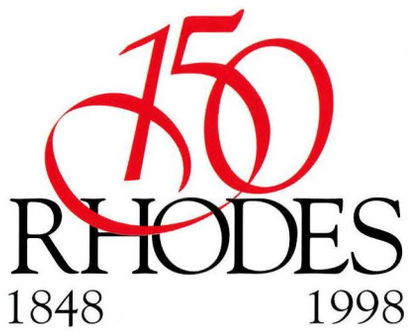
1848 1998

Bennett Wood



A Sesquicentennial Yearbook

BUCKMAN HALL



A Sesquicentennial Yearbook

Bennett Wood

August House Publishers, Inc.
LITTLE ROCK

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Contents

Foreword *by President James H. Daughdrill, Jr.* 11

1. A Brief History of the College 12

2. The Presidents of the College 32

3. The Faculty 48

4. The College Curriculum 60

5. Religion and Rhodes 68

6. The Campus 80

7. Organizations 108

8. The Visual and Performing Arts 128

9. Town and Gown 138

10. Athletics 146

11. Student Life 176

12. The Alumni 208

Acknowledgments 218

Sources 219

Index 220

THE SEAL OF
PRINCETON
COLLEGE
ANNO
DOMINI
MDCXLVI
E. H. LITTLE
CATHERINE AND A.E. BURROW
JEANNETTE SPANN
JERRY E. WESTBROOK
PATRICIA H. AND JOHN H. GRABFELD, JR.
THE HASSELL FAMILY
OLIVE FONTENESSEL
RACHEL M. AND S. DEWITT CLOUGH
CAROL W. AND JAMES H. PRENTISS
JAMES F. RUFFIN
BRUCE K. AND HAROLD F. OHLENDORF
EDWARD C. MARTIN, JR.

"Dear Alma Mater, kind the fate that links our lives with Thee . . ."

Like a family album, this 150th anniversary pictorial history brings our collegiate ancestors to life, those who helped give shape and form to the institution we call Rhodes.

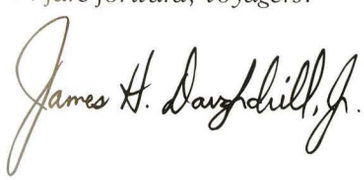
In their hands a vision persisted—from Clarksville Academy to Masonic University, Montgomery College, Stewart College, and Southwestern Presbyterian University; then on to Memphis, to Southwestern, and to Rhodes—a monument to genuineness and excellence.

Dr. Diehl's words upon the College's opening in Memphis in 1925 still resonate today to Rhodes' steadfast purpose:

She holds aloft the unpurchasables as objects of desire and bears an unfaltering testimony to the value of spiritual ideals. She seeks to prepare for generations yet unborn by handing down unsullied to this generation our rich heritage of the past. She labors to send out men and women with strong characters and disciplined minds which are to be put at the disposal of the world's need for the solution of its desperate problems, for the alleviation of its myriad ills, and for the bringing of that better day when wrong shall cease, and liberty and love and truth and right o'er all the earth are known as in their throne above.

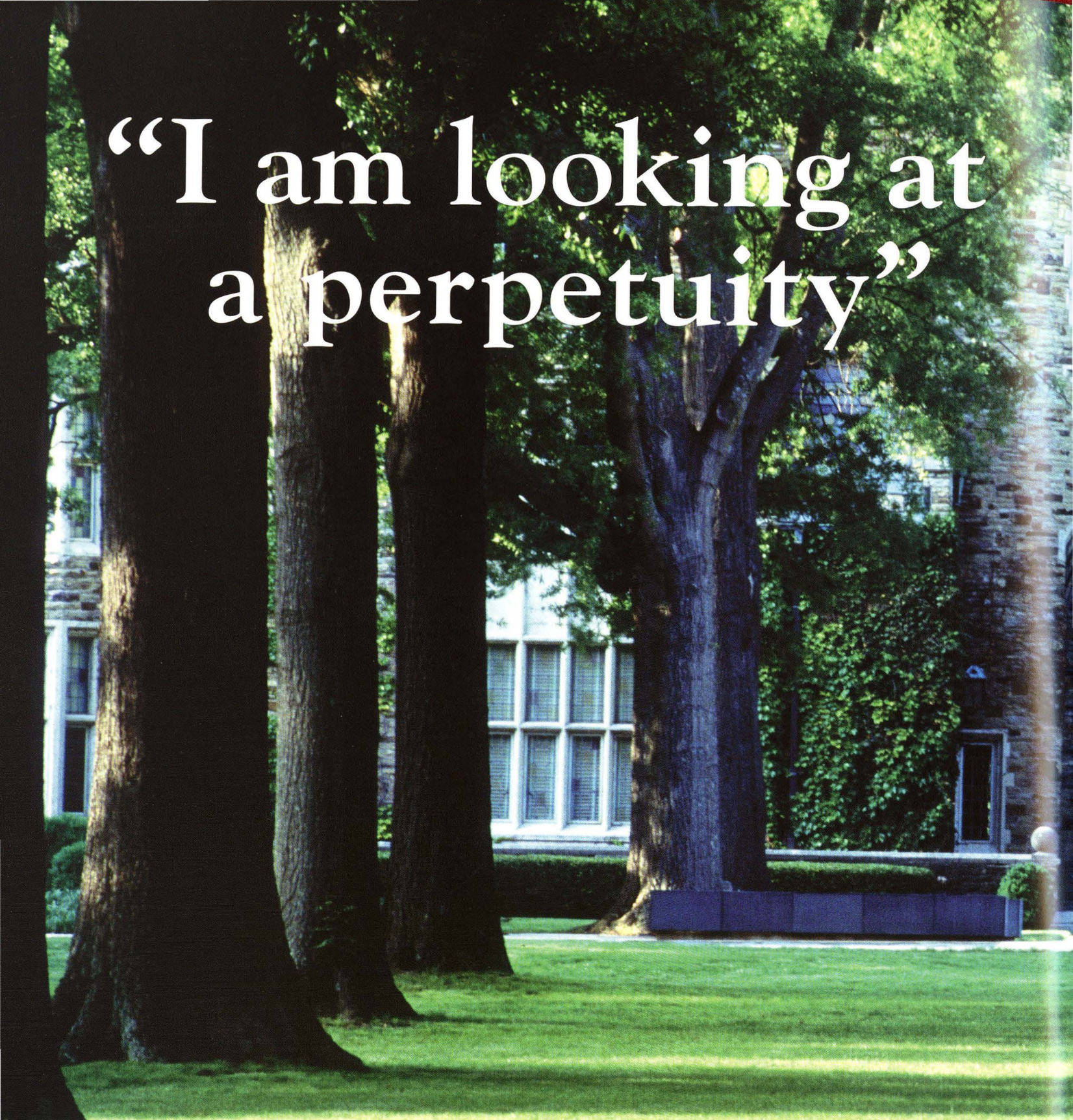
As we celebrate our College's sesquicentennial anniversary, our hearts are filled with humility, gratitude, and pride. Humility, because we are the beneficiaries of those men and women of vision who have nurtured this institution since 1848. Gratitude, because the College has remained true to its mission and values since its inception. And pride, because at 150 years of age, the College has never been stronger.

Godspeed, Rhodes College.
. . . fare forward, voyagers.

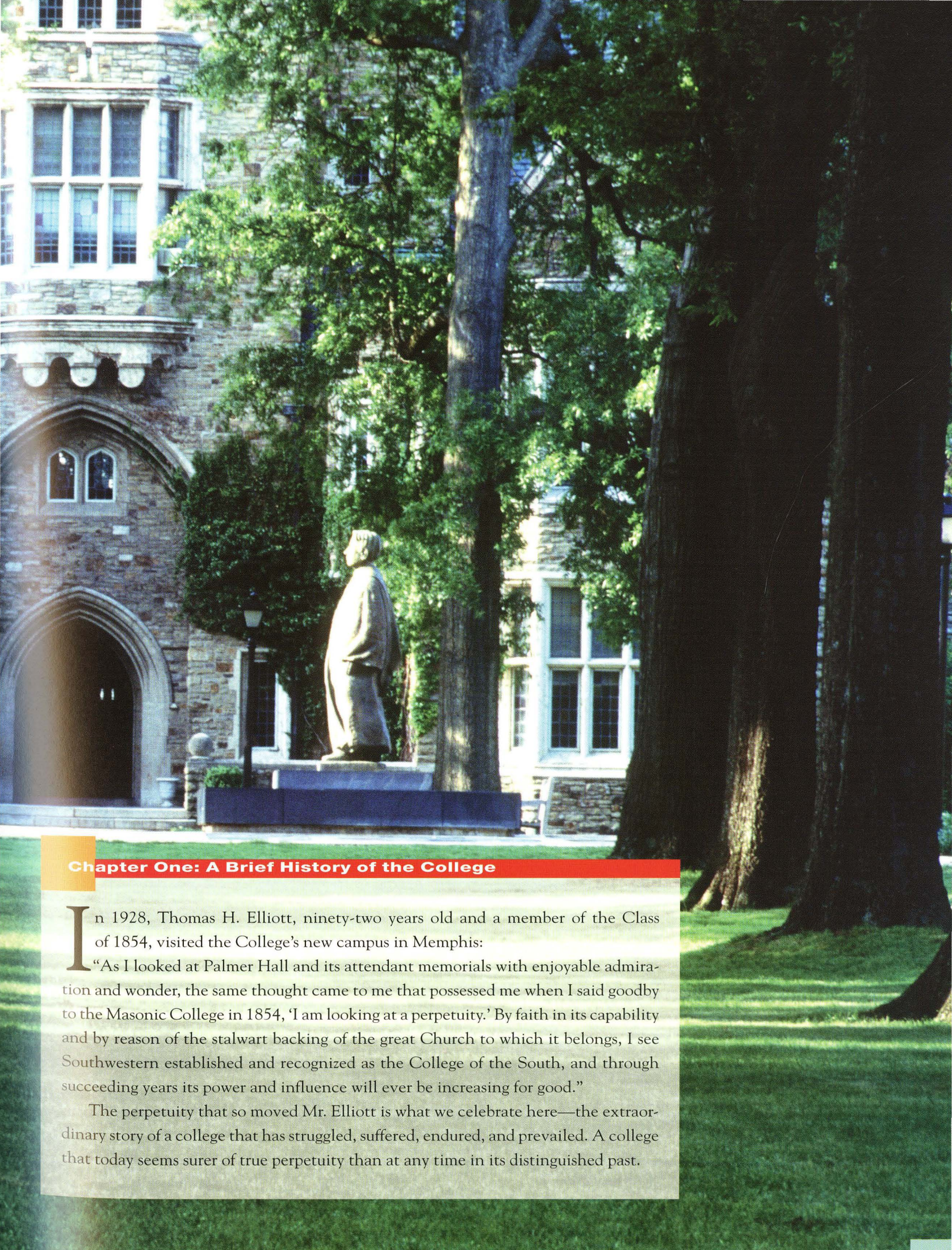


James H. Daughdrill, Jr.
President

"I am looking at a perpetuity"



The Rollow Avenue of Oaks, which leads from North Parkway to Diehl Court and Palmer Hall, is named in honor of John A. Rollow '26, who devoted his life to the College as Supervisor of Property and College Engineer from 1926 until 1968. It was he who brought the oak seedlings from the original campus in Clarksville and planted them on the new campus.



Chapter One: A Brief History of the College

In 1928, Thomas H. Elliott, ninety-two years old and a member of the Class of 1854, visited the College's new campus in Memphis:

"As I looked at Palmer Hall and its attendant memorials with enjoyable admiration and wonder, the same thought came to me that possessed me when I said goodby to the Masonic College in 1854, 'I am looking at a perpetuity.' By faith in its capability and by reason of the stalwart backing of the great Church to which it belongs, I see Southwestern established and recognized as the College of the South, and through succeeding years its power and influence will ever be increasing for good."

The perpetuity that so moved Mr. Elliott is what we celebrate here—the extraordinary story of a college that has struggled, suffered, endured, and prevailed. A college that today seems surer of true perpetuity than at any time in its distinguished past.

Masonic University of Tennessee

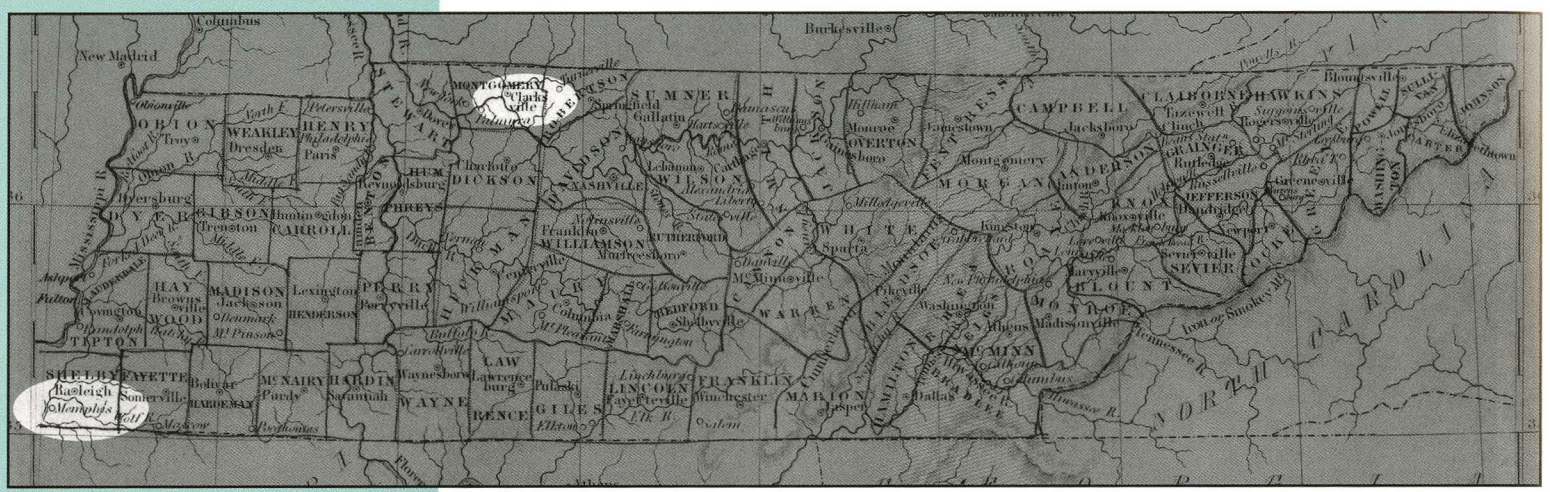
On December 5, 1848, the Board of Trustees of the Masonic University of Tennessee held its first meeting in Clarksville and resolved "to proceed at once with the organization of the institution, both in its preparatory and collegiate departments."

And proceed they did, with all due speed. A faculty of six was hired and in place by January 1, 1849, and classes began on that day.

The Board of Trustees was carrying out the wishes of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order of Tennessee, which had determined that it would be to the greater glory of their organization to establish and support a first-class college. Such a college would offer higher education to the young men of the state and provide an opportunity for the charitable impulses of the Masonic lodges across the state. It was a noble cause, conceived in generosity and largeness of spirit.

Clarksville was chosen as the site for the new Masonic institution due largely to the efforts of the Clarksville Masonic Lodge, which was eager to have the distinction of bringing a university to their town. Clarksville and the other lodges of Montgomery County actively campaigned for the selection and offered to provide the College with the building then housing the Clarksville Male Academy (most of the members of the Academy Board were Masons). This building was a "fine two-story brick house, capable of accommodating 100 students," on a five-acre tract near the northern edge of Clarksville, "in a beautiful grove of native forest trees, on a gently elevated but commanding position."

The Clarksville and Montgomery County Masons had also agreed to raise and contribute at least $15,000 toward the erection of a new college building. And on February 22, 1849, with a fine flourish of nineteenth-century American oratory, the leaders laid the cornerstone for this building. In the stone were deposited the Masonic proceedings authorizing the College, a copy of the Masonic monthly journal, an almanac and some coins of the current year, a scroll on which were inscribed the names of national, state and town government officials, and a list of



Just sixty miles northwest of Nashville along the Cumberland River, Clarksville achieved its initial prosperity from the iron-ore deposits in the nearby hills and the rich soil that yielded a particularly strong dark-fired tobacco with a seven percent nicotine content. In this 1835 map, note that Memphis is indicated as the smaller of the two towns in Shelby County and Raleigh as the larger.

1848

The "Year of Revolution" in Europe.

Louis Philippe deposed in Paris, uprisings in Vienna, Prague, Madrid, Rome.

Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo ends the Mexican-American War, gives the United States Texas, New Mexico, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, parts of Colorado and Wyoming.

Discovery of gold in California leads to the '49 gold rush.

First U.S. women's rights convention meets in Seneca Falls, New York.

Wisconsin becomes a state.

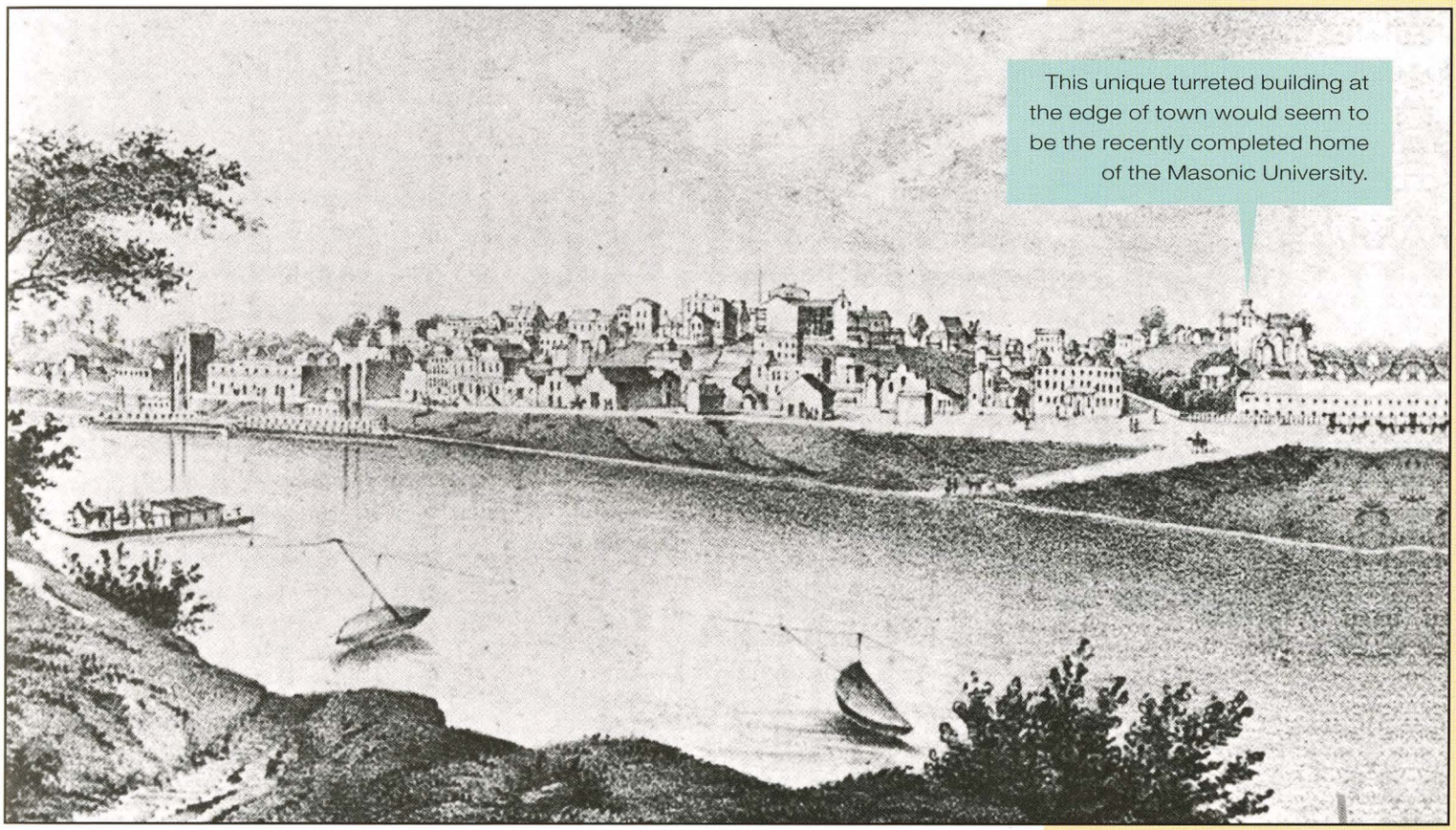
Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish *The Communist Manifesto*.

John Stuart Mill publishes *Principles of Political Economy*.

Grand Lodge and local Masons. According to the Masonic chronicler, as the baptismal oil was poured on the cornerstone, "the canopy of cloud vanished and the sun shone forth in radiant splendor."

This propitious omen, alas, was not an accurate prediction of the future for the infant institution. For soon after the new building was completed in 1850, the state Grand Lodge withdrew its support from the College. Several other Tennessee local Masonic orders had decided to form colleges in their own towns rather than support the Clarksville one, so the Masonic Order of Tennessee found itself unable to carry out its commitment. The Masonic lodges of Montgomery County were now the sole financial backer.

Clarksville's site on the banks of the Cumberland River, plus its gently rolling terrain and abundance of good spring water, attracted settlers as early as 1780. Although early settlements were destroyed by Indian raids, in 1784 John Montgomery bravely laid out a town plan and the town was established by the North Carolina legislature on December 29, 1785. It was named for the Revolutionary War hero General George Rogers Clark. By 1796, when Tennessee achieved statehood, the surrounding county had a population of 1,941 and plans were underway for a courthouse, a prison, and stocks. When this drawing was made in the 1850s, the population was 2,600.



This unique turreted building at the edge of town would seem to be the recently completed home of the Masonic University.

A Rural Academy

In 1806 the Tennessee legislature established in each of the twenty-seven counties of the state a "Land Grant" academy. Equivalent to contemporary K-12 schools, these academies were supported by a combination of state funds, subscriptions, and fees, and were primarily for male students only.

In Clarksville, "Rural Academy" was chartered and located on the edge of town at Washington (later College) Street and Henry Street, on a tract purchased from H. Robb. One of the five trustees of the new academy was Willie Blount, who soon thereafter served three terms as Governor of Tennessee from 1809 to 1815.

The site of Rural Academy has remained dedicated to higher education from its founding to this day, even though the name and purpose of the institutions have varied with the time.

Rural Academy—1806-1811

Mount Pleasant Academy—1811-1825

Clarksville Academy—1825-1848

In 1848 the academy property was offered to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee Masons for use as a college.

Montgomery Masonic College

When the College opened its session in 1851 in its splendid new castellated building, it did so under a new name. No longer the ambitiously titled Masonic University of Tennessee, it was now more modestly called Montgomery Masonic College.

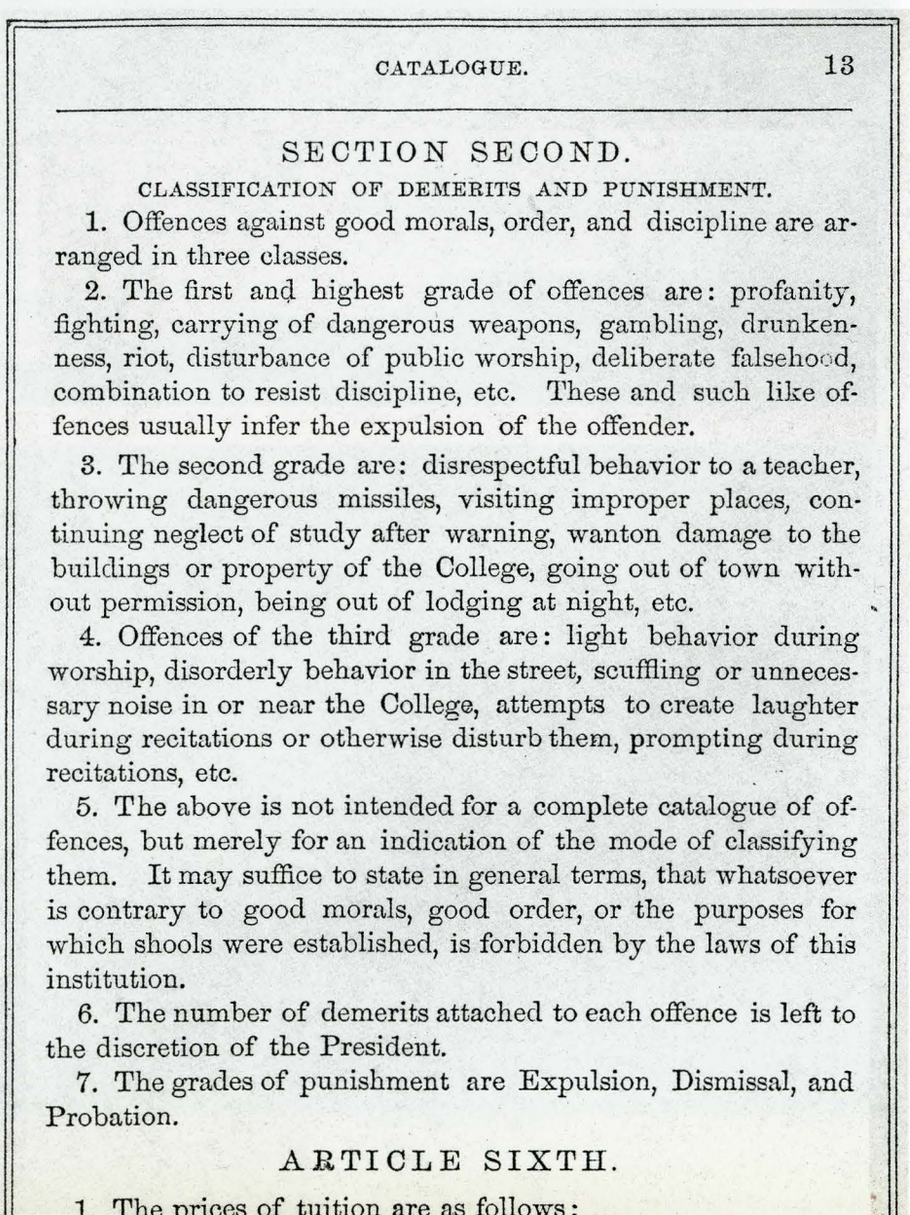
The faculty set to work writing the rules and regulations of the new College and in 1853 published what would seem to be its first catalogue, detailing the courses of study offered, and spelling out the students' hours of study, their duties and responsibilities, and the punishments they could expect to receive for any infractions of rules or derelictions of duty. The catalogue also included the names of the faculty (there were seven) and all the students (46 in the College, 116 in the Preparatory School).

But soon after the catalogue of 1853-54 was published, the College found that its debts were mounting faster than the Masonic lodges were able to meet them. Stronger sponsorship had to be found.

The man on whom this responsibility fell was the President of the College, William M. Stewart, a native of Philadelphia who had come to Tennessee as a scientist/businessman and made a substantial fortune in the iron business. Involved with the College first as a supporter and contributor, he soon joined the faculty (without pay) as a Professor of Natural History and was asked to be President in 1853.

As a Presbyterian elder, President

The first catalogue for Stewart College in 1855 spelled out the rules of behavior for students . . . and the punishment for infractions.



CATALOGUE. 13

SECTION SECOND.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEMERITS AND PUNISHMENT.

1. Offences against good morals, order, and discipline are arranged in three classes.

2. The first and highest grade of offences are: profanity, fighting, carrying of dangerous weapons, gambling, drunkenness, riot, disturbance of public worship, deliberate falsehood, combination to resist discipline, etc. These and such like offences usually infer the expulsion of the offender.

3. The second grade are: disrespectful behavior to a teacher, throwing dangerous missiles, visiting improper places, continuing neglect of study after warning, wanton damage to the buildings or property of the College, going out of town without permission, being out of lodging at night, etc.

4. Offences of the third grade are: light behavior during worship, disorderly behavior in the street, scuffling or unnecessary noise in or near the College, attempts to create laughter during recitations or otherwise disturb them, prompting during recitations, etc.

5. The above is not intended for a complete catalogue of offences, but merely for an indication of the mode of classifying them. It may suffice to state in general terms, that whatsoever is contrary to good morals, good order, or the purposes for which shools were established, is forbidden by the laws of this institution.

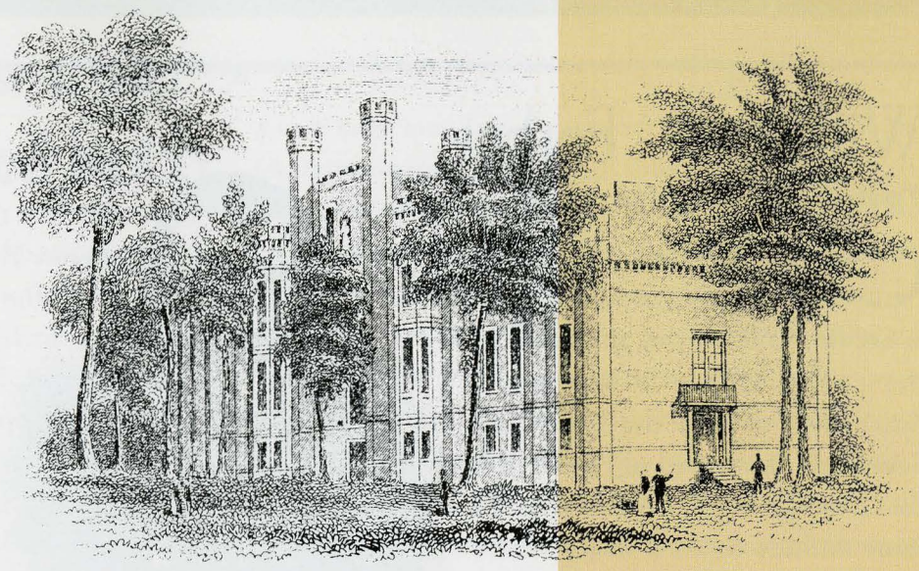
6. The number of demerits attached to each offence is left to the discretion of the President.

7. The grades of punishment are Expulsion, Dismissal, and Probation.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

1. The prices of tuition are as follows:

Stewart was well aware of the great importance his church attached to education, so it was to that church he went in search of support for his ailing College. In 1855, his church responded by purchasing the buildings, grounds and other possessions of the College in the name of the Synod of Nashville. In honor of the man who had served the College so devotedly in its early years, the Board of Trustees changed its name to Stewart College.



The earliest known representation of the college's first building, the Castle, was this engraving on the College's stationery in the 1850s.

Stewart College

Under its new sponsorship and its new name, the College hoped to achieve a measure of stability it had not previously enjoyed. With enough money on hand for day-to-day operations, the establishment of an endowment fund soon become a priority. President Stewart and his faculty had established a reputation for high academic standards, but Stewart's rather retiring nature made him uncomfortable with the aggressive work of raising endowment money. Consequently, in 1858 he resigned from the presidency and the Board selected as his replacement a Presbyterian minister and former chemistry professor from Knoxville, the Rev. R.B. McMullen, D.D.

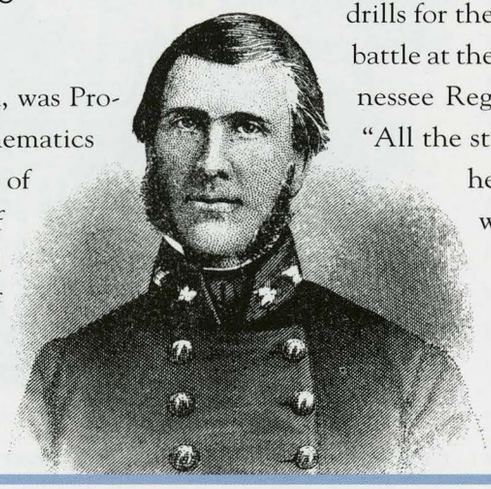
President McMullen's fundraising activities were eminently successful. By 1860, gifts and pledges assured that the proposed endowment would be fully subscribed, and the College looked forward with optimism to a secure future.

And then came April 1861, Fort Sumter, and the Civil War.

In July of that year, President McMullen placed a notice in the Clarksville *Jeffersonian*, a local paper, that despite the departure of most of the student body for the army, exercises would resume in September for the younger students: "We earnestly hope that before September our invaders will have received such salutary lessons as will induce them to remove their polluting feet from our sacred soil, so that teachers and pupils may return to their literary and scientific pursuits. But if in this we are disappointed, we will wait till our brethren and fellow-students shall have taught the President and his Cabinet to march from Washington in a still more lively double-quick step than they employed in marching to it."

William A. Forbes

Teacher and Warrior



Col. Forbes, a Virginian by birth, was Professor of Pure and Mixed Mathematics at Stewart College from the founding of the College in 1848 to the onset of hostilities between the North and South. He also served as President of the College from 1851-53. Having had some military training in his native state, he organized and led military drills for the students in 1861 and marched off to battle at the head of Company A of the 14th Tennessee Regiment. According to Polk Johnson, "All the students were anxious to join him; but he would not allow the boys to go to war without the consent of their parents."

Forbes was killed in August, 1862, at the second battle of Manassas, "while bravely leading the regiment in a charge against the enemy's batteries."

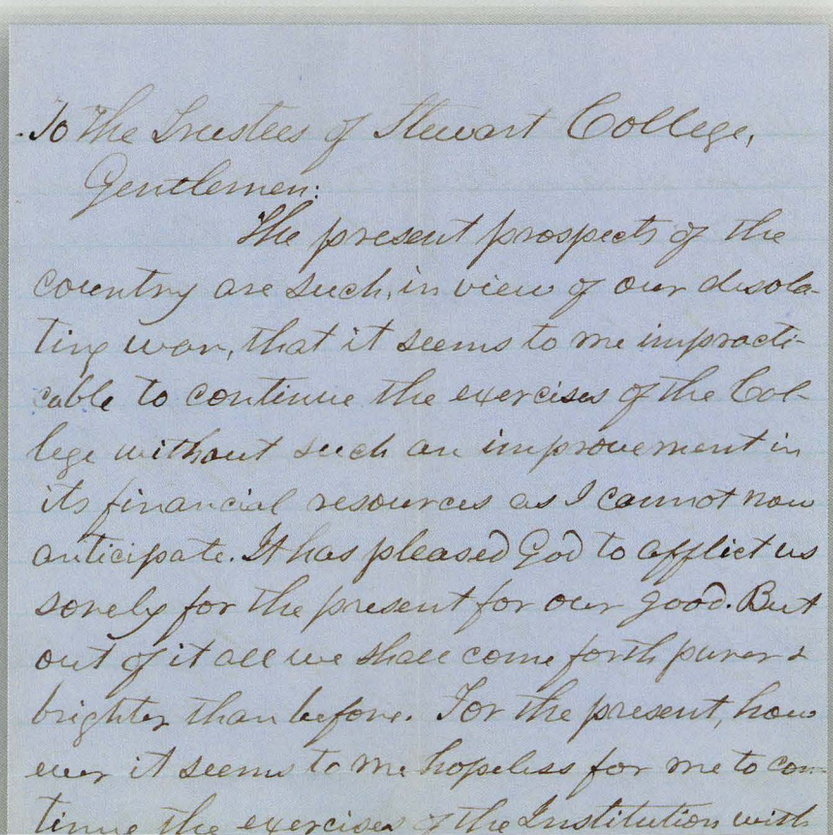
"It seems to me impossible to continue the exercises of the College..."

President McMullen struggled to keep the College going with its Preparatory School classes during the first year of this "desolating war." But with all the collegiate students gone, there was not enough income from tuition to maintain a staff, as is evidenced by this letter to the Board of Trustees in September 1862.

McMullen also described to the Board of Trustees what happened to the principal college building, the Castle, when it was commandeered by federal troops when they took control of Clarksville:

"The conduct of these last while occupying the College building was characterized by the grossest vandalism. Notwithstanding their solemn and oft repeated promises to respect and protect the property, they themselves, yes, the very officers who made these promises, four several times forced the doors of the cabinet rooms, broke open the cases of mineralogical and geological specimens and carried away many of the most valuable specimens, and choice portion of the books belonging to the Washington Irving Society, chairs, tables, curtains, etc., finally stripping even the College chapel of everything in it."

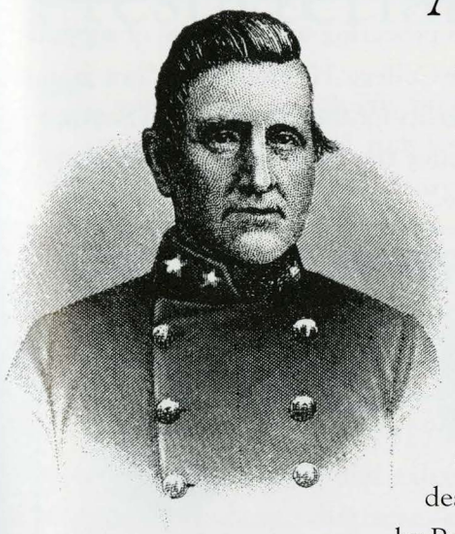
Estimating the damage done to the Castle at more than $10,000, McMullen expressed a hope that "this amount of damages may yet be obtained in some way through our Government." After the war, claims were filed against the federal government and the College was finally awarded damages in the amount of $25,000—in 1904.



To the Trustees of Stewart College,
Gentlemen:
The present prospects of the
Country are such, in view of our disola-
ting war, that it seems to me impracti-
cable to continue the exercises of the Col-
lege without such an improvement in
its financial resources as I cannot now
anticipate. It has pleased God to afflict us
sorely for the present for our good. But
out of it all we shall come forth purer &
brighter than before. For the present, how-
ever it seems to me hopeless for me to con-
tinue the exercises of the Institution with

"No braver or better soldier or man ..."

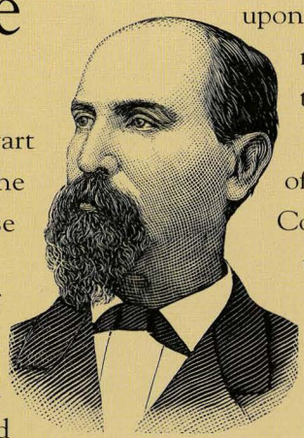
Alfred Robb



Robb was an early volunteer in the Confederate army and was elected to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 49th Tennessee Regiment. He was mortally injured in the Battle of Fort Donelson on February 15, 1862, as described in this account by Polk G. Johnson:

"No braver or better soldier or man ever died. He went into the battle upon a large white horse, and being himself a very large man (nearly seven feet tall), was a fine target for sharpshooters. He was shot through the breast by one of these, and when shot put his hand on his breast, and saying he was shot started to the rear. Several men followed him and he would have fallen from his horse in fifty yards but for their assistance. The men managed to get him to his quarters. During the night he was carried to the boats at Dover to be sent to Clarksville with the other wounded. Two boats were at the wharf, one fastened to the bank and the other on the side of this boat. He was placed on the first boat to be carried through to the second; in crossing from the one to other the boats separated—the men holding his legs let loose and his body fell into the river, and he would have been drowned had it not been for his faithful old colored servant (Uncle Abram Robb) who, holding his arms, pulled him into the boat. He died at his home February 17, 1862."

"The spirit of the boys would not permit them to remain at home"



Polk G. Johnson, a student at Stewart College in the last days before the Civil War, wrote in 1885 about those troubled times:

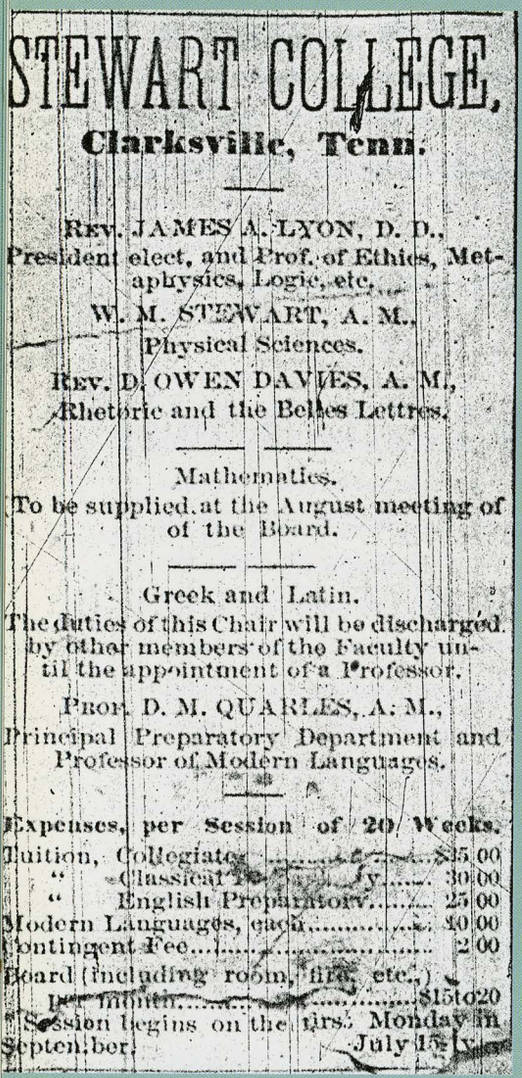
"Just before the war the people of Montgomery county were almost unanimously in favor of preserving the Federal Union; but when President Lincoln called for troops to subdue the South, there was a complete revolution in public feeling. At the election held for 'separation' or 'no separation,' they were almost unanimous. The spirit of the people was high. Every man able to speak spoke in opposition to the proclamation of the President, and advised resistance.

"The spirit of the boys would not permit them to remain at home. No longer were groups of boys in the College, earnest in their studies, to be seen under the shade of the old oaks in the College campus, engaged with their books; no longer they idle in gay conversation upon the steps of the College. The whole scene was changed. Books were thrown away, and the grounds became a *champ de mars*. The tramp of the soldier, the commands of the officer (Prof. W. A. Forbes) were alone to be seen or heard upon the grounds or in the halls; and the same spirit animated all the boys not in college. No wonder, then, that they made such a prompt response to the call.

"Of thirty-two boys in the College Department of its last catalog of 1859-60, twenty-nine entered the Confederate army, leaving but three who did not. Of this twenty-nine all were faithful. There were killed in battle, sixteen; died by disease, seven; total deaths, twenty-three; survivors, six."

One of the six survivors, of course, was Mr. Johnson. He was wounded several times, had his horse shot from under him in the battle of Lick-Skillet Road at Atlanta, and was surrendered with Lee's army at Appomattox. He returned to Clarksville, then attended McGill College in Montreal and Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, for his legal education. He was a successful lawyer in Clarksville and for many years served as Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court. His first wife, who died after only three years of marriage, was Emma Robb, daughter of Col. Alfred Robb.

After the War



STEWART COLLEGE,
Clarksville, Tenn.

Rev. JAMES A. LYON, D. D.,
President elect, and Prof. of Ethics, Metaphysics, Logic, etc.,

W. M. STEWART, A. M.,
Physical Sciences.

Rev. D. OWEN DAVIES, A. M.,
Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres.

Mathematics.
To be supplied at the August meeting of of the Board.

Greek and Latin.
The duties of this Chair will be discharged by other members of the Faculty until the appointment of a Professor.

Prof. D. M. QUARLES, A. M.,
Principal Preparatory Department and Professor of Modern Languages.

Expenses, per Session of 20 Weeks.

Tuition, Collegiate $35 00
" Classical 30 00
" English Preparatory 25 00
Modern Languages, each 10 00
Contingent Fee 2 00
Board (including room, fire, etc.) per month ..... $15 to 20
Session begins on the first Monday in September ..... July 15

This advertisement appeared July 15, 1869, in the Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle. *Although Rev. James A. Lyon had accepted the Board's offer of the presidency, his church in Columbus, Mississippi, strongly resisted his departure. So when school opened in September, former President Stewart assumed the role of Acting President.*

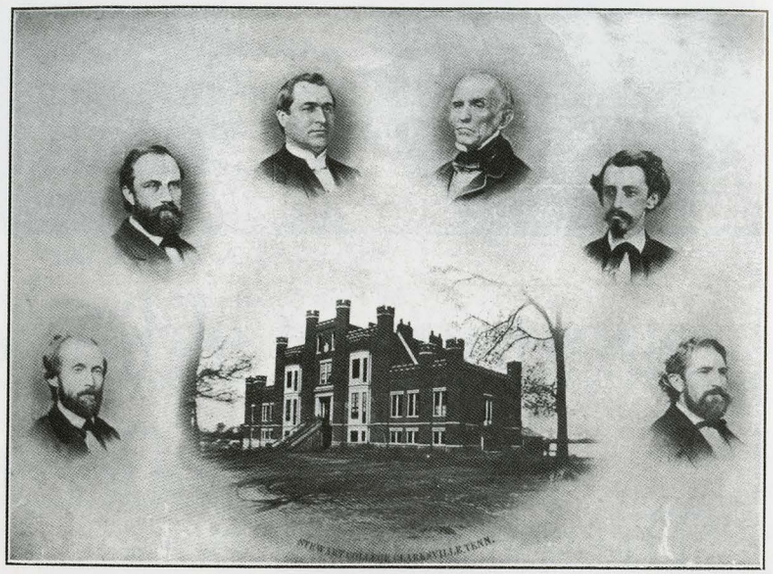
Among the many casualties of the war was President McMullen. During the occupation of Clarksville, an outbreak of smallpox afflicted many of the federal soldiers. His humanity rising above his dislike of the invaders, McMullen worked as a nurse in the hospital set up by the army in Robb Hall, contracted the disease himself, and died of it in January 1865.

The sad condition of the campus and the devastated Southern economic system made getting the College back on its feet a long and painful project. At one point the trustees were so disheartened by the difficulties that they recommended to the Synod of Nashville that the property be sold to another institution. But in April 1869, a final fundraising push by the Synod resulted in enough money to repair the buildings and reopen the school.

With former President William Stewart serving as Acting President, classes resumed in September 1869. A total of seventy students were enrolled.

When the 1870-71 session opened, enrollment had risen to a healthy 101 students, and a new President was in the chair. Rev. J.B. Shearer, a graduate of the University of Virginia and Union Seminary, brought with him some positive ideas about the development of the Christian college. Under his guidance the curriculum was revised to offer more electives, high standards of scholarship were promoted, and the securing of great teachers at any cost became an even higher priority.

President Shearer also devoted himself to procuring a wider base of support for the College. He envisioned "one grand University for the whole church South, to be under the care of the Presbyterian people."



New President John Shearer and former President William Stewart are pictured at the top of this photocomposite of the school and its faculty in the early 1870s.

His vision was realized in early 1874, when the Synods of Alabama, Arkansas, Memphis, Mississippi/Louisiana, Nashville (and later Texas) adopted a Plan of Union for the support of a Presbyterian university. Later that year, a committee to select the site for this new university heard proposals from Huntsville and Opelika, Alabama; Meridian, Mississippi; and Bolivar, Jackson, and Clarksville, Tennessee. Memphis was briefly discussed, but the recent yellow fever epidemic there removed that city from the running. Clarksville, with its Stewart College facility and a pledge of $50,000, won the day.

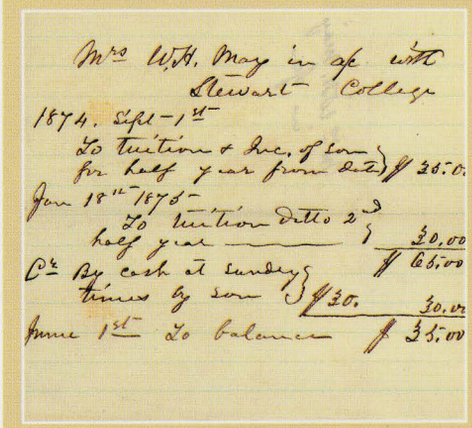
Southwestern Presbyterian University

For various reasons, chiefly financial, Stewart College did not become Southwestern Presbyterian University until five years later, in 1879. President Shearer spent much of his tenure on the road, at the request of the Synods, attempting to raise money for the new University. But the financial condition of the country after the panic of 1873 made fundraising a frustrating and exhausting task. However, during that time, enrollment and faculty continued to increase, as did the physical plant. A major new building, completed in 1878, was named in honor of the recently deceased William Stewart, who had given so much of himself to the College.

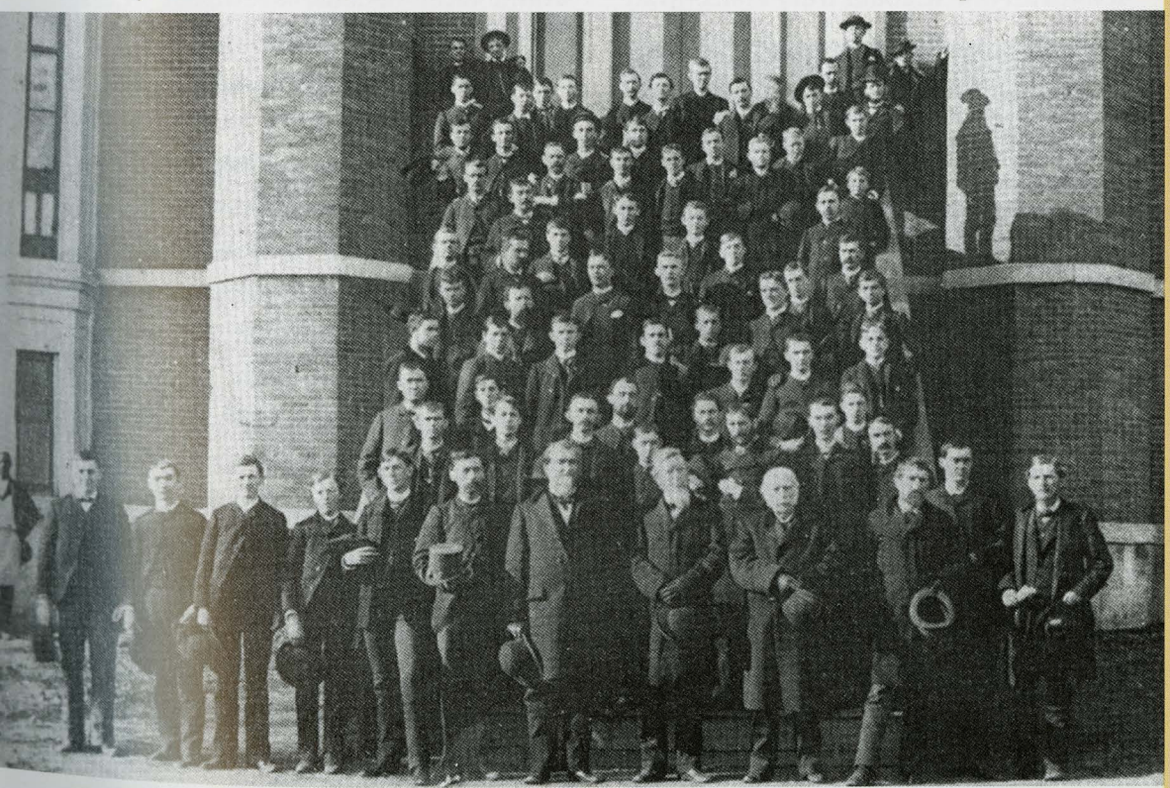
One of the leading advocates of the University in the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Benjamin M. Palmer, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New Orleans, was asked to take on the presidency of the College. He accepted, but his church and the Presbytery of New Orleans resisted his departure so strongly that he withdrew his acceptance. Dr. Palmer remained a close friend and supporter of the College for the rest of his life, and authored the section of the Plan of Union that removed the University from the direct management of the Synods and provided that "the sole government of the institution shall be in the hands of a directory, consisting of two members from each Synod, one elected each year after the first."

By 1879, the financial difficulties of the mid-1870s had eased somewhat, and the University was officially opened, with a new title—Chancellor—for the man at its helm, and a new man to fill the position, Dr. J.N. Waddel.

Like his immediate predecessors

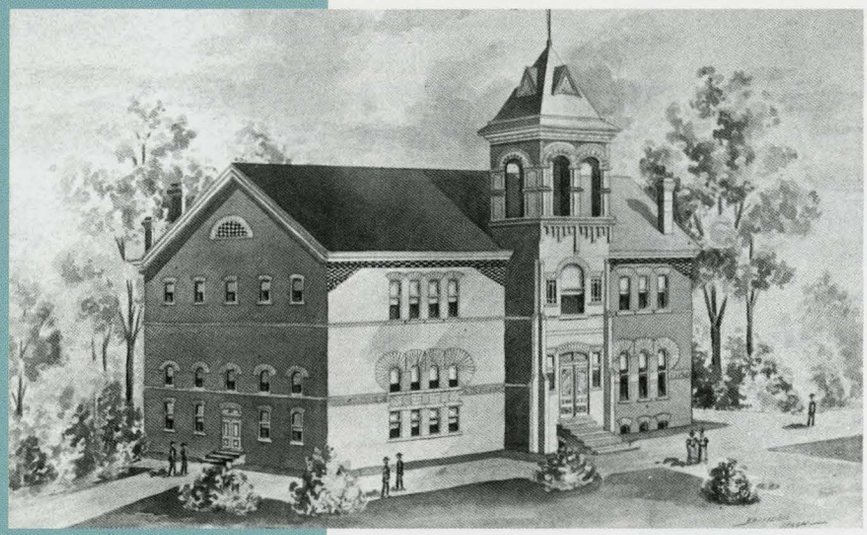

Mrs W.H. May in a/c with Stewart College
1874. Sept-1st
To tuition & Inc. of son for half year from date $30.00
Jan 18th 1875-
To tuition Ditto 2nd half year $30.00
$66.00
Cr By cash at sundry times by son $30. 30.00
June 1st To balance $35.00

This invoice was sent to parents in 1874 for the education of their son at the College. The $35-per-term cost was constant through the '70s, dropped to $25 per term in the '80s, and rose to $30 in the '90s.



In 1886 the faculty and student body of SPU gather on the steps of the Castle for a portrait with top hats and bowlers in hand. The splendid white side-whiskers in the front row (third from right) belong to the highly esteemed Chancellor J.N. Waddel.

McMullen and Shearer, Waddel was a Presbyterian minister. He had also served as Chancellor of the University of Mississippi in the years following the end of the Civil War, and at the present time was serving as secretary of the Board of Education of the Southern Presbyterian Church.



The Waddel Building, 1899

With the support of the Synods behind it, the University once more seemed to have been given a new lease on life. Although it would never be completely free of financial worries, the school now entered upon an era of relative strength and stability. Now it could truly concentrate its efforts on its educational mission.

Morale was so much improved that the editor of the Clarksville *Chronicle* took note of it on a visit to the campus. "A very satisfactory change is observable. The students now present the unmistakable appearance of young men who have plenty to do and are doing it. The lounging, listless expression hitherto observable is altogether thrown off, and such a thing as a student loafing on street corners is not to be seen."

Among Dr. Waddel's innovations was one dear to his heart, the establishment of a School of Theology. Again, Dr. B.M. Palmer came to the aid of the school with his encouragement and assistance. The women of his church in New Orleans helped raise the money to endow the chair of Theology, which was named the Palmer Professorship of Theology.

The first occupant of that chair was the distinguished preacher and religious scholar, Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, who inaugurated the new theology school in 1885. Dr. Wilson, whose elder son Woodrow would later become President of the United States, remained at the head of the theology school until his retirement in 1892.

During the 1870s and '80s, campus life expanded beyond the classroom to encompass a much wider range of social and athletic activities. The two debating societies that had been established before the war continued to provide intellectual stimulation and frequent oratorical contests. But now the first fraternities were established. Backlot games turned into organized athletic programs. Glee clubs and marching bands appeared.

Ill health forced Dr. Waddel to retire as Chancellor in 1888. He was replaced, briefly, by Dr. C.C. Hersman, who returned to his native South Carolina after three years, and then by Dr. J.M. Rawlings, who lasted barely a year before a severe illness caused him to withdraw.

'VARSITY BASEBALL TEAM OF '98

PIPES PRICE McLAIN ORR COX ALBRIGHT BARTON RAWORTH NORWOOD

Dr. George Summey, the managing editor of the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*, accepted the chancellorship in 1892 and served for the next ten years. Despite continuing budget problems, Summey managed to add to the campus by completing the Waddel Building (an attachment to the Stewart Building that included a gymnasium); and by building a new dormitory, Calvin Hall.

Summey's energetic efforts throughout the Synods to increase the endowment yielded such disappointing results that he resigned in 1902, declaring that "the burden is greater, in some respects, than I can bear, and I cannot continue to undertake it."

After Summey's ten-year tenure, the University was headed by a succession of five different men over the next fifteen years. Each in his own way struggled with the enormous problems of carrying out the educational mission of the school in spite of dwindling financial support. During these years, enrollment swung erratically from a high of 135 to a low of 74.

In 1903, the Board of the University also had to contend with a movement, largely on the part of the city of Atlanta, to transfer the University to a large city where it might more easily attract the attention of wealthier donors. The Board appealed to the Supreme Court of Tennessee for protection and in 1904 received a judgment in their favor, expressly banning a move to any other state, and decreeing that the "said institution must be maintained at Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee."

But the idea—that to save the school it must be moved—could not be decreed away. There was a feeling throughout the Synods that the Clarksville location at the northern edge of the Synods' territory was partly responsible for some of its problems.

Accordingly, when Dr. Charles E. Diehl, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Clarksville, was approached by a committee from the Board and offered the presidency of the University (the title "chancellor" had by then been dropped), the subject of its possible removal was discussed. At that time, Dr. Diehl was convinced that there was no legal way this could be done, so he accepted the presidency with the thought that his challenge was to enlarge the scope of the University within its Clarksville parameters.

But by 1919, he had changed his mind. Loyal to the city of Clarksville, but even more loyal to the needs of the church and of the institution he now headed, he was convinced that the school's salvation demanded that it be moved.

When Dr. M.E. Melvin, a member of the Board, came to his fellow directors in June of 1919 with an offer to raise $1,000,000 for the University if it would move to Memphis, the Board accepted his proposal. In January of 1920, this proposal was put before a meeting of the Synods in Nashville, to the great consternation of the civic leaders of Clarksville.

Unfortunately for Clarksville, the die was cast. The Board began legal proceedings to negate the 1904 decree. Fundraising campaigns were initiated in Memphis and throughout the Synods. Dr. Diehl talked to architects.

As soon as the Board had enough money and pledges in hand to pay for the first building, the College began construction in Memphis—gambling that the legal problems would be resolved. On March 8, 1924, the State Supreme Court decided in favor of the University. On September 24, 1925, classes began on the new campus in Memphis, with yet another new name.

Women were admitted to SPU on the same terms as men in 1917. In 1921, Margaret Elwyn Trahern became the first woman to receive a degree from the College. She was a member of the honor society, a charter member of Chi Omega sorority, and a member of Kappa Delta Literary Society. She was married to William Green Patch of Clarksville in 1925.

The Castle: "stately, elegant, capacious and imposing."

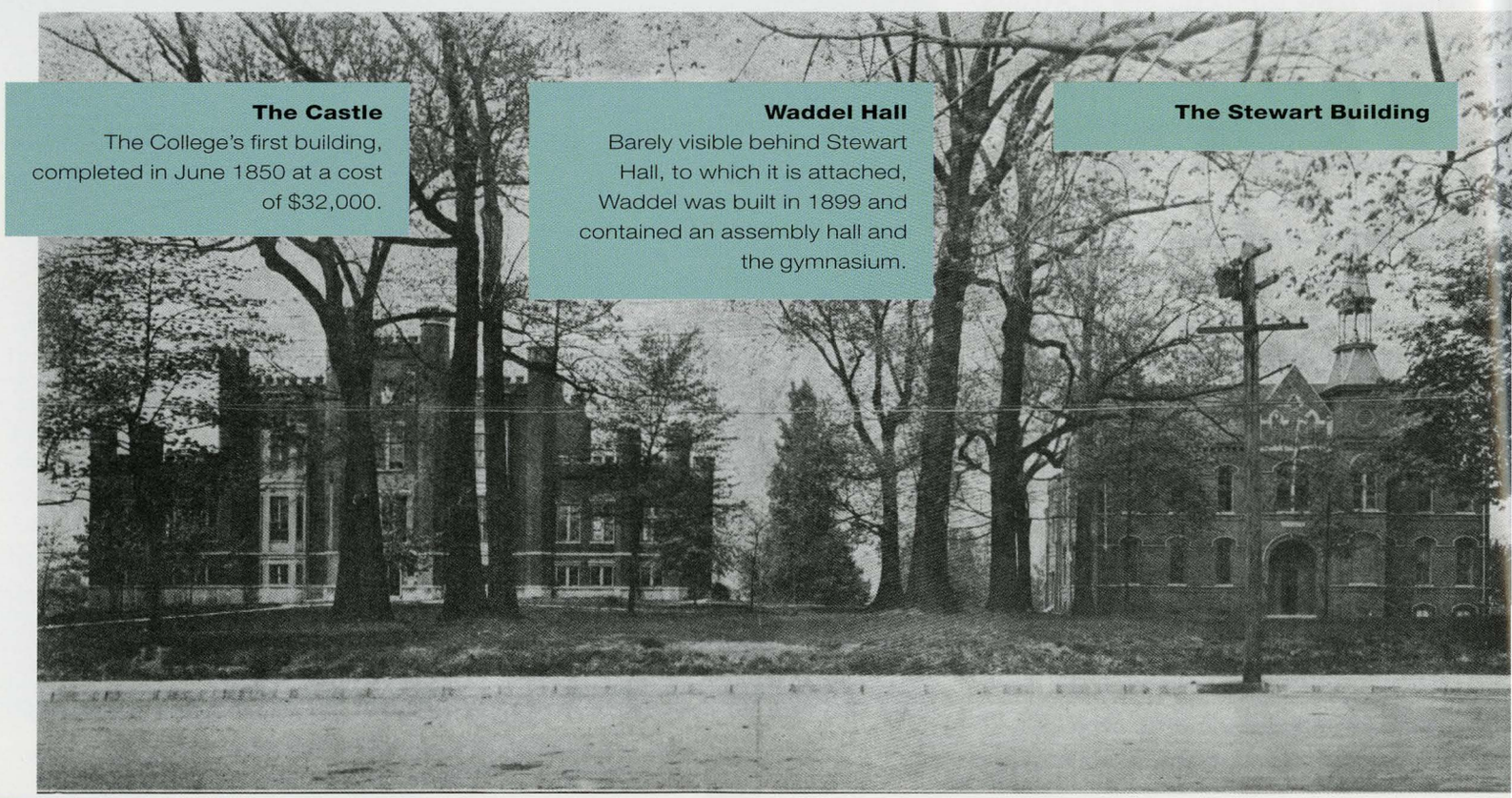
"The site of the College edifice . . . is about a half mile back from the river, on a beautiful and elevated lot of ground, containing about six acres. The building was designed by Prof. J.H. Ingraham, and having been adopted by the trustees, was placed in the hands of Mr. Briscoe Vannoy, a young and promising architect of this city (Nashville), who drew the front and the ground plan on a large scale with the details."

—From the reports of Wilkins Tannehill, head of the Masonic Lodges of Tennessee, March 1849

The Clarksville *Jeffersonian* enthusiastically welcomed the new building in 1850: "What an elegant structure it is! Of vast extent and built in the handsomest style of Elizabethan architecture, it arrests the attention of every passerby, no matter were he from Rome, that city of St. Peter's Cathedral."

When the SPU grounds and buildings were reincarnated as the site of Austin Peay State College in 1929, the Castle served as that school's administration building. The collapsing of one of the towers in 1948 necessitated the demolition of the ninety-eight-year-old structure.

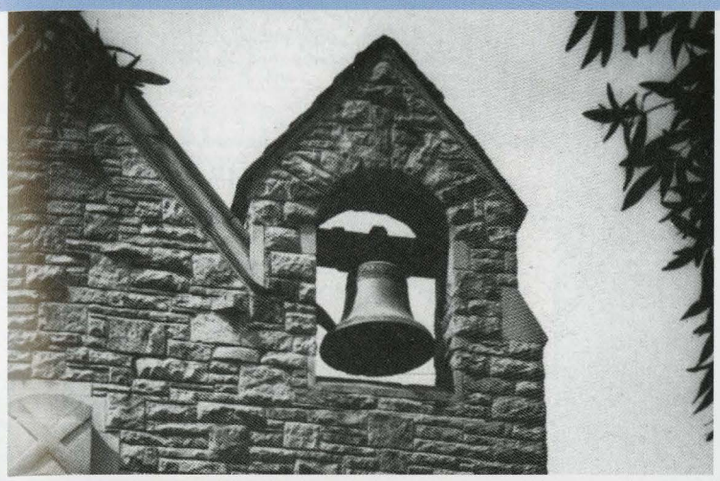
As Stewart College metamorphosed into Southwestern Presbyterian University, the increased enrollment and expanded curriculum called for more classroom space. Accordingly, early in 1877 a new building was begun. Called at first the Cabinet Building, its name was changed to the Stewart Building after the death in September 1877 of Prof. William M. Stewart, who had given so generously of his fortune and his services to the College. Construction expenses for the new building were recorded in a journal and summarized on the pages shown at right.



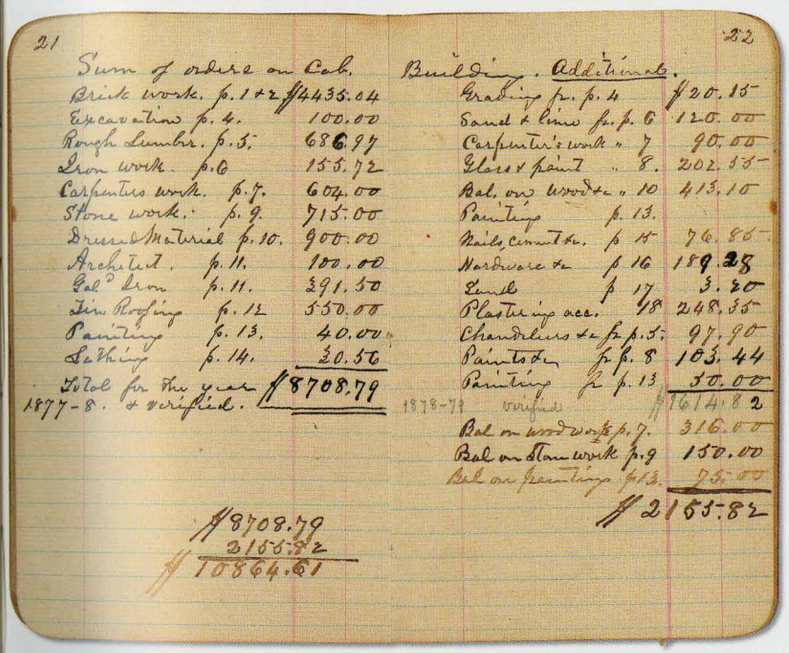
The Castle
The College's first building, completed in June 1850 at a cost of $32,000.

Waddel Hall
Barely visible behind Stewart Hall, to which it is attached, Waddel was built in 1899 and contained an assembly hall and the gymnasium.

The Stewart Building



The bell that hung in the tower of the Stewart Building was rung to summon students to classes throughout the day. When the College moved to Memphis the bell was brought along and installed in an arch created for it in Neely Hall, where it still hangs today.



21

Sum of orders on Cab.

Brick work.	p. 1+2	$4435.04
Excavating	p. 4.	100.00
Rough Lumber.	p. 5.	686.97
Iron work.	p. 6	155.72
Carpenters work.	p. 7.	604.00
Stone work.	p. 9.	715.00
Dressed Material	p. 10.	900.00
Architect.	p. 11.	100.00
Cal'd Iron	p. 11.	291.50
Tin Roofing	p. 12	550.00
Painting	p. 13.	40.00
Lathing	p. 14.	30.56
Total for the year 1877-8. & verified.		$8708.79

22

Building. Additionals.

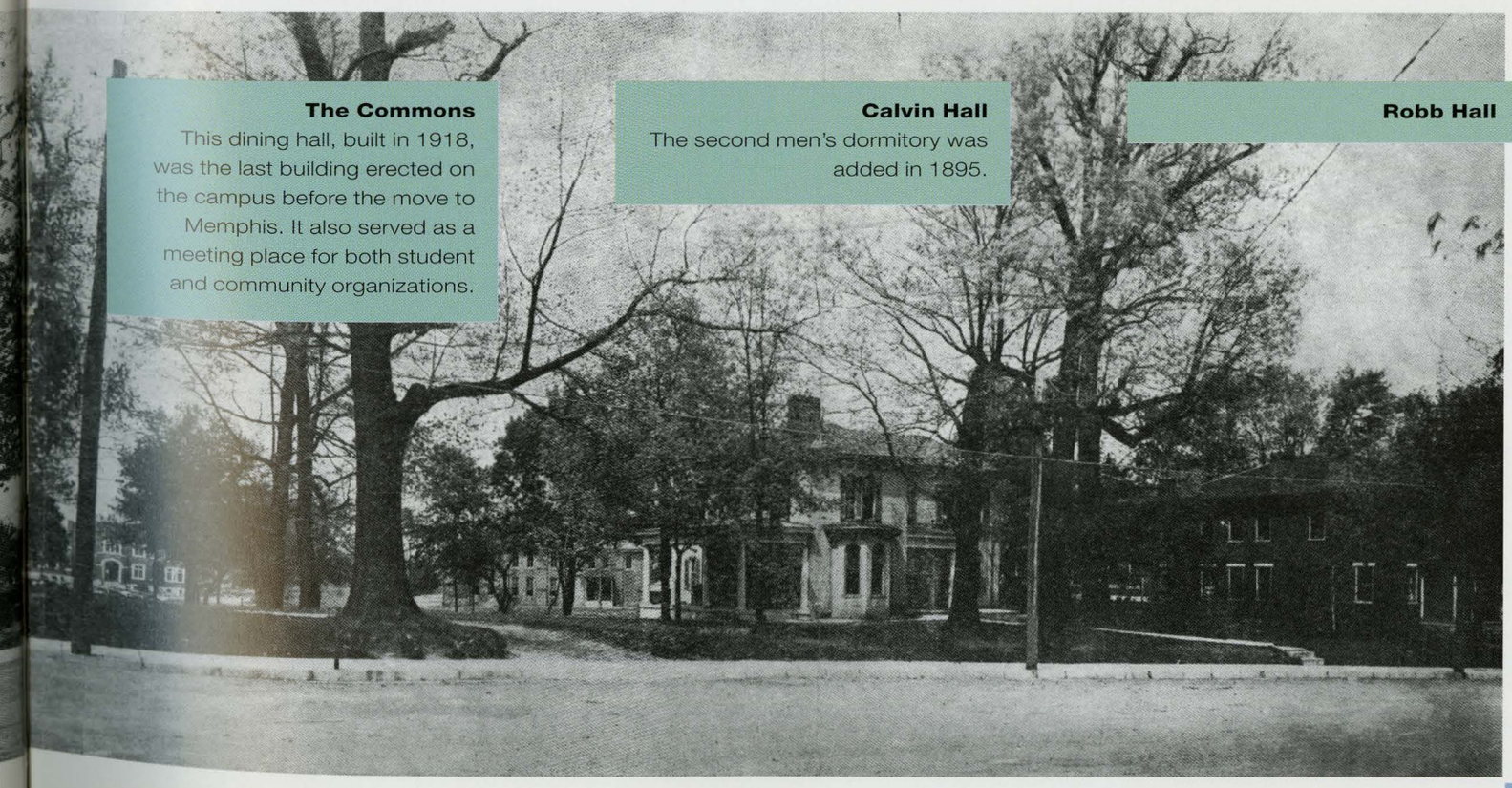
Grading	p. p. 4	$20.15
Sand & Lime	p. p. 6	120.00
Carpenter's work	" 7	90.00
Glass & paint	" 8.	202.55
Bal. on wood &c	" 10	413.10
Painting	p. 13.	
Nails, cement &c.	p 15	76.80
Hardware &c	p 16	189.28
Sand	p 17	3.20
Plastering acc.	18	248.35
Chandeliers &c	p. p. 5.	97.90
Paint &c	p. p. 8	103.44
Painting	p. p. 13	30.00
		$1614.82
1878-79 verified		
Bal on wood work	p. 7.	316.00
Bal on Stone work	p. 9	150.00
Bal on painting	p 13.	75.00
		$2155.82

$8708.79
2155.82
$10864.61

Robb Hall, the first dormitory

Born in Sumner County, Tennessee, Alfred Robb settled in Clarksville in 1850 and soon became one of its most respected lawyers. He was a strong supporter of Stewart College and a member of the Board of Trustees. His enthusiasm for the college led Robb to donate a valuable piece of land adjacent to it for the purpose of building a dormitory so that the school could atract more "foreign" students from neighboring counties and states. Thus the College's first dormitory was called Robb Hall.

Completed just a year before the Civil War, Robb Hall served only briefly as a dormitory before it was turned into a hospital, first for Confederate soldiers, later for federals. It resumed its proper function when the College reopened in 1869 and continued as such until the College removed to Memphis. At Austin Peay, it remained a dormitory until the mid-1960s, when it was razed to make space for a new building.

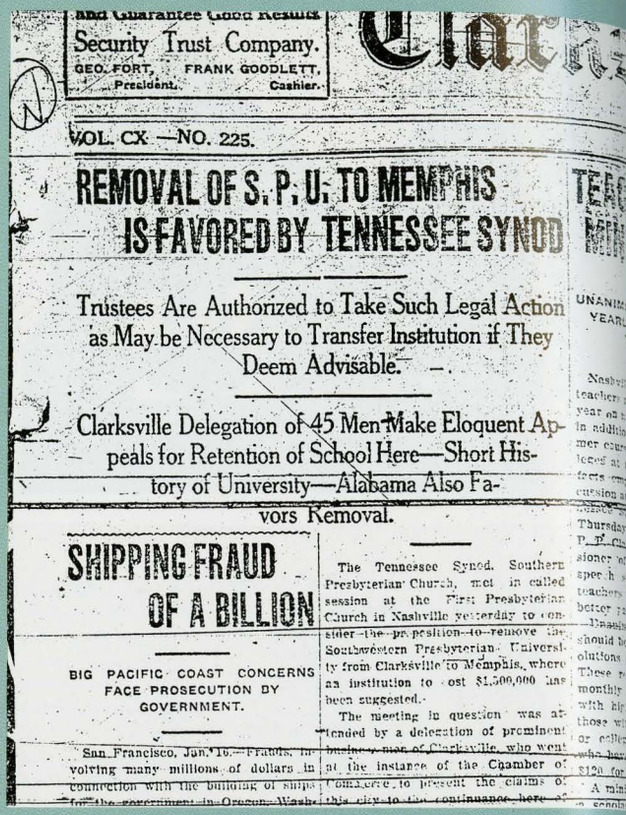


The Commons
This dining hall, built in 1918, was the last building erected on the campus before the move to Memphis. It also served as a meeting place for both student and community organizations.

Calvin Hall
The second men's dormitory was added in 1895.

Robb Hall

"From now on I will fight you to the limit."


Security Trust Company.
GEO. FORT, President. FRANK GOODLETT, Cashier.

VOL. CX —NO. 225.

REMOVAL OF S. P. U. TO MEMPHIS IS FAVORED BY TENNESSEE SYNOD

Trustees Are Authorized to Take Such Legal Action as May be Necessary to Transfer Institution if They Deem Advisable.

Clarksville Delegation of 45 Men Make Eloquent Appeals for Retention of School Here—Short History of University—Alabama Also Favors Removal.

SHIPPING FRAUD OF A BILLION

BIG PACIFIC COAST CONCERNS FACE PROSECUTION BY GOVERNMENT.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—Frauds, involving many millions of dollars in connection with the building of ships for the government in Oregon, Wash-

The Tennessee Synod, Southern Presbyterian Church, met in called session at the First Presbyterian Church in Nashville yesterday to consider the proposition to remove the Southwestern Presbyterian University from Clarksville to Memphis, where an institution to cost $1,500,000 has been suggested.

The meeting in question was attended by a delegation of prominent business men of Clarksville, who went at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce to present the claims of this city to the continuance here of

When Dr. Diehl agreed to the proposal to move the College to Memphis, he knew it would cause a considerable change in his life. There was an enormous amount of work to be done in raising the money for the new facility, in actually getting it built, and in the physical move itself.

There would also be enormous resistance to the move from the residents of Clarksville, who were justly proud of their many contributions to the College over the past seven decades. So Dr. Diehl fully expected a somewhat hostile reaction from his neighbors.

"Even in the Rotary Club, of which I was a charter member, there was ill-concealed coldness. The man who served as best man in my wedding was quite frank in his attitude. He said, 'Diehl, up to this time we have been warm friends, but from now on I will fight you to the limit.' On one occasion, shortly after this attitude became so evident, I made a talk at the Rotary Club, reminding the members that as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church my first obligation was to that church and to Clarksville, but that when I became President of Southwestern, which was owned and controlled by four Synods of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, my first obligation was not to Clarksville but to the four Synods whose institution Southwestern is. I also reminded them that there was no change in my relationship to the people of Clarksville, and that I was as devoted to them as I had always been. I offered to resign from the Rotary Club if that were the desire of the Club. My remarks seemed to ease the situation a bit, and I did not resign as a member of the Club. However, Mrs. Diehl and I were made to feel that in many cases the old relationship had been greatly affected. She was not well and was accustomed to sit on the lovely porch of the President's house, which was the best house either of us had ever lived in, but her friends did not stop by to visit with her as they had done before my attitude toward the proposed removal became known."

Piomingo College? Calvin College? Southminster College? Renaming the College, the 1921 Version

Once the decision had been made to move the College to Memphis, Dr. Diehl and the Board discussed changing the name. With the Board's concurrence, Dr. Diehl first proposed "Memphis College." Ever a practical man, he noted that such a name would have "the best appeal locally, and will get us more money where the money will have to be gotten."

Chief fund-raiser Dr. M.E. Melvin, who had been instrumental in initiating the move to Memphis, did not agree. He felt it would hurt appeals to alumni. An Indian name, he suggested, might be more palatable. After conferring with Judge J.H. Malone of Memphis, "the greatest living authority" on the Chickasaw Nation, Melvin proposed the name of the great chief of the Chickasaws and friend of George Washington, Piomingo, which means Mountain Leader.

Dr. Diehl's reaction was terse. "Piomingo is impossible—I would say it is ungodly."

And so the search continued. Among the rejects: Calvin College, Southminster College, Gayoso College, Chisca College, and Al-La-Mis-Ten College.

When the dust settled and the move was complete, the letterhead of the College read simply *Southwestern, The College of the Mississippi Valley*, a name that would satisfy both the alumni and the donors in Memphis. Most important, according to Dr. Diehl, "it would distinguish it from that little two by four institution in Kansas."

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE NAME

The Board of Directors of S. P. U. are not altogether satisfied with the name "Memphis College," which they have tentatively and recently chosen. The choice of a name presents a real difficulty. The word "University" must be eliminated.

Constructive suggestions from the Alumni are invited. We should speak now or forever hold our peace.

The drift of sentiment now seems to be for this: "Southwestern College at Memphis, Tennessee," which would find a parallel in "Tulane University of Louisiana."

Write immediately to President C. E. Diehl, Clarksville, Tenn., if you have any sentiment to express. We ought to at least retain the name "Southwestern."

M. E. MELVIN,
Campaign Manager.
(Class 1900)

A bulletin to the alumni announcing the name change to Memphis College drew a flood of alumni objections—and some interesting suggestions.

This aerial photo shows the Memphis campus from the air in the late 1920s: Palmer Hall is on the left, and the wooden Fargason Field House is on the right.

Southwestern

MEMPHIS, TENN., MAY 27, 1932

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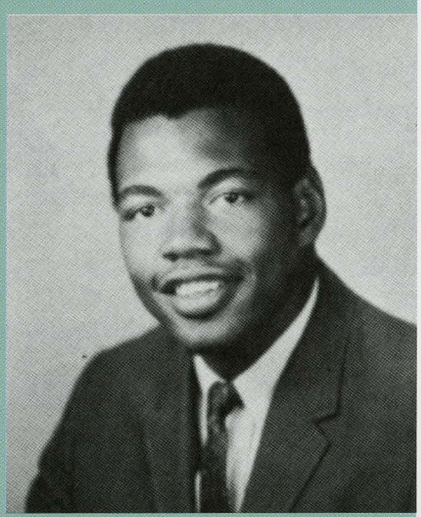
Southwestern Seniors Scatter to Four Corners of Earth; Jobs are Too Scarce

Many Graduate Without Definite Plans For Future; Teaching and Further Study Most Popular

A survey of the plans of Southwestern's seniors for the coming year shows that many of them are uncertain about their futures. Four boys, Perry Bynum, Joe C. Mobley and John and James Hughes, will enter the University of Tennessee Medical College in September. John Hughes and Perry Bynum will spend the summer as assistant directors in boys' camps, and James Hughes will go to Little Rock, Ark., to work during vacation as an orderly in the Arkansas State

Speaker

The Sou'wester, *May 27, 1932*



Lorenzo Childress, Jr. '69 was the College's first black graduate.

The move to Memphis did not solve all the College's problems, but it invigorated the institution to such an extent that those problems no longer seemed solution-resistant. One cause for this optimism: enrollment at the last Clarksville session had been 187; the first Memphis session had 406 students.

The College opened in Memphis with a mortgage of $700,000. Within only five years that entire debt had been paid in full, and a joyous mortgage-burning was held on July 1,1930.

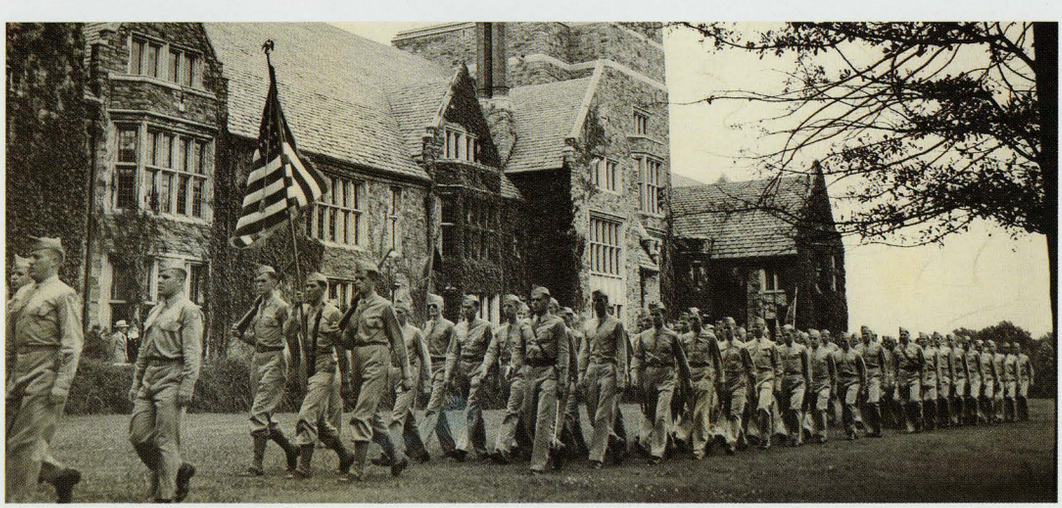
The Great Depression took its toll on enrollment, as fewer and fewer families could afford to send their children to college. Faculty salaries were reduced, expenses were pared whenever possible, but the torch of knowledge never wavered. By 1935 enrollment had started to climb again, this time passing the 500 mark for the first time in the school's history. In 1937 Dr. Diehl bravely proposed a $3,500,000 building plan to include dormitories, a library, a gymnasium, and a student center. But in 1941, once again, war put the College's growth plans on the shelf.

When the war was ended in 1945, Dr. Diehl launched the Southwestern Pre-Centennial Endowment Fund campaign and successfully raised $2,500,000. New buildings began to rise around the campus.

Dr. Diehl announced his decision to retire in 1947, and the timing of the school's centennial celebration was adjusted to coincide with the installation of his successor. Consequently, September of 1949 brought to the campus a double ceremony—the Centennial Commemoration and the Inaugural Celebration of Dr. Peyton N. Rhodes as the new President.

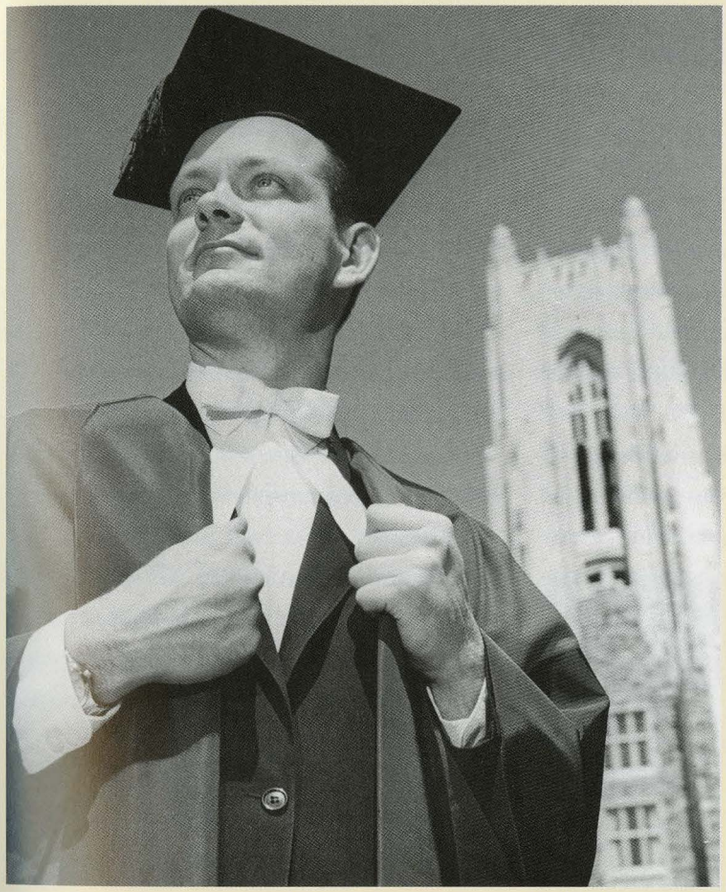
Under Dr. Rhodes, the College continued to grow, with a steady increase in enrollment and an almost continuous construction process on the campus. When he retired in 1965, ten new buildings graced the campus, and enrollment had grown from 600 to 900 students a year.

To replace Dr. Rhodes, the Board chose a young alumnus of the College, Dr. John David Alexander, who brought vigor, imagination and a host of fresh ideas to the curriculum in the brief four years he spent on the campus before leaving for Pomona College in California. His successor, Dr. William L. Bowden, another alumnus of the College, concentrated his efforts on increasing administrative efficiency and strengthening ties with the Memphis community. He resigned in 1972 to serve the Southern Governor's Conference.



The lawn in front of Palmer Hall became a parade ground during World War II, when the College served as a training facility for the Army Specialized Training Program.

A short reign, but a busy one: John David Alexander



He was, at the time, one of the youngest sitting presidents of an American college.

He was also the first elected President of this College to have earned his undergraduate degree here. Only eleven years after receiving his B.A., thirty-three-year-old John David Alexander returned in triumph to become the sixteenth chief executive of his alma mater on July 1, 1965.

Those eleven years had been productive ones: further study at Louisville Theological Seminary; a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford, where he received his D. Phil. degree from Christ Church; marriage to his college sweetheart, Catherine Ballard Coleman; ordination as a Presbyterian minister; and seven years teaching the Old Testament at San Francisco Theological Seminary.

Obviously a man of energy and ideas, Alexander plunged immediately into the formidable project of reviewing and renovating all aspects of the College's educational system. Working closely with a task force of representatives from the faculty, students, and administration, he achieved within two years an almost complete overhaul of the academic program.

Alexander's calm but firm controlling hand kept the College on course during the rebellious late '60s, an era that saw many established dress and behavior guidelines modified or eliminated with minimal stress and disorder.

The College community was shocked and chagrined when, in January 1969, Alexander announced that he was resigning to become President of Pomona College. *The Commercial Appeal* expressed the feeling of many when it editorialized:

"Dr. David Alexander's tenure has been brief, but he has left his mark. He has in three short years caused a ferment of ideas. He has helped raise the level of conscience of the entire Memphis community. He has created new areas of understanding between different age groups. He has been a major contributor to better race relations. In short, he has performed in the tradition of the liberal arts scholar."

Alexander returned to Rhodes in 1986 to accept the Doctor of Letters honorary degree.

Rhodes College

The budget deficit that had so concerned Dr. Bowden darkened the horizon for the new President as well. But Dr. James H. Daughdrill, Jr. came to the job with a particular set of talents that suited him well for the task ahead. He had been a successful businessman, a Presbyterian minister, and Secretary of Stewardship for the Presbyterian Church, U.S. Within his first year he had erased the deficit, and, for the last twenty-four years, he has kept the College deficit-free. In the tenth year of his tenure, he boldly agreed to a proposal to change the name of the College yet again.

Dr. Daughdrill has also managed to propel the building program, with eight new additions to the campus. He has supervised the growth of the endowment, that Holy Grail of so many past presidents, from $6 million in 1973 to $207 million in 1998.

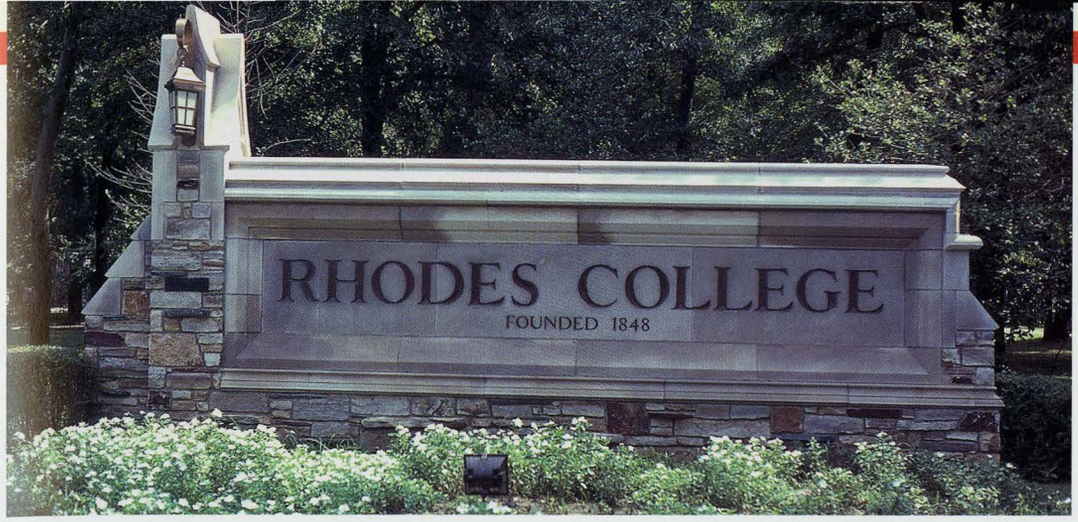
But most important, he has seen this College recognized as "the No. 1 Up-and-Coming College in the Nation" by *U.S. News and World Report*; as one of "The Best, Most Popular and Most Exciting Colleges in the United States" by *Barron's*; and as one of "the Thirty-Six Character-Building Colleges" in the nation by the Templeton Foundation.

The visionary words of Thomas Elliott as he stood before the first building of this College—"I am looking at a perpetuity"—now seem truly prophetic. For this institution stands at the end of its first 150 years on firmer ground than at any time in its frequently troubled past. Rhodes College approaches the twenty-first century with pride in its past and justified optimism for its future.

Surely the spirits of all those who worked so tirelessly for the last century and a half to sustain and nourish this place must be rejoicing today—as should all who love this College.

Roster of Presidents

Presidents of Masonic University of Tennessee:
W.F. Hopkins, 1848-49
Richard Nelson Newell, A.M., 1849-50
Presidents of Montgomery Masonic College:
William A. Forbes, A.M., 1850-53
William M. Stewart, 1853-55
Presidents of Stewart College:
William M. Stewart, 1855-58
R.B. McMullen, D.D., 1859-62
William M. Stewart, 1869-70 (Acting)
J.B. Shearer, A.M., D.D., 1870-79
Chancellors of Southwestern Presbyterian University:
John N. Waddel, D.D., LL.D., 1879-88
Charles C. Hersman, D.D., 1888-91
James M. Rawlings, D.D., 1891-92
George Summey, D.D., 1892-1903
George F. Nicolassen, A.M., LL.D., 1903-05 (Acting)
Neander M. Woods, D.D., LL.D., 1905-08
William Dinwiddie, A.M., LL.D., 1908-14
Presidents of Southwestern Presbyterian University:
John R. Dobyns, LL.D., 1914-17
George Lang, M.A., D.D., (Acting from Jan. 1917-June 1917)
Charles E. Diehl, A.M., D.D., 1917-25
President of Southwestern:
Charles E. Diehl, A.M, D.D., LL.D., 1925-49
Presidents of Southwestern at Memphis:
Peyton Nalle Rhodes, A.M., Ph.D., 1949-65
John David Alexander, B.A., Ph.D., 1965-69
William Lukens Bowden, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., 1969-73
James Harold Daughdrill, Jr., B.A., M. Div., D.D., 1973-
President of Rhodes College:
James Harold Daughdrill, Jr., B.A., M. Div., D.D., 1973-



Carved in Stone: Changing the Name, 1984 Version

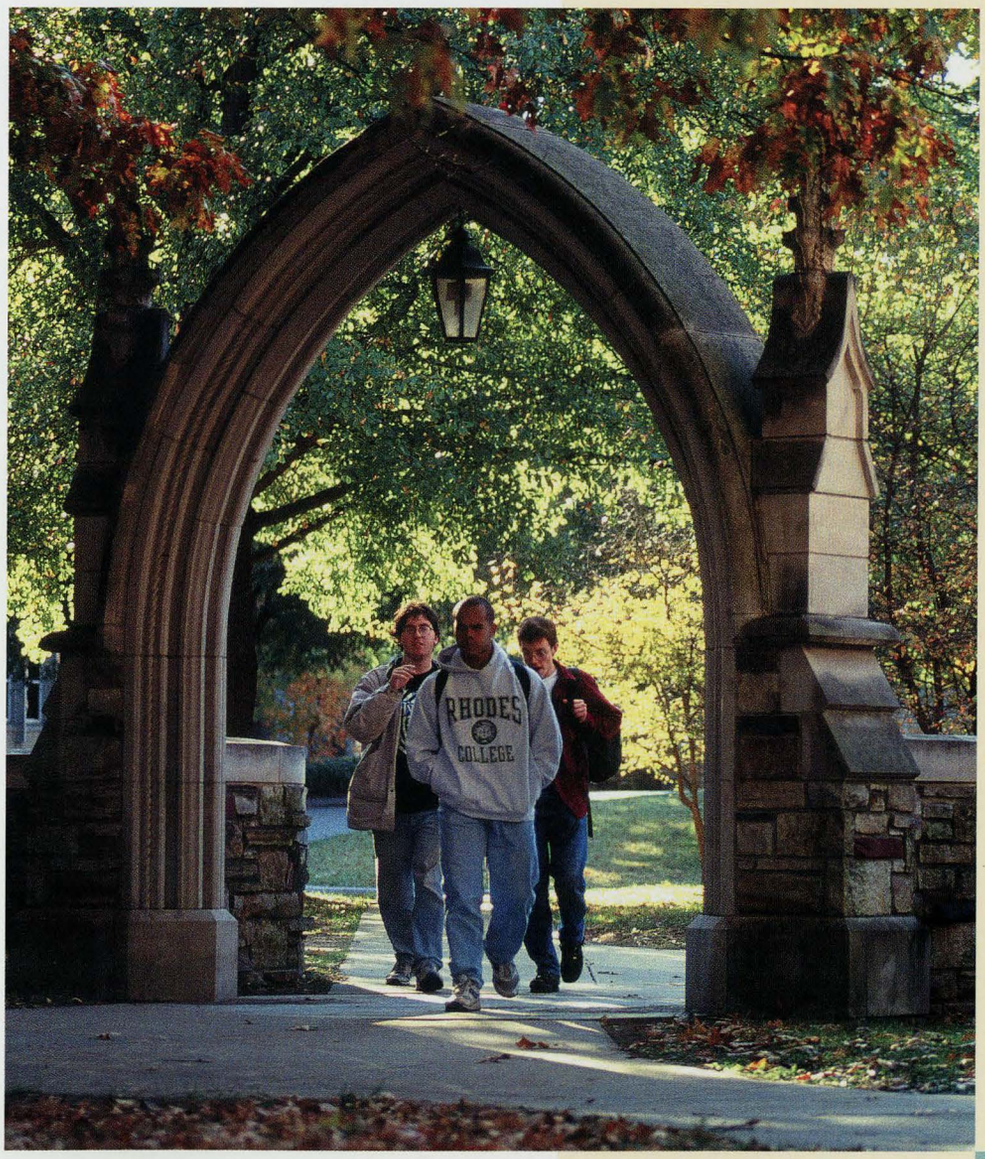
The urge to discard the inappropriate Southwestern part of the College's name had been around ever since the move to Memphis, as witness the Board's considerations at that time.

When the matter arose again in 1984, several months of research and intense, not to say heated, discussion ensued. All elements of the College community were invited to participate in the process—alumni, students, faculty, and friends. Comments and suggestions were solicited, then the responses were reviewed by a committee, representing the various constituencies, who made a recommendation to the Board.

When Board chairman Frank M. Mitchener announced that the College was to be named in honor of former President Peyton Nalle Rhodes, he said, "By their action the Trustees have chosen to link the spirit of this College with the inspiration of the man who has helped to give it life for over half a century."

Dr. Rhodes joined the College as Associate Professor of Physics in 1926, and soon thereafter became a full professor. In 1944, he was named Vice-President and in 1949, President, serving until his retirement in 1965. Even in retirement he continued to serve the College when needed: as acting President, acting Vice-President, acting Dean, and as building consultant.

"Dr. Rhodes embodies the values on which this institution was founded," said President James H. Daughdrill, Jr. "His relentless crusade for excellence, his belief in liberal education, and his unfailing love for the College make it altogether fitting that this institution be named in his honor. Much of what exists at the College today is the result of Dr. Rhodes' vision and leadership."



Heading to class on an autumn day, Marty Newcomb '98 (left), Dave Harrison '97 (center), and Bryan Smith '98 make their way through the arch between Robinson and Williford Halls.

"It is not given to many men to know that they belong to history."

—Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, speaking at the unveiling of a portrait of Chancellor John N. Waddel, June 1888

Chapter Two: The Presidents of the College

In one of his *First Essays*, Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote, "An institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man."

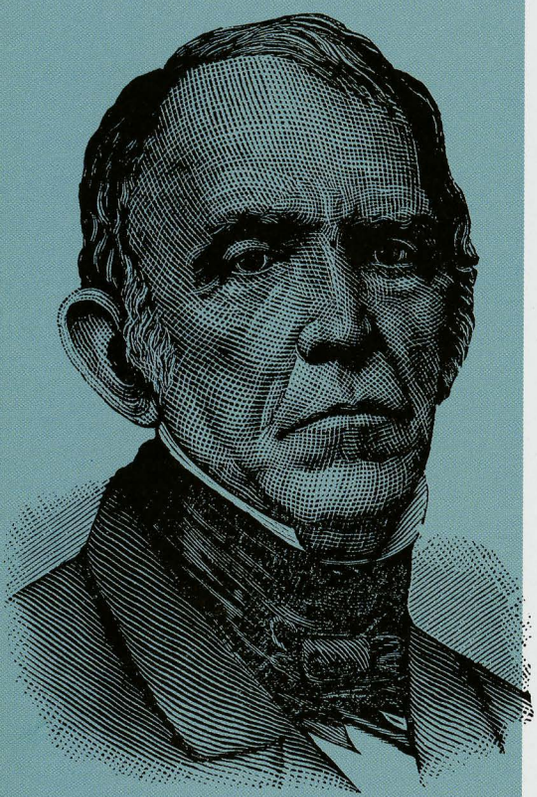
And beyond all doubt, the 150-year history of this institution must be seen as the long shadows of several great men. Surely a benevolent Being watched over this school and sent to it, at the times they were needed most, a series of leaders who preserved it, nourished it, and shaped it into what it is today. Of special note are six leaders of this college, three from the nineteenth century and three from the twentieth, whose efforts kept this institution alive or substantially changed its path for the better.

As different as they were, these men shared a commonality of vision, determination and dedication to Christian education. Without them, there is a strong likelihood this college would not now exist, certainly not in the way that we know it.

This desk was built in the 1920s for Dr. Charles E. Diehl's office in Palmer Hall. It has been used by each president of the College since. The matching computer return and the brass label inside a drawer were added by President James Daughdrill, Jr.

William May Stewart: Principal Friend and Pilot

President, 1853-58
Acting President, 1869-70



According to contemporary reports, he was a soft-spoken, modest man: "The subdued cheerfulness and high-bred courtesy of his manner made it as delightful as it was profitable . . . He had the grace of Chesterfield without his chill, the heartiness of the Western man without his roughness."

William Stewart was born in Philadelphia in March 1803. Fascinated from an early age by the phenomena of the natural world, at ten years old he was devoting his spare time to observing and collecting insects and shellfish. When he was twenty, he was invited to become a member of Philadelphia's prestigious Academy of Natural Sciences. Later he put his scientific knowledge to profitable use when he moved to the iron-rich region of middle Tennessee in 1832 and became a very successful manufacturer of pig iron.

When the Masonic orders of Tennessee decided to turn the Clarksville Academy into a college, Stewart was one of eight men who underwrote the construction costs for the College's first building, the Castle. Most of these donors, like Stewart, had made fortunes in the iron business. In appreciation for their generosity, the trustees incised their names in a marble tablet embedded in the red brick above the main entrance of the Castle. That tablet can now be seen on the south face of the Richard Halliburton Memorial Tower.

This contribution was to be only the first of many that Stewart would make. When the College opened its session of 1851-52, Stewart, now retired from his iron factory, was listed on the faculty roster as Professor of Natural Sciences. What the roster does not note is that he was serving without remuneration, which he continued to do throughout his connection with the College.

In 1853, Stewart accepted an invitation to serve as President of the College. When the Nashville Synod assumed ownership of the school in 1855, its leadership resolved: "That in consequence of the munificent donations, of long continued and disinterested service, of ardent and untiring devotion to science, and of the high Christian and moral character of Wm. M. Stewart, the President of said Institution, that it be called in his honor, 'Stewart College.' "

Among the "munificent donations" Stewart had made to the College was the Vanuxem collection, a famous and extensive collection of 6,000 mineral specimens and 16,000 fossils, described as "the largest, finest, and most systematically arranged private collection in the United States."

Stewart, the serious scholar and generous giver, was unfortunately not the bush-beating fundraiser the young College needed most in its presidential chair. In 1858 he resigned his presidential duties and helped the trustees secure the services of Rev. R.B. McMullen to take over the leadership of the College. And when McMullen conducted a drive to create an endowment for the College, Stewart was one of the major contributors.

After the Civil War, with the Castle stripped to its bare walls and floors by the Union soldiers and the refugees who had later been quartered there, it was Stewart, now as Chairman of the Board of

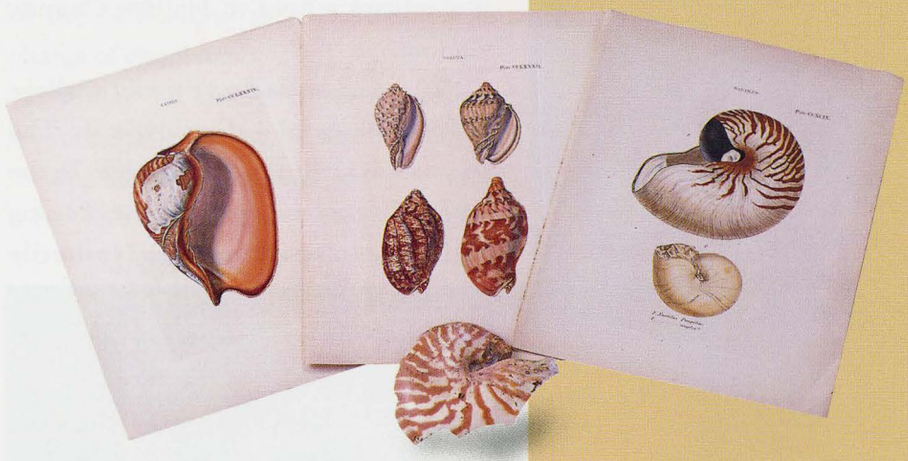
Although much of the acclaimed Vanuxem collection of minerals was destroyed by the Union soldiers who occupied the Castle during the Civil War, some were saved. They are now displayed in the Frazier Jelke Science Center.

These rare seventeenth-century French drawings of shellfish are another of Stewart's gifts to the College.

Trustees, who had the duty of reporting to the Synod of Nashville the sad condition of the College. Without a substantial amount of money for repairs, he concluded, the College could not be reopened. When the money was miraculously raised, it was Stewart who once again served as Acting President in the first session until the newly elected John Shearer could arrive to take charge.

From about 1852 and continuing almost up until his death in 1877, Stewart maintained a collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution, using his own instruments to record local weather conditions. At the urging of the Smithsonian's curator, Stewart also arranged collections of Tennessee reptiles, fish, and small mammals for the museum. His personal collection of shells from all over the world numbered more than 17,000 and included hundreds of bivalves from Tennessee rivers, all properly identified and cataloged.

When Stewart died, his faculty colleagues saluted "the purity of his life, the gentleness of his manners, the modesty and childlike simplicity which characterized his discourse with everyone, the frank and generous bearing which he always displayed in every relation."

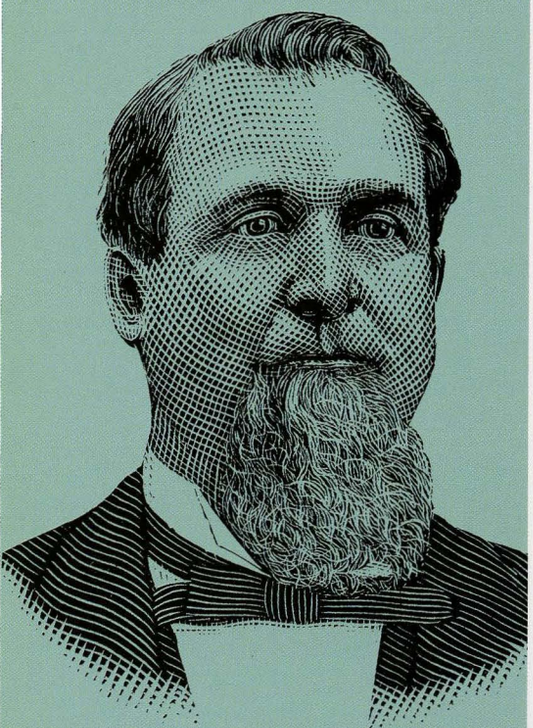


It is in these last qualities that Stewart left his most valuable legacy. His honesty, his lack of pretension, and his dedication to learning established a tradition of genuineness and concern for academic excellence that has continued to shape the course of this college ever since.

A number of the scientific texts donated to the College by Stewart are kept in the Rare Book Room of the Burrow Library.

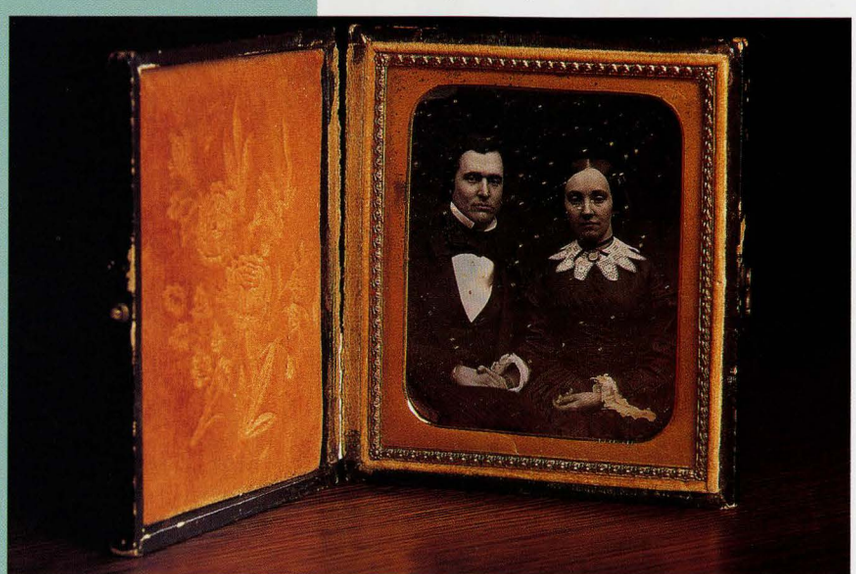
John Bunyan Shearer: A Hero from Virginia

President, 1870-79



If William Stewart was the first savior of the College, then surely Rev. John Bunyan Shearer was its second. Born and educated in Virginia, he received his undergraduate degree from Hampden-Sydney College, his Master's from the University of Virginia, and his divinity degree from Union Seminary at Hampden-Sydney. Ordained as a minister in 1858, his first pastorate was at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, which he served until the Civil War halted the activities of the University of North Carolina. After the war he served several churches and taught at a private school in Halifax County, Virginia.

When he arrived at Stewart College in 1870, he faced a daunting task. The devastation of the region's economy by the war and Reconstruction made fundraising well-nigh impossible. The Nashville Synod was able to keep the College functioning, but with no increase in the meager endowment, there was little chance for the school to prosper. Shearer spent so much of his time in the thankless job of trying to find money for the College that the Board granted him an assistant to manage the school's day-to-day activities.



After Shearer's wedding to Miss Lizzie Gessner of Prince Edward County, Virginia, the solemn couple sat for this daguerreotype portrait.

But if Shearer's financial efforts were not as successful as he would have liked, he more than compensated by making two significant and enduring contributions to the future of the institution.

First, he reorganized the curriculum along the lines of that of his alma mater, the University of Virginia. Following the guidelines of that school's founder, Thomas Jefferson, he set forth five goals: the recognition of real university standards of instruction and scholarship; the establishment of distinct "schools" in which great subjects were grouped; the securing of great teachers at any cost; the creation of an elective system, departing from the prescribed classical formula formerly offered; and the establishment of a course of study in the Bible.

Second, realizing that a school of the scope and quality he envisioned was beyond the resources of the Nashville Synod, Shearer joined with Dr. J.A. Lyon and Dr. B.M. Palmer to promote to the Synods of the Southwest the Plan of Union that ultimately resulted in the conversion of Stewart College into Southwestern Presbyterian University in 1879.

Exhausted from raising funds, Shearer was happy to relinquish leadership of the new University to Dr. J.N. Waddel and limit his role to teaching. He remained at the College as Professor of Biblical Studies, Hebrew, and New Testament Greek until 1888, when he was elected to the presidency of Davidson College in North Carolina. He retired as President in 1901, continuing to serve as Vice-President until his death in 1918. He is remembered at Davidson for his strong mind, his generosity to needy students, and, alas, his long prayers, as Mary D. Beaty observed in her history of Davidson: "Thirty minute prayers were as nothing to him; a congregation, standing when he began, would all be collapsed in pews when he reached the 'amen'."

Rev. J.N. Waddel: The First Chancellor

Chancellor, 1879-88

When the Synods of the Southwest took over Stewart College and converted it to Southwestern Presbyterian University in 1879, they wisely chose Dr. John N. Waddel to serve as Chancellor (a new title for the presiding officer of the institution, based upon its new status as a university).

Dr. Waddel's experience and talents were exactly what the reborn school needed. Born in 1812 in Willington, South Carolina, he was the son of an eminent Presbyterian minister and educator, Dr. Moses Waddel, who served as President of the University of Georgia from 1819-29. After graduating from his father's school, John Waddel followed his distinguished father's footsteps, first as a teacher, then as a minister.

In 1841, he moved to Mississippi with his brother-in-law, Dr. J.H. Gray, with whom Waddel founded Montrose Academy and several churches. In 1848, when the new University of Mississippi opened its doors in Oxford, he was a member of its faculty, serving as Professor of Greek and Latin.

In his *Memorials of Academic Life*, Dr. Waddel described the first class of Ole Miss students in despairing terms: "In point of morals and habits of application to duty, and intellectual advancement, the large body of the students were idle, uncultivated, viciously disposed, and ungovernable ... In my opinion nothing saved the University from utter and speedy ruin, under God's blessing, but the sternest and most rigid exercise of discipline."

Dr. Waddel was present at the birth of yet another college in 1857 when he joined the faculty of LaGrange Synodical College just outside Memphis, where his brother-in-law Dr. Gray was now president. Like Stewart College, LaGrange was founded by an alliance between a Presbyterian Synod (that of Memphis) and the Masonic lodges of that region. After only three years in the presidency, Dr. Gray resigned, and Dr. Waddel was prevailed upon to take over the reins of the school in 1860.

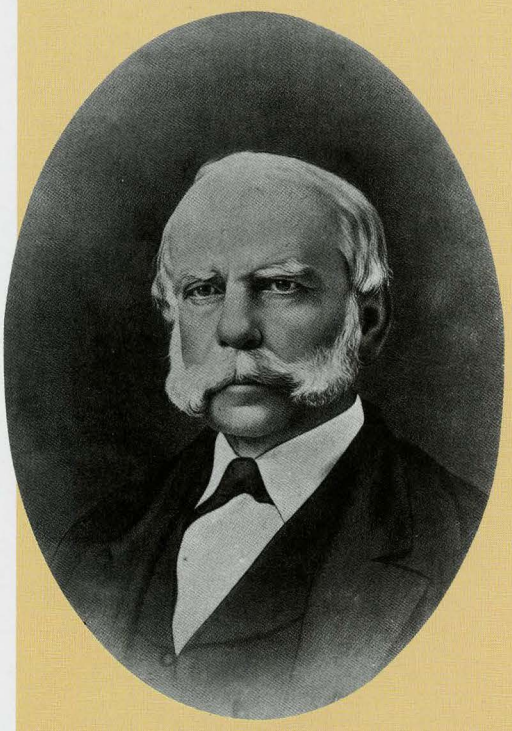
Again like Stewart College, LaGrange College was occupied by Federal troops during the Civil War. But instead of being merely vandalized, it was completely destroyed—LaGrange's buildings were leveled and its bricks used to build huts for the Union soldiers.

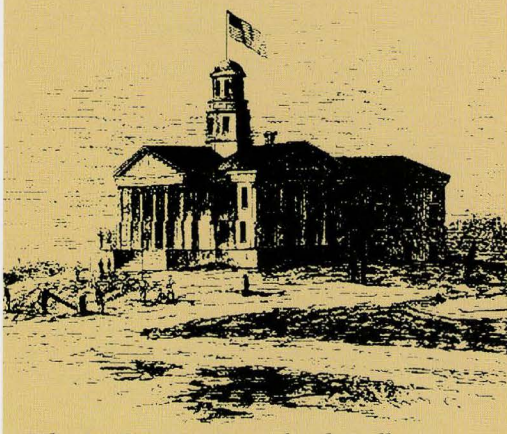
Waddel himself was at one point in danger of imprisonment for refusing to sign an oath of loyalty to the U.S. government, but he managed to slip through enemy lines at night and escape to join the Army of the Mississippi as commissioner in charge of chaplains.

When the University of Mississippi reopened after the war, Waddel was called to its chancellorship, and over the next nine years managed to get the struggling institution back on its feet. He left in 1874 to serve as Secretary of Education for the Presbyterian Churches of the South and spent most of his time traveling through the Synods and attempting to raise money for the proposed new Southwestern Presbyterian University.

So it seemed logical and right that when the new school officially opened its first session in September 1879, its Chancellor was John N. Waddel.

His scholarship, religious credentials, administrative ability, invaluable experience with taming the "ungovernable" Ole Miss students, and his popularity throughout the Synods of the Southwest combined to make him the ideal leader for SPU, as the revitalized institution soon came to be known. He was loved and respected by students and faculty alike, and was greatly missed when he retired in 1888. He died in 1895.



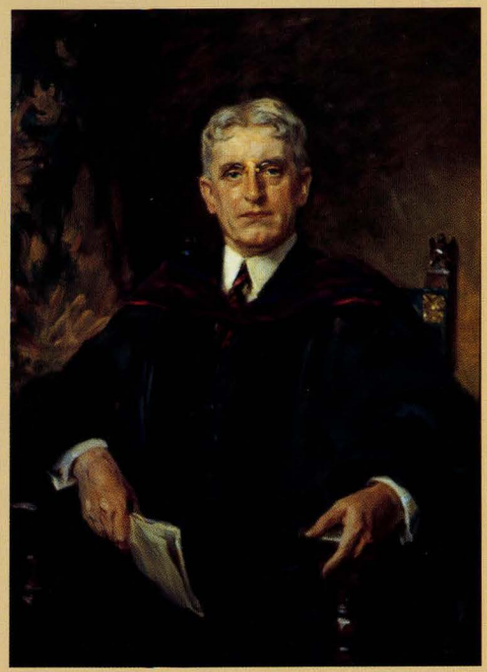


The LaGrange Synodical College under Union occupation. Harper's Weekly, *Dec. 20, 1862, engraving by A. Simplot.*

Party Politics: Why Waddel Left Ole Miss, June 24, 1874

As Chancellor of a state university, Waddel was subject to the usual pressures of political appointees. During Reconstruction, it was particularly difficult for longtime Southerners to stomach the arrogance of the Republican carpetbaggers and scalawags in state government. He explains his final decision to resign from the chancellorship as a social and political conflict:

"At the Chancellor's annual reception during Commencement week, the Trustees were present, and among them those who belonged to the Republican party. As I sincerely desired to have them feel at home and enjoy the evening, I made it a point that ought to be observed, to have those gentlemen introduced to the ladies who were present. I, at the same time, took the precaution to ascertain the personal sentiment of the ladies in this regard, and ascertain whether it would be agreeable to them to be presented in this way, and this I did without the slightest intimation to the Trustees themselves. Every lady whom I approached declined very quietly, but very promptly. These gentlemen (I was informed by a party present in company with them) resented this neglect, and laid the entire blame to my charge, considering it a tacit purpose on my part, and a practical indignity done to themselves. It was just one of those unavoidable occurrences one is called to encounter sometimes in society, which could not be explained without making matters worse; so I said nothing to anyone about it. But as I heard of the fact as stated above, I confess that, while under other circumstances their dissatisfaction would not have influenced my action at all, it had the effect of simply confirming my decision already reached, to tender my resignation. This I did immediately on the assembling of the Board at their office, after breakfast."



In May of 1874, the Board of Trustees of the newly formed Southwestern Presbyterian University accepted the proposal of the city of Clarksville, Tennessee, to be the home of their institution. One year later, in May of 1875, the man was born who fifty years later would remove that college from Clarksville—and give the College not just a new campus, but a new name and new life.

Charles Edward Diehl was born in Charles Town (as it was then known), West Virginia. His father was a marble and granite dealer, so it was perhaps in the family business that Diehl developed his lifelong appreciation of stonework.

In Diehl's own words, "I was an only child, sickly and afflicted with heart trouble, which restricted my boyhood activities, especially in the matter of normal sports. Consequently, I was prepared for college by tutors."

In 1896 he received his A.B. from Johns Hopkins University, an outstanding liberal arts college whose motto—*"Veritas vos liberabit"*—would forever be a part of Diehl's values. He continued his education at Princeton University, where in 1900 he received his M.A. degree, graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary, and was ordained as a minister.

His pastoral career began with the churches of Crescent Springs and Independence, Kentucky, from 1900 to 1905. He then served two years in Greenville, Mississippi, where he met the woman who in 1909 would become his wife, Katherine Ireys.

After only two years in Greenville, Diehl was called to the pulpit of First Church in Clarksville, Tennessee. Energetic and outgoing, Diehl quickly became a popular and important figure in the Clarksville community. He was one of the founders of the local Rotary Club and was also active in organizing the Boy Scouts and the United Charities. In 1909 he accepted a one-term replacement position teaching Biblical Languages and Literature at Southwestern Presbyterian

Charles Edward Diehl: President, 1917-49 "Genuineness and excellence"

University and the following year the University honored him with a Doctor of Divinity degree.

So he was no stranger to the institution when it called upon him to assume the presidency in 1917. The previous President, J.R. Dobyns, had resigned in the middle of the 1916-17 year, feeling that he lacked support from the Board for his "forward movement" to increase the enrollment and endowment of the College. George Lang, Professor of History and Vice-President, served as Acting President until the end of the school year in June, when the position was offered to Diehl.

It was a difficult choice for Diehl. He was at that time seriously considering the offer of the pastorate of a Chicago church "at a very substantial salary." Already weakened by poor morale and ongoing financial problems, the University had just lost half of its 119 students due to the entry of the United States into World War I in April 1917. Accepting the presidency "seemed to be a precarious undertaking," but after long and careful thought, he did so "out of a sense of duty and as a venture of faith."

Faith was certainly necessary in the next two years as he shepherded the school through its wartime exigencies, brought women students into the College on an equal basis with men, and struggled within his own mind as to whether the College could be sustained in Clarksville. In 1919 he agreed with those who wanted to move the school to Memphis, and set in motion a project that would consume him for the next six years.

During those six years he juggled numerous tasks: he directed the affairs of the College and taught in its Bible course; worked with the fundraising committee on a daily basis to secure the $1.5 million needed for the move; selected the actual site (and negotiated a considerable reduction in the cost of the property); toured the country interviewing architects; worked with the selected architect to design the new campus; supervised every detail of the building of that campus ("I do not believe that the kitchen as now planned is adequate or effective"); and bought a stone quarry in Arkansas.

Nor did his labors cease with the opening of the new campus on September 24, 1925. With the campus still far from complete and the mortgage to be retired, Diehl's goals for the

Dr. Diehl's Famous "Oil Can"

In 1955, Dr. Diehl explained the legendary "oil can" fund which he had used to assist members of the faculty and staff who were "confronted with emergencies and financial problems which were difficult to handle in view of the low salary scale of the College":

"I opened a bank account in the name of Charles E. Diehl, Special, in which I placed from time to time small amounts out of my own limited funds. I thought of this small fund as my 'oil can.' Several of my friends and a few alumni of the College voluntarily gave me sums of various amounts to be placed in the 'oil can' account and to be used as occasion required. The fund was never large.

"Out of this fund it has been possible to assist, either with a small gift or a loan, many members of the faculty and staff who were in unusual need because of illness, death in the family, or other emergencies. A few faculty members have been aided in a small way in their graduate work. Also, especially during the depression years, a number of students were enabled to remain in college through assistance from this fund."

Katherine Ireys Diehl: "A just appreciation"

In Clarksville, President and Mrs. Diehl and their son Charles enjoyed the comforts of the two-story home on the campus built by Chancellor Summey in the 1890s. But when the College was moved to its much larger quarters in Memphis, the Diehls were not so fortunate. Although the original plans for the campus included an attractive two-story President's House at the base of the proposed tower at the west end of Palmer Hall, there was not enough money to build the tower or the house in 1925. So they moved into an apartment that had been created for them at the south end of Neely Hall.

In these early Memphis years, Mrs. Diehl was a familiar and reassuring presence to the students as she sat beneath the trees outside Neely, sewing and visiting with the students. In the *Southwestern Alumni Magazine* of May/June 1933, the following "Just Appreciation of Mrs. Diehl" appeared:

"Mrs. Diehl has made Southwestern mean much to Memphis. Grateful alumni and friends thank Dr. Diehl for the beauty and suitability of the college buildings, but it is Mrs. Diehl who has supervised the planting and the care of the beds of iris bordering the drives, the roses climbing over the fences, and the clumps of jonquils scattered about in the grove of trees.

"All Southwestern students are Mrs. Diehl's own. Her generous friendship finds them even before they know they need her and it endures undiminished after their graduation. Perhaps it is because she establishes a warm informality by the use of each student's given name; surely it is because of her 'little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and love' that she creates around her, in contrast to the academic atmosphere of Palmer Hall, the fragrant atmosphere of the home."

The entrance to the Diehls' apartment in Neely Hall bore witness to Mrs. Diehl's love of flowers.

College were set even higher.

Five years later, in October of 1930, as the College struggled with the effects of the Depression, Diehl endured a personal ordeal: a group of local ministers charged him with heresy and financial recklessness in the management of the College. A hearing before the Board of Directors unanimously cleared him of all charges.

In 1941, Diehl's success as a Christian educator was reflected in the two significant positions he occupied that year—Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church and President of the American Association of Colleges.

Diehl announced his decision to retire in 1944, as he neared the mandatory retirement age of seventy, but the Board requested that he stay until 1947 to see the $2.5 million Pre-Centennial Endowment Fund campaign to its conclusion. The success of this campaign in Memphis and throughout the Synods was a fitting final tribute to the man who had given so much of himself to the College. His official departure from the presidency was observed during the ceremonies marking the College's centennial year in 1949.

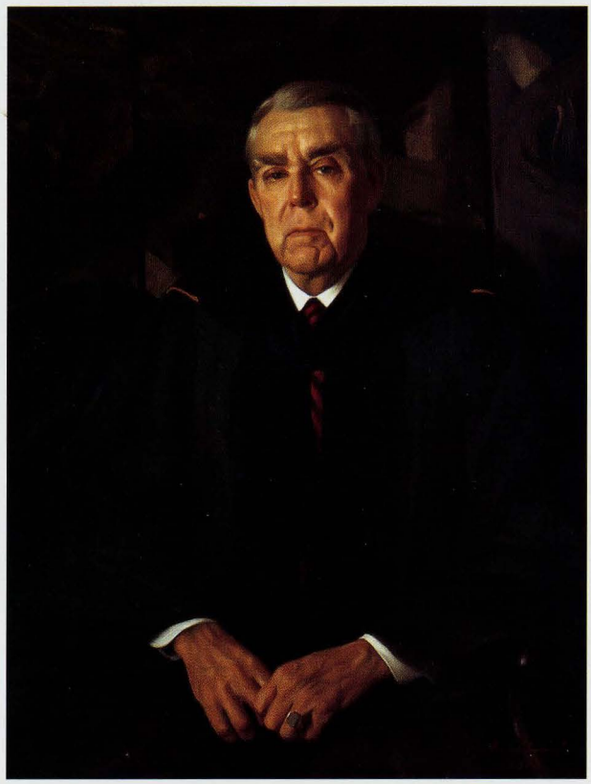
Of course, Diehl never really departed from the College. His advice was frequently sought and generously given. As his eyesight failed in later years, a succession of students, faculty, and alumni gladly became his readers. For his eightieth birthday he was serenaded by the entire student body. He died on February 27, 1964, in his eighty-ninth year.

When Diehl became President of the College in 1917 it had plant and endowment assets of $400,000; when he retired thirty-two years later, those assets were in excess of $5 million. But the greatest endowment he left the College were the ideals that guided his life and were expressed in the words engraved beneath his statue: *genuineness and excellence*.

Peyton Nalle Rhodes: President, 1949-65

"Zeal for knowledge has been his polestar and the pursuit of excellence his course"

—Inscription on plaque in Frazier Jelke Science Center honoring Dr. Rhodes



PNR. From 1949 to 1965 these initials were "the official stamp, the unequivocal authority, the ultimate word in the college community," according to the anonymous author of a retirement tribute to Peyton Nalle Rhodes in 1965. More than that, though, to his friends and faculty the initials were an affectionate nickname, a way to reduce the impressive syllables of his name to an accessible, unpretentious handle that corresponded to the man's own qualities.

He was given that splendid name by his proud parents in Crozet, Virginia, on the day of his birth, January 29, 1900. After grammar school and high school in Clifton Forge, Virginia, he entered the University of Virginia, where he was a member of the Raven Society and Phi Beta Kappa. He received his B.A. in chemistry in 1920, his M.A. one year later, and his Ph.D. in physics in 1926. He spent the years 1922 to 1924 teaching chemistry and physics at Woodberry Forest School in Orange, Virginia, subjects he was to later teach (as well as Spanish) at the University while he was working on his doctorate.

Soon after earning his Ph.D., Rhodes was recruited by Dr. Diehl to move to the new Southwestern campus in Memphis as Assistant Professor of Physics. He returned briefly to Virginia in 1927 to claim his college sweetheart, Alice Boisseau Archer, as his bride. In 1929, he was elevated to full professorship.

During World War II, Rhodes served as coordinator of the Thirteenth College Training Detachment (Aircrew) on the campus and was named Vice-President of the College in 1944.

When Diehl retired in 1949, the Board of Trustees unanimously chose Rhodes to succeed him, with Diehl's wholehearted support: "I am delighted to turn over the presidency to him, feeling assured that the standards and high quality of work at Southwestern will be continued. I have the greatest confidence in Dr. Rhodes' rock-ribbed integrity."

Diehl's confidence was well-placed. A brief summary of Rhodes' accomplishments in the sixteen years of his presidency can only suggest his lasting and enormous contributions: ten major

Peyton Rhodes Didn't Lose His Dignity

The Hula Hoop Experience

It was 1958 and the world was mad for the hula hoop. So mad that the normally staid Rotary Club of Memphis included a hula hoop competition as part of the fun at its annual picnic.

And the winner was ... Dr. Peyton Nalle Rhodes, President of Southwestern at Memphis!

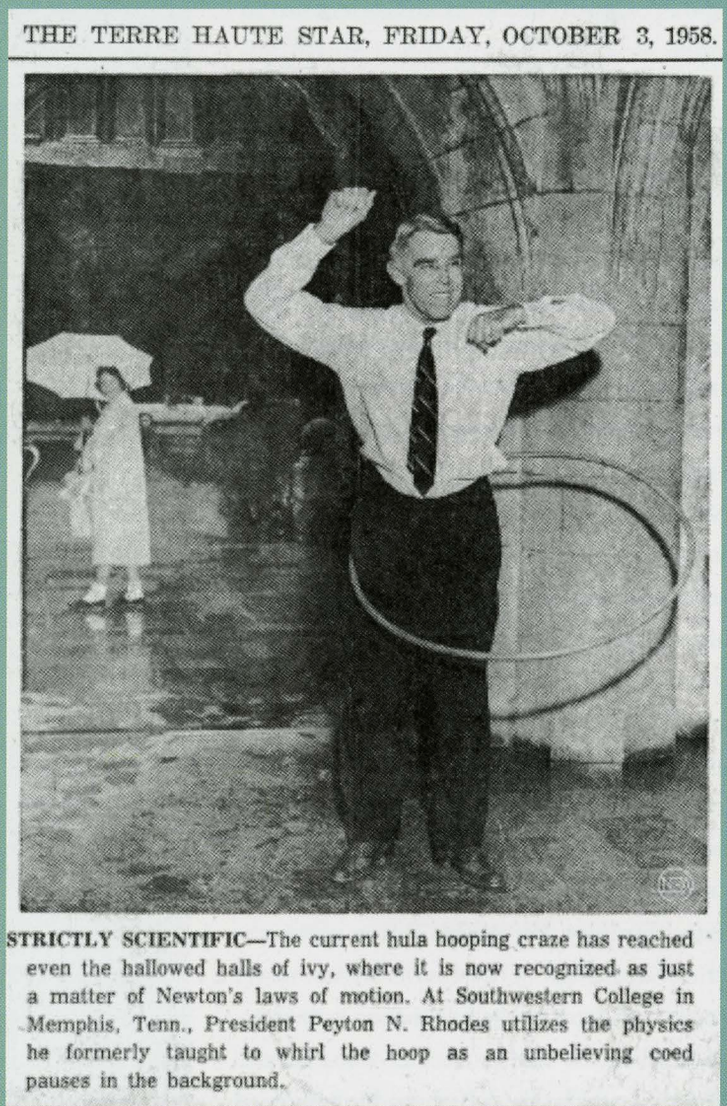
When this hip-shaking event was reported the following day by *Memphis Press-Scimitar* writer Mary Allie Taylor '33, her account included PNR's insightful (and typically witty) explanation of his success:

"Actually, what is involved is the conservation of angular momentum, something that should certainly be conserved by all and sundry. It is merely necessary to exert a small, but carefully regulated impulse (the product of force × time) by allowing a hypersensitive sacroiliac to impinge on a small portion of the interior periphery of a short section of the hoop. The impulse, applied with some discretion, serves to produce a change in the angular momentum of the hoop, and if the force of this impulse is so directed that there is a small vertical component of this momentum opposing the force of gravity which acts uniformly over the plane of the hoop, then the resulting horizontal motion will be maintained with rare uniformity to the amazement of all beholders who do not realize that the whole deal is just as easy as falling off a log."

A hula-hooping college president was too good a story for the wire services to pass up, and soon Rhodes was receiving congratulations from colleagues and delighted alumni across the country. There was even an editorial in the *New York Post*.

But it was the editorial page of the *Press-Scimitar* that expressed the universal view of the community most succinctly. Under the headline PEYTON RHODES DIDN'T LOSE HIS DIGNITY, the editors observed:

"Someone remarked when he read the news that President Peyton Rhodes of Southwestern had won the hula hoop championship at the Rotary picnic and saw the picture of him in the act in Saturday's *Press-Scimitar:* 'Peyton Rhodes is one of the few college presidents I know who could do that and not lose his dignity.'


THE TERRE HAUTE STAR, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1958.

STRICTLY SCIENTIFIC—The current hula hooping craze has reached even the hallowed halls of ivy, where it is now recognized as just a matter of Newton's laws of motion. At Southwestern College in Memphis, Tenn., President Peyton N. Rhodes utilizes the physics he formerly taught to whirl the hoop as an unbelieving coed pauses in the background.

"Peyton Rhodes has the sureness of himself and the rightness of his purpose that gives him such a sense of security that he needs no shell of false dignity to protect him. Hence his naturalness and outspokenness. He looks all right in a cap and gown and also in a hula hoop."

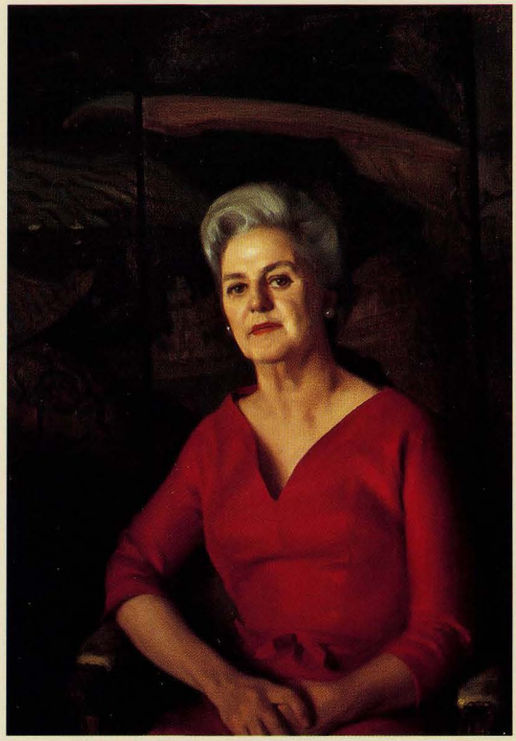
buildings, including Burrow Library, Mallory Gymnasium and the Halliburton Tower, were added to the College's existing eight; enrollment increased from 600 to 900; a campus chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was founded; financial support from the church and national foundations was increased; and total assets grew from $5 million to nearly $14 million.

Rhodes was in every sense a hands-on president, whether he was pulling an errant weed from a campus flower bed, checking for dust in a campus phone booth, or supervising every construction detail in a new building. After his retirement in 1965, he served as consultant for construction of the Frazier Jelke Science Center complex. He also returned to the presidential desk in Halliburton Tower for a four-month period in late 1969 while the trustees sought a replacement for Dr. David Alexander. In 1979 he returned once more as Acting Vice-President and Dean. In 1981, the College honored him by naming the six-story physics building the Peyton Nalle Rhodes Tower.

Three years later, when the Board of Trustees had decided that the confusing Southwestern name needed to be retired, the solution seemed obvious: name it after the man who had served the College so well for more than fifty years of his life.

Accordingly, on July 1, 1984, the College recognized Peyton Nalle Rhodes for the incalculable gifts he had bestowed upon it in his more than fifty years of service: his devotion, warmth, scholarship, wit, vision, and inspiring example. Said Board Chairman Frank M. Mitchener, Jr. when the name change was announced, "We do not honor a benefactor in the traditional sense; rather, we honor one who has given his life to Southwestern."

A Consort of Grace and Charm



She was born Alice Boisseau Archer in Hermitage, Virginia—a town she once described as "two gas stations and a telephone pole"—where her father was a country doctor. She attended Hollins and Mary Baldwin College before marrying Peyton Rhodes, the young physics professor who whisked her away to Memphis in 1927.

Her natural friendliness made her an invaluable asset to campus life. Of her early days on the small Southwestern campus she said, "I knew the first names of all the people there—I knew every student." And they all knew Mrs. Rhodes—and loved her. In appreciation for years of faithful attendance at football games, hosting official functions, welcoming visitors, raising money for scholarships, and giving of herself unselfishly to the whole college community, she was honored in 1972 by the Southwestern Women's Club with the creation of the Alice Archer Rhodes Scholarship Fund.

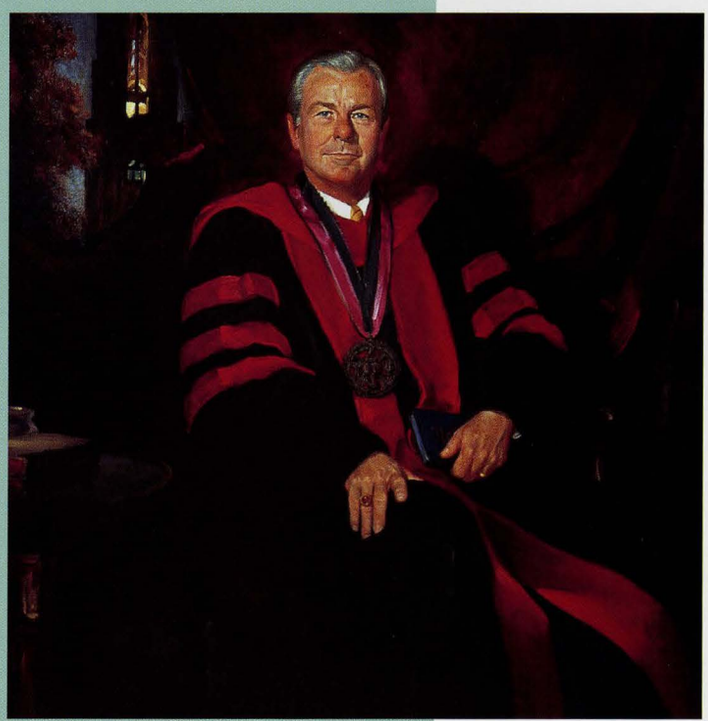
Dr. and Mrs. Rhodes hosted a party honoring Lisa Rollow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rollow.

James Harold Daughdrill, Jr.:

President, 1973-

"Inspires with his energy, challenges with his intellect . . . warms with his faith."

—Ralph Jones III, alumnus and trustee



This college was built by brave men. Included in that number must certainly be those intrepid members of the Board of Trustees who, in January 1973, broke with the tradition of choosing educators to run a college and chose as their eighteenth president a man with no experience in managing an institution of higher learning, a man who had spent half his career as a businessman.

But this seemingly unlikely prospect had been the unanimous choice of two selection committees, one comprised of ten board members (five were alumni), the other an advisory committee of five faculty members and three students. At the press conference announcing their choice, Acting Board President Van Pritchartt said, "With Jim Daughdrill coming to take over the presidency, we look forward to the best days ever."

The twenty-five years (to date) of the Daughdrill presidency bear witness to the wisdom of the committees and the perspicacity of Mr. Pritchartt. By all measurable standards, as it celebrates its 150th anniversary in 1998, the College *is* enjoying its "best days ever."

James H. Daughdrill, Jr. started his life in that part of the country that could almost be called the cradle of the College's presidents, the southeastern United States. He was born in LaGrange, Georgia, on April 25, 1934, and graduated in 1952 from Chattanooga's McCallie School (founded by a graduate of the same college that Daughdrill would someday head).

After two years at Davidson College, where he was president of his sophomore class, Daughdrill married his high school sweetheart, Elizabeth Anne Gay, and transferred to Emory University in Atlanta. In 1956 he received his B.A. in English from Emory and entered his father's textile business in Cartersville, Georgia.

By 1958 the younger Daughdrill was president of the carpet division of the company, and the following year he was elected to membership in the Young President's Organization International. In 1961 he was named Cartersville's "Young Man of the Year" and elected to the Board of Directors of the National Carpet Institute. He was a young man on the fast track to success.

But in 1964, at the age of thirty, according to his wife, "We were happy, but something was missing." Daughdrill explained it this way: "There are human dimensions that business just didn't have, and I wasn't fulfilled as a whole human being." Daughdrill had seriously considered the ministry while he was in college and now the call to the church had

returned, even stronger than before.

So they sold their home and moved to Decatur, Georgia, where Daughdrill enrolled in Columbia Theological Seminary and Libby Daughdrill took a job as a secretary at the First Baptist Church. At Columbia, Daughdrill served a year as president of the student body before receiving his Master of Divinity degree *magna cum laude* in 1967. Later that year the young family (there were now two Daughdrill children, with a third soon to appear) moved to Little Rock and its first pastorate, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Within a year, Daughdrill was president of the Little Rock Presbyterian Ministers Association. The presidential title just seemed to come naturally wherever he went.

Wider horizons in the church beckoned, and in 1970 Daughdrill accepted the position of Secretary of Stewardship for the Presbyterian Church in the United States. It was here, in 1973, that he came to the attention of the Southwestern search committees.

Southwestern was seeking "a man of highest personal integrity ... a proven leader, an experienced administrator, someone who could represent Southwestern well before all its publics." In Daughdrill, the school found all of that—and much more.

The school found a man who could stop the rising tide of debt that threatened the stability and growth of the College. He soon erased the red ink that had characterized the previous six years, and the school has operated in the black ever since.

The school found a man who could define the mission of the College, who could clearly state its governing values and its Christian commitment. A man who could put modern organizational skills at the service of that noblest of professions, the training of young minds. A man who could raise faculty salaries until they ranked in the top twenty percent of small

Daughdrill Takes the Chair

One look at his list of accomplishments makes it clear that Jim Daughdrill was born to lead. In addition to the various presidencies that have marked his career, he has found time to serve as chairman of a number of professional organizations. Here are some of the major committees, councils, and boards he has headed at various times in the past twenty-four years:

- **Association of American Colleges and Universities**
- **National Advisory Committee on Accreditation, U.S. Department of Education**
- **Southern College and University Union**
- **Southern University Conference**
- **Tennessee Council of Private Colleges**
- **Southern College Athletic Conference**
- **Memphis Chapter, National Conference of Christians and Jews**
- **Association of Presbyterian Colleges**

Several times a year, Daughdrill sits at a table in the Refectory at lunchtime with his AT&T sign, inviting students to Ask the President, Tell the President, Talk to the President.

A Few Things You May Not Know About Jim Daughdrill

- **Collects model Volkswagen Beetles**
- **Cuts his own hair**
- **Serves his wife coffee in bed every morning**
- **Meditates an hour each morning, and spends a week of silent retreat in a Trappist monastery every year**
- **Eats Snickers candy bars**
- **Some of his heroes: Beethoven, Robert Frost, Emily Dickinson, Karl Barth, Thomas Merton, Charles E. Diehl**
- **Has six grandchildren and two cats**
- **Likes to end his day with an Auturo Fuente Double Chateau cigar**

liberal arts colleges, and could see the average SAT scores of incoming students rise from 1105 to 1288.

In an unprecedented action in 1979, the trustees awarded Daughdrill a ten-year contract. This action was taken, in the words of Dr. Paul Tudor Jones, trustee and alumnus, "to express its confidence in his leadership and to safeguard the future of the College." In 1989, that contract was renewed for a second ten-year term.

Daughdrill's achievements have not been attained without stresses. There have been disagreements over tenure, faculty evaluation methods, and intellectual diversity. But most have been the kind that arise any time a group of bright people with strong opinions get together. And the discourse has been reasoned, the arguments have been civil—most of the time.

The physical expansion of the College has continued under Daughdrill, with eight new buildings added, including the most recent, the Bryan Campus Life Center, the largest facility on the campus. Major renovations to existing buildings have preserved the College's valuable architectural heritage while preparing it for further years of service.

The financial growth during the Daughdrill years has been little short of phenomenal: the endowment has increased to $207 million and total assets of the College have increased by $300 million.

With this healthy fiscal picture, enrollment at an all-time high (1,463), and national media recognition for the quality of the school, Rhodes College is stronger, better equipped, and more fully prepared to carry out its mission than at any time in its long history. Jim Daughdrill's manifold accomplishments guarantee him an honored place in that history.

The Daughdrill Family

(standing, left of stairs)
David Hoover and daughter Katie

(sitting on step)
Gay Daughdrill Boyd and son Battle Boyd

(standing behind Gay on left with child)
Hal Boyd III and son Hal Boyd IV

(standing behind Gay on right)
John Hoover and his mother Risha Daughdrill Hoover

(second row from top, left to right)
Elizabeth Gay Daughdrill, Jim Daughdrill, his mother Vickie Daughdrill, and his sister Meg Daughdrill

(top row, left to right)
James H. Daughdrill, Hal Daughdrill

Elizabeth Gay Daughdrill: A Full-Time Partner

In political circles, Libby Daughdrill would be known as an "activist" wife; she takes her responsibilities as the College's first lady as seriously as her husband takes his presidential duties. As former Board Chairman Robert McCallum put it, "When they're on the road, it's like two people working for the College instead of one."

And the Daughdrills are on the road a lot—meeting alumni, introducing Rhodes to prospective students and their parents, helping to raise money for the endowment, sharing their enthusiasm for the College with everyone they meet.

The Daughdrill team is far more than a "road show," of course. When they're at home, they have a full calendar of college events: dinners and receptions to host, lectures to attend, sporting activities to cheer, visiting dignitaries to entertain.

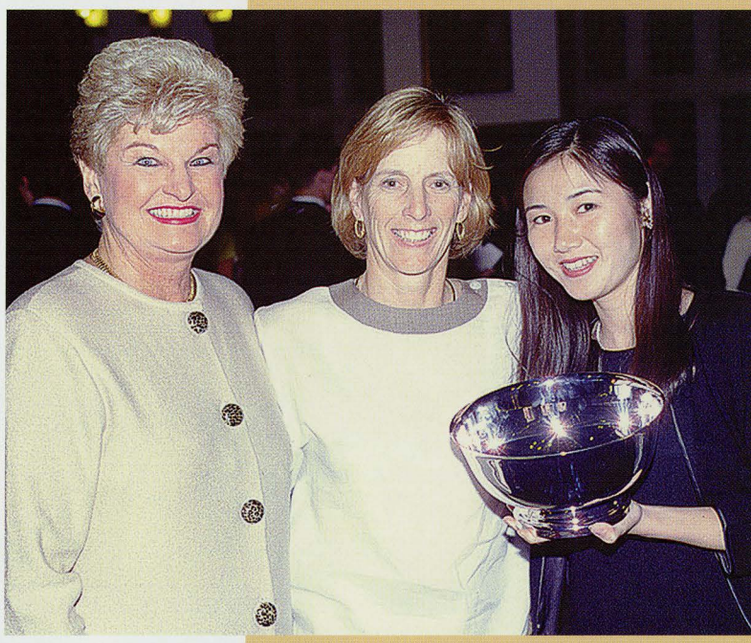
Libby Daughdrill seems to have been born to fill the role. Her warm smile and Southern manners (she grew up in Atlanta) can put anyone at ease—from a nervous freshman to an international economics lecturer.

Making people feel welcome is certainly an essential part of a first lady's assignment, but Libby is much more to Rhodes than a gracious hostess. In addition to supervising all official entertaining, she has worked in the office of the Dean of Students, served on planning committees for college events, and handled social correspondence for the presidential office.

But her most lasting contribution has been in interior design. Libby has accepted the responsibility for seeing that the College's social rooms maintain the Rhodes style and quality in their furnishings. Just as her husband has preserved the architectural integrity of the campus buildings, she has seen that the interiors reflect the same dignity and warmth.

As great as her devotion to Rhodes has been and as much of herself as she has given to it, the College must still take second place in her affections. For Jim and Libby Daughdrill, their family has always been and will ever be first in their hearts. The Daughdrills' three children—Hal, Risha and Gay—are grown now with children of their own, but the entire family still gets together at Easter and Thanksgiving and arranges an annual vacation at a place that offers recreation for toddlers, teenagers, parents, and grandparents alike.

In 1997, Libby honored her own parents and the College by establishing the annual Walter E. Gay Award for the outstanding male athlete of the year and the Rebecca Rish Gay Award for the outstanding female athlete. She noted at the time that this award was prompted by her parents' indomitable spirit and their love for young people. That their daughter has inherited these admirable qualities is evident to everyone who meets Libby Daughdrill.



Libby Daughdrill with tennis coach Sarah Hatgas and Rebecca Rish Gay award-winner Nao Kinoshita.

"A college may be better than its material advantages. It is never better than its faculty."

—Charles E. Diehl, Southwestern Bulletin, June 1932

To anyone who loves learning, there is something profoundly moving about an academic procession. To witness the parade of scholars in their medieval gowns, their colorful and symbolic hoods and headgear, is to make a personal connection with one of humankind's noblest traditions. For collectively, the men and women in these processions carry within their minds the wisdom, the discoveries, and the experience of our entire culture, and every day they pass on that priceless inheritance to a new generation.

Great teachers have always been and will ever be the principal strength of this institution, the foundation upon which it rests. At the opening convocation of the College's session in 1950, President Emeritus Charles E. Diehl reiterated from his famous 1925 "Ideals of Southwestern" speech the school's unchanging position on the role of the faculty: "The teacher is always the most important part of the college. He is the college in the active sense; all other things are circumstance, machinery, arrangements. He is the mind that learns and teaches, the character and personality that influences, and becomes a never to be forgotten memory for good or ill."

The first meeting of the faculty in 1849, though historic, was not eventful.

Proceedings of the Faculty of the Masonic University of Tennessee

1st Meeting Feb. 19th 1849

The first meeting of the Faculty was held at the house of Professor A.B. Russell, on Monday, February 19th 1849.

All present.

Present, all the members, viz;
W. F. Hopkins, Pres.t & Prof. Math. & Nat. Sci.
I. Guillet, Prof. Anc.t & Mod. Languages
Rev. A.B. Russell, Adj.ct Prof. Anc.t Lan. and Prin. Prep. Depart.t

Statutes & Reg. approv.

The President submitted the regulations and statutes, drafted by himself, for the government of this institution. Having been read, considered and approved, they were ordered to be presented to the Board of Trustees, for their sanction.

Adjourned

No further business appearing, the Faculty adjourned.

W.F. Hopkins
President

[No Sec.y of the Faculty yet appointed]

Meetings of the Faculty were neglected, until Saturday, May 26th, when the members were convened by a Summons from the President.

2d. Meeting May 26. 1849

Saturday May 26th 1849. The Faculty met, at the Trustees' room, in the Masonic Hall, at 9 o'clk A.M. Present all the members, viz.

All present

W.F. Hopkins, Pres.t & Prof. Math. & Nat. Sci.
Isidore Guillet, Prof. Anc.t & Modern Languages
Rev. A.B. Russell, Prin. Prep. Dep.t & Adj.ct Prof.

The Faculty Maintains Discipline

In the days before deans, the disciplining of students was a responsibility of the faculty. The minutes of the college faculty meetings chronicle an interesting array of student infractions.

On March 31, 1851, the minutes note that four students "were examined as to the parts they severally took in a mock duel on Saturday, March 29." All were suspended, and a young instructor in the preparatory department was dismissed for his participation in the affair.

The following month, two students were brought before the faculty for "using profane language, quarreling and menacing (Mr. Guerin using a stick) and by Mr. Guerin making a personal assault upon Mr. Dixon. When before the faculty, Mr. Dixon exhibited penitence and humility, but Mr. Guerin gave no token of regret." For his intransigence, Mr. Guerin was expelled.

But the faculty could be forgiving as well. On March 23, 1880, "The Chancellor having had an interview with Mr. Pepper, in view of his candid confession of his weakness and his great abhorrence of it, coupled with his great desire to escape, if possible, from his craving for drink, and also in view of his great desire to remain in the institution on honorable terms, it was resolved that we give him another trial in all kindness believing that he will reciprocate it in an honorable way and hoping that he may be more successful in the future."

The fear of bad public relations made things worse for two students charged with "disgraceful conduct" in May 7, 1883, when the faculty, "considering that there could be no doubt of the guilt of the parties, recognizing that the circumstances being known to the citizens of the town, the matter would occasion scandal in the community detrimental to the character of the University, decided that the above-named students be summarily dismissed."

At times the faculty felt called upon to issue warnings. On February 7, 1896, "it was moved and carried that the students be informed that card-playing is contrary to the rules of the Institution, and that anyone who is known to be guilty of it will be held subject to discipline."

And on September 29, 1915, in a foreshadowing of today's Social Regulations Council, the faculty recommended "that the functions of the Honor Council be extended to the general oversight of the moral conduct of the student body, that the Honor Council be empowered to take cognizance of such things as: intemperance, gambling, licentiousness, cheating in recitations, in fact all conduct unbecoming to a gentleman and a student of the University."

"A surprising and most gratifying fact"

When John N. Waddel took the leadership of Southwestern Presbyterian University in 1879, he had already served as the head of two colleges, LaGrange College in Tennessee and the University of Mississippi in Oxford. He was much impressed with the quality of the faculty he found in Clarksville. In his autobiography he states:

"It has always been to me a surprising, and yet a most gratifying fact, that the Southwestern Presbyterian University has been so highly favored as to retain in service for so long a period Professors of such acknowledged ability as those occupying the several chairs of instruction in the Faculty. It is not, by any means, an extravagant estimate of the merit justly accorded to these gentlemen, that they would have been found, respectively, fully equal to any similar position in any of the institutions of the higher learning in the country."

The Faculty of 1895

The ten professors who sat for this portrait in 1895 were among the best-loved and most-honored SPU faculty members of the last half of the nineteenth century. In their scholarship, wide-ranging interests, and devotion to their students, these men represent the kind of teaching that characterized the school in the nineteenth century.

1 Rev. George Summey, D.D.
Chancellor

Summey, Chancellor of the University from 1892-1902, came to SPU from a pastorate in Chester, South Carolina. A graduate of Davidson College, he had also studied at Union Theological Seminary. His term as Chancellor was marked by the addition of the Waddel Building and Calvin Hall. It was Summey who pressed the school's Civil War damage claim against the U.S. government, resulting in the award of $25,000 to the school. In the SPU yearbook of 1899, the students paid him this tribute: "Dr. Summey possesses the two qualities now expected in the head of a literary institution, culture and scholarship combined with executive ability and a talent for business."

2 Edward B. Massie
Professor of Mathematics

A student at the University of Virginia when the Civil War began, Massie joined the Army of Northern Virginia and was wounded three times. He belonged to a family of distinguished teachers: one brother taught at Washington and Lee, one at the University of Virginia, and one became Chancellor of the University of Tennessee. Massie's mathematics courses were among the most popular on campus. The SPU *Journal* said of him: "No man has ever been connected with the faculty of the SPU whose influence with the students has been greater or more wholesome than that of Mr. Massie. This is due both to his pre-eminent ability and untiring patience as an instructor, and to his justice and kindness in all his dealings with his pupils."

3 Thomas Oakley Deaderick
Professor of Latin and French

A native of east Tennessee, Deaderick received his education at the University of Tennessee and taught at his alma mater and West Florida Seminary before joining the Southwestern faculty. His father served for many years as Clerk of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and his uncle served as Chief Justice of this state. The yearbook of 1899 notes that "Prof. Deaderick is skillful in imparting instruction and in stimulating his students to a high degree of excellence. He is a cultivated musician, is gifted with a very fine voice, and often contributes by his talents in this line to the pleasure of social gatherings in Clarksville and University circles."

4 Robert Alexander Webb
Professor of Systematic Theology

The son of a Mississippi planter who moved north to Nashville after the Civil War, Webb attended the famous Webb School (no relation) and entered Stewart College in 1874. He graduated in 1877 as valedictorian of his class and then entered Columbia Theological Seminary. He returned to his alma mater in 1892 to teach in the Theology School. The SPU *Journal* noted of him: "As a preacher he is earnest and eloquent, and proclaims the Word with power and simplicity. As a theologian, he is recognized as one of the ablest, soundest and most conservative in our church. As a teacher it is not too much to say, for it is the universal verdict of his classes, that he 'was born' for the place and is unexcelled."

5 George Frederick Nicolassen
Professor of Greek and German

Nicolassen's educational itinerary includes two institutions very familiar to this school: the University of Virginia (B.A., M.A.) and Johns Hopkins University (Ph.D.). An accomplished musician, he conducted the musical part of the school's daily chapel exercises. Nicolassen also founded and served as drillmaster of the "University Grays," a drill team that provided physical training for the students in the pre-gymnasium days. The yearbook of 1899 observed: "Dr. Nicolassen is a man of few words, but those the right words, characterized by vigor, clearness and directness. His classes are large and there is no light or slighted work in them. They are noted for the frequency of the annual 'encores' for which he calls. He will not pass a man on to a higher class until the man is ready for it."

6 Rev. Robert Price
Professor of History

At sixty-five, Rev. Price was the oldest member of the faculty when this photograph was taken—and destined to be the most enduring. He continued teaching until he was eighty-two. Born in Mississippi, he received his theological training at the Princeton Seminary and returned to his native state, where he served several pastorates before joining the Southwestern faculty in 1882. During his long teaching career, Price occupied chairs in history, English, and ecclesiastical history. The 1899 yearbook said of him: "Dr. Price is noted for his sound and clear views on questions of state and church. He also has a ready wit, which enlivens his conversation. As a preacher he is forcible and impressive; as a teacher he imparts to his students an interest in their work."

7 Rev. William A. Alexander
Professor of Biblical Languages and Literature

A graduate of the University of Mississippi in the Class of 1875, Alexander received prizes in Latin, mathematics, and Shakespeare. Immediately after graduation he was appointed a tutor in physics and astronomy while he earned his M.A. He attended Princeton Seminary and came to SPU in 1892. The yearbook comments: "Dr. Alexander is a man of scholarly attainments, which he is constantly increasing by close study. He gives his students a thorough training in the important branches which are committed to his charge."

8 James Adair Lyon
Professor of Natural Sciences

Three generations of Lyon's family played large roles in the history of this college. His father was one of the leaders of the movement to create a Presbyterian university in the 1870s and served on SPU's first Board of Directors. Lyon himself joined the faculty in 1885, after receiving his Ph.D. from Princeton. His son Scott graduated from SPU and studied at the University of Virginia before returning to teach with his father. Lyon was very popular with the student body, partly because of his support and encouragement of the school's athletic activities.

The two unidentified men in the photo are probably **Thornton Whaling**, who taught philosophy and practical theology from 1892 to 1896, and **Eugene R. Long**, who taught English from 1895 to 1897.

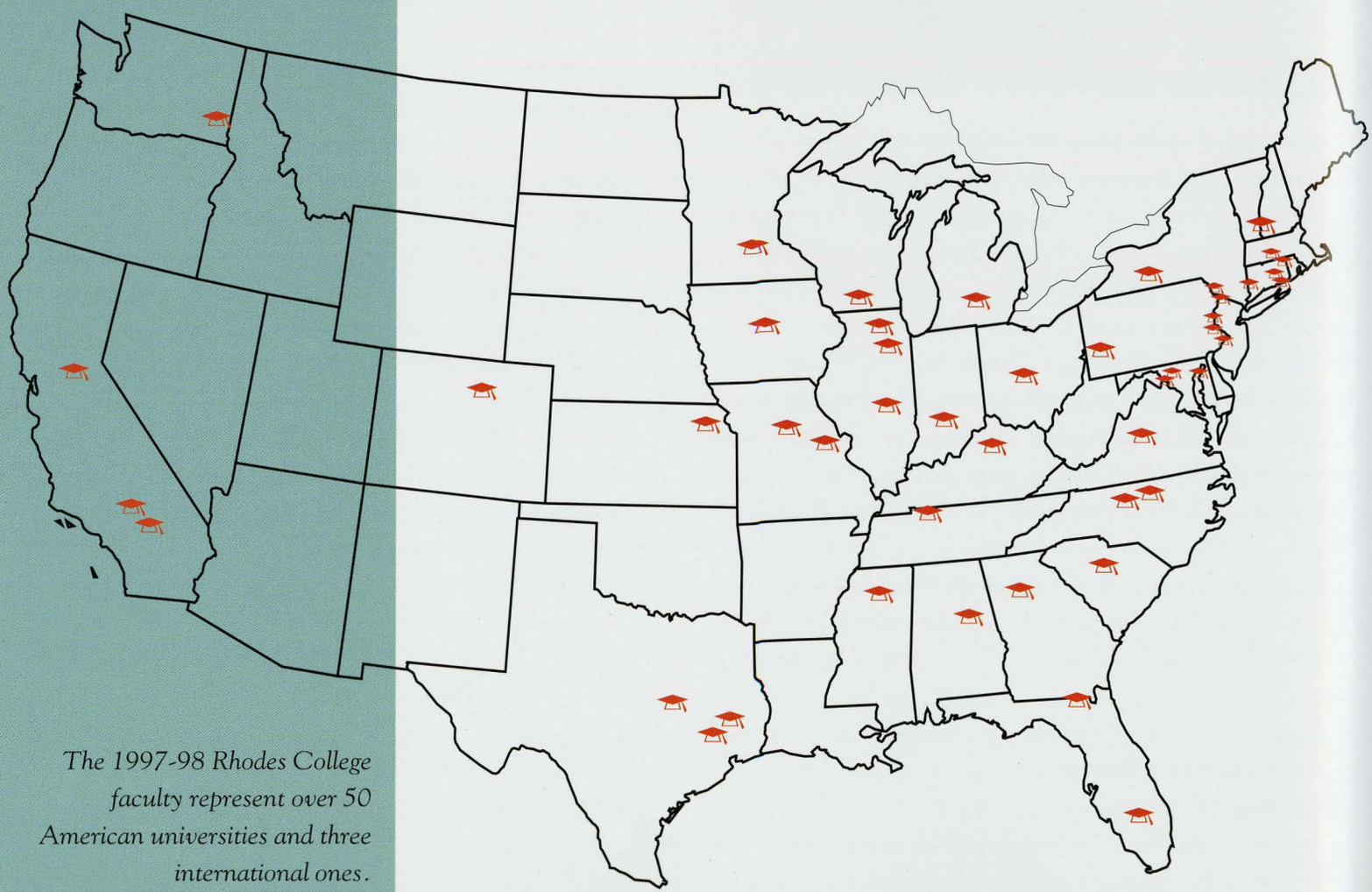
Where Did You Get Your Degree?

The academic credentials of the College's earliest faculty members are not available to us today. Although the 1855 catalogue of Stewart College boasts that "two of its seven faculty members hold A.M. degrees, one has an M.D., and one a D.D.," we have no record of where those degrees were earned.

But when the faculty for the session of 1870-71 (the first under President Shearer) was announced, the Clarksville *Tobacco Leaf* proudly announced that four of the five professors were graduates of the University of Virginia, and two of the four "fairly won the degree of Master of Arts."

Virginia's voice on the faculty continued to be a strong one for the rest of the century. But the next discernible trend did not appear until the arrival of Dr. Charles E. Diehl. An M.A. from Princeton, Diehl had a strong preference for Ivy League graduates. Greatly impressed by the English universities' educational methods, Diehl also had a special fondness for Rhodes scholars, and several of that rare breed graced the College's faculty roster for a number of years.

A look at the advanced degrees of today's faculty does not reveal much of a trend in any special direction. Of the more than 140 full-time faculty on the 1997-98 roster, the largest number holding degrees from any one institution is ten—from Vanderbilt. The other schools represented on the Rhodes College faculty range all across the map and include some of the most prestigious names in American education, as well as several distinguished foreign universities.



The 1997-98 Rhodes College faculty represent over 50 American universities and three international ones.

A Haven for Fugitives

In the 1930s the College's cloistered walls literally became a haven for Fugitives when two members of that celebrated literary group taught here—the poets Robert Penn Warren and Allen Tate.

The Fugitives, as most English majors will recall, first convened at Vanderbilt in the 1920s, where several poets gathered

Robert Penn Warren, 1930 *Allen Tate, 1934*

to discuss their own poetry and that of others, and to publish it in their own magazine, *The Fugitive*. Besides Warren and Tate, the group included John Crowe Ransom, Donald Davidson, Merrill Moore, and John Gould Fletcher.

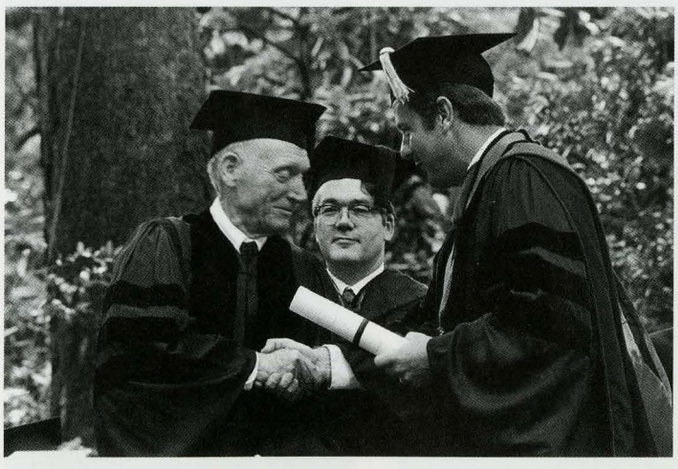
Warren came to the College in 1930 as a temporary replacement for Professor Samuel H. Monk, who was on leave of absence studying at Oxford. Monk had met Warren at Oxford and recommended him for the position. After a year in Memphis, Warren returned to Vanderbilt in a similar replacement spot.

The replacement position expired two years later, and Warren wrote Dr. Diehl about the possibility of a return to Memphis. Eager to have him back, Diehl offered a Lectureship in English, which Warren accepted. A few weeks later, however, Warren received a considerably better offer from Louisiana State University, where his friend Cleanth Brooks was teaching.

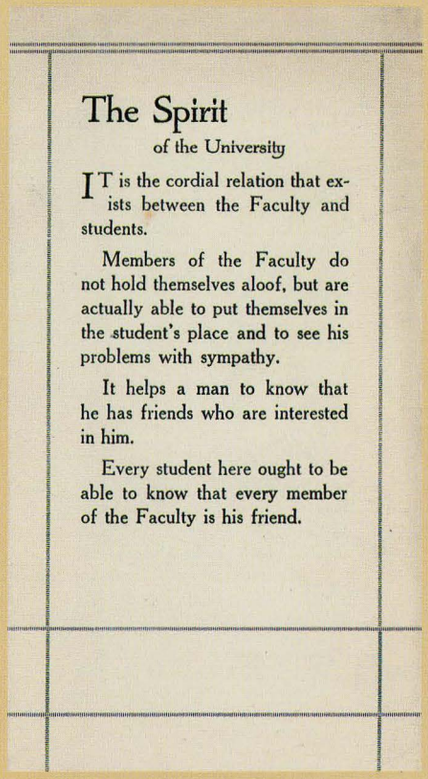
Warren then wrote Dr. Diehl in enthusiastic support of his long-time friend and fellow Fugitive Allen Tate for the position. Tate accepted the offer and spent the years 1934 to 1936 as Lecturer in English at Southwestern.

His classroom experience at Southwestern, Vanderbilt, and LSU persuaded Warren that there was no satisfactory textbook for the teaching of literary interpretation. Consequently, when he was working with Brooks at LSU, they collaborated on such a book, *Understanding Poetry*, which became a standard college text across the country for three decades after its publication.

Warren, widely honored as poet, novelist, and essayist, received two Pulitzer Prizes in poetry and one in fiction, and served as Poet Laureate at the Library of Congress. Tate was awarded the Bollingen Prize in poetry and was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.



Robert Penn Warren and Allen Tate were both awarded honorary degrees by the College—Warren in 1974 (shown right) and Tate in 1977.



The Spirit
of the University

IT is the cordial relation that exists between the Faculty and students.

Members of the Faculty do not hold themselves aloof, but are actually able to put themselves in the student's place and to see his problems with sympathy.

It helps a man to know that he has friends who are interested in him.

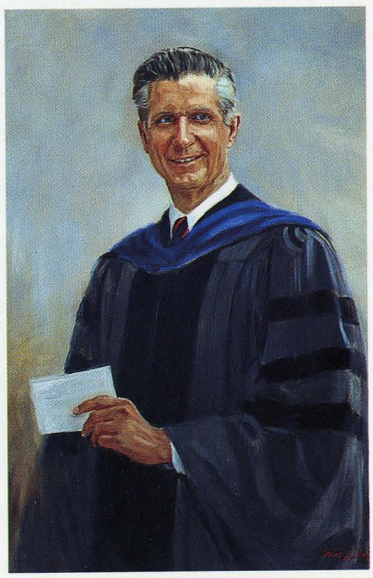
Every student here ought to be able to know that every member of the Faculty is his friend.

This page from the 1916 SPU Book of Facts *defines one of the most valuable and enduring assets of the school, the close relationship between the faculty and the students.*

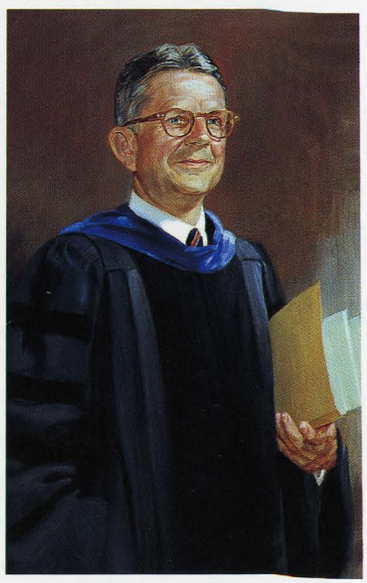
A Gallery of Great Teachers

These wise faces light the walls of the Refectory, a constant reminder of the great teachers who have illuminated the life of this college. They were chosen for inclusion in the Distinguished Faculty Portrait Series by vote of the alumni in an ongoing process that adds a new portrait every year.

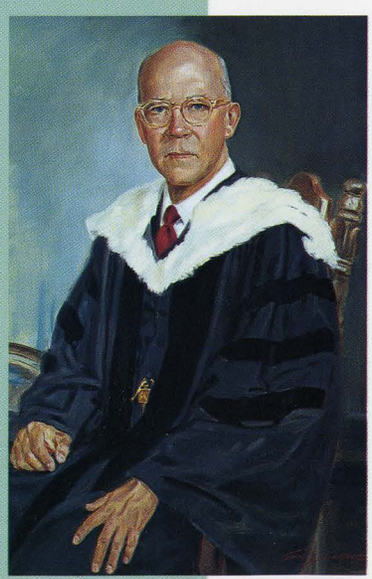
W. Raymond Cooper
1886-1959
Professor of History, Dean, friend and advisor to generations of students



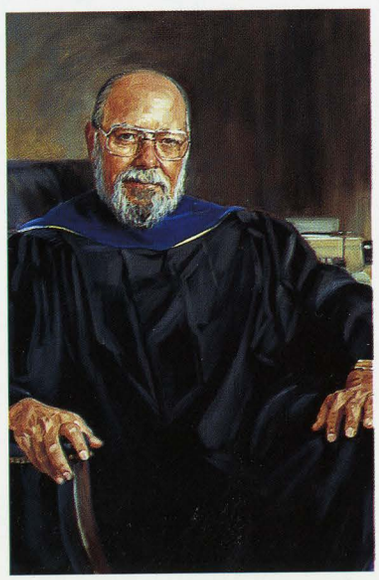
John Quincy Wolf
1901-72
Professor of English, beloved and respected teacher, nationally known folklorist



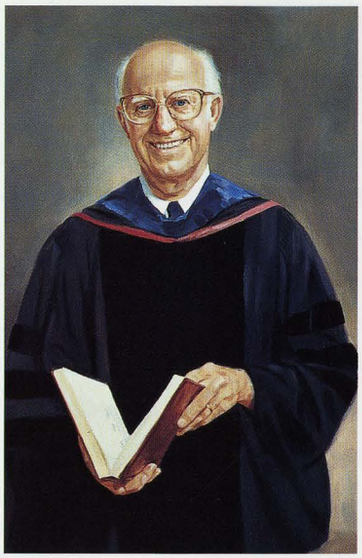
Marion Leigh MacQueen
1896-1980
Professor of Mathematics, Department Chair, director of the College's move to Memphis



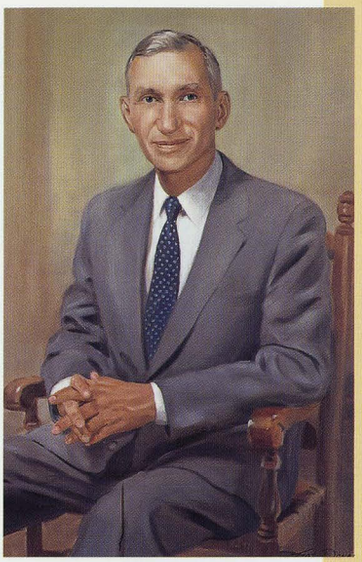
David Muir Amacker
1897-1985
Rhodes Scholar, interpreter at the drafting of the League of Nations, founder of Department of Political Science, Distinguished Professor 1936-69



Jack D. Farris
1921-
T.K. Young Professor of English 1961-84, novelist, playwright, poet, and mentor to generations of students

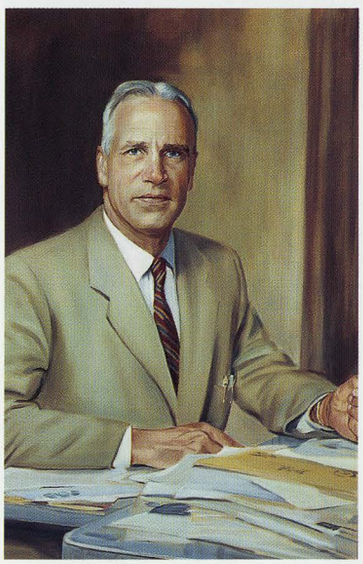


Fred William Neal
1915-97
Professor of Religion, 1958-85, Director of "Search for Values," inspiring and beloved teacher

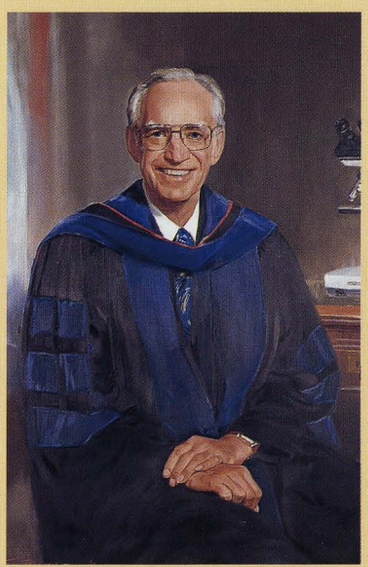


Laurence F. Kinney
1902-66
A.B. Curry Professor of Bible and Religion, 1943-66, co-founder of "Search for Values," an intellectual and spiritual leader

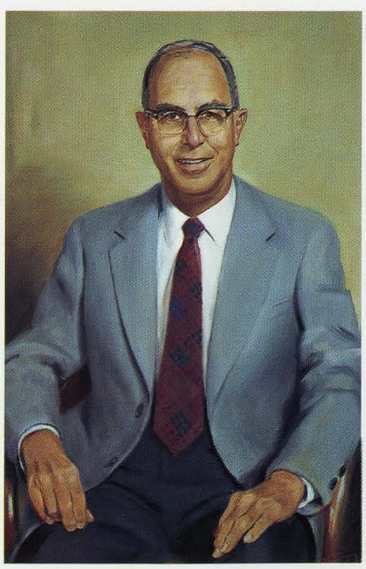
John Henry Davis
1899-1975
Rhodes Scholar, Professor of History 1926-69, a founder of the College's tutorial system, celebrated for his brilliance and wit



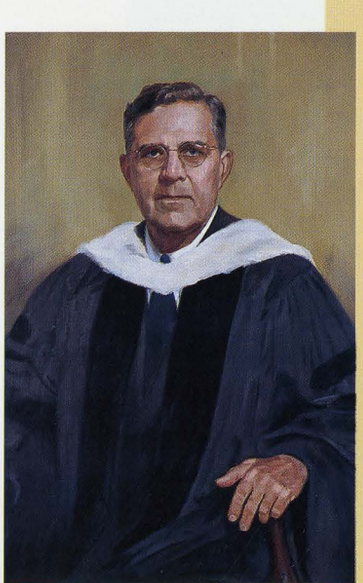
Charles Ireys Diehl
1910-96
Dean of Men, Professor of Education and English 1947-76, taught with wisdom, compassion, and wry-humored style



Robert Lewis Amy
1919-
Professor and Chair of the Department of Biology 1958-86, distinguished teacher and research pioneer

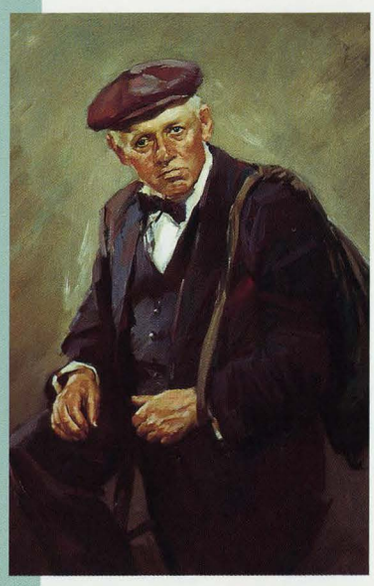


Danforth R. Ross
1911-98
Professor of English 1955-74, imparted his love of literature to students with wit, wisdom, and warmth



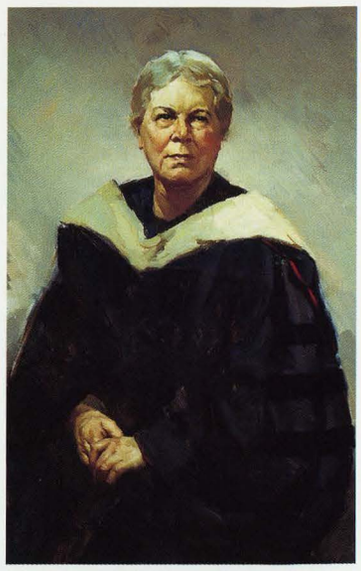
Alexander P. Kelso
1887-1963
Professor of Philosophy and Christian Ethics, 1925-57, R.A. Webb Chair, helped found tutorial and honors courses and "Search for Values"

In addition to the Distinguished Faculty Portrait series, the College Gallery includes portraits of revered faculty commissioned by friends, alumni, and colleagues to express their respect and affection for the teachers so honored.



Charles Louis Townsend
1887-1962
Professor of English, 1917-54, proud cap-wearer, cherished campus personality

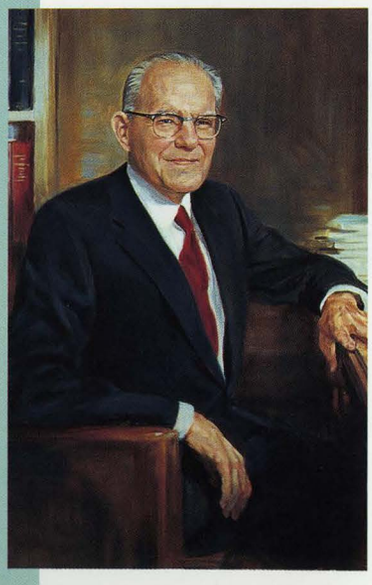
Margaret Huxtable Townsend
1882-1970
Professor of Sociology, 1918-54, the College's first woman professor, first Dean of Women



A. Theodore Johnson
1890-1979
Professor of English, 1926-61, Dean of the College 1934-55, scholar and master of the bon mot

James Edgar Roper
1918-90
Professor of English, 1954-89, author of Southwestern at Memphis 1948-1975, *noted historian and master of the limerick*

Granville Daniel Davis
1909-76
Professor of History, 1954-76, Dean of Continuing Education, founder of Institute for Executive Leadership



Ralph Clifford Hon
1903-
Professor of Economics, 1931-73, mentor and benefactor to countless students

Yerger Hunt Clifton
1930-93
Professor of English, 1965-93, creator and longtime Dean of British Studies at Oxford

Honoring the Faculty

The College has always taken great pride in the achievements of its faculty. Thanks to the generosity of Rhodes benefactor Clarence Day of Memphis, this pride has taken a more demonstrative form with the awarding of significant cash prizes recognizing outstanding teaching and research and creative activity. The Charles E. Diehl Society also awards a generous prize each year in recognition of faculty service to the college community-at-large.

Clarence Day Award for Outstanding Teaching

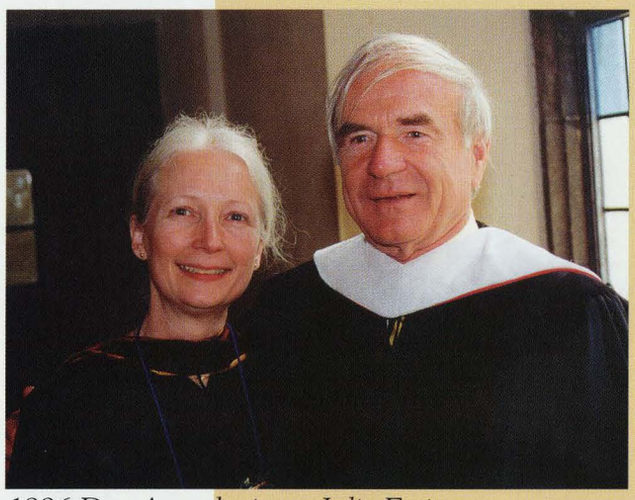
1981 **Dr. Jack U. Russell**, Mathematics
1982 **Dr. Marshall E. McMahon**, Economics
1983 **Dr. William Larry Lacy**, Philosophy
1984 **Dr. James M. Vest**, French
1985 **Dr. Fred W. Neal**, Religious Studies
1986 **Dr. E. Llewellyn Queener**, Psychology
1987 **Dr. Rebecca Sue Legge**, Business Administration
1988 **Dr. Terry W. Hill**, Biology
1989 **Dr. F. Michael McLain**, Religious Studies
1990 **Dr. Cynthia Marshall**, English
1991 **Dr. William T. Jolly**, Classics
1992 **Dr. G. Kenneth Williams**, Mathematics
1993 **Dr. Jennifer Brady**, English
1994 **Dr. Horst R. Dinkelacker**, Foreign Languages and Literature
1995 **Dr. Carolyn R. Jaslow**, Biology
1996 **Prof. Julia Ewing**, Theatre
1997 **Dr. Bradford D. Penley**, Chemistry

Dean's Award for Research and Creative Activity

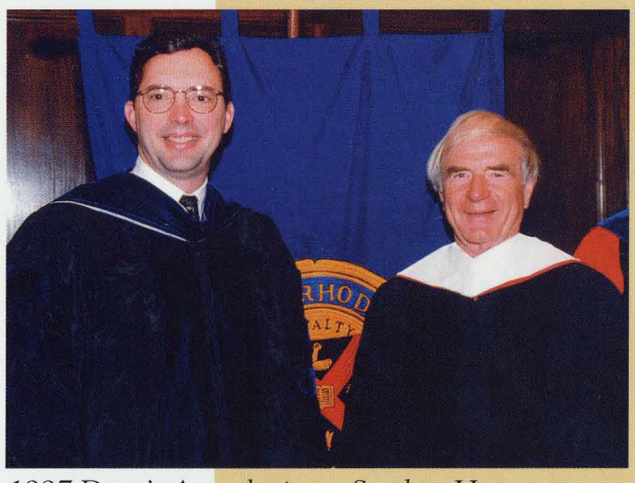
1981 **Dr. John F. Copper**, International Studies
1983 **Prof. Jack D. Farris**, English
1984 **Dr. Richard D. Gilliom**, Chemistry
1985 **Dr. David H. Kesler**, Biology
1986 **Prof. Tony Lee Garner**, Theatre
1987 **Dr. James M. Olcese**, Biology
1988 **Dr. John F. Copper**, International Studies
1989 **Dr. Alan P. Jaslow**, Biology
1990 **Dr. Jack H. Taylor**, Physics
1991 **Dr. Marcus D. Pohlman**, Political Science
1992 **Dr. Steven L. McKenzie**, Religious Studies
1993 **Dr. Robert J. Strandburg**, Psychology
1994 **Dr. Andrew A. Michta**, International Studies
1995 **Dr. Brian W. Shaffer**, English
1996 **Dr. Cynthia A. Marshall**, English
1997 **Dr. Stephen Haynes**, Religious Studies

Diehl Society Award for Service

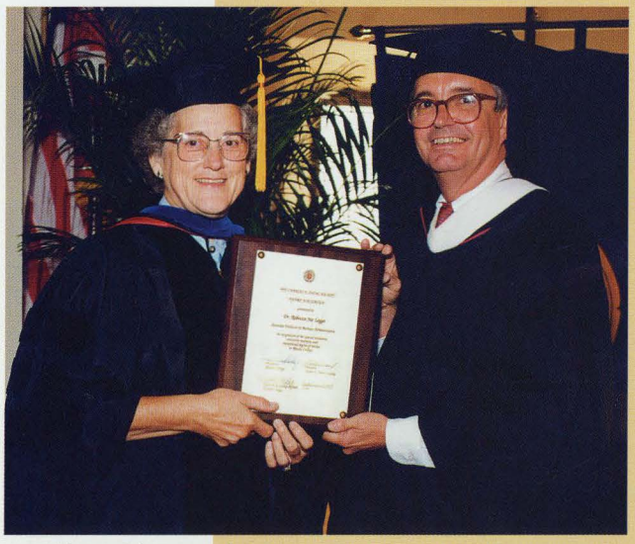
1988 **Dr. Harold Lyons**, Chemistry
1989 **Dr. John S. Olsen**, Biology
1990 **Prof. David Ramsey**, Music
1991 **Dr. David Y. Jeter**, Chemistry
1992 **Dr. Gail C. McClay**, Education
1993 **Dr. Robert L. Llewellyn**, Philosophy
1994 **Dr. Douglas W. Hatfield**, History
1995 **Dr. Rebecca Sue Legge**, Business Administration
1996 **Dr. Charles C. Orvis**, Economics
1997 **Dr. Donald Tucker**, Spanish



1996 Day Award winner Julia Ewing with Clarence Day.



1997 Dean's Award winner Stephen Haynes with Clarence Day.



1995 Diehl Award winner Rebecca Sue Legge with Diehl Society President James A. Thomas III '62.

"The best education for all of life is an education in the liberal arts and sciences."

—Rhodes College Catalogue, 1997–98

Chapter Four: The College Curriculum

A fundamental purpose of the College from the beginning has been a simple one: to teach its students to think; that is, to give them the background and methods of reasoning that are necessary to form an intelligent opinion and take appropriate action.

As the Rhodes Mission puts it: "The best way to prepare leaders of vision is to inspire them with the best that mankind has achieved—the best in the arts, the best in scientific experiments, the highest examples of society, the deepest understandings of religion. The study of the liberal arts and sciences does this best, for it holds before students what Whitehead called 'the habitual vision of greatness.'"

Although the curriculum has changed with the times and with the world, it has never varied from its original purpose. It continues to prepare men and women for a fuller life by giving them the means to analyze, evaluate, and judge.

A Brief History of the Curriculum

An unidentified chronicler in 1643 described the curriculum of Harvard College as "Latine and Greeke, and Disputations Logicall and Philosophicall." In 1855, just over two hundred years later, higher education had not changed very much, as witness the curriculum of Stewart College stated in its catalogue of that year.

The Stewart student was expected to devote his entire time to Greek, Latin, and mathematics throughout the first two years of study. In the third year, science courses replaced mathematics, and students were given their first option—a modern foreign language could replace Latin and Greek. In the last year, Latin and science courses continued, with the addition of philosophy, political science, and "Evidences of Christianity."

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Virgil's Æneid.
Xenophon's Anabasis.
Latin Grammar, Andrews and Stoddard, reviewed.
Greek Grammar, Fisk's, reviewed.
Arnold's Latin and Greek Prose Composition, with written translations into English.
Algebra, - - - - - - - Bourdon.

SECOND TERM.

Livy, - - - - - - - Lincoln.
Exercises in Latin Composition.
Xenophon's Memorabilia, - - - - Anthon.
Exercises in Greek Composition.
Geometry, - - - - - - Legendre.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia.
Horace, Odes.
Exercises in Latin Composition.
Homer's Iliad.
Exercises in Greek Composition.
Roman and Grecian Antiquities.
Trigonometry and Surveying, - - - Davies.

SECOND TERM.

Horace, Satires.
Latin Composition.
Prometheus of Æschylus, - - - Woolsey.
Greek Composition.
Analytical Geometry, - - - - Davies.

Every student at Stewart College in 1855 followed the same prescribed course of study.

This arrangement remained essentially in place until 1872, when several slight changes appeared. Sophomores received "Introductory and Popular (Science) Courses," juniors were introduced to psychology, and seniors were required to take a "Review of Entire Course" in preparation for their comprehensive exams. Most important,

The 1872 curriculum introduced the four-year biblical course requirement.

CLASSIFICATION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.	**Latin.** Horace and Livy, Prose Compos'n (Arnold,) Prosody.	**Greek.** Anabasis and Cyropædia. Prose Compos'n (Arnold.)	**Mathematics.** Higher Algebra and Geometry (Loomis.)	**History.** Ancient History and Geography.
SOPHOMORE CLASS,	**Latin.** Tacitus and Juvenal, Prose Composition, Prosody.	**Greek.** Homer and Herodotus, Prose Composition and Prosody.	**Mathematics.** Two Trigonometries, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigat'n, An'l Geometry, in part	**Sciences.** Introductory and Popular Courses.
JUNIOR CLASS,	**Latin and Greek.** Tragedy and Comedy, Composition and Comp. Philology.	**Mathematics.** Analytical Geometry, Diff. and Integ. Calculus.	**Metaphysics.** Mental Philosophy proper, Psychology, and Introductory Ethics.	**Natural Science.** Natural Philosophy, Mechanics (Silliman,) Astronomy (Loomis.)
SENIOR CLASS,	**Latin and Greek.** Tragedy, History, Literature and General Grammar.	**Metaphysics.** Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, Political Economy and Evidences of Christianity.	**Natural Science.** Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology and Natural History.	**Review** of Entire Course, for final Examinations and Graduation in Senior Year.

BIBLICAL COURSE THROUGH ALL THE COLLEGIATE CLASSES FOR FOUR YEARS.

STEWART COLLEGE.

CATALOGUE. 9

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Horace, Epistles; Cicero de Oratore.
Gorgias of Plato, Woolsey.
Rhetoric, Jamieson.
Greek and Latin Exercises.
Mechanics.

SECOND TERM.

Tacitus, Germania and Agricolo.
Antigone of Sophocles, Woolsey.
Select Latin, Select Greek, or Modern Languages, at the option of the student.
Natural Philosophy, Lardner.
Chemistry—Lectures and Experiments, Fownes.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Cicero's Tusculan Questions.
Demosthenes de Corona, Champlin.
Mental Philosophy, Upham.
Mineralogy, Dana.
Astronomy.
Meteorology, Brocklesby.

SECOND TERM.

Logic, Jamieson.
Political Economy, Say.
Moral Philosophy, Wayland.
Evidences of Christianity, Alexander.
Geology, St. John.
Zoology, Agassiz & Gould.

N. B.—Anthon's Classical Dictionary and Grecian and Roman Antiquities should be used as Books of Reference throughout the whole course. Exercises in elocution and composition by the classes in turn every Friday afternoon.

though, was the introduction of a course in the Bible—required of all students for all four years.

With the change of the school's name in 1879 to Southwestern Presbyterian University came the first major restructuring of the curriculum. Following a trend noted in a few colleges across the country, the new program offered much more freedom of choice to the individual student.

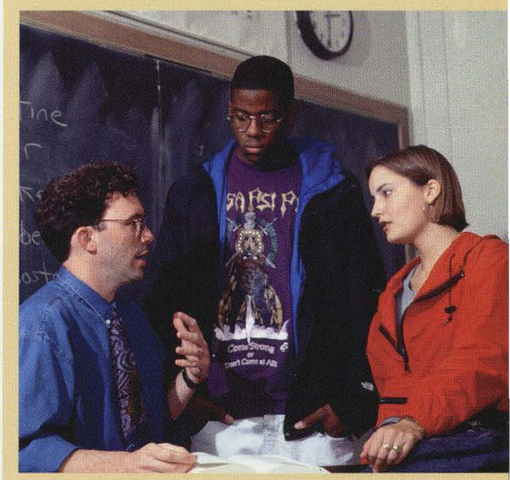
According to Rhodes historian James E. Roper, "The reorganization of 1879 abolished once and for all the glorified-high-school approach to learning which had been in effect since 1848 and was still the prevalent system nationally. In accordance with modernized ideas on education, eight 'coordinate schools' were set up, each including several departments.

"These were the School of Ancient Languages (Latin, Greek); the School of Mathematics (Pure, Applied); the School of Philosophy (Mental Philosophy and Logic, Ethics, Political Economy); the School of Modern Languages (French, German, Spanish); the School of History and English (History, Literature, Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition); the School of Biblical Instruction (Bible Proper, Hebrew, New Testament Greek); the School of Commercial Science (Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Penmanship, Drawing)."

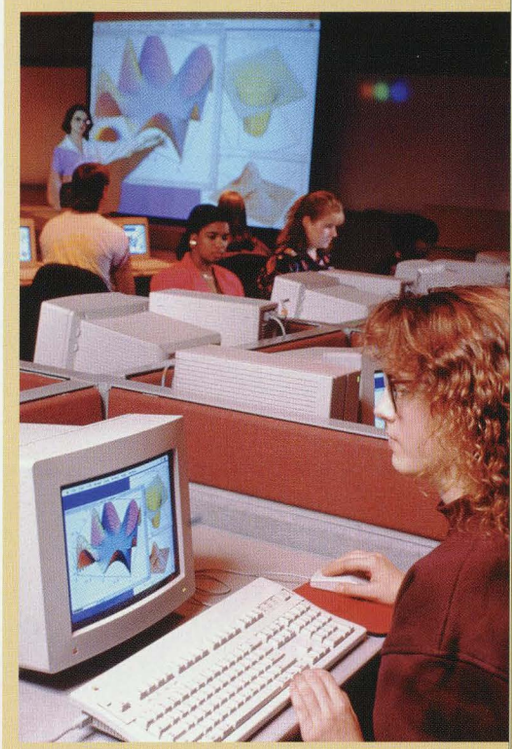
Depending on the kind of degree being pursued, the student was required to graduate from three or four of the coordinate schools and demonstrate proficiency in several other subjects as well.

This system of coordinate schools gave way in 1909 to a simple listing of "courses of study" by departments, very similar to today's "courses of instruction." In 1918, a mixture of required courses and electives leading to majors was instituted, and it is this basic pattern that still structures the student's choices.

The elements that compose this pattern—the subjects, majors, and methods of teaching—have varied dramatically over the years. Some subjects have disappeared from catalogues; many, many more have been added. The traditional classroom and laboratory sessions are now but a few of the many forms and settings for teaching. The curriculum of this college has always reflected the world around it, and like the responsible institutions of that world, it has sought to honor what is valuable from the past even as it welcomed courageous new ideas.



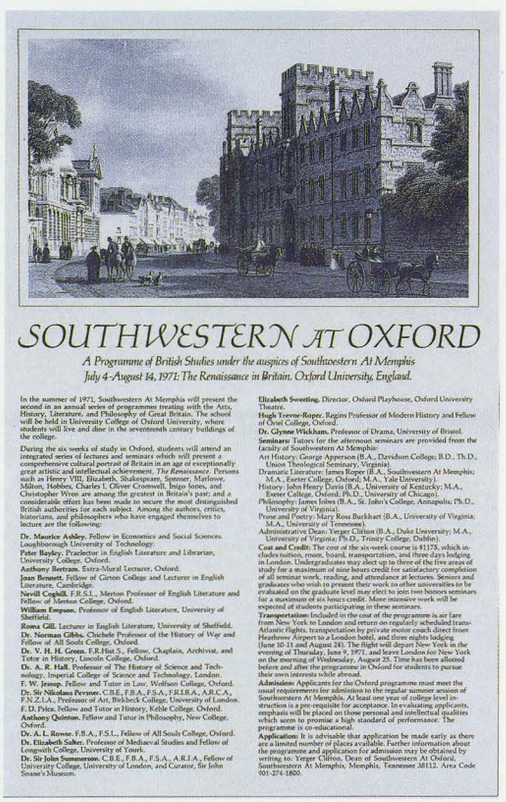
Today's curriculum must balance the powerful ideas of the past with the technology of the future.



The English Connection: British Studies at Oxford

The first group of Southwestern at Oxford students prepares to embark, June 17, 1970. Professor Clifton stands proudly at the center of his charges.

The handsome posters announcing each year's British Studies offerings are frequently framed.



SOUTHWESTERN AT OXFORD

A Programme of British Studies under the auspices of Southwestern At Memphis
July 4-August 14, 1971: The Renaissance in Britain. Oxford University, England.

In the summer of 1971, Southwestern At Memphis will present the second in an annual series of programmes treating with the Arts, History, Literature, and Philosophy of Great Britain. The school will be held in University College of Oxford University, where students will live and dine in the seventeenth century buildings of the college.

During the six weeks of study in Oxford, students will attend an integrated series of lectures and seminars which will present a comprehensive cultural portrait of Britain in an age of exceptionally great artistic and intellectual achievement, *The Renaissance*. Persons such as Henry VIII, Elizabeth, Shakespeare, Spenser, Marlowe, Milton, Hobbes, Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, Inigo Jones, and Christopher Wren are among the greatest in Britain's past; and a considerable effort has been made to secure the most distinguished British authorities for each subject. Among the authors, critics, historians, and philosophers who have engaged themselves to lecture are the following:

Dr. Maurice Ashley, Fellow in Economics and Social Sciences. Loughborough University of Technology.
Peter Bayley, Praelector in English Literature and Librarian, University College, Oxford.
Anthony Bertram, Extra-Mural Lecturer, Oxford.
Joan Bennett, Fellow of Girton College and Lecturer in English Literature, Cambridge.
Nevill Coghill, F.R.S.L., Merton Professor of English Literature and Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.
William Empson, Professor of English Literature, University of Sheffield.
Roma Gill, Lecturer in English Literature, University of Sheffield.
Dr. Norman Gibbs, Chichele Professor of the History of War and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.
Dr. V. H. H. Green, F.R.Hist.S., Fellow, Chaplain, Archivist, and Tutor in History, Lincoln College, Oxford.
Dr. A. R. Hall, Professor of The History of Science and Technology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.
F. W. Jessup, Fellow and Tutor in Law, Wolfson College, Oxford.
Dr. Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A., F.N.Z.I.A., Professor of Art, Birkbeck College, University of London.
F. D. Price, Fellow and Tutor in History, Keble College, Oxford.
Anthony Quinton, Fellow and Tutor in Philosophy, New College, Oxford.
Dr. A. L. Rowse, F.B.A., F.S.L., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.
Dr. Elizabeth Salter, Professor of Mediaeval Studies and Fellow of Longwith College, University of York.
Dr. Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.A., Fellow of University College, University of London, and Curator, Sir John Soane's Museum.
Elizabeth Sweeting, Director, Oxford Playhouse, Oxford University Theatre.
Hugh Trevor-Roper, Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.
Dr. Glynne Wickham, Professor of Drama, University of Bristol.

Seminars: Tutors for the afternoon seminars are provided from the faculty of Southwestern At Memphis:
Art History: George Apperson (B.A., Davidson College; B.D., Th.D., Union Theological Seminary, Virginia).
Dramatic Literature: James Roper (B.A., Southwestern At Memphis; M.A., Exeter College, Oxford; M.A., Yale University).
History: John Henry Davis (B.A., University of Kentucky; M.A., Exeter College, Oxford; Ph.D., University of Chicago).
Philosophy: James Ivbes (B.A., St. John's College, Annapolis; Ph.D., University of Virginia).
Prose and Poetry: Mary Rosu Burkhart (B.A., University of Virginia; M.A., University of Tennessee).
Administrative Dean: Yerger Clifton (B.A., Duke University; M.A., University of Virginia; Ph.D., Trinity College, Dublin).

Cost and Credit: The cost of the six-week course is $1178, which includes tuition, room, board, transportation, and three days lodging in London. Undergraduates may elect up to three of the five areas of study for a maximum of nine hours credit for satisfactory completion of all seminar work, reading, and attendance at lectures. Seniors and graduates who wish to present their work to other universities to be evaluated on the graduate level may elect to join two honors seminars for a maximum of six hours credit. More intensive work will be expected of students participating in these seminars.

Transportation: Included in the cost of the programme is air fare from New York to London and return on regularly scheduled trans-Atlantic flights, transportation by private motor coach direct from Heathrow Airport to a London hotel, and three nights lodging (June 30-31 and August 24). The flight will depart New York in the evening of Thursday, June 9, 1971, and leave London for New York on the morning of Wednesday, August 25. Time has been allotted before and after the programme in Oxford for students to pursue their own interests while abroad.

Admission: Applicants for the Oxford programme must meet the usual requirements for admission to the regular summer session of Southwestern At Memphis. At least one year of college level instruction is a pre-requisite for acceptance. In evaluating applicants, emphasis will be placed on these personal and intellectual qualities which seem to promise a high standard of performance. The programme is co-educational.

Application: It is advisable that application be made early as there are a limited number of places available. Further information about the programme and application for admission may be obtained by writing to: Yerger Clifton, Dean of Southwestern At Oxford, Southwestern At Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee 38112. Area Code 901-274-1800.

Given the influence of Dr. Diehl and the Oxford-trained members of his faculty, it is somewhat surprising that it was not until 1970 that the College officially arranged a program that would fully expose its students to education in the English manner.

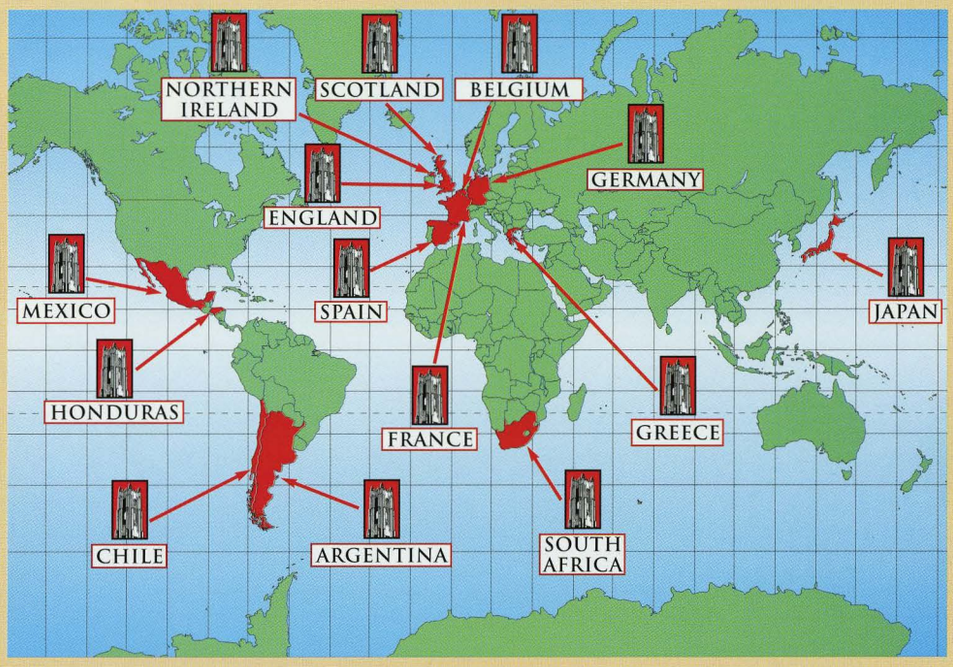
During a research project at Oxford in the summer of 1967, Yerger Clifton, Professor of English and a graduate of Trinity College in Dublin, conceived of a plan whereby he would bring his students from Memphis to England for a five-week immersion in English history. The students would live in the ancient quadrangles of Oxford, and classes would be taught by a combination of outstanding teachers from English universities and their home institution.

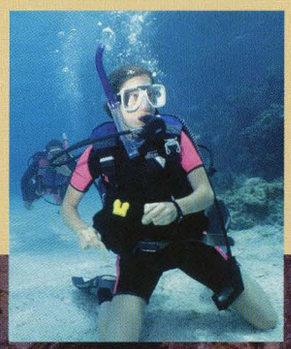
Dr. Clifton's plan became Southwestern at Oxford, which convened its first session at University College, Oxford in 1970. Two years later, the College broadened the sponsorship of the program to include a consortium of other Southern colleges and universities, changing the name of the program to British Studies at Oxford.

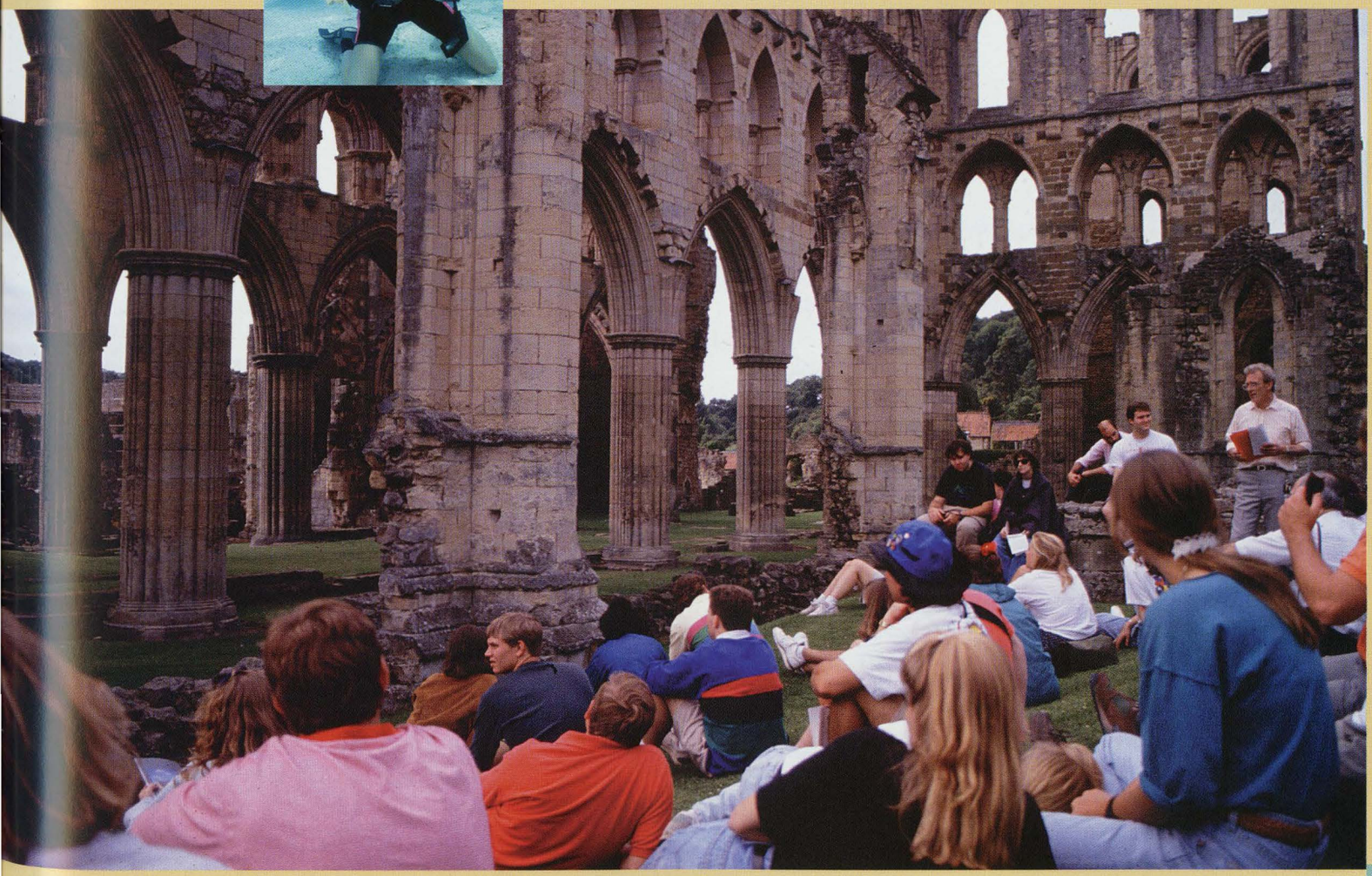
Today the summer program is housed at St. John's College, but the format is much the same as it was at the beginning: lectures, seminars, and workshops, plus visits to museums, important historical locations, and architectural landmarks. Classes are still taught by professors from English academia and the colleges of the consortium. The period of history to be studied varies each summer, so that over four years a broad view of English history is presented.

The World Is a Rhodes Classroom

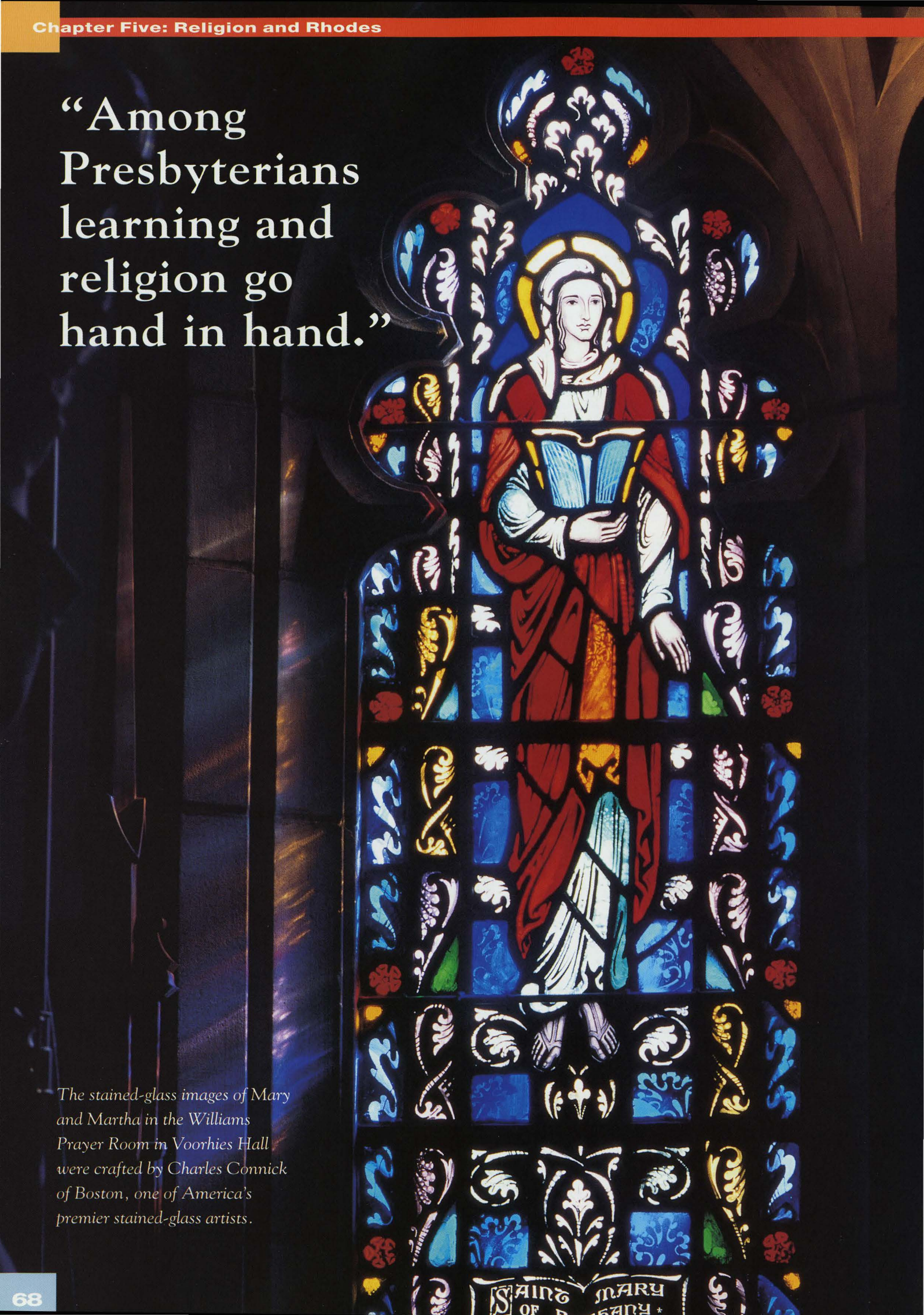
Today the Rhodes campus knows no boundaries. A wide variety of study opportunities for undergraduates includes language programs in France, Russia, Spain, and Mexico; Greek and Roman studies in Greece; coral reef ecology and service training in Honduras; exchange programs in Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, Northern Ireland, Scotland, South Africa, and Spain; and two South American programs in Argentina and Chile.





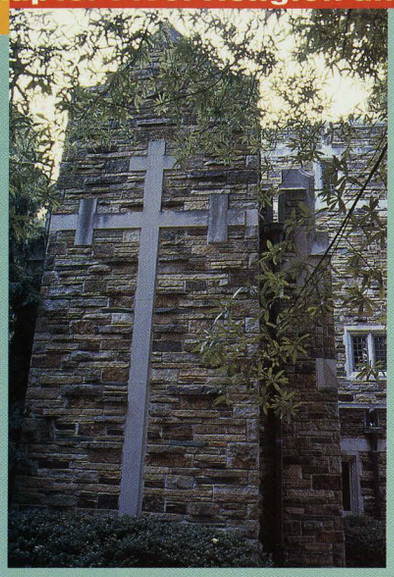


"Among Presbyterians learning and religion go hand in hand."



The stained-glass images of Mary and Martha in the Williams Prayer Room in Voorhies Hall were crafted by Charles Connick of Boston, one of America's premier stained-glass artists.

SAINT MARTHA
OF BETHANY



Bellingrath Hall includes a small chapel for prayer and meditation.

In his estimable history of the first 100 years of the College, Professor W. Raymond Cooper succinctly expressed the foundation of the relationship between this college and the church:

"It had long been the boast of the Presbyterian Church that among Presbyterians learning and religion go hand in hand, and that the history of Presbyterianism in any section is largely also an educational history of that region."

When the Synod of Nashville took over the foundering Montgomery Masonic College in 1855 and renamed it Stewart College, it needed make no radical changes to transform it into a church college. Dr. John T. Hendrick, minister of the Presbyterian Church in Clarksville, was already a member of the faculty, teaching Mental and Moral Science and Belles Lettres. He simply added to the curriculum Evidences of Christianity and a daily chapel requirement.

And when President William Stewart went fundraising for the young school he stated his priorities clearly:

"The amount to be raised will place the College on that elevated position of usefulness in the church and in the world which will be her glory and enable her as a true 'good mother' to open her religious education considerably."

Under the leadership of President John Shearer in 1870, a Biblical Course was inaugurated, a four-year program covering "Old and New Testament History, Archaiology [sic], Types, Laws, Fulfilled Prophecies [sic], the Unity of the Scriptures, and the Internal Evidences of Christianity." Furthermore, this course was required of all students. It was felt at the time, and has been claimed ever since, that this college was the first to institute such a required course in a non-seminary educational framework.

In the first year of his presidency Shearer stated his view of the role of religion in the classroom:

"The great question is: How shall we sanctify a secular education? Church institutions have hitherto failed to solve it, relying on the overshadowing influences of a mere denominationalism. Give us time and we propose to lay the foundations of an intelligent faith in the God of Nature and of Revelation as one and the same God. There is no need that the tendencies of scholastic studies be rationalistic, nor that the tendencies of science be atheistic or even un-Christian. Science and revelation should be woven in the same web. The foundations of faith should be laid every day in the classroom, and the

entire harmony and unity of all truth should be the first and last lesson in every Christian school."

Later Dr. John N. Waddel, when accepting the chancellorship in 1879 of the school, summed up another point of enduring policy when he declared that "there is no need for the perpetual inculcation of theological dogma, but the religious needs of the student can best be insured by providing that the teachers employed be Christian men who by the silent influence of their daily life shall inculcate the principles of the Christian religion."

It was under Waddel that the College made the strongest expression of its connection to the church—first, with its new name, Southwestern Presbyterian University; and second, by instituting in 1885 a School of Theology, a professional school to prepare students for the ministry.

Although the School of Theology was closed in 1917 for financial reasons, Christianity has remained at the center of the College's operation. The College's mission statement says:

Rhodes' purpose is to serve God by:

- *helping students to lead lives of genuineness and excellence,*
- *expanding the horizons of knowledge and scholarship, and*
- *living as a community of truth, loyalty and service in an atmosphere of academic freedom, open inquiry, and freedom of expression for all.*

It is the policy of the College that requirements for graduation include two years of study of the Bible or Bible-related courses.

And President Daughdrill has made abundantly clear just how valid and necessary a religious college is in the last years of the twentieth century:

"The Christian college reconciles academic freedom with Christian commitment. At many universities the concepts seem mutually exclusive—the search for truth wherever it may lead seems to oppose a creedal faith. The church-related

"The great Apostle of God's law": Benjamin Morgan Palmer

On New Year's Day, 1901, three weeks before his eighty-third birthday, Rev. Benjamin Morgan Palmer preached what was later termed his Century Sermon from the pulpit of First Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, the church he had served since 1856.

One of the most revered men in New Orleans, honored and respected by all elements of the community, Palmer preached that day "at the request of prominent citizens irrespective of creed," according to a contemporary newspaper account. The newspaper further reported: "During the solemn address, the clock in the rear of the church ticked audibly. No one moved. No one spoke. No one whispered. There was not even the slightest coughing so common in densely crowded halls on damp days. When the great Apostle of God's law had finished, a gray-haired parishioner turned to the man at his elbow and said with strange earnestness and sincerity, measuring every word he uttered: 'Greatest man alive'."

Few in that crowd would have disagreed. Contemporary accounts of his sermons suggest that Palmer was a spellbinder of the first magnitude. After a famous—and successful—speech in opposition to the Louisiana State Lottery, a distinguished Jewish New Orleanian said: "It did not seem to me that it was Palmer who was speaking. He spoke as one inspired. It seemed to me that God Almighty was speaking through Palmer."

Palmer was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on January 25, 1818. After two years of study at Amherst, he transferred to the University of Georgia, where he graduated in 1838. He completed his studies at Columbia Theological Seminary in South Carolina and was licensed to preach in 1841. In 1856 he was called to First Church in New Orleans, where he remained until his death.

During the Civil War, Palmer served as a chaplain in the army of General Albert Sidney Johnson. When the yellow-fever epidemics of 1858 and 1878 struck New Orleans, prompting many residents to flee the city, Palmer remained to minister to the sick and dying of all faiths. In a letter to a friend during the 1878 epidemic, he wrote, "During three months, I paid each day from 30 to 50 visits, praying at the bedside of the sick, comforting the bereaved, and burying the dead."

Deeply committed to furthering the church's role in education, Palmer was the principal and most eloquent supporter of the idea of a Presbyterian university for the Southwest. As related elsewhere (Chapter One, the History of the College), he was offered the chancellorship of Southwestern Presbyterian University in 1874, but his congregation would not let him leave. Nevertheless, he continued as a powerful influence on the affairs of the University, serving on the Board of Directors from 1875-1901.

In 1921 the campaign to raise money for the College's new campus in Memphis received a major boost when the citizens of New Orleans, almost twenty years after Palmer's death, subscribed $200,000 to build Palmer Hall in fitting tribute to this dedicated disciple of Christian education.

Young Ministerial Students Much In Demand Around Memphis For Sermon

Call On Southwestern Boys To Take Pulpits In Absence of Regular Church Pastors

Maybe you didn't know it, but Southwestern is developing a group of young parsons that is already in great demand not only in Memphis, but even outside the state. Every Sunday these young men carefully brush their shoes, neatly part their hair, ascend the pulpit, and with fiery invective attack the evils of the present day. The Ministerial Club has done exceptionally fine work this year, both in supplying pulpits and in deputation service.

EMPLOY RADIO

The latest venture upon which the club has launched is a monthly-sponsored program of religious dramas to be given over W N B R. If plans newly adopted by "Camel" Cabaniss, who is strongly suspected by his fellow members of having views savoring of Romanism, do not miscarry, these programs will terminate in a series of the early mystery and miracle plays so popular in England before and during the Elizabethan Age. Cabaniss has quite liberally decided, however, that it might be best to give these plays in their English translations instead of in the original Latin.

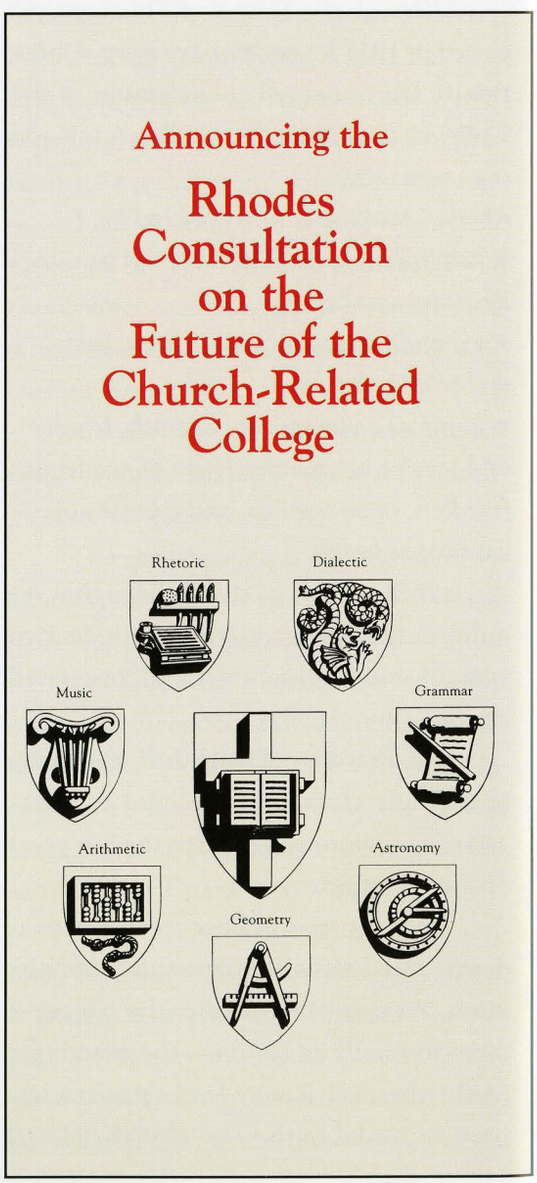
GREGORY LEADS

But to return to the pulpit work of the Ministerial Club. James Gregory tops the list with four sermons to his credit so far this year. He has been heard at the Westminster, Court Avenue, and Parkview Presbyterian churches, and at the Mount Pisgah Methodist. Paul Jones has led prayer meeting at the Parkview Presbyterian, and James Breazeale has delivered sermons at McLemore Ave. Presbyterian and at Campbell's Clinic.

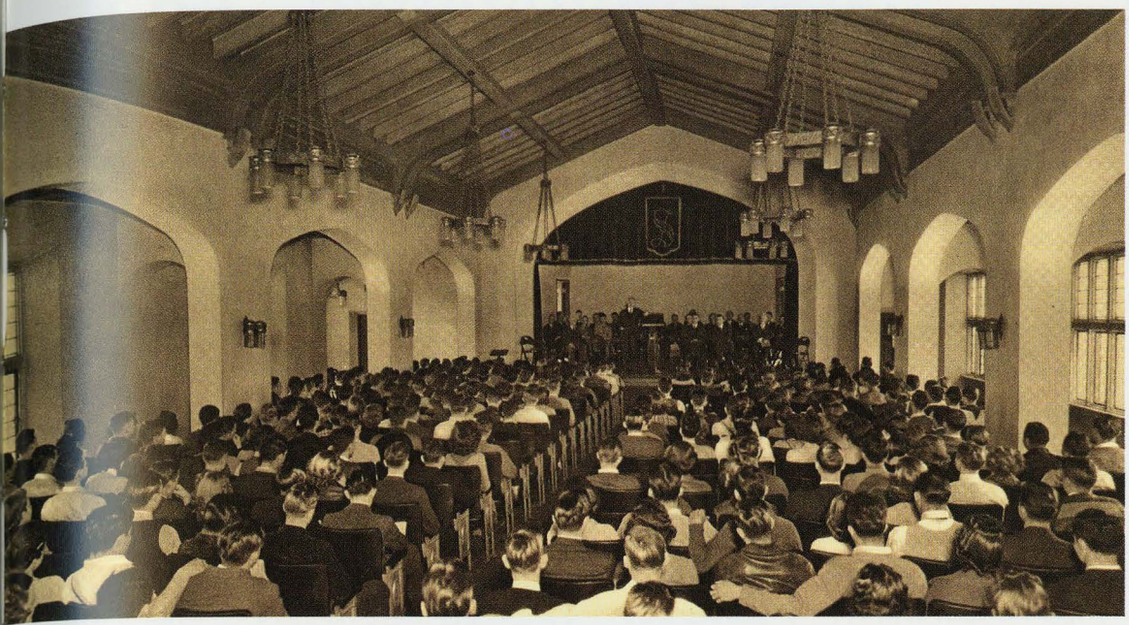
The Sou'wester,
February 19, 1932

college does not exclude either but holds them in tension. I think this is a tremendous contribution to the church. The church, if it errs at all, errs on the anti-intellectual side, seeming at times in history to fear the discovery of new things. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, but thinking new thoughts and making new discoveries leads to a first-hand philosophy, a firsthand faith, a first-hand theology. To worship God means no less than to think, and to think does not mean to parrot."

In the fall of 1995, with the backing of the Lilly Endowment, Inc., Rhodes initiated and hosted the Consultation on the Future of the Church-Related College. The College brought ten outstanding scholars from church-related colleges across the country and across the religious spectrum in a series of meetings to reflect on the challenges and opportunities facing such colleges today. A subsequent series of regional consultations led by the participants of the original study followed in 1998. These discussions are expected to yield a book of interest and value to all church-related colleges as they move into the twenty-first century. The entire project is yet more evidence of the devotion this college has to its Christian commitment and religious identity.



The brochure for the Rhodes Consultation on the Future of the Church-Related College displays the Bible surrounded by the heraldic symbols of the seven liberal arts, symbolizing the College's commitment to higher education in a Christian frame of reference.



Dr. Diehl presides at a chapel assembly in Hardie Auditorium in the 1940s.

"At the ringing of the College Bell, the Professors and students shall assemble in the Chapel for prayers and roll call."

—Montgomery Masonic College catalogue, 1853-54

From its earliest days, the College expected every student to attend a daily chapel service to start the academic day. Chancellor Waddel described the services in the 1880s thusly:

"The Bible was read and prayer offered. We called no roll, but the students were distributed into classes of ten, and each class, with its own monitor, furnished with a card, on which were written the names of his class of ten, and his sole duty was to note absentees, and hand his card on Saturday morning to the presiding officer, and receive a new card for the ensuing week. Hymn-books also were distributed among the students, and it was really enjoyable to be present at prayers on account of the music, in which the large body of them engaged, with perfect decorum."

The catalogue of Southwestern Presbyterian University for 1897-98 stated clearly:

"Attendance at church at least once on each Sunday, daily attendance at Chapel, and attendance upon a Sunday Bible Class are required of all students. It has needed but little effort to secure these. The great body of the students are earnest, faithful Christians and manly piety is at a premium in the institution."

But by the mid-1960s, the "manly piety" of the College's students called for less restrictive forms of worship. According to historian James Roper:

"In the fall of 1966, a student poll rejected the idea of requiring chapel attendance, by a two-thirds majority. The administration took its own poll of 19 Presbyterian ministers in the Memphis area, and found that 11 supported the students, feeling that compulsion 'cheapens the worship service,' that 'pressuring does not produce a worshipful attitude,' and that 'the school doesn't have the right to act as parent.'"A second major reason for the cessation of daily chapel was purely physical. As enrollment had increased, Hardie Auditorium was no longer able to hold the entire student body—nor was any other indoor meeting space on the campus.

In 1968 the administration announced that chapel attendance was no longer mandatory, though regular programs were offered on a voluntary basis.

The Presidential Pulpit

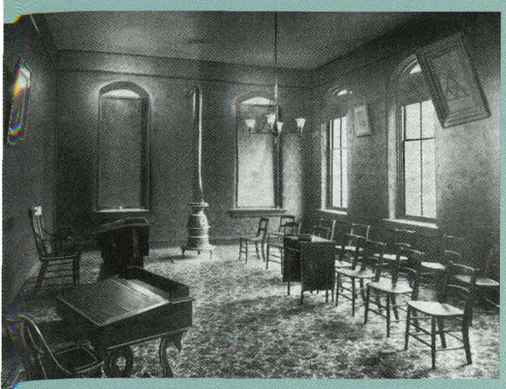
One clear indicator of the close relationship between Rhodes College and the church is the number of its presidents who have been ordained ministers. From the first preacher-president, Rev. R.B. McMullen, to the present incumbent, ten of the College's eighteen full-time presidents have been ministers of the Presbyterian Church. They are:

R.B. McMullen, 1859-62
J.B. Shearer, 1870-79
John N. Waddel, 1879-88
Charles C. Hersman, 1888-91
James M. Rawlings, 1891-92
George Summey, 1892-1903
Neander M. Woods, 1905-08
Charles E. Diehl, 1917-49
John David Alexander, 1965-69
James Harold Daughdrill, Jr., 1973-

Most of these presidents used the pulpit to promote the school whenever possible. When Diehl accepted the presidency, for example, one of his requests from the Board was an increase in travel allowance, which he promised to use to preach at every church in the supporting synods, appealing for funds and recruiting students.

The School of Theology, 1885-1917

"The diligence and faithfulness of these young brethren . . ."



This room was the meeting hall of the Palmer Homiletic Society, where members gathered weekly. According to the yearbook of 1899:

"The purpose of the society is to develop the practical side of the divinity student; for this purpose the programme of each week is carefully carried out. It consists of a sermon of 15 minutes, in which the student is not allowed to use notes; thus training him to deliver his sermons in after life without them.

"The second feature of the evening is an essay upon some practical subject, as 'The Minister's Functions,' 'The Pastor in the Sunday-school,' etc. After the essay is read, the subject is open for general discussion, each member expressing his opinions and suggesting points and methods not brought out.

"The third feature is the Homiletic address. This address is for 10 minutes and is almost entirely upon the subjects that have been studied in Systematic Theology. After the homilist has given his exposition upon the subject the members then have the privilege of general discussion."

When the School of Theology was established at Southwestern Presbyterian University in 1885, it was an action both predictable and rare: predictable in that the sponsoring churches might have been expected to ask that their college offer professional training for ministerial students; rare in that divinity courses were usually offered in seminary settings, where all the students were future ministers.

But Chancellor Waddel and his faculty seem to have felt that mixing secular and religious students would work to the advantage of both groups. It was hoped that the would-be ministers might have a salutary effect on the behavior of the more worldly students, and that contact with the secular students would prepare the religious students for their future work in the world.

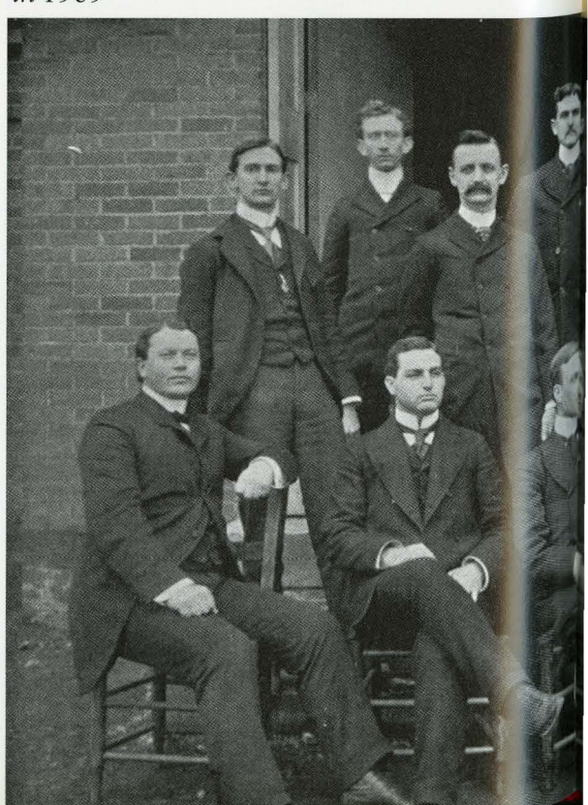
The divinity students, called "theologues," were housed in Robb Hall on the campus, while all other students were required to board with approved families in Clarksville, where they could benefit from "the culture and restraints of a home circle."

Although most seminaries at that time offered a three-year course, the SPU administration felt that the necessary work could be done in only two years. The success of their graduates would seem to bear that out. The SPU Journal of May 1894 reports on the success of the senior divinity students who appeared before the Nashville Presbytery that spring, where the Presbytery passed a resolution recording its "deep and thankful sense of the value of the method of training and of the ability of the instructors in our Theological School at Clarksville, where these young men were prepared for their work."

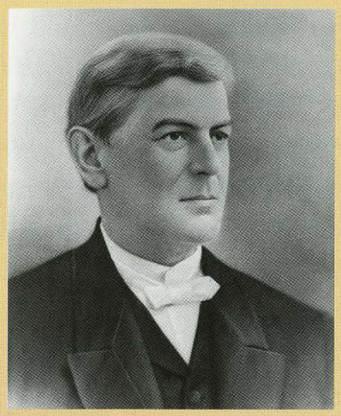
The Nashville Presbytery also expressed its "hearty appreciation of the diligence and faithfulness of these young brethren in their preparatory studies, and of the fine promise they give of efficiency in the ministry."

But by 1917, it had become obvious to the Synods that there were now more seminaries than the church needed or could pay for. Therefore, in order to preserve SPU as a liberal college of arts and sciences, the trustees decided to accept the resolution of Dr. William M. Alexander that "Because of the present financial condition of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, and the impracticality of raising sufficient funds for its necessities during the general unsettlement of the country on account of the war, the Theological School be suspended."

The members of the Homiletic Society in 1909



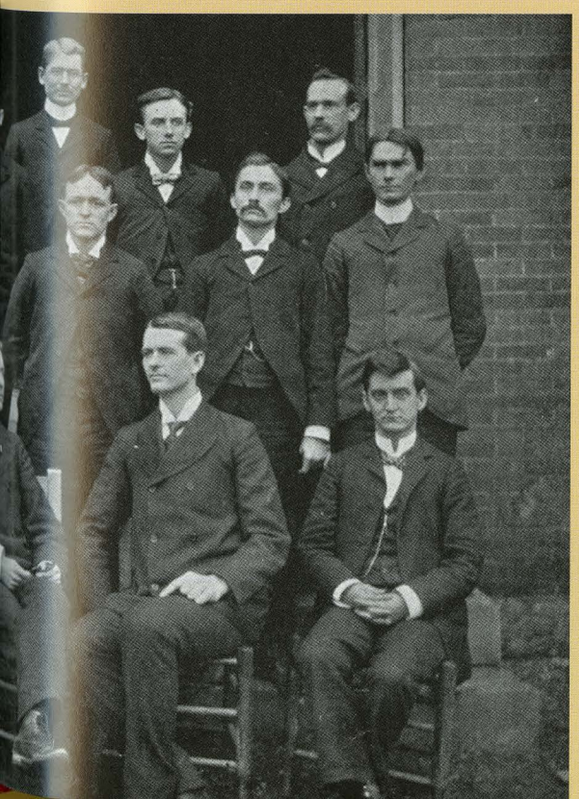
The "benevolent spirit" of the Theology School: Joseph Wilson



The Scotch Enlightenment, a Protestant strain derived from the University of Edinburgh in its classic age, has been praised by the contemporary scholar J.D. Hoeveler for "its cultivation of reasonableness, its obsession with social and civic virtue, its concern for improvement and faith in progress, its confidence in human nature and its generally benevolent spirit."

It is a description that perfectly suits the man brought to Clarksville by Chancellor Waddel in 1885 to teach theology, Dr. Joseph Ruggles Wilson.

Born in 1822 in Steubenville, Ohio, he was the youngest son of Judge James Wilson, owner of newspapers in Steubenville and in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Jefferson College in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and attended Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1849 he married Jessie Woodrow, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister in Chillicothe, Ohio, and two weeks later was ordained in that same faith himself.



After five years teaching rhetoric, chemistry, and natural science at Hampden-Sydney College, he was called to his first pastorate in Staunton, Virginia, in 1855. The following year Jessie Wilson presented her husband with his first son, named Thomas Woodrow in honor of her brother and destined to be the twenty-eighth President of the United States.

The young family was soon on the move again; in 1858 Joseph Wilson was called to the ministry of First Presbyterian Church in Augusta, Georgia, where he remained during the Civil War.

Although he had been born in Union territory, Wilson aligned himself with the cause of his adopted South. After the Southern Presbyterian Synods withdrew from the General Assembly of the Church in Philadelphia in May 1861, Wilson invited them to meet in Augusta to form their own assembly. When the meeting was held in his church the following December, he was elected recording clerk and Dr. Benjamin Palmer was named moderator.

From 1870 to 1874, Wilson was professor of pastoral theology at Columbia Theological Seminary in Columbia, South Carolina. In 1874 he became minister of First Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, North Carolina, where he remained until he came to Clarksville.

From the way August Hecksher, Woodrow Wilson's biographer, describes the elder Wilson, it is easy to see why he was such a beloved member of the faculty: "His preaching was a blend of learning and of direct, almost blunt communication, his phrases tuned and honed until they struck close to the heart of everyday concerns. His theology, emphasizing the less intimidating aspects of Calvinism, promoted a geniality that spread into his daily life. He was full of humor. Loving the play of words, he seemed to be bursting in his prime with zest and self-confidence. He acted as if conversation were a chief end of life and puns one of its major diversions. He enjoyed billiards and was not averse to taking a nip of whisky—good Scotch whisky—now and then."

Wilson's public lectures at SPU always drew a full house. An observer at his lecture entitled "Courage"—given for the benefit of the University gymnasium in October 1886—reported, "His intermingling of wit and wisdom, jest and judgment, pleasantry and pathos, evinced a master's hand."

At the age of seventy, Wilson retired from teaching and did further service as a relief clergyman in several churches. In 1901, his ill health made it necessary for him to move in with Woodrow, the son of whom he was so proud, then a professor at Princeton. It was there that he died in 1903, after seeing his much-loved son inaugurated as President of Princeton.

The Heresy Trial of Charles E. Diehl

"Unsound in the Faith"

It began with an unhappy employee, Dr. W.S. Lacy. For seven years Lacy had served as Executive Secretary of the College. He resigned in August 1930, nursing a resentment that Diehl had not offered him a faculty position teaching Bible. On September 30 he wrote Diehl a long, strongly worded letter denouncing the President for using "the influence which your position gives you to weaken faith in the Scriptures."

Diehl replied on October 2 with a blistering point-by-point denial of Lacy's charges that concluded, "Your letter is the most astounding and disappointing thing that has come my way, and the future can hold no greater shocks."

He was wrong. Greater shocks were to come. On the evening of October 3, four local Presbyterian ministers, urged on by Lacy, appeared unexpectedly in Diehl's office and requested him to resign for three reasons: the unsoundness of his faith, the recklessness of his financial administration, and his unchurchly acceptance of student dances on campus. Diehl declined to resign, and told them to do what they pleased with their petition.

Accordingly, a petition dated October 6, 1930, and signed by eleven ministers of the Memphis Presbytery was sent to the Board of Trustees. It charged:

1. *That the President of the college is not what may be called "Sound in the Faith," that he disbelieves in the full inspiration of the Scriptures, and does not adhere to many of the teachings of the Standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.*
2. *That the President of Southwestern is a reckless administrator in the handling of the funds belonging to the college.*
3. *That it is our belief that the Presbyterian constituency of Memphis has lost confidence in the administration of the President of the college.*

The charge of permitting dancing had

ANOTHER HERESY HUNT IN TENNESSEE

Dr. Charles E. Diehl, President of Southwestern College, Charged With Questioning the Bible and Allowing Pajama Parties, But So Far He Has Held the Fort Against His Enemies.

Dr. Charles E. Diehl.

Dr. W. S. Lacy.

of the participants in the pajama and pirate party at Southwestern, which turned out to be for girls only.

A. BEHYMER

The committee went away and filed the petition.

The Board of Directors is composed of sixteen men, four from each of the State synods. The sixteen were: Jerome T. Fuller, A. B. Curry, Donald C. McGuire and J. V. Arnold, Alabama; Alfred C. Gassell, E. B. LeMaster, W. McP. Alexander and Robert S. Craig, Louisiana; J. D. Duncan, S. Watkins Overton, Fred R. Graves and Grayson L. Tucker, Mississippi; James I. Vance, T. H. Tuliweiler, Moore Moore and R. A. Patch, Tennessee. LeMaster is chairman. The administration is solely in the hands of the directors [illegible]

Joshua to kill them all; that he had told the four ministers that he believed in the vicarious atonement but that he had no theory of the atonement that satisfied his mind, and that he thought there was probably some truth in all the theories of the atonement; that he had told Dr. Lacy that it was hard for him to think of all the millions of people that had lived on the earth without the light of the Gospel as being in an undying hell; that he had not said the shorter catechism was the bunk, but that registering children to learn it violated every pedagogical principle; that the bulletin board was a gift of the senior class of 1929; that the signs were given by the students; that expenditure from the endowment fund [illegible] by the advice of counsel and [illegible] of Directors [illegible] seven months [illegible] good; that he had said [illegible] people would probably laugh at some of the things that Jonathan Edwards used to preach about hell, but he had not said that he did not believe in hell.

Dr. Diehl insisted that Southwestern was not a sectarian college teaching Presbyterianism but a Christian college, a standard college of higher

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch *compared the Diehl trial to the 1925 trial in Dayton, Tennessee, where schoolteacher John Scopes was convicted of teaching the theory of evolution. The photograph of the pajama party was a creation of the newspaper, designed to spice up the story with a little leg art.*

apparently been replaced by the "loss of confidence" accusation. But the dancing charge continued to be talked of, since it stated rather sensationally that there had been "pajama parties" on campus with female students dressed in abbreviated costumes.

The charges were repeated in a meeting of the Presbyterian Pastors Association on December 22, when the ministers who had signed the petition urged other ministers to speak out. This meeting and the content of the petition were reported in the press, causing both Memphis newspapers to editorialize in Dr. Diehl's behalf. The wire services quickly spread the charges around the country.

Obviously, the Board of Trustees had to take some action. So they requested the petitioning ministers to present their case to the Board on February 3.

Presided over by the Honorable Watkins Overton, Mayor of Memphis, the meeting began with a request from the petitioners that reporters be barred from the session, since "the newspapers are against us." The request was denied. The Board had decided that all transactions would be fully reported and had even hired its own court stenographer to record the proceedings.

Dr. J.P. Robertson then presented a lengthy list of ways in which Diehl failed to adhere to the standards of the church, including not believing in the history or science of the first part of Genesis; not accepting the imprecatory Psalms as of God; stating that the Shorter Catechism was "pedagogically unsound"; and holding no set theory of atonement.

The financial recklessness charges included indignation at the expenditure of $400 for a bulletin board, $200 for street signs "which had no meaning," and $1,400 for monogrammed dishes.

In response, Diehl presented a prepared statement in which he defined his idea of a Christian college: "Truth is found only by those who with open mind and honest heart, reverently and humbly and persistently seek it . . . The idea of determining by a vote of a church court the sort of theory, theological, ecclesiastical, political, social or economic, which is to be held and taught in a Christian college is the height of absurdity."

The Board then accepted a declaration in support of Dr. Diehl signed by every member of the faculty except one and a resolution "enthusiastically endorsed by the student body" expressing absolute confidence in his policies.

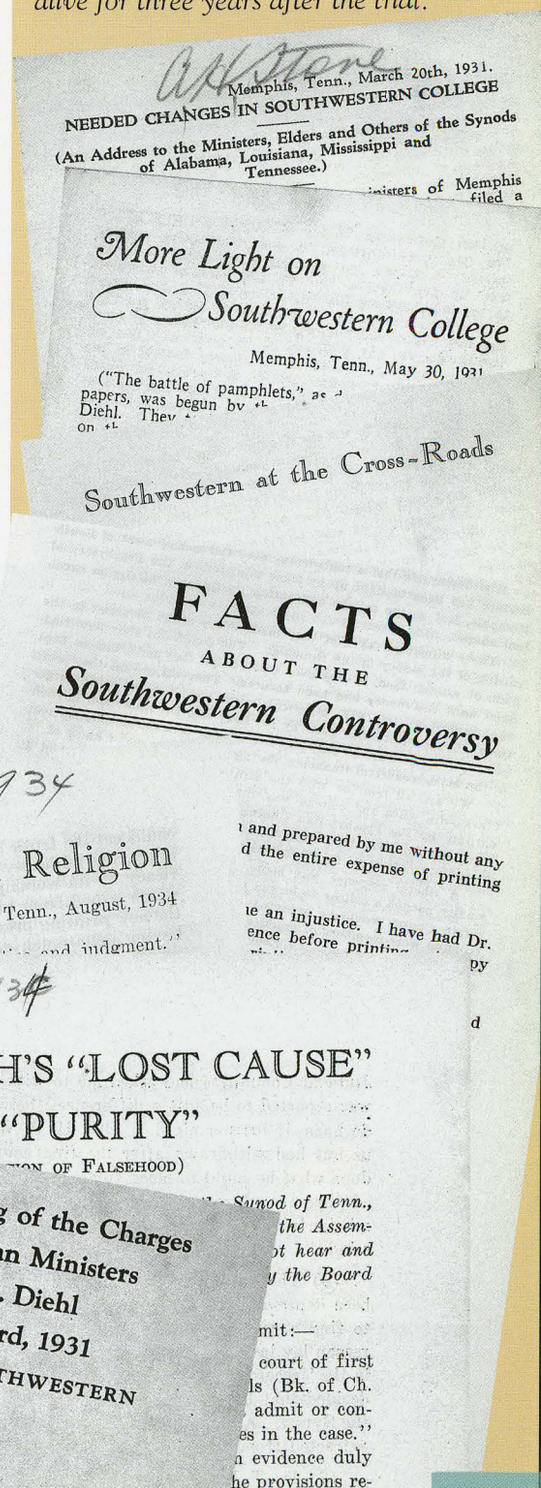
A large sheaf of letters in support of Diehl included communications from civic leaders, educators, Presbyterian ministers, businessmen, and alumni.

After proper consideration of the charges against Diehl and the evidence presented, the Board unanimously concluded:

"We feel that this investigation has not only completely vindicated him from every charge made, but has presented fresh and convincing demonstration of the vast value of his services to the cause of Christian education."

The Battle of Pamphlets

Pamphlets issued by both sides of the heresy conflict kept the discussion alive for three years after the trial.



The Kinney Program

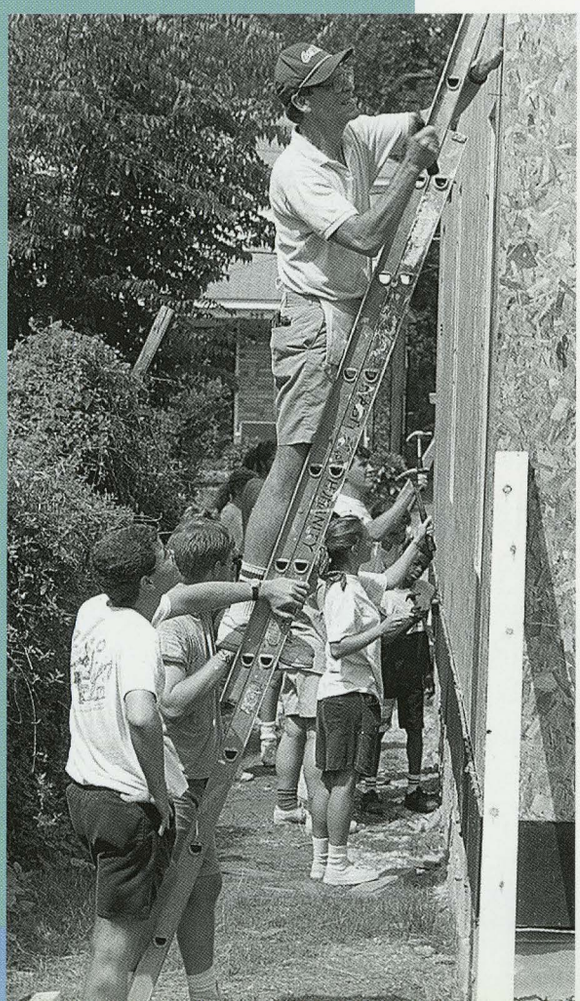
"With the privilege of education comes the responsibility of service."

—Dr. Laurence Kinney

The idea came from Dr. Laurence Kinney, professor of Bible and religion, and several of his colleagues in the Religion Department. In order "to strengthen still further the moral, spiritual and religious life of the . . . campus community," they proposed in 1956 a three-year, three-part project to the Danforth Foundation: to provide a more definitive vocational guidance program for students; to encourage Christian service projects for the students; and to encourage Christian perspectives in teaching for the faculty.

Big Brother Darin Hornsby '94 shows Little Brother Joshua Austin around the Rhodes campus.

Dr. Larry Lacy '59 (on the ladder) worked with the Rhodes chapter of Habitat for Humanity in 1988.



The student service project flourished like seeds in rich soil. Established as the Danforth Program in 1957, the name was later changed to honor the founder of the project. From the forty-five or so students who served in the first year, participation has increased to more than a thousand—an estimated seventy-five percent of today's 1,400-plus student body. Literally thousands of Rhodes students have given of themselves to others by way of the Kinney Program.

Students can choose from a list of over sixty projects serving a wide range of needs: hospitals, literacy, hunger and homelessness, youth guidance, senior services, conservation, civil rights, and crisis services. Although most Kinney Volunteers give approximately three hours each week to their work, some special projects call for a much greater time commitment, such as the annual alternative spring break trip, when students travel to the Texas-Mexican border to help an impoverished community.

Rhodes Chaplain Billy Newton '74 administers the Kinney Program, with the help of a cadre of student coordinators. According to Newton, there have been discussions of making volunteer service a curriculum requirement. "But we decided against it. Students are serving by choice, why make it mandatory?"

Students have also initiated a number of projects, including the Rhodes campus chapter of Habitat for Humanity, one of the first college-sponsored Habitat chapters in the country; tutoring programs at nearby Snowden School; the Kinney Music Program for Kids, giving music lessons to children from low-income families; and Souper Contact, the soup kitchen operated by students at St. John's United Methodist Church every Tuesday of the year.

The value of the Kinney Program to the community and to the students who participate has been recognized by the alumni, friends, and foundations who have contributed to its support. The Bonner Foundation and the Day Foundation have created scholarship programs that provide

stipends to students, freeing them from part-time jobs so they can work in community service.

Although the Kinney Program drew its inspiration from the Presbyterian tradition of service to the community as a form of Christian commitment, today it is entirely ecumenical. Approximately seventeen percent of Kinney volunteers are Presbyterian; the rest are representatives of several other Protestant denominations, Unitarians, Catholics, Jews, Hindus, Muslims, and even those of "no affiliation."

The windows of Frazier Jelke Science Center become a billboard for the varied activities of Kinney's Hunger & Homelessness Week.

Coordinator Kristen Miller '97 works with a pupil in the Kinney Music Program.

Service Opportunities through the Kinney Program

Hospitals and Health Care

Church Health Center
Le Bonheur Children's Hospital
Ronald McDonald House
St. Jude Children's Research Hospital
Veterans Medical Center

Literacy and Education

Memphis Literacy Council
Lester Reading Program
Time to Read Literacy Program
WYPL Talking Library

Snowden Adopt-a-School Program

Adopt-a-Friend Program
Kinney Creative Writing
Kinney Music for Kids
Reading Renaissance

Church-Related Ministries

Catholic Charities
Evergreen Children's Ministry
First Presbyterian Downtown Program
Hope Ministries Program
Neighborhood Christian Center
Streets Ministry
Young Life
Youth ministry in local churches

Hunger and Homelessness

Final Net Homeless Children
First Presbyterian Soup Kitchen
Habitat for Humanity
Memphis Family Shelter
Memphis Food Bank
MIFA Estival Place
MIFA Home Delivered Meals
Souper Contact Soup Kitchen

Disabilities and Independent Living

Center for Independent Living
Mid-South Association for Retarded Citizens
SRVS Residential and Vocational Service
Skinner Recreational Service
United Cerebral Palsy Center
YWCA-Martha's Manor

Children and Youth Guidance

Big Brothers/Big Sisters
Boys and Girls Club
Evergreen Afterschool Program
Porter Leath Children's Center
SMART Youth Program
VECA Youth Leadership Corps

Crisis Services and Special Needs

Aloysius House
Crisis Center of Memphis
Dismas House
Family Link
Friends for Life
Hope House (day care for HIV/AIDS)
YWCA Abused Women's Services
Youth Villages

Senior Services

Alzheimer's Day Care
St. Peter's Villa

Peace, Justice and Environment

Campus Green
CASA Court Appointed Advocates
Memphis Humane Society
Mid-South Peace and Justice Center
Wolf River Conservancy
Lichterman Nature Center
National Civil Rights Museum
VECA Neighborhood Initiative
Gandhi Institute for Non-Violence

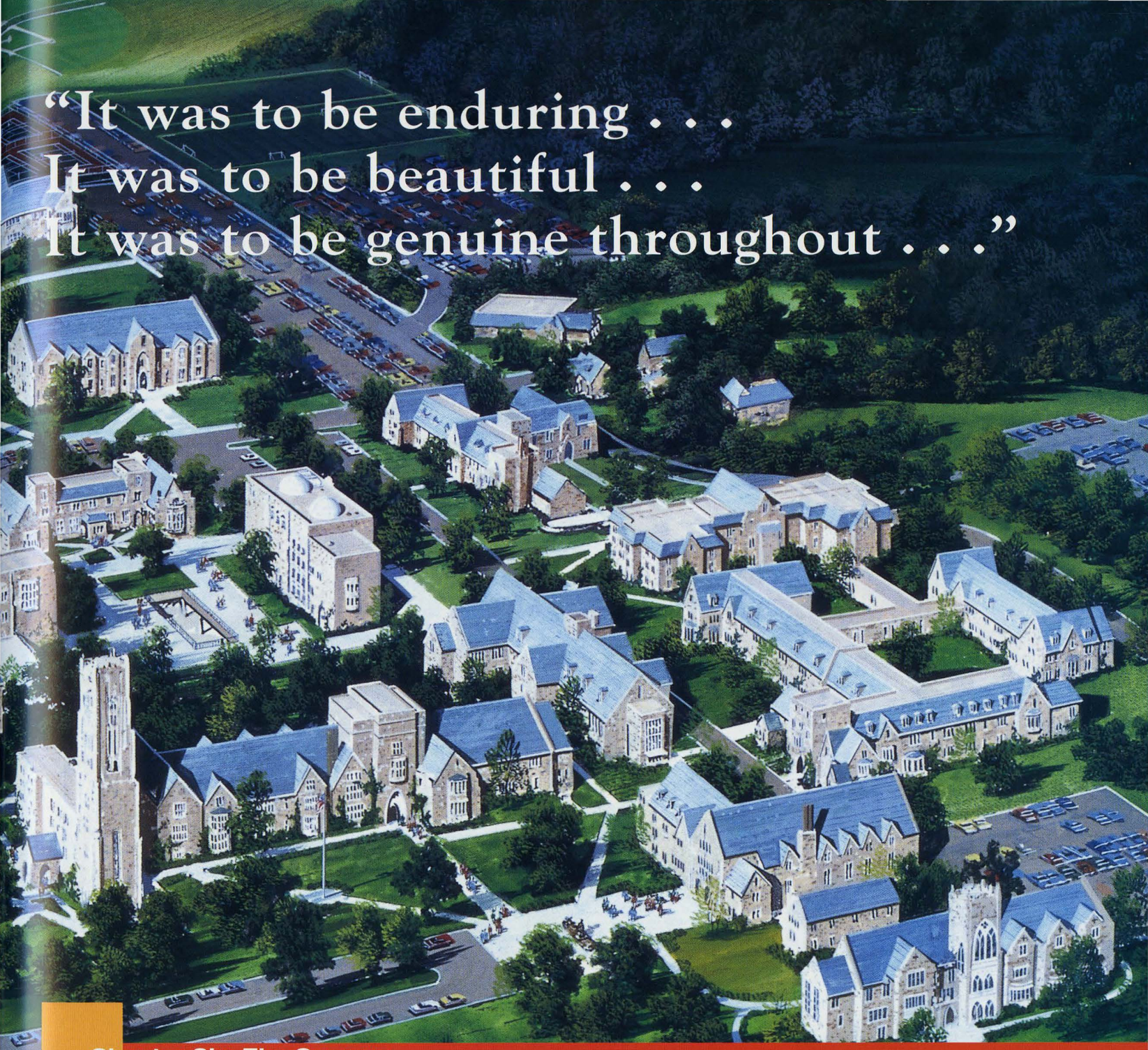
Special Events and One-Time Projects

Hands-On Memphis
Hunger and Homelessness Week
Orientation Service Plunge
National Youth Service Day

Special Projects and Commitments

Bonner Scholars
Heifer Project International
Kinney Community Interns
Service-Learning Fellows
Tex-Mex Border Ministry

"It was to be enduring . . . It was to be beautiful . . . It was to be genuine throughout . . ."



Chapter Six: The Campus

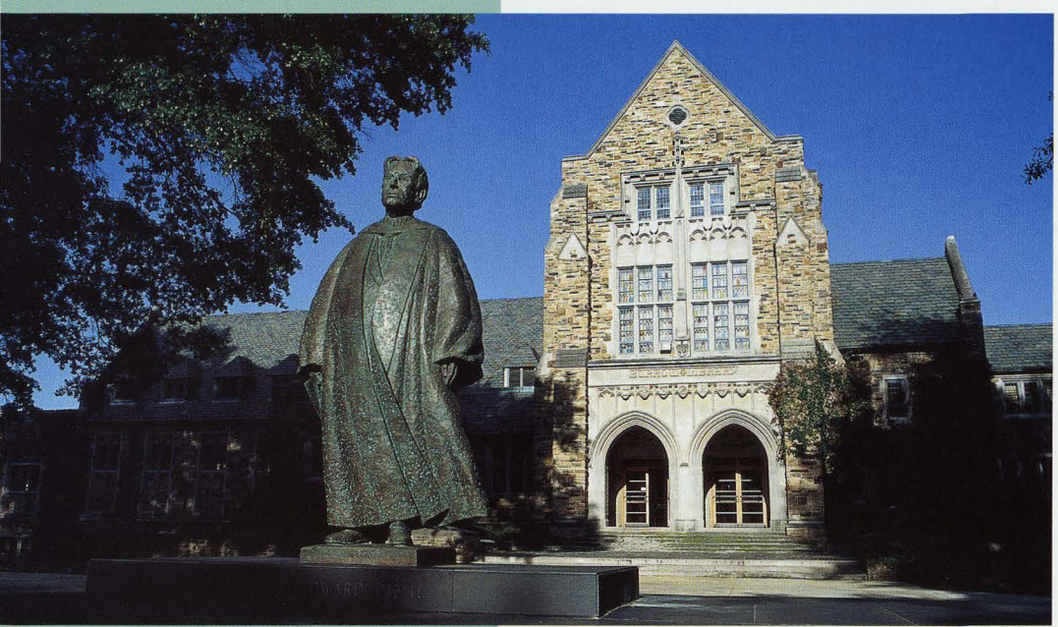
"Genuineness is characteristic of the heart of this institution, and we wanted this note sounded everywhere, even in the construction of the physical plant. It was to be enduring, for we were building for generations to come. It was to be beautiful, for the aesthetic side of man's nature is important and a college of liberal culture dare not overlook it. It was to be genuine throughout, free from all substitutions and cheap, make-believe effects, for this college has a hatred of sham. It is a source of satisfaction to know that our architectural ideal has been realized, and that not even the most caustic and unfriendly critic can now or hereafter indulge in a smile of derision at our expense."

—President Charles E. Diehl,
The Ideals of Southwestern

Dr. Diehl Goes to College

How do you design and build a college campus from scratch? It's a question few college administrators have had to handle. For Dr. Diehl—only three years into his college presidency—it was a challenge that called forth all his physical energies and his considerable intellectual acumen. In 1920, he set forth to educate himself thoroughly in collegiate architecture.

In October of 1923, with the construction of the new campus underway, Dr. Diehl described his learning process in a letter to the President of Fisk University, who had written him asking for advice:



The sculpture of Dr. Diehl was created in 1983 by Edwin Rust, who was for many years director of the Memphis College of Art. Provided by the Class of 1933 in gratitude to Dr. Diehl and his administrative assistant Erma Reese Solomon, it stands in Diehl Court, aligned with the entrances to Burrow Library, Palmer Hall, and the Rollow Avenue of Oaks.

"Inasmuch as we are a church college, we must be very economical. Of course, we desire beauty, but we realize that we cannot afford to spend money on ornate carvings. We proposed to erect substantial buildings that are architecturally correct, buildings that will endure, and this had to be done as economically as possible.

"After a thorough investigation, extending over a period of two years, we decided upon Mr. Henry Hibbs, Nashville, as our architect. During that time I corresponded with presidents and other officials of some thirty or forty colleges in all sections of the country. I communicated with the chairman of the Committee of Architecture of the Association of American Colleges, and I have corresponded and conferred with professors of architecture and supervising architects of a number of institutions. I visited institutions of all types from Massachusetts to Texas and from the Atlantic Coast to Iowa. Architects from various sections of the country visited me here, and in other cases I visited them.

"We engaged Cram & Ferguson, Boston to make our original layout which was used for propaganda purposes. I looked into the merits of Mr. E.L. Tilton, New York, who has done a good deal of work in the South; Messrs. Ludlow & Peabody, New York, who were the architects of Peabody College; Mr. Wells Bosworth, New York, who is the architect of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. L.C. Holden, New York, who was the architect of the College of Wooster; and Mr. Gamble Rogers, who was the architect for Sophie Newcomb College, New Orleans, and who was also the architect of the Harkness Memorial Quadrangle at Yale, the most expensive and luxurious college building in the world. I looked into the work of Mr. Henry Hornbostel, who was the architect of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. I looked carefully also into the work of Messrs. Link & Trueblood, St. Louis; Messrs. Holmes & Flinn, Chicago; and Messrs. Miller-Fullenwider & Dowling, Chicago, architects for James Milliken University, Decatur, Illinois. I met Mr. Rawson, of the firm of Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson, Des Moines, Iowa, at Grinnell College, to go over with him the work which he had done for that college."

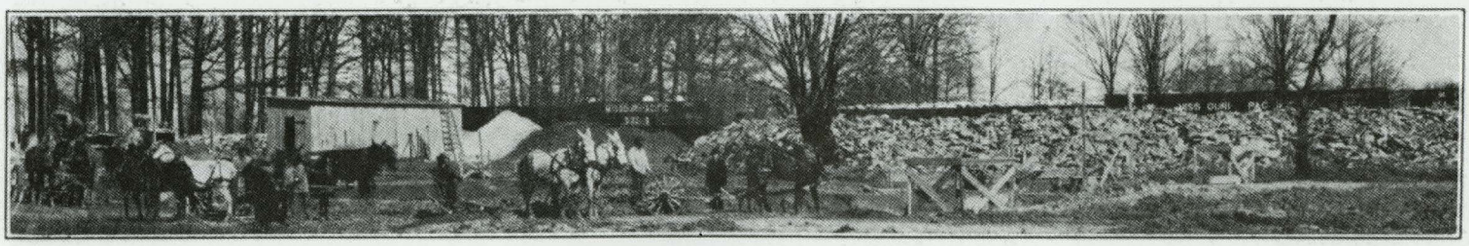
And what did Dr. Diehl learn from all these distinguished nationally known architects? In a letter of recommendation for Henry Hibbs, he expressed his very frank

The west half of Palmer Hall waits to be joined to the east half by the construction of the cloister.

opinion of some of them. "Most of these Eastern architects are largely bluff. They put on a lot of airs, they hedge themselves about with a lot of flunkies, and they do not know as much architecture as Mr. Hibbs. They strive for effect, they strain at a gnat, run up a big bill on you, and try to make you believe that wisdom will die with them. Mr. Hibbs' outstanding characteristics are his ability, his absolute integrity, his thoroughness, and his economy. He is straightforward and capable, and I commend him to you very heartily."

Diehl chose Hibbs to design the campus on the recommendation of Charles Z. Klauder of the firm of Day & Klauder in Philadelphia who had designed several buildings for Princeton in the Collegiate Gothic style. Diehl first approached Klauder about designing the Memphis campus, but Klauder demurred and suggested Hibbs, a former assistant of his then in practice in Nashville. Klauder did, however, agree to serve as a consultant on the project, and his offer was accepted. Thus Dr. Diehl got what he wanted, a major architect renowned for his Gothic designs, and a Tennessee architect who would be more accessible and responsive to the College's needs and finances.

Fundraising letters carried this photograph of stone being unloaded on the new campus site to convince donors that construction had actually begun. A railroad spur was built on the campus to facilitate the delivery of stone to the site.



View of the College site a few days after the first contract was let. Much of the foundation work is completed. SOUTHWESTERN will be a stone structure representing $1,500,000 in plant and endowment to begin with; ultimately several million dollars.

The Stones of Rhodes

"Therefore, when we build, let us think that we build for ever. Let it not be for present use alone; let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them, 'See! this our fathers did for us.'"

—John Ruskin

Much of the rich character of this campus comes from its stonework, an essential element of the Collegiate Gothic style. The varying colors and shapes, the textures and subtleties created by the stonemasons, give the walls of Rhodes vibrancy and life that humanize the monumentality of scale.

Three kinds of stone form the buildings of Rhodes: the walls are of sandstone from Arkansas, the roofs are slate from Vermont, the door and window frames and trim are of Indiana limestone.

"Eyebrows" of slate or stone add texture to some Rhodes buildings.

When the first buildings were being planned in the early '20s, architect Henry Hibbs chose for the walls a colorful sandstone with a range of reds, yellows, and browns from a quarry near Bald Knob, Arkansas. To ensure a continuing supply, the College purchased the quarry. In the 1960s the state decided to build a highway through it, so it had to be sold. Since then the stone for the College's construction needs has come from other quarries within a five-mile radius of the original source.

The roofing slate comes all the way down from Vermont. Each roof juts steeply at a pitch of 52 degrees, and each wears a coat of purple, green, and blue slate in thick, dark slabs that get smaller and lighter as the roof goes higher. The result is an illusion of greater height.

Slices of slate are sometimes fitted into the sandstone patterns of the walls for additional variety. Occasionally the slate is allowed to project out from the face of the wall to create what are called "eyebrows" that cast shadows for texture and definition.

Hand-crafted stonework takes time, of course. To lay the approximately 540 tons of stone in the walls for Robinson Hall required a half-dozen or so stonemasons working three to four months. It also required a continual shifting around of the masons—several times a day—to maintain the "random" look of Rhodes stonework. Masons, like most humans, develop a working pattern after a while.

As always, quality comes with a price. The buildings at Rhodes cost between twenty to twenty-five percent more to construct than a more standard structure. They also take about twenty percent longer to build.

But whatever the additional cost, the money has been well spent. The original buildings of the College, now nearing their seventy-fifth year, are still handsome, still serving. Further, the unity of style has made this campus one of the most highly praised in the country. Students, visitors, and architectural critics alike have honored its timeless beauty, permanence, and uncompromising insistence on quality.

The slate colors on a Rhodes roof range from dark to light as the roof rises, increasing the illusion of height.

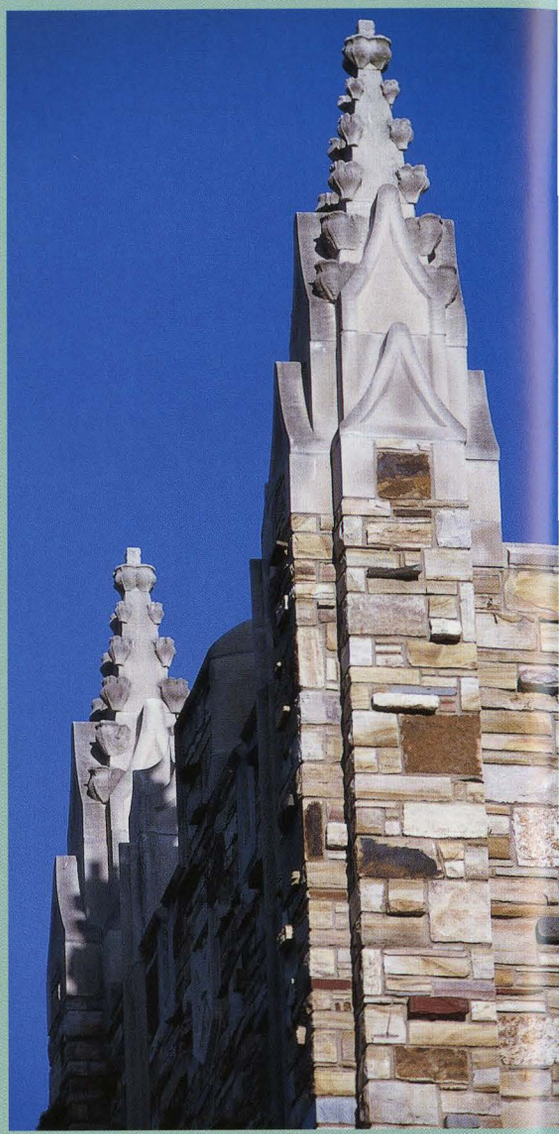
Stone sculpting enhances the play of shadows on a Rhodes wall.

Gothic Is in the Details

The Lancet Window

Memphis architect Metcalf Crump, who designed Buckman, Blount, Robinson, and Hassell Halls, as well as the McCoy Theatre and the West Hall of the Burrow Refectory, notes of the Collegiate Gothic style: "There are so many variations in the detailing of the buildings ... more possibilities than you might find in modern architecture."

A stroll around the Rhodes campus will quickly demonstrate the truth of Crump's observations. In the best Gothic tradition, every building conforms to the overall style yet combines the elements of that style in myriad different ways. As a result, every building displays unique details that enliven it and create its own particular character. Herewith, a small sampling of the Gothic design vocabulary as seen on the Rhodes campus.

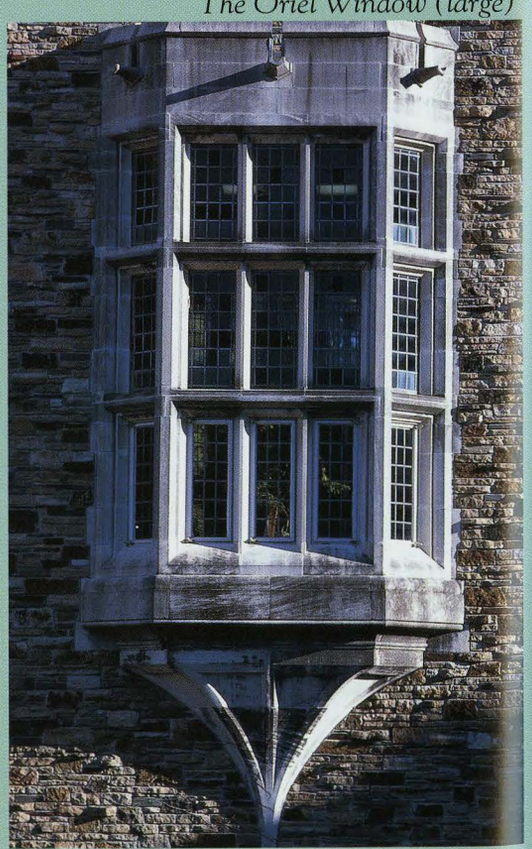


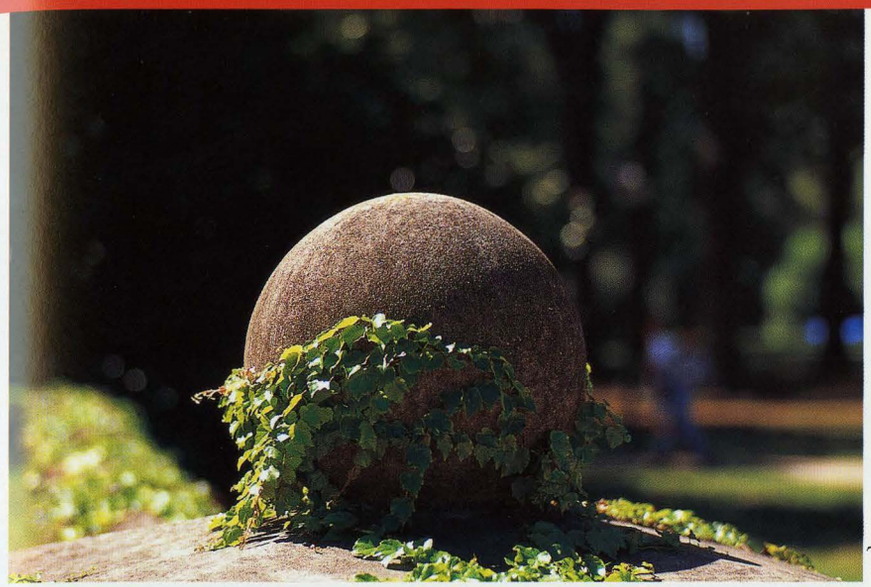
The Pinnacle Spire

The Oriel Window (small)

The Oriel Window (medium)

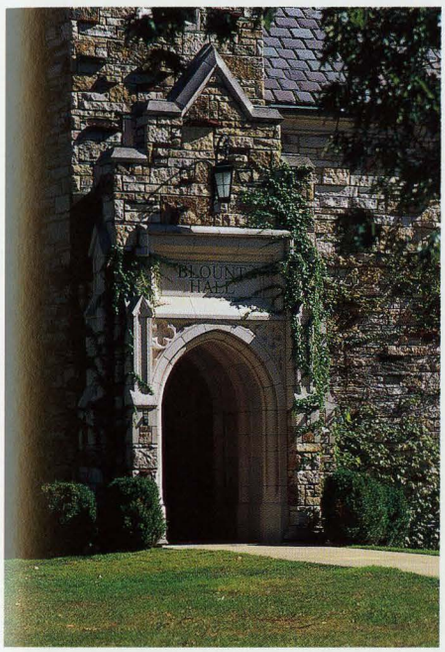
The Oriel Window (large)

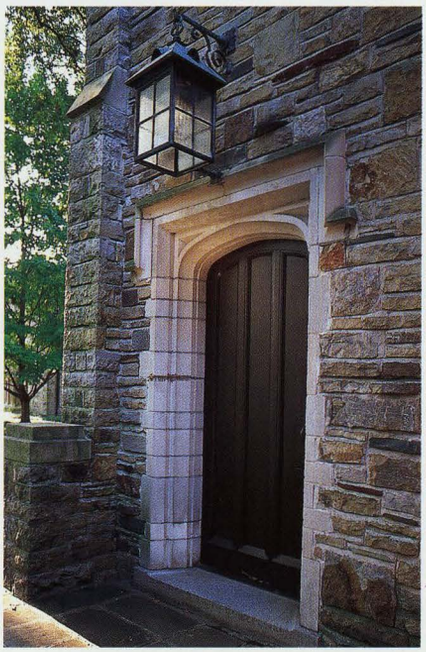


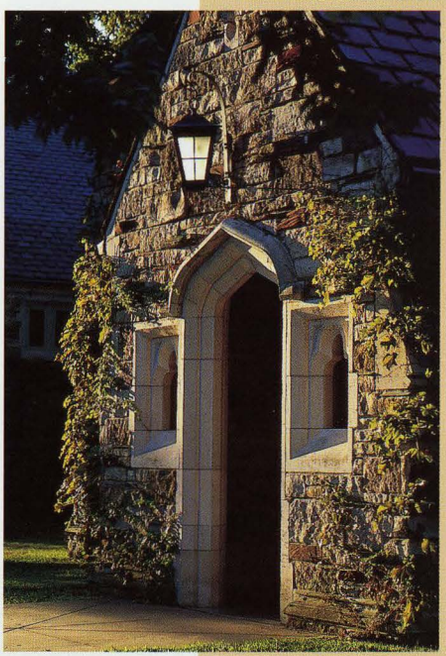


The Sphere

The Pointed Arch







A Variety of Arches

The Gargoyles of Rhodes

This grim-visaged likeness of Dr. Peyton Rhodes was carved in affectionate tribute by the stonecutters who enjoyed long-time employment on the many buildings erected during Dr. Rhodes' presidency. Legend has it that Dr. Rhodes, displeased with his depiction when it appeared high on the wall of Glassell, had it removed to his garden. But one of the stonecutters says that Rhodes' first concern was to remove a hazardous temptation from students who might want to climb up and decorate his face on certain occasions. It now grimaces benignly on the west wall of Blount Hall.

On the east face of the tower of the Bryan Campus Life Center, the gargoyle at far right bears a striking resemblance to President James Daughdrill.

The Buildings of Rhodes

Palmer Hall

The first completed building on the Memphis campus, Palmer Hall houses administrative offices, classrooms, and Hardie Auditorium. It was dedicated November 27, 1925, and honors the memory of Dr. Benjamin Morgan Palmer, a longtime trustee of this college and pastor of First Presbyterian Church, New Orleans.

Berthold S. Kennedy Hall

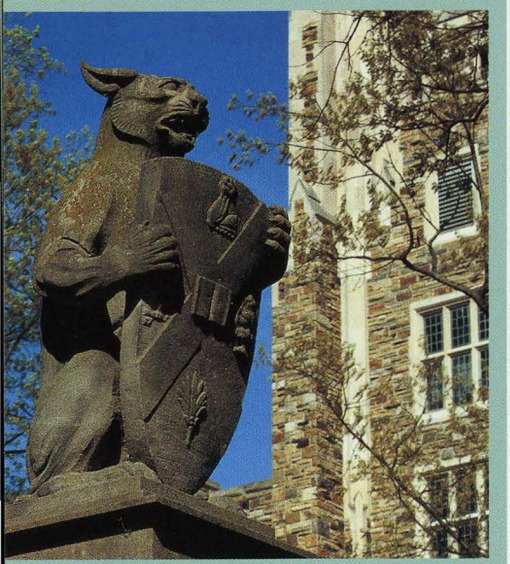
Called Science Hall when it was opened in 1925, this classroom building was remodeled in 1968 to house the Department of Chemistry and named in honor of alumnus Dr. Berthold S. Kennedy '12.

Hugh M. Neely Hall

The original dining hall on the Memphis campus, provided through the generosity of Mrs. Mary Sneed Neely in memory of her husband, Neely Hall is now a part of the dining complex called the Catherine Burrow Refectory.

Hubert F. Fisher Memorial Garden

Provided by Mrs. Hubert Fisher in honor of her husband, a United States congressman, the stone stage surrounded by an azalea garden has been the fair-weather setting for the College's commencement exercises since 1941.



Ashner Gateway

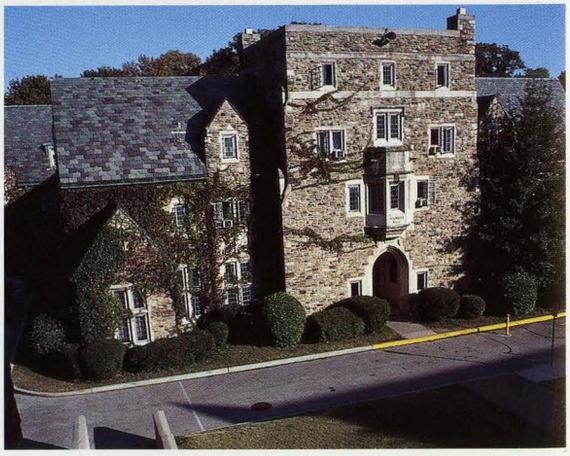
This gateway to the original core of the campus was given in memory of I.W. and Sallie Ashner by Mrs. Julius Goodman and Mrs. Ike Gronauer.

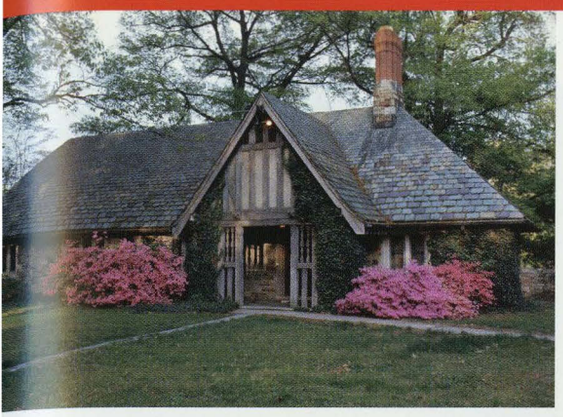
Robb Hall

The first residence hall on the Memphis campus bears the same name as the original dormitory in Clarksville, honoring Alfred Robb, a trustee who donated the land in Clarksville on which that dormitory was built.

Voorhies Hall

Provided by the generosity of Mrs. Emma Denie Voorhies, the first residence hall built for women on the campus was dedicated April 10, 1948. The Williams Prayer Room, an intimate chapel on the first floor, was given in memory of John Whorton and Anna Fletcher Williams by their children Sallie P. and Susan Fletcher Williams.



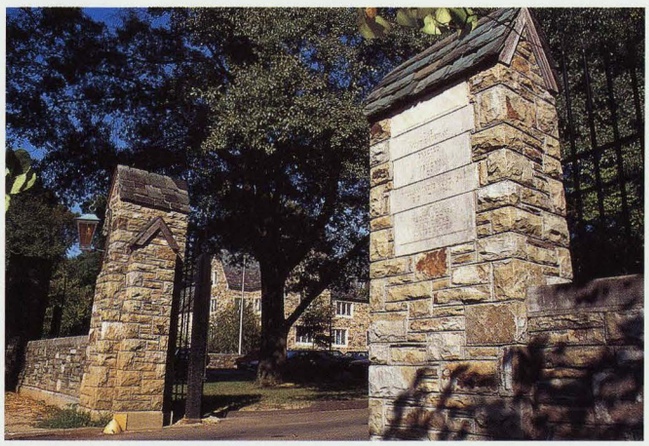


Frank M. Harris Memorial Building

The gate lodge was the home of physical plant supervisor John Rollow and his family in the '20s and '30s. It was later named the Frank M. Harris Memorial Building and now serves as the offices of the Alumni Program.

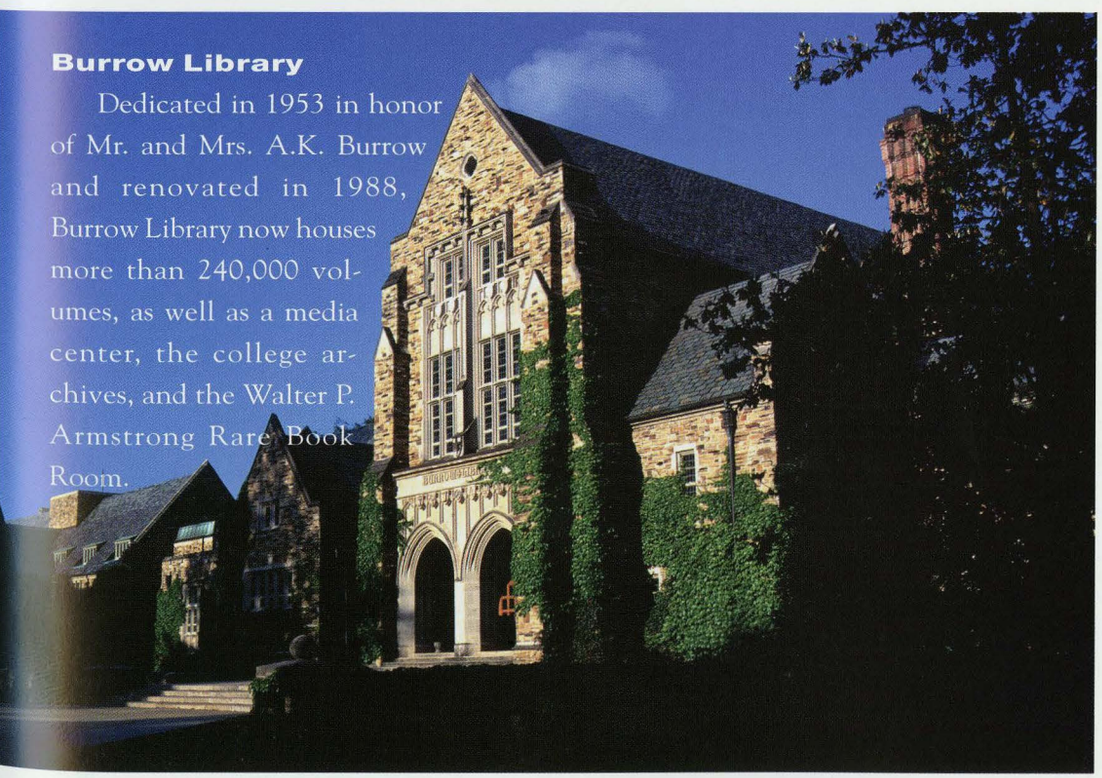
Hunt Gateway

A memorial to Captain William Ireys Hunt '34, this gateway to the campus from University Avenue was the gift of the First Presbyterian Church, Greenville, Mississippi, in 1948.



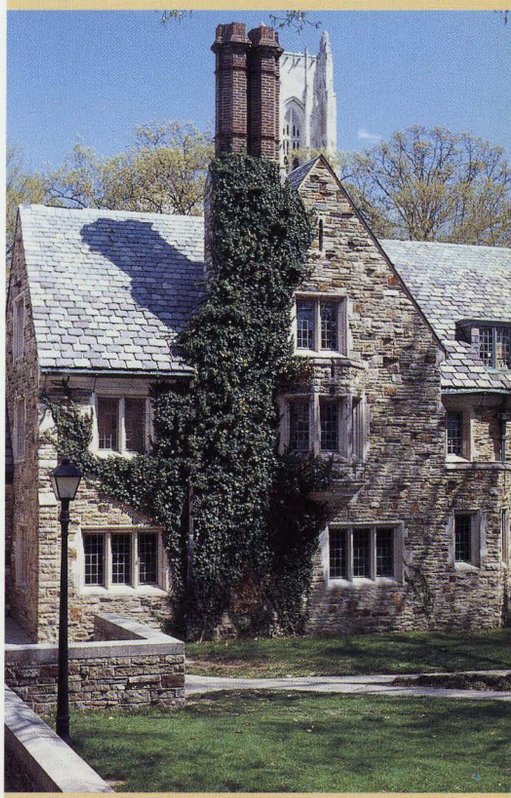
The Old Library

Before the construction of the Burrow Library, the library was located in this room on the third floor of Palmer Hall.



Burrow Library

Dedicated in 1953 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A.K. Burrow and renovated in 1988, Burrow Library now houses more than 240,000 volumes, as well as a media center, the college archives, and the Walter P. Armstrong Rare Book Room.



White Hall

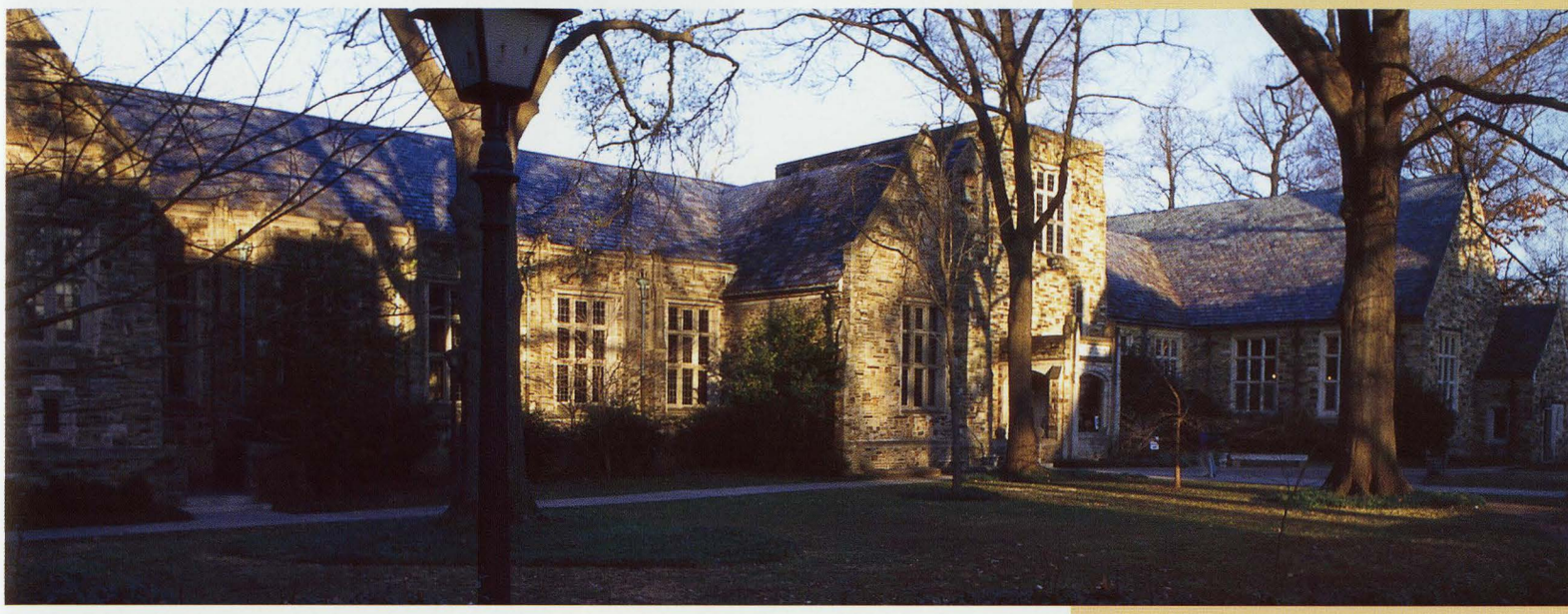
Originally Calvin Hall, this residence hall was one of the first five Memphis buildings. In 1947 it was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Gordon White.

William Neely Mallory Gymnasium

An active sportsman and one-time All-American, Mr. Mallory served the College as football coach, trustee, and treasurer. In 1945 he was killed in action in Italy. The gymnasium was dedicated in his honor in 1954.

Fargason Field House

Erected in 1928 as a temporary athletic facility, Fargason Field House continued in use until 1954. In the last basketball game played here, February 20, 1954, the Lynx defeated traditional rival Sewanee 66-64.

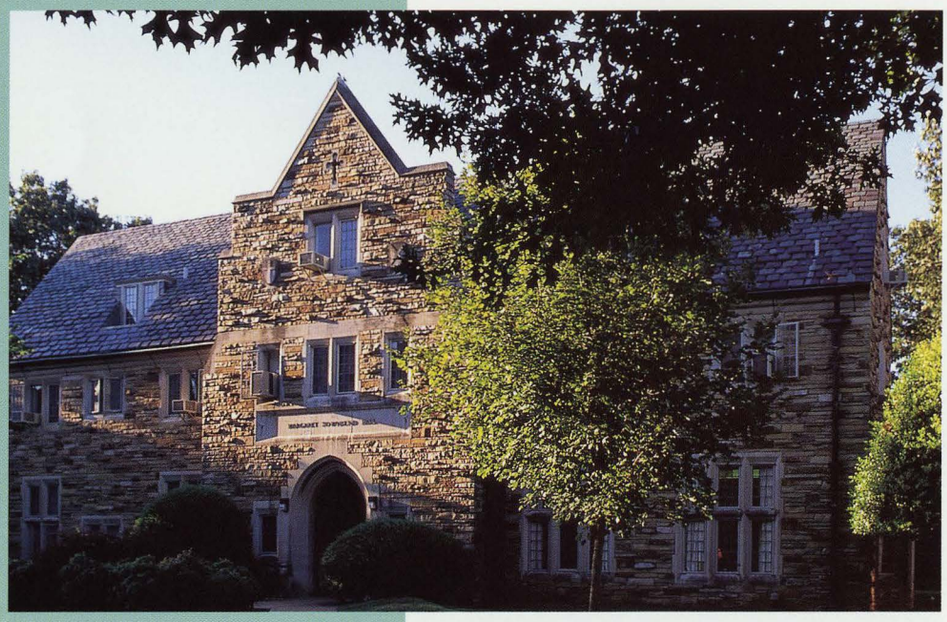


Catherine Burrow Refectory

By the 1950s, Neely Hall could no longer accommodate all the campus diners, so a new dining complex was planned around it. In 1958 the Catherine Burrow Refectory, honoring Mrs. A.K. Burrow, added considerable kitchen space and several dining areas: the Alburty Room, honoring Rhodes trustee E.A. Alburty; Hyde Hall, dedicated in 1993 in honor of Dr. Margaret Hyde '34, benefactor and trustee; the Davis Room, named to honor Thomas B. Davis of Memphis. West Hall, an additional dining space, was built in 1987.

Ellett Hall

Attached to White Hall, this residence hall was completed in 1956 and dedicated to the memory of Dr. E.C. Ellett of Memphis, Class of 1888.

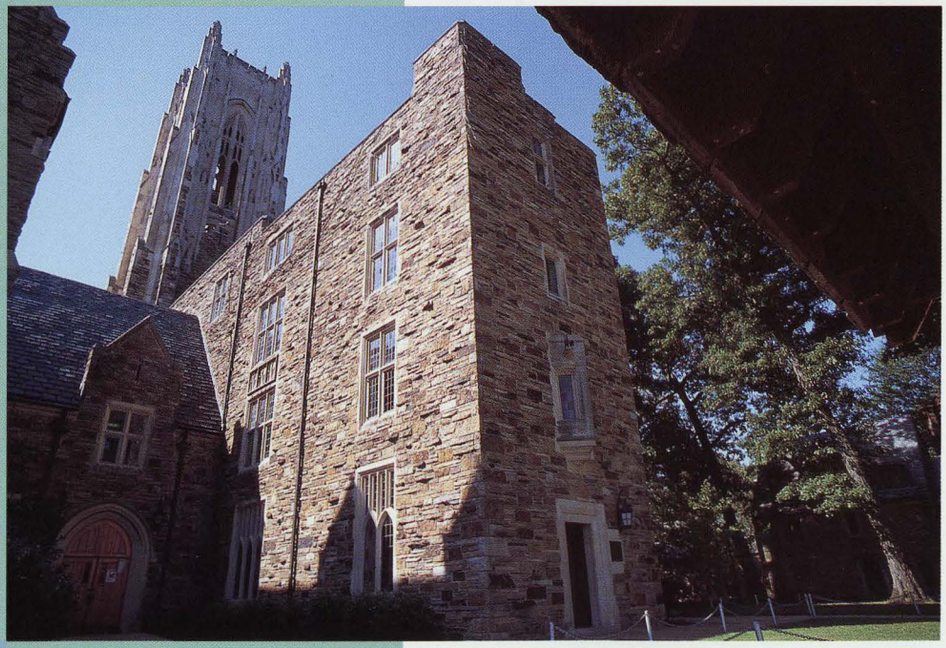


Margaret Townsend Hall

Constructed as a residence hall for women, Townsend Hall was completed in 1961. Its name honors the memory of Margaret Huxtable Townsend, a member of the school's faculty from 1918 to 1954 and Dean of Women from 1925 to 1952.

Bellingrath Hall

Dedicated in 1961, this residence hall memorializes Dr. Walter D. Bellingrath of Mobile, Alabama, a longtime friend and benefactor of the College.

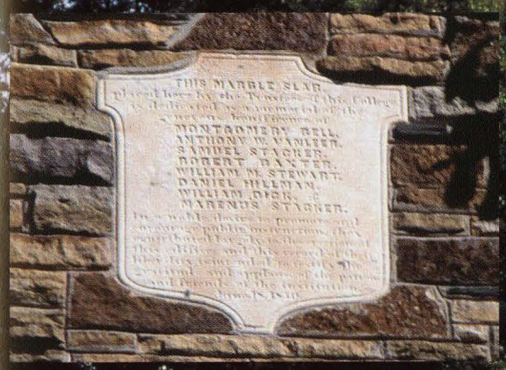


Gooch Hall

Adjoining Palmer Hall and the Richard Halliburton Memorial Tower, Gooch Hall houses the Office of the President and the offices of Student Affairs and the Academic Deans. Built in 1962, it was dedicated in 1981 in memory of Boyce Alexander and Cecil Milton Gooch.

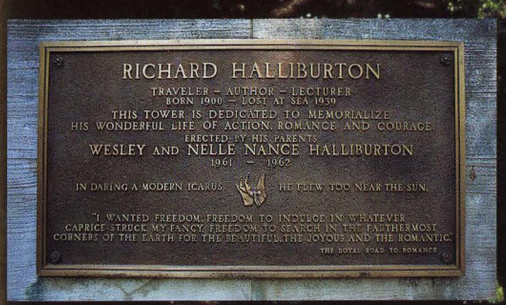
Richard Halliburton Memorial Tower

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Halliburton bestowed this landmark to the College in 1962 in memory of their son, the distinguished world traveler and author. The 140-foot tower houses a seven-foot-wide, four-ton iron bell—cast in France especially for the tower—that sounds the hours for the campus in a resonant A-flat.



Castle Plaque

A part of the College's first building in Clarksville in 1850, this marble plaque honoring the founding donors now rests on the south face of the tower.



Moore Moore Infirmary

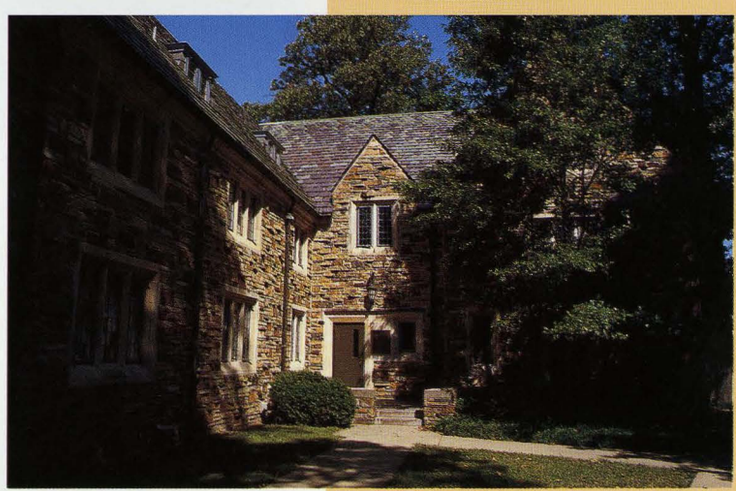
Dr. Moore Moore, Sr., for many years the college physician, also served as secretary of the Board of Directors from 1925 until his death in 1957. The infirmary was made possible through a bequest of Dr. Moore as a memorial to his wife, Ethel Shirley Moore.

Thomas W. Briggs Student Center

In the center of the campus, the Briggs Student Center houses the campus bookstore, post office, social rooms, and student activity offices. Dedicated in 1966, it was made possible by gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Briggs, founder of Welcome Wagon, augmented by gifts from parents and other friends.

Suzanne Trezevant Hall

Built in 1960, this women's residence hall was given by Edward H. Little, retired board chairman of Colgate-Palmolive Corporation, in memory of his Memphis-born wife, Suzanne Trezevant Little.

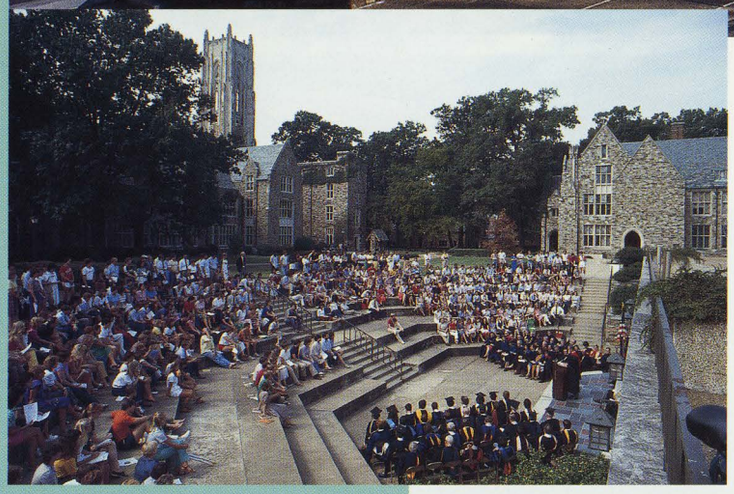


Alfred C. Glassell Hall

Constructed in the shape of a "J" in order to preserve the priceless mature trees of the area, Glassell Hall is a men's residence hall dedicated in 1968 to the memory of Alfred C. Glassell '11, Shreveport, Louisiana, alumnus and longtime member of the Board of Trustees.

Anne Marie Caskey Williford Hall

Constructed in 1969, this residence hall for women was named in 1980 in memory of Anne Marie Williford, who was Dean of Women from 1968 to 1975, and Dean of Students from 1975 until her death in 1979.



Frazier Jelke Science Center

The innovative design of the Frazier Jelke Science Center places this building's classrooms, lecture halls, and laboratories underground. It was dedicated in 1968 in memory of Mr. Frazier Jelke of New York. The amphitheatre in front of the entrance hosts student assemblies and entertainments.

Ohlendorf Hall

Home of the Mathematics Department and the Buckman Library for Biology and Mathematics, Ohlendorf honors the many contributions to this college of Harold Ohlendorf '31, of Osceola, Arkansas.

Rhodes Tower

The top of Rhodes Tower sparkles with three silver domes containing telescopes and an optical tracker for the Physics Department. Downstairs are classrooms, offices, and laboratories for the Physics Department and foreign language offices. Its name honors Dr. Peyton Nalle Rhodes, Professor of Physics 1926-49 and President of the College 1949-65.

Hibbs/Parrent Plaque

This plaque in Frazier Jelke Science Center honors the two architects who designed all but one of the major buildings erected by the College between 1925 and 1968.

S. Dewitt Clough Hall

Clough Hall shelters a heterogeneous collection of scholars in anthropology/sociology, psychology and religious studies. The Art Department's classrooms and studios cluster congenially near the Clough-Hanson Gallery on the first floor. The hall was named in memory of S. Dewitt Clough of Chicago in 1970.

Alburty Swimming Complex

The pool and its sunning terrace were added to the campus in 1977 through the generosity of E.A. and Emily Alburty.

Ruth Sherman Hyde Gymnasium

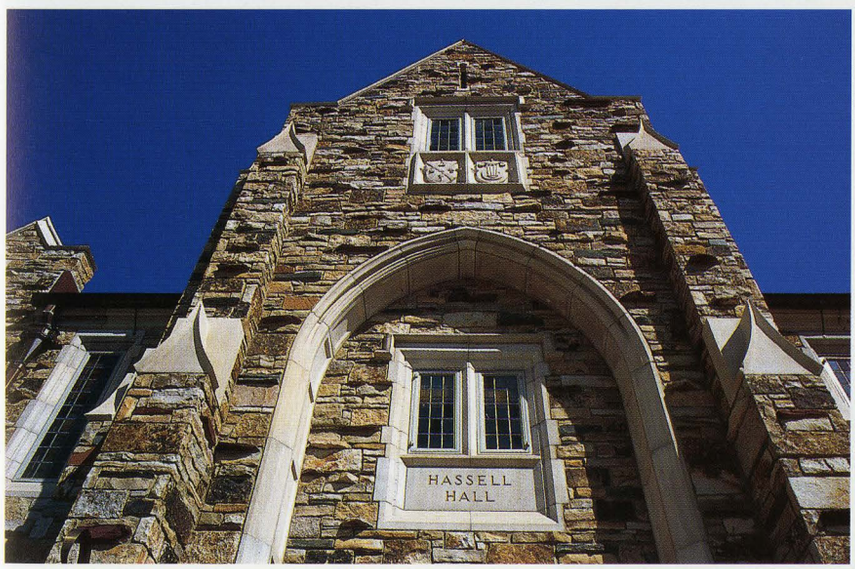
In 1971, this addition to the Neely Mallory Gymnasium provided space for the development of women's athletic programs. It was made possible by gifts from the J.R. Hyde family.

McCoy Theatre

The former Zeta Tau Alpha sorority house was transformed in 1982 into a flexible theater space that permits arena, thrust, proscenium, or environmental staging. It was funded by a gift from the McCoy Foundation, established by Harry B. McCoy in memory of his parents, Minetry and Harry McCoy.

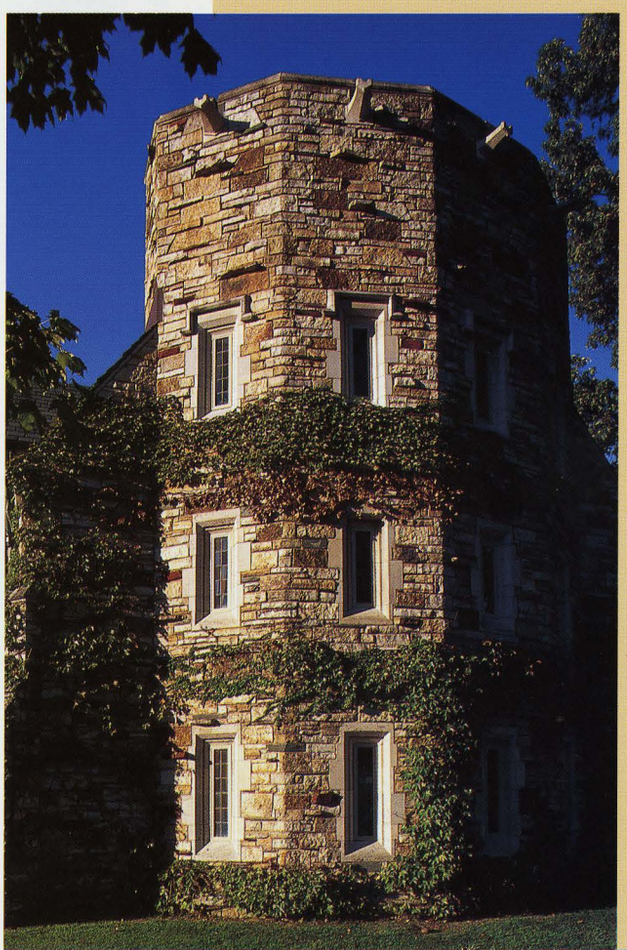
Robinson Hall

This residence hall, completed in 1985, also serves as one of the College's primary summer conference facilities. Its name honors the memory of James D. Robinson, Memphis business leader and founder of Auto-Chlor, Inc.



Hassell Hall

The Music Department received its new home in 1984 through the generosity of the Hassell family of Clifton, Tennessee, and other friends and alumni of the College. Along with the classrooms, practice rooms, and music library, the building contains the Shirley M. Payne Recital Hall, named in honor of a friend of the College.



Blount Hall

The College's newest residence hall, completed in 1986, was named in honor of two of the College's greatest friends and benefactors, Carolyn and Wynton M. Blount.

Spann Place

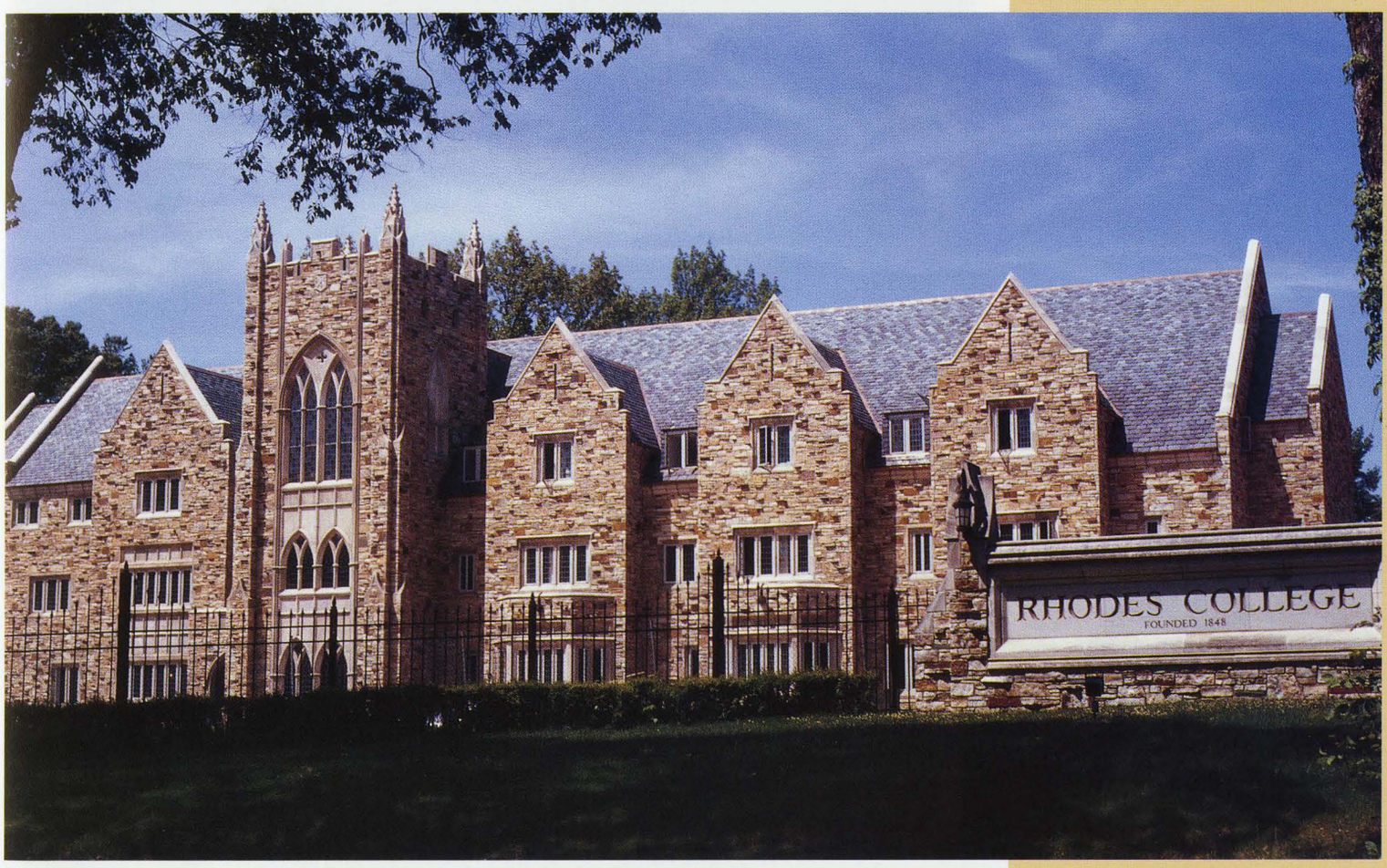
This complex of five townhouses was completed in 1987 and named for alumna Jeannette S. Spann. Each townhouse has space for six students, usually engaged in a common academic or other special project.

Dorothy King Hall

Originally built as the national headquarters of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, it was purchased by the College in 1988 and named for a longtime friend and benefactor. It now houses the Office of Development and the Meeman Center for Lifelong Learning.

Tuthill Hall

Formerly the home of the Music Department, Tuthill Hall is named for Dr. Burnet C. Tuthill, the College's first Professor of Music. Renovated in 1987, it serves as the campus activities center for student organizations and groups.



Buckman Hall

The home of a trio of departments, Buckman Hall is occupied by the International Studies, Economics and Business Administration, and Political Science faculty and staff. It also shelters the Computer Center, the Language Laboratory and the Wynton M. Blount Lecture Hall. The building was dedicated in 1991 in honor of Mertie W. Buckman and the late Stanley J. Buckman and their family, longtime and generous supporters of the College. The central tower is named in honor of President and Mrs. James H. Daughdrill, Jr. and was donated anonymously by an alumna-trustee.

Bryan Campus Life Center

The most ambitious construction project in the College's history, the new Center joins Mallory and Hyde gymnasiums to become the largest structure on campus. Major funding for the facility was provided by the four children of Catherine Wilkerson Bryan of West Point, Mississippi, and the Center bears her name. Included in the facility's spaces are a three-court multi-use gymnasium, racquetball and squash courts, fitness room, indoor jogging track, ballroom, reception hall, and the new Lynx Lair.

The L. Palmer Brown Lynx Lair

This student recreation area houses a snack bar, game rooms, televisions, and lounge areas—even room for informal class meetings.

The Virginia and Robert McCallum Ballroom

For formal banquets, dances, lectures and other assemblies.

The Multi-Purpose Gymnasium

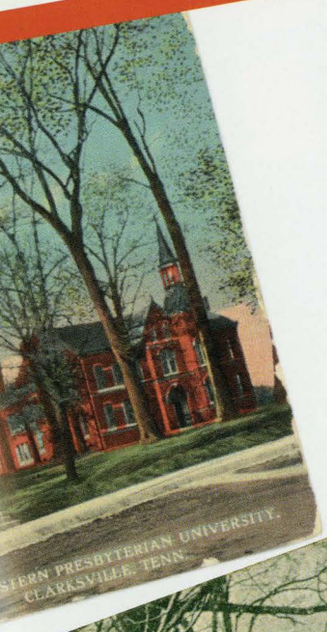
Three basketball courts wide, this versatile hall can also be used for large campus assemblies, including an indoor commencement ceremony when necessary.

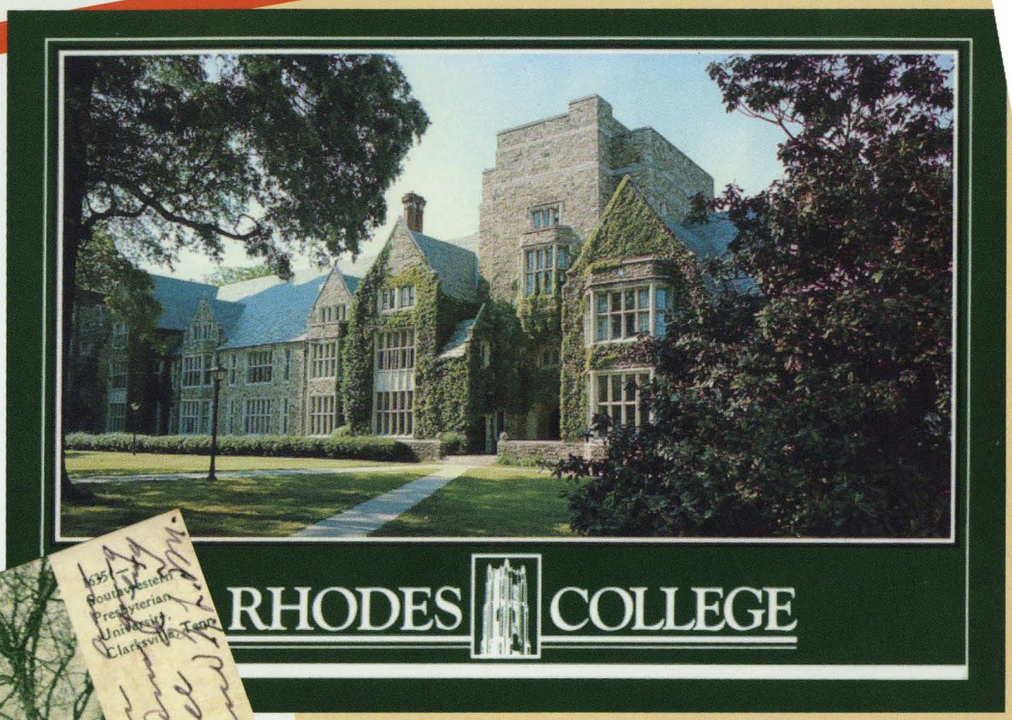
The Brenda and Lester Crain Reception Hall

For social gatherings of all kinds.

Postcards from the Campus

From the early days of picture postcards at the turn of the century through today, this college has been a favorite subject of postcard vendors in Clarksville and in Memphis.


STERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

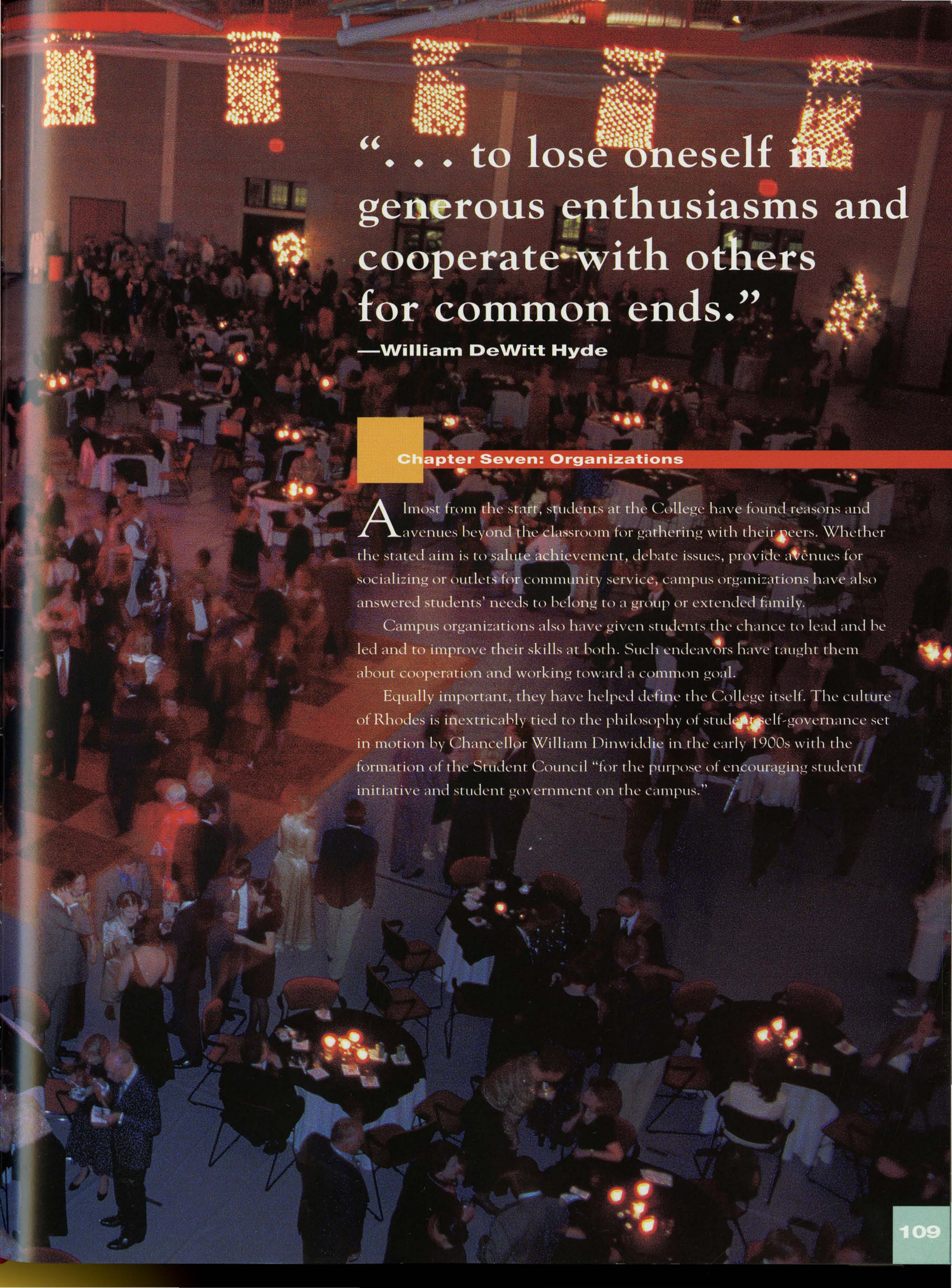

RHODES COLLEGE

635
South Western
Presbyterian
University,
Clarksville, Tenn.

1/3/07
Stewart
Hall, S.P.U.
Clarksville,
Tenn.
Photo. by Elbrick

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
1675

The 150th Anniversary celebration at Rhodes kicked off in January 1998 with an all-campus party hosted by Panhellenic, the campus organization which governs and oversees the sorority system.



"... to lose oneself in generous enthusiasms and cooperate with others for common ends."

—William DeWitt Hyde

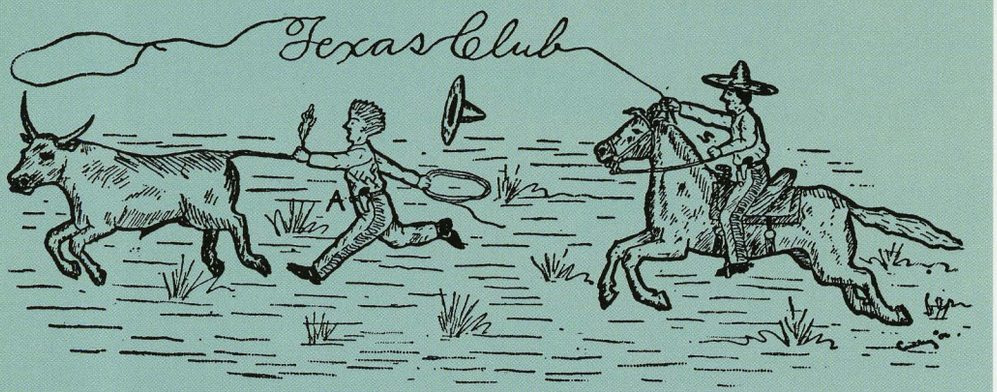
Chapter Seven: Organizations

Almost from the start, students at the College have found reasons and avenues beyond the classroom for gathering with their peers. Whether the stated aim is to salute achievement, debate issues, provide avenues for socializing or outlets for community service, campus organizations have also answered students' needs to belong to a group or extended family.

Campus organizations also have given students the chance to lead and be led and to improve their skills at both. Such endeavors have taught them about cooperation and working toward a common goal.

Equally important, they have helped define the College itself. The culture of Rhodes is inextricably tied to the philosophy of student self-governance set in motion by Chancellor William Dinwiddie in the early 1900s with the formation of the Student Council "for the purpose of encouraging student initiative and student government on the campus."

Yell for Your State



State clubs were a feature on the campus at the turn of the century, and each club had its own yell.

Texas:
Rah for Texas!
Fun and noise!
Sparks and Anderson!
"Thee" cowboys!

Alabama:
Razzle! Dazzle!
Hobble! Gobble!
Zip! Boom! Bah!
Here we are!
Here we are!
Alabama-a-a!

Louisiana:
Oyez! Oyez! zip, hoo, ah!
Comme vous, portez vous!
Louisiana!

Student Election Commission members check out candidates' ads in the 1950s.

Today more than eighty organizations exist on campus, scores of ways for the collegiate population to get involved. And if students cannot find an organization that fits their interests, it is simple enough to create one that does. Many of the organizations that have emerged over the years originated in the mind of a single student.

In the College's earliest years, the list of organizations was short, dominated by the literary societies. By the 1920s, however, an eclectic group of organizations had emerged: the Sanhedrin, intended to oversee the activities of freshmen; the YMCA; the Nitists, a club of faculty and students who met to discuss issues; an orchestra and a glee club; a booster's club to support the welfare of the student body; and state clubs like the Alabama Club and the Texas Club, remembered for their distinctive state yells.

Various honorary fraternities emerged as well, their purposes tied to recognizing scholarship or literary achievement. The collegiate sense of humor was also evident in extracurricular life as early as 1919 with the formation of the Hankshaws, a short-lived group whose aim it was "to lead weak and tempted freshmen to see the charms of life, of dissipation and idleness." The *Sou'wester* listed a few of the membership requirements:

"Six cups of coffee a day . . . the constant use of tobacco in some form (snuff alone being prohibited) . . . the use of taxis for all distance exceeding two blocks . . . an average of three loafing nights a week . . ."

The colonization of the College's first fraternity, Pi Kappa Alpha, occurred in 1878. In 1921, a group of women students petitioned the national Chi Omega sorority for a chapter, hoping "the location of a sorority here will make the school more attractive to the other girls who consider going away to college." The following year that chapter was established. The Greek system grew to five national fraternities and two sororities by the time the College moved to Memphis in 1925. Today there are six fraternities and seven sororities, including two historically black sororities.

The Philosophy Club, begun in 1919, was the College's first co-ed club. The Women's Undergraduate Society, founded a decade later, was the first organization established to promote women's welfare on campus. The Black Student Association, established in 1969-70, was the first organization to promote what one Lynx yearbook of the 1990s describes as "harmonious relationships among people of different cultures and backgrounds."

The 1960s and '70s saw the emergence of more politically-oriented organizations like the Arts Renaissance Group—ARG for short—which "combined protest with good humor by conducting a 'war weekend' featuring fun and games along with anti-war programs," according to Professor Jim Roper's 1975 history of the College.

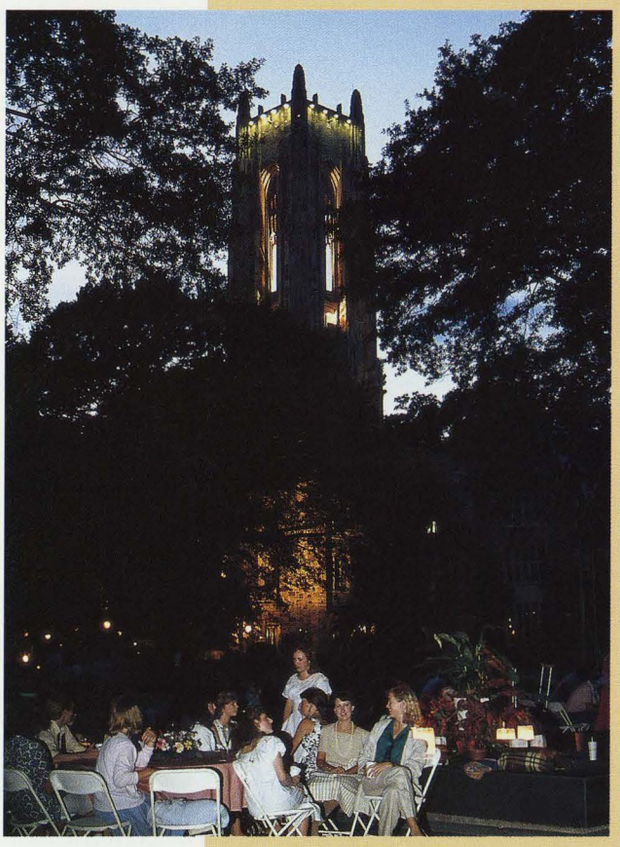
Since the 1920s students have faced a multitude of options for involvement—so many options that campus leaders have, at times, sought to minimize the risk of extracurricular overextension. In 1935, Omicron Delta Kappa, the national honorary leadership fraternity, inaugurated a "student activity curtailment plan" to limit the number of extracurricular activities in which any one student could engage, according to a student handbook at the time:

"The idea is to limit the 'joiners' and the 'socialites' as much as possible and to stimulate shy students. A point system has been worked out, which arbitrarily assigns so many points to each activity engaged in. The maximum points allowed one student being 30."

True to Darwinian Law, some of the organizations that arrived on campus to fill a palpable need twenty, thirty, or seventy years ago, have since departed, replaced by new clubs and associations that meet emerging needs. The hardiest organizations have survived, but even they have evolved over time.

The following pages provide a window into the past and current extracurricular life at Rhodes.

The campus chapter of Habitat for Humanity was the first collegiate chapter to build a Habitat house on its own.



Resident Assistants as a group helped organize this end-of-the-year Twilight Garden Party on the campus lawn during senior week of 1987.

The Literary Societies: "An earnest, jovial set of young men"

The members of Stewart Literary Society in 1900

From 1852 until 1925, much of the extracurricular life of the school was centered on its two literary societies, the Washington Irving Literary Society and the Stewart Society.

Although they were called literary societies, they were really more on the order of debating clubs, for they met on Friday evenings and, according to a historian of the W.I.L.S. in 1902, "engaged in the delivery of original speeches, the reading of essays, and in debating, conducting the exercises in accordance with strict parliamentary rules."

The W.I.L.S. was formed in 1852 and the following year, "on account of its large membership, some of its members withdrew and organized another society," which was named in honor of the College's new president, William Stewart.

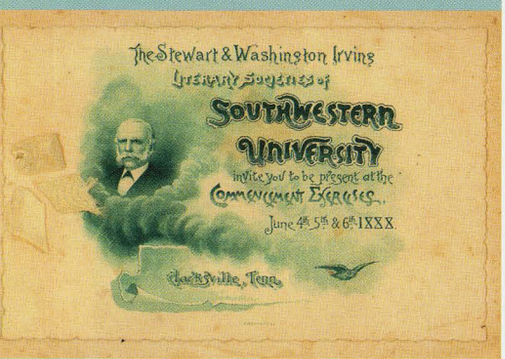
Each society had a clubroom furnished by the school where "an earnest, jovial set of young men met regularly to speak, read, and discuss the questions of the day." Each clubroom had its own library of books supplied by members and friends.

In addition to the debates and speeches within the club, the two societies regularly contended with each other and occasionally with other institutions in public debates and oratorical competitions. In 1909 it was noted that men from the two societies had won seven out of the previous ten statewide competitions of the Tennessee Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Society.

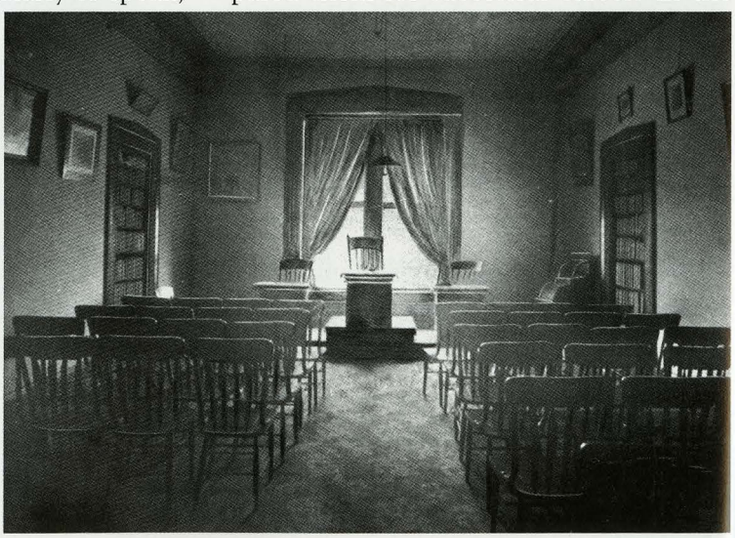
The high point of the year for the societies was the Commencement Contest, when three speakers from each society vied for the Inter-Society Orator's Medal. For many years, it was the societies who issued invitations to the Commencement Exercises.

From 1885 until 1918, the societies joined forces to publish the *Southwestern Presbyterian University Journal*, a monthly magazine of student writing, campus news, alumni news, and college humor. In 1899, they broadened their publishing activities to include the school's first yearbook. Called the *Sou'wester*, it was published sporadically until 1909.

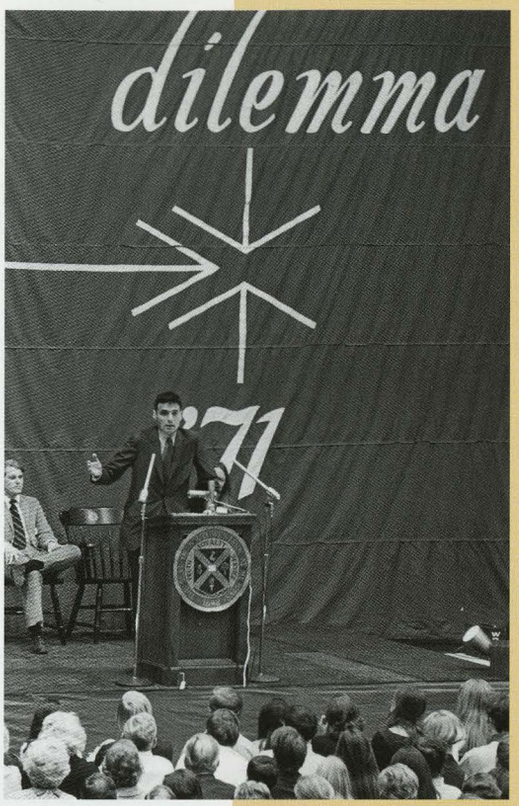
The societies pointed with pride to the number of their alumni whose participation in the clubs' activities had prepared them for successful careers in the



The Societies' invitation to the 1888 commencement exercises included a portrait of Chancellor Waddel.



Meeting room of the Washington Irving Literary Society, 1899



Consumer advocate Ralph Nader takes the Dilemma stage in 1971.

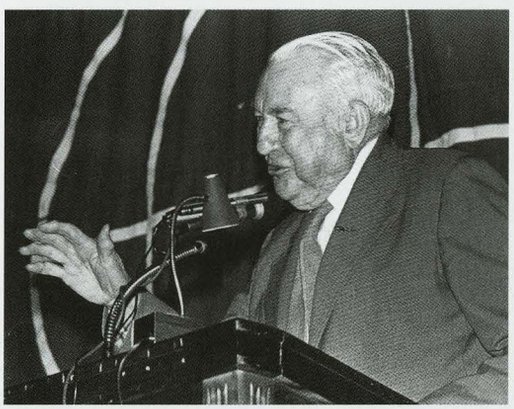
Decades of Debate, Discussion

ministry, law and government. In the early years of the twentieth century, they could boast that two-thirds of the student body belonged to the clubs.

After World War I, however, membership began to decline. The increasing number of other organizations, the growth of the athletic program, the addition of women to the student body, the greater demands on the students' time—all combined to put an end to the Friday night debates. By 1925 both organizations had expired, but they left behind a rich tradition of student self-determination and initiative in the College.

Students at the College have never been at a loss for words.

Following the demise of the Washington Irving and Stewart Literary Societies, several campus organizations dedicated to discussion and debate arose to take their place. Two of the earliest were the Quibblers and the Nitists. Both groups began in the 1920s: the Quibblers' Forum Debating Club focused on oratory and debate, and the Nitists Club pursued the "discussion of current problems of interest in the world." Abe Fortas '30, who went on to become a U.S. Supreme Court Justice, was a member of both in the late 1920s. William Bowden '48, who later served as president of the College, was president of the Nitists in 1947-48, a year or two before the group faded from the campus scene.



North Carolina Senator Sam Ervin shares his views with students during Dilemma 1977.

The year 1966 delivered a new avenue for discussing the day's hottest issues: Dilemma—a student-run symposium—was the brainchild of then-student C.V. "Bo" Scarborough '66. It brought to campus well-known speakers for talks and discussions with students. Though its popularity diminished in the late 1980s, until its demise in 1989 Dilemma successfully focused attention on important topics and attracted to campus such major speakers as Ralph Nader, Daniel Ellsberg, Gerald Ford, William Rusher, and Dean Rusk.

Mock Trial, which organized in the late 1980s, follows in the path of other debate-oriented groups on campus. Founded and coached by Professor Mark Pohlmann, the College's Mock Trial teams have, since their establishment, captured the national title four times in intercollegiate mock trial tournaments.

Rhodes' Mock Trial Team, winners of the 1995 national title, pose with their coach, Professor Mark Pohlmann.

The Greeks

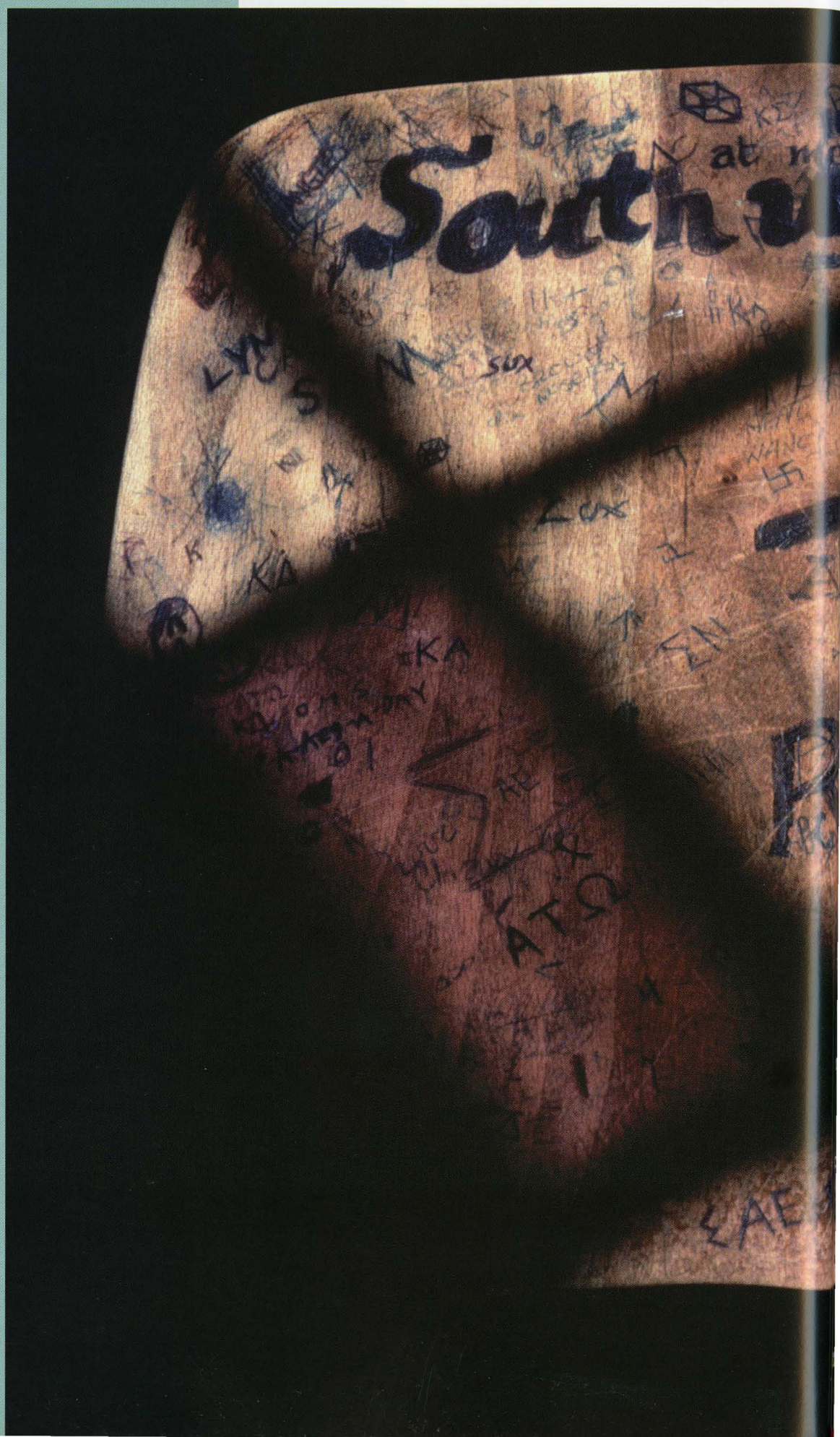
Fraternities and Sororities on the Campus and Dates of Establishment:

Fraternities

Pi Kappa Alpha, 1878
Alpha Tau Omega, 1882
Kappa Sigma, 1882
Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1882
Kappa Alpha, 1887
Sigma Nu, 1934

Sororities

Chi Omega, 1922
Kappa Delta, 1925
Alpha Omicron Pi, 1925
Zeta Tau Alpha, 1929
Delta Delta Delta, 1931
Alpha Kappa Alpha, 1989
Delta Sigma Theta, 1990



Since 1878 fraternities—and subsequently sororities—have been leaving their mark on the College and on the members who join their ranks.

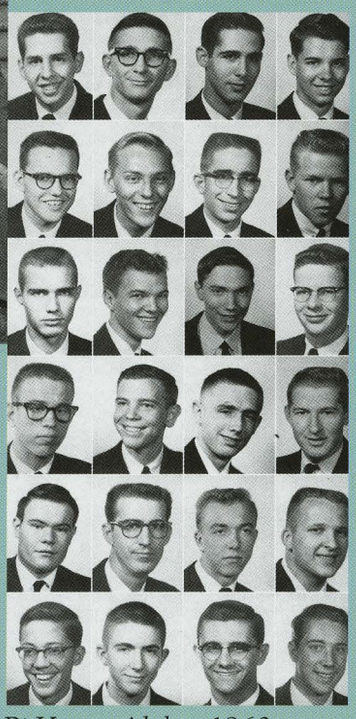
". . . Properly conducted fraternities and sororities are on the whole beneficial to the student."

—President Charles E. Diehl

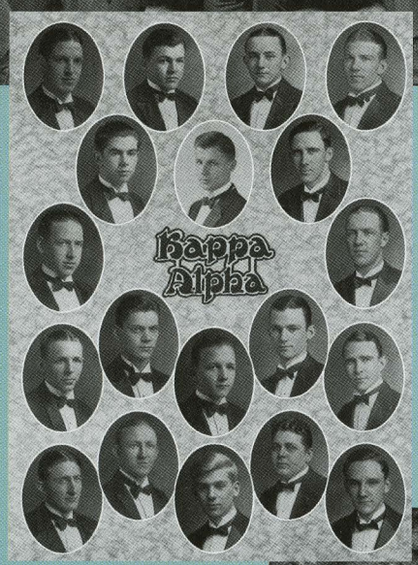
The original emblem of Pi Kappa Alpha, the first fraternity established at the College

This 1887 photograph of the Kappa Sigma fraternity includes several alumni as well as active members. Note the floral arrangement in the shape of the KS star and crescent.

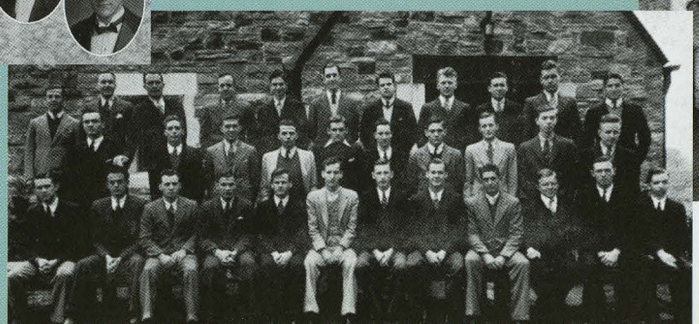
Alpha Tau Omega, 1899



Pi Kappa Alpha, 1960



Kappa Alpha, 1926



Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1935

When the College moved from Clarksville to Memphis, the members of the two national sororities and five national fraternities in Clarksville were anxious about the future of their chapters. President Charles Diehl must have eased their worries when he wrote in 1925:

"We believe that properly conducted fraternities and sororities are on the whole beneficial to the student."

He further announced his overall plan for fraternities and sororities:

"The College will assign a piece of ground on the campus for each fraternity or sorority upon which that fraternity or sorority may build a club house of the lodge type, but not a residential house . . . The houses are to be of the same Collegiate Gothic type of architecture, to be constructed of the same material as the other buildings, and are to be harmonious with the whole."

First fraternity to build on the new campus was Kappa Sigma. For the sororities that distinction was held by the Chi Omegas, who moved into a log cabin donated by millionaire entrepreneur Clarence Saunders.

In the 1920s and '30s as much as seventy percent of the student body joined fraternities and sororities. As World

Sigma Nu, 1990

War II heated up, however, membership dwindled. Alumni secretary Goodbar Morgan '31, a Sigma Nu alumnus, described the war's effect on the fraternities:

"As time went on all the fraternities became inactive except SAE and KS. They remained active throughout the four years of the war although their memberships were very small. After the war ended the first regular rush program of any consequence in about four years took place in 1946 . . . With the influx of hundreds of veterans who entered the College under the G.I. Bill of Rights each fraternity pledged large numbers of men—it was not uncommon for most fraternities to pledge anywhere from 24 to 40 men . . ."

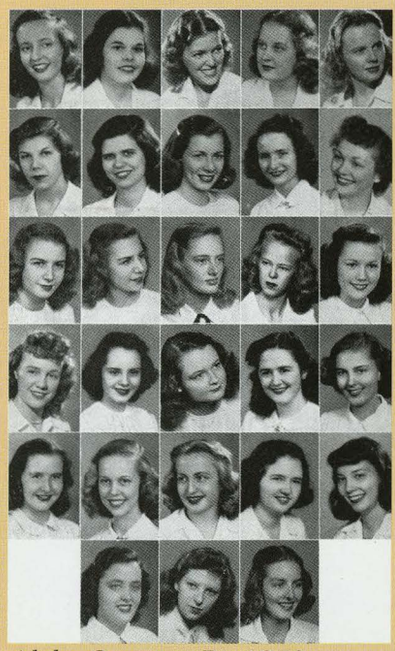
From the late 1940s through the mid-'60s, Greek life on campus flourished. During the late 1960s and early 1970s when the Vietnam War, the civil rights movement and student unrest dominated the college scene, fraternities and sororities dipped somewhat in popularity. But in the late 1970s and 1980s they regained stature.

On December 10, 1989, Alpha Kappa Alpha became the first of two historically black sororities to establish a chapter at Rhodes. Delta Sigma Theta colonized at Rhodes the following year. Both sororities are heavily service-oriented.

Today just over half of Rhodes' students pledge a fraternity or sorority. The houses remain non-residential, serving as sites for chapter meetings and social events. The Panhellenic and Interfraternity Councils are the governing organizations of the Greek system. Elected officers and chapter delegates comprise these two governing bodies.

Chi Omega, 1924

Kappa Delta, 1934



Alpha Omicron Pi, 1948

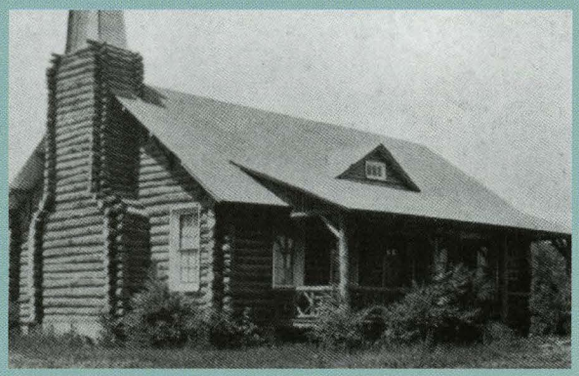
Zeta Tau Alpha, 1952

Delta Delta Delta, 1964

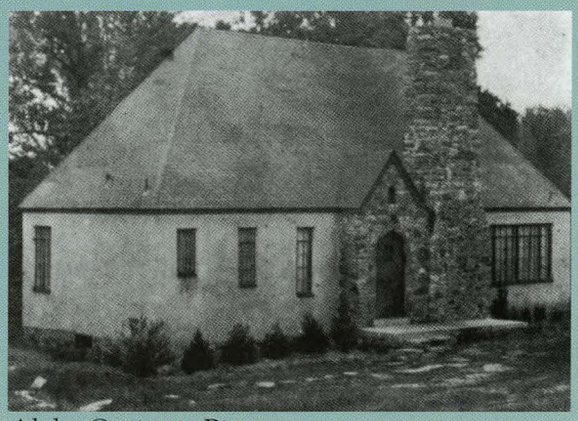
Delta Sigma Theta, 1991

Alpha Kappa Alpha, 1997

The Way They Were: Greek Houses in 1937



Chi Omega



Alpha Omicron Pi

Kappa Delta

Kappa Sigma

By 1937, five sororities and two fraternities had erected lodges on campus and a third fraternity had completed plans for its proposed lodge. The log cabin housing the Chi Omega chapter was later replaced by a more campus-appropriate stone version. The original wood-frame Zeta Tau Alpha lodge burned in 1946 and was replaced by a stone facility in 1950. That latter facility was reincarnated as the McCoy Theatre after the Zeta Tau Alpha chapter closed its doors in the late 1970s.

The burning issue on campus in April 1956 was the Chi Omega house fire.

House Rules, 1955

This paragraph from the Student Handbook of 1955 outlines the specific rules governing visiting hours at the fraternity and sorority houses:

10. Men and women students are permitted to visit fraternity or sorority houses between the hours of 4:00 and 8:00 p.m. provided that there are always present in the lodge being visited by mixed groups at least eight individuals. When a fraternity house is being visited by women students, there must be present, in addition to at least two junior or senior members of the fraternity, two junior or senior women students or no fewer than four women students from any class. When a sorority house is being visited by men students, there must be present, in addition to at least two junior or senior members of the sorority, two junior or senior men students or not fewer than four men from any class. By noon on Monday, on a form provided for the purpose, fraternities shall submit to the Dean of Men and sororities to the Dean of Women a report on the preceding week stating whether or not the lodge was used by mixed groups under the provisions of this rule.

11. Both fraternity and sorority houses are to be reserved for the exclusive use of men and women respectively during the morning hours and until 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and until 1:00 p.m. Saturday.

12. Any unseemly conduct in sorority or fraternity houses or failure to conform to the above regulations will result in disciplinary measures on the part of the Administrative Committee.

A. O. Pi's Dine In Lodge On Campus

The members of the A. O. Pi Sorority entertained with a banquet last night at 6:30 o'clock in the lodge on the campus. A red and white motif was carried out with a centerpiece of red roses and red and white tapers burning in silver holders. Place cards contained poems for each guest and toasts were made by the President, Virginia Richmond, and Charline Tucker, who presented the ring given each year to the best pledge.

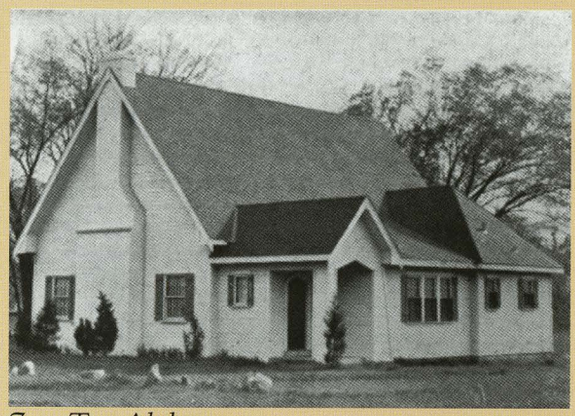
Gals Flock to Levy Fashion show at KD

Levy's Fashion Show drew many of the Southwestern co-eds to the Kappa Delta House Wednesday afternoon, to see the classy chic spring outfits and to hear the soft melodies of Bill Taylor's Collegians, as the boys furnished romance for the co-ed models. Tea and sandwiches were served after the show.

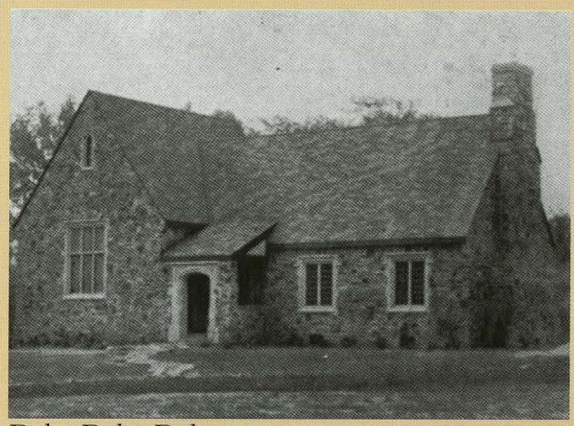
Girls serving as models were: Katy Reid, Margaret Mason, Miriam Heidelberg, Peggy Henderson, Ruth Billings, Dixie Mae Jennings, Julia Marie Schwinn, Peggy Walker, Anita Wadlington, Mary Fay, Mary Anderson, and Sarah Elizabeth Gemmill.

House Parties, 1932

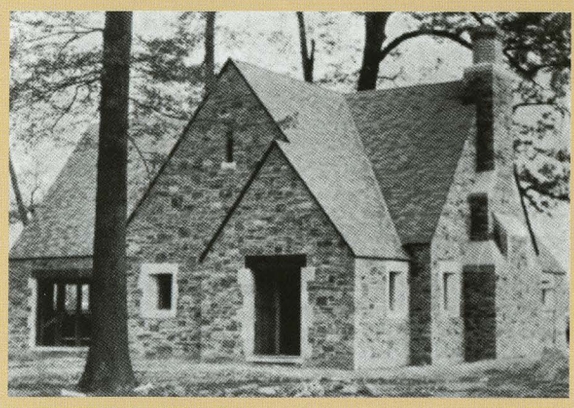
Two social events were noted in the February 19, 1932 Sou'wester.



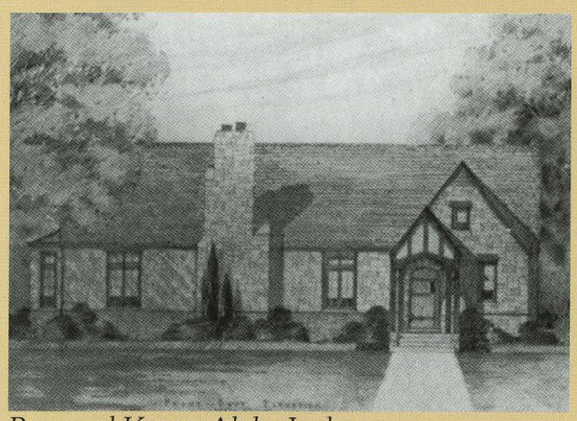
Zeta Tau Alpha



Delta Delta Delta



Sigma Alpha Epsilon



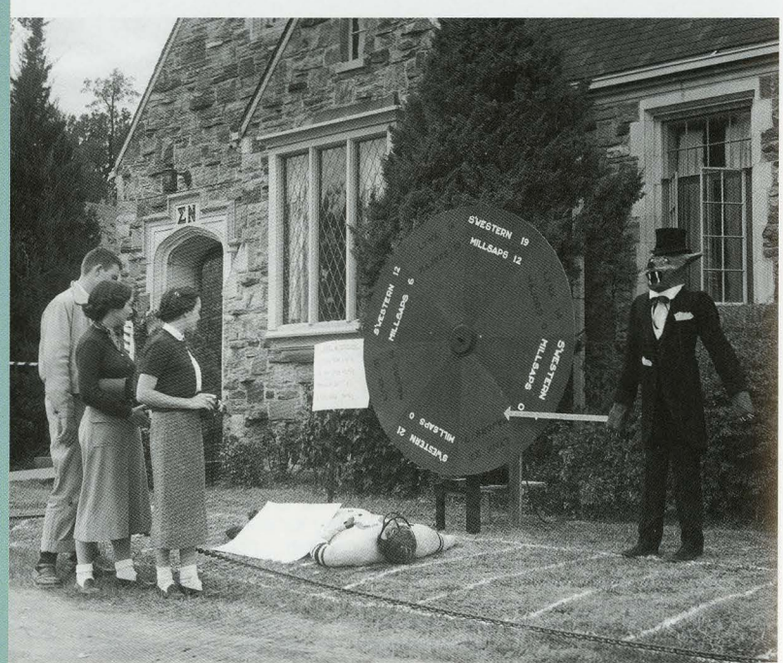
Proposed Kappa Alpha Lodge

Greek Life

Sigma Alpha Epsilon members ride up Main Street in style at the College's annual Homecoming Parade through downtown Memphis.

Kappa Delta members Thelma Nicholas '52 and Ann Brown '50 rustle up laughs during a sorority rush party.

Kappa Alpha fraternity men of the early 1950s deal with the stresses of academic life.



Sigma Nu got into the spirit of Homecoming 1955 with this offering of lawn art depicting a Southwestern rout over Millsaps.

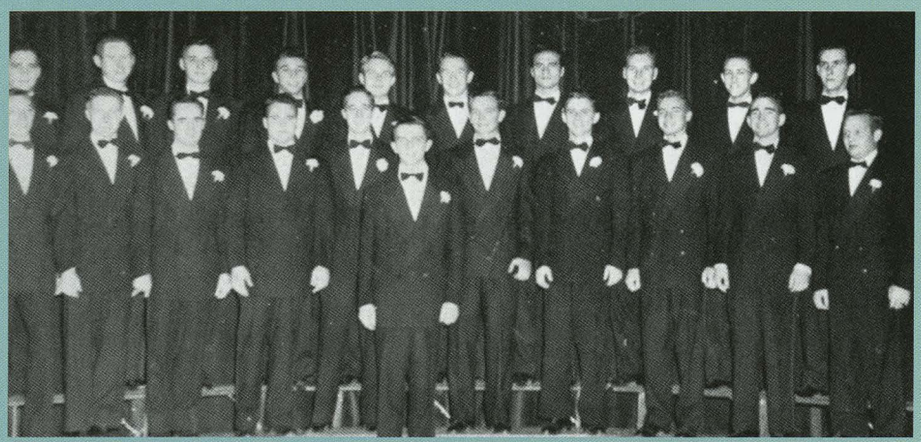
The Chi Omegas welcome a new group of pledges on Bid Day.

Sharing a quiet moment at the Sigma Nu House

Alpha Omicron Pi girls at Stunt Night

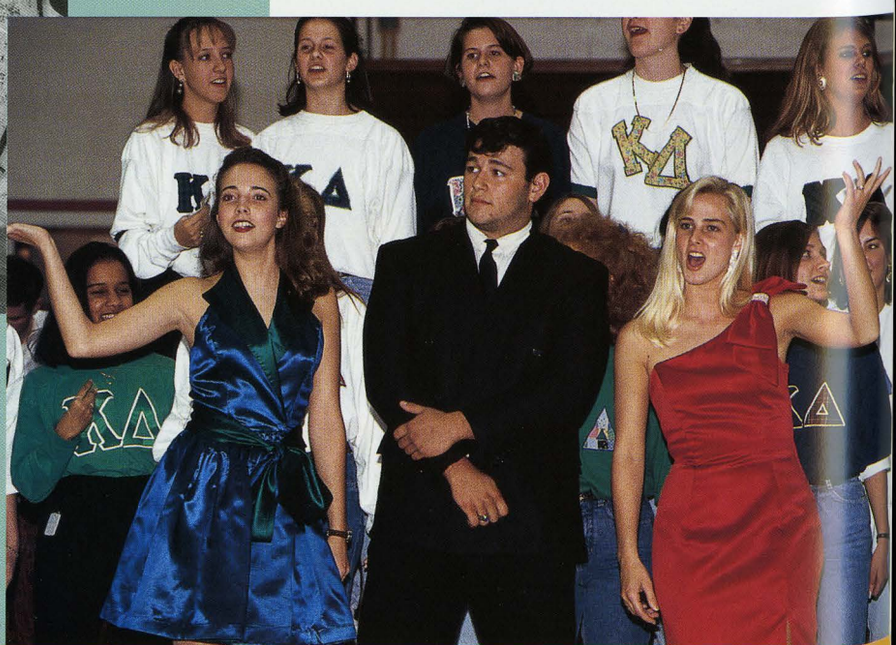
Kappa Alpha men enjoy themselves at the 1954 Stunt Night.

All-Sings Considered



The SAE fraternity takes top vocal honors in All-Sing in 1949, the inaugural year.

The AOPi's and ATO's walk off with trophies in the All-Sing competition.



The 1993 Technicolor version of All-Sing has the Kappa Deltas on center stage.

It has been described as "the largest Greek-sponsored social event at Rhodes." In 1948 the College's chapter of Kappa Delta sorority inaugurated All-Sing as a fundraising initiative. KD president Jane Phelps Arnold '49 had witnessed an All-Sing event at Vanderbilt and determined that a similar event would succeed at Southwestern.

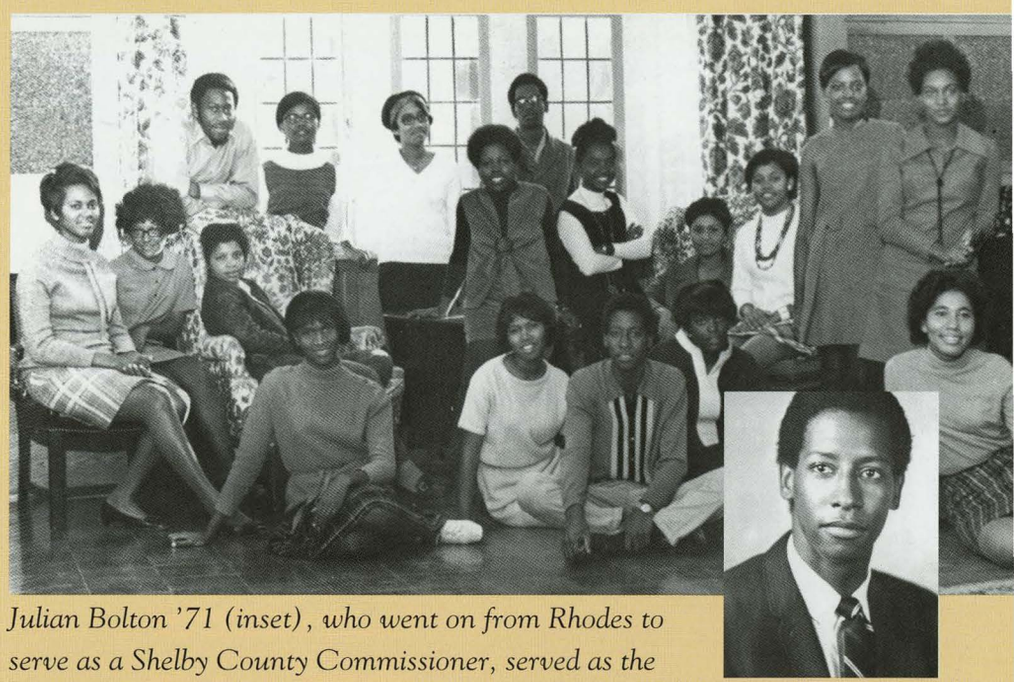
Immediately popular, the evening of musical competition attracted enthusiastic participation from the fraternities and sororities on campus. By the early 1960s the groups competing included the Independent Men and Independent Women. Today the range of contestants is as diverse as the roster of organizations on campus.

For the first few years after World War II, proceeds from All-Sing went to sponsor European war orphans. Subsequently Kappa Delta has given the money it raises to the Crippled Children's Hospital in Richmond, one of the KD philanthropies, and to various campus outreach efforts like the student-run soup kitchen at Memphis' St. John's Methodist Church.

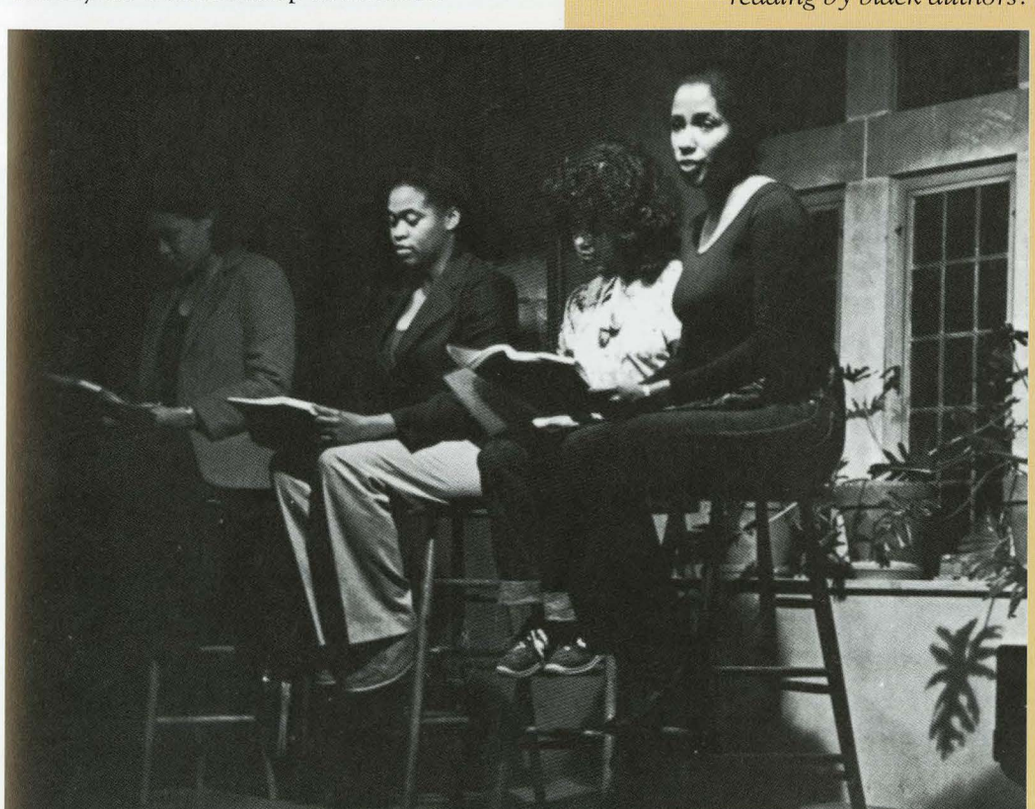
Black Student Association

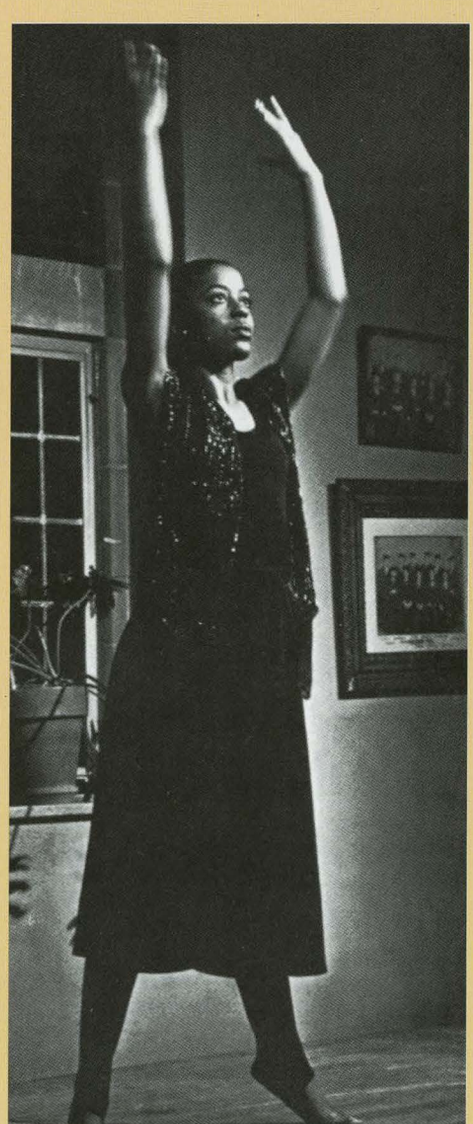
In 1964 the College accepted its first black student, Lorenzo Childress. Five years later, in 1969-70, the Black Student Association was officially organized. "Under the leadership of Julian Bolton the Association has opened up a new era of knowledge and understanding of the Blacks to the college community," read a yearbook description of the nascent organization.

Since then the Black Student Association has been a visible and vital component of the college community, attracting the membership of blacks and whites. Over the years it has hosted a variety of programs, concerts, and exhibits during the year, including the Martin Luther King Birthday Celebration. One of the most popular in recent years has been the Gospel Extravaganza, which hosts gospel choirs from around the region and raises money for a scholarship to Rhodes.



Julian Bolton '71 (inset), who went on from Rhodes to serve as a Shelby County Commissioner, served as the first president of the BSA. In 1969-70, its first official year of operation, the BSA attracted a large and active membership.

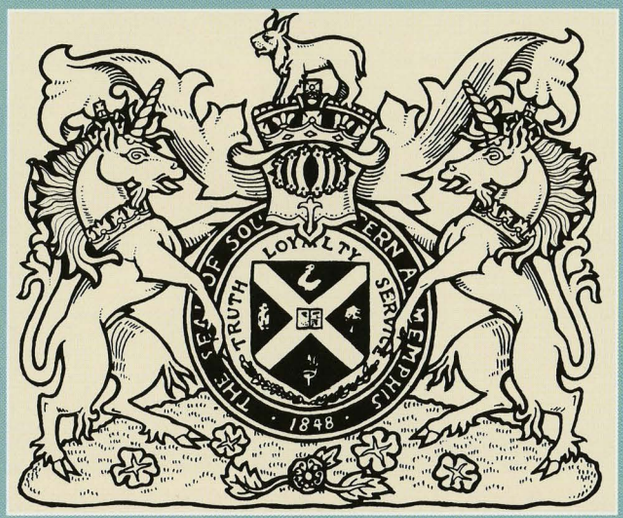




BSA events during Black Awareness Week in 1981 included a talent night, a jazz show, and a poetry reading by black authors.

The Renaissance Festival: "Let all hearts rejoice!"

The Great Seal of the Renaissance Festival



It began as a project of the Drama Department but grew to encompass a number of other departments and organizations—and much of the citizenry of Memphis. Founded in 1974, it continued each spring through 1979, then faltered, resumed again in 1982, and finally faded away in 1985. In its heyday, the Renaissance Festival entertained the college community and townsfolk with excerpts from Shakespeare and other Renaissance playwrights, musical concerts, puppet shows, dancing, craft fairs, jousting and swordplay, poetry readings, alchemy demonstrations, jugglers, and a variety of pageants and processions—all performed outdoors at a number of campus locations.

Borne aloft by her stalwart courtiers, Good Queen Bess (Professor Betty Ruffin) and her musicians move in procession to open the 1975 Renaissance Festival.

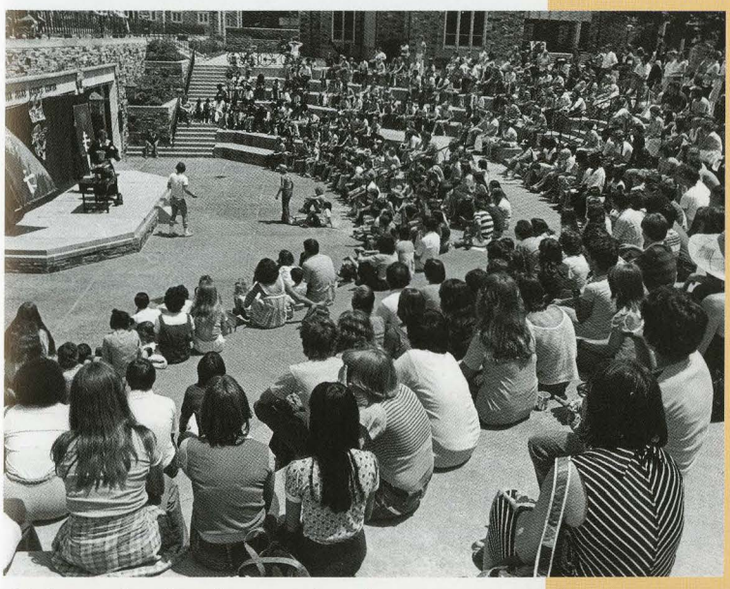
Petruchio tames his shrew on the steps of Burrow Library.

Craftspeople hawk their wares in the shade of the venerable Rollow Oaks.

The recorder ensemble performs in a variety of costumes, from authentic Renaissance to 1970s hippie style to academic robes.

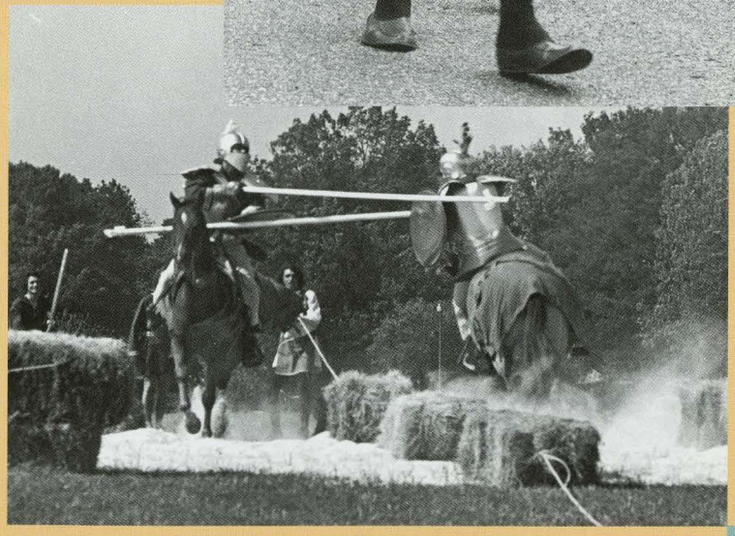
The flagpole in front of Palmer Hall is transformed into a maypole with frolicking maidens.

Led by Blind Tom, Lady Godiva parades through the campus.



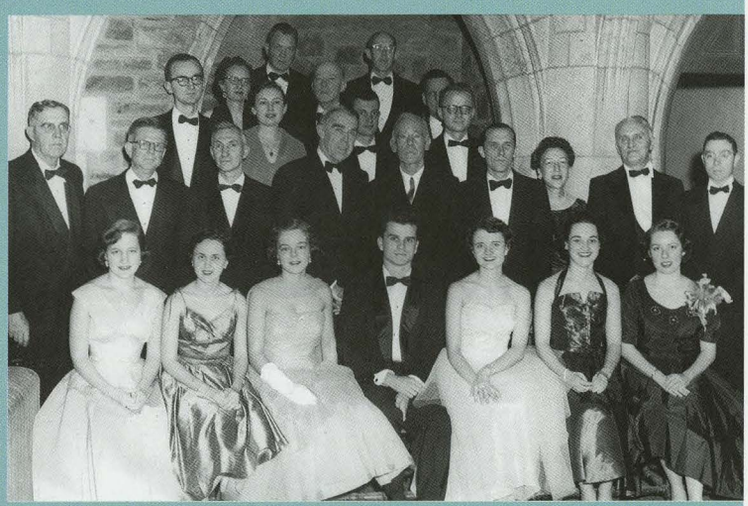
Alchemy dazzles the crowd in the amphitheatre.

Knights joust on the Back Forty.

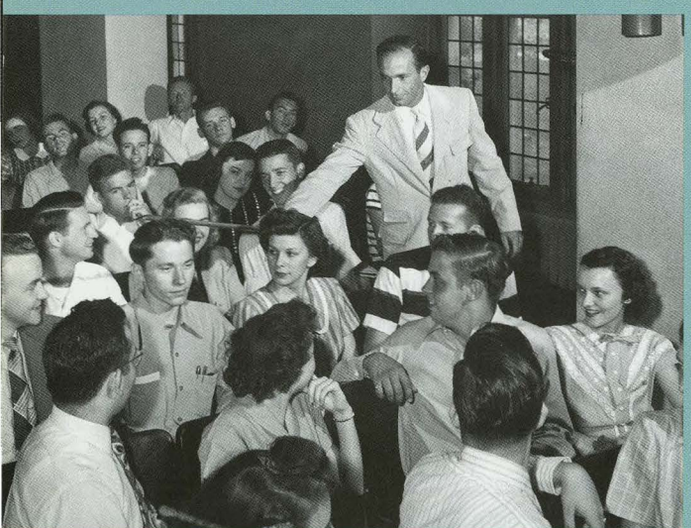


"In Recognition of . . .": The Honor Societies

President Peyton Rhodes, Professor Robert P. Strickler, and Dr. Gordon White study the charter for the new Gamma Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Rhodes.



Phi Beta Kappa inductees pose with faculty and President Rhodes in the Cloister of Palmer Hall.



Omicron Delta Kappa member Frank Boswell '49 taps new member William Hatchett '49 in a ceremony in Hardie Auditorium.

Achievement has rarely gone unnoticed at Rhodes, even in the earliest years. The year 1920 saw the birth of Alpha Theta Phi, which recognized outstanding scholarship, and the Stylus Club—later known as Sigma Upsilon—which saluted top literary ability. Omicron Delta Kappa began life as the Order of the Torch in the early 1920s, evolving into a full-fledged chapter of the national leadership fraternity in 1927.

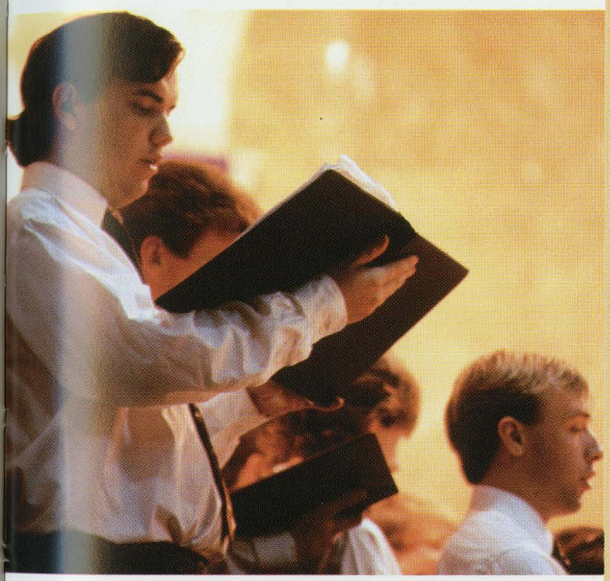
Since then a host of recognition organizations have sprung to life: Mortar Board, begun in 1964 to salute seniors with stellar records in scholastics, leadership, and service; and a number of honor societies highlighting achievement in the various disciplines of music, physics, classic languages, English, science, history, and others.

At the pinnacle of the College's honor society pyramid, however, rests Phi Beta Kappa, the prestigious national scholastic honorary society. President Diehl began seeking a chapter for the College well before World War II. His dream finally came true December 5, 1949, when the College received the charter for the Gamma Chapter of Tennessee. Rhodes is today one of only 249 colleges and universities in the nation to be awarded a Phi Beta Kappa chapter.

The Honorary Societies at Rhodes

Beta Beta Beta: biology
Eta Sigma Phi: classics
Kappa Delta Epsilon: education
Mortar Board: seniors
Omicron Delta Epsilon: economics
Omicron Delta Kappa: leadership
Phi Alpha Theta: history
Phi Beta Kappa: scholarship
Pi Kappa Lambda: music
Pi Sigma Alpha: political science
Psi Chi: psychology
Sigma Iota Rho: international studies
Sigma Pi Sigma: physics
Sigma Tau Delta: English

Rhodes Organizations: "What's Your Interest?"

Students at Rhodes today can join like-minded students in a rich multiplicity of organizations and communal activities. In addition to thirty varsity, club, and intramural athletic organizations and thirteen social fraternities and sororities, here are some of the other ways Rhodes students get involved.

Student Government
Rhodes Student Government
The Honor Council
The Social Regulations Council
Activities Board
Publications Board

Campus Publications
Cereal Info
Confluence
The Lynx
Rhodes Science Journal
The Sou'wester
The Southwestern Review
The Colossus at Rhodes

Community Service
Campus Green
Habitat for Humanity
Kinney Program
Refugee Assistance
Souper Kitchen

Music
Rhodes College Singers
Rhodes Community Orchestra
Rhodes Mastersingers Chorale
The Wool Socks

Religious Life
Catholic Student Association
Episcopal Student Group
Westminster Fellowship
Fellowship of Christian Athletes
Interfaith Circle
Jewish Student Union
Rhodes Christian Fellowship

Peer Counseling and Support
SHAC (Student Health Awareness Committee)
Group

International and Multicultural Activities
All Students Interested in Asia (A.S.I.A.)
Amnesty International
Black Student Association
FOSTER*
International House
Model United Nations
Students Talk About Race Relations (S.T.A.R.R.)
Women's Forum

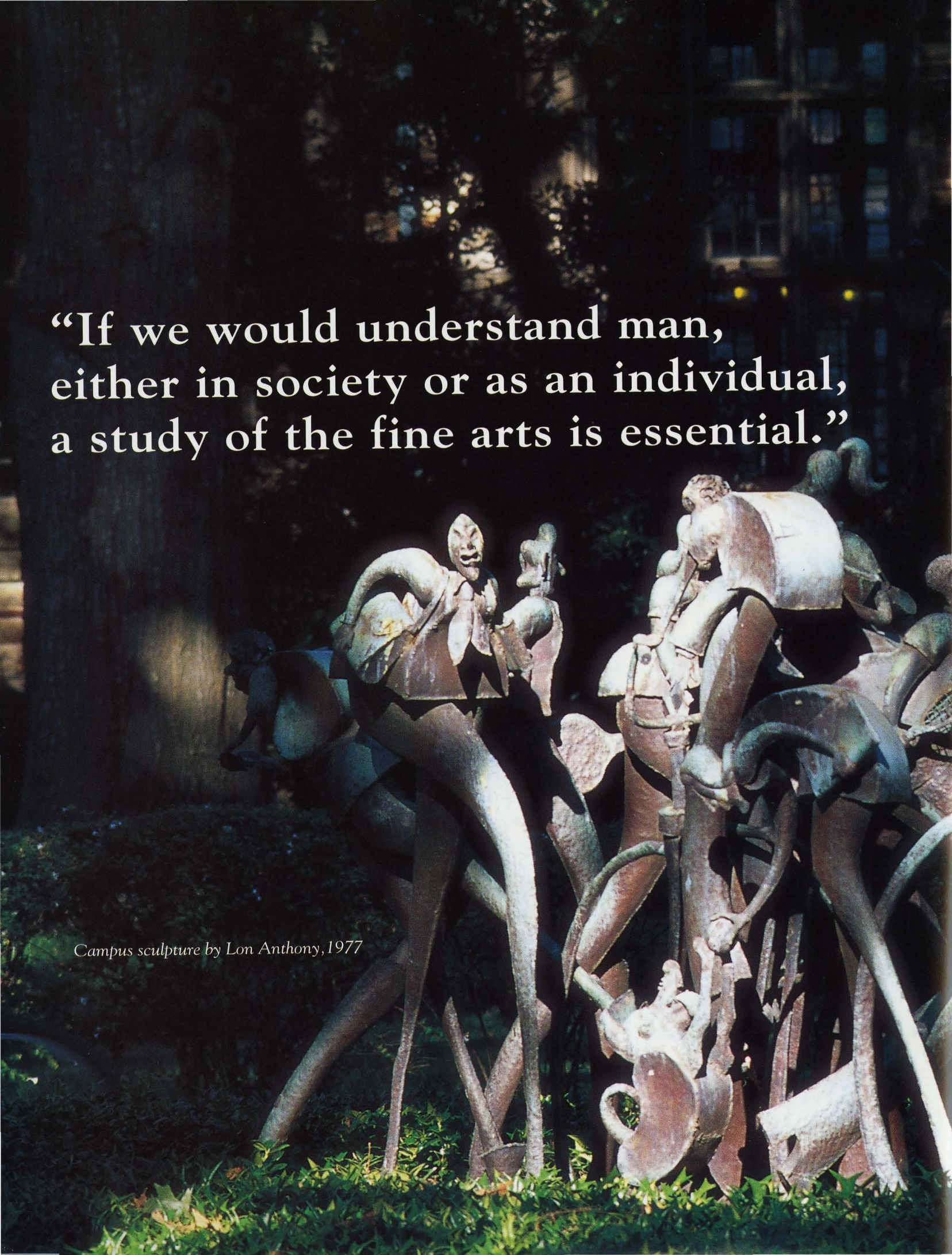
Academic Organizations
American Chemical Society
American Marketing Society
Astronomy Club
Film Society
Health Professions Society
Institute of Management Accountants
Math/Computer Science Club
Mock Trial Team
Philosophy Club

Greek Life
The Panhellenic Council (women's organizations)
Interfraternity Council (men's organizations)

Political
College Democrats*
College Republicans*

Administrative Organizations
Admissions Representative Organization
Peer Assistants
Resident Assistants

*Rhodes College does not sponsor, endorse, or fund these student organizations.



Campus sculpture by Lon Anthony, 1977

Chapter Eight: The Visual and Performing Arts

When the College announced an affiliation with the Memphis Academy of Arts in 1947, it did so with these thoughtful words on the role of art in education: "Southwestern believes that no education is completely liberal which has not included at least an elementary study of the fine arts in their traditional and contemporary forms. The profoundest feelings and the essential spirit of an age are always contained, and sometimes exclusively contained, in its artistic record. If we would understand man, either in society or as an individual, a study of the fine arts is essential. The great value of art to civilization makes it obligatory for the student of the liberal arts not only to study the symbols of the past but to help clarify his understanding of today by making his own personal statements. This can only be done by participation in the creative process. By his creative activity in the arts, man realizes and recreates himself and his culture."

Let the Trumpets Sound: Music Comes to the Campus

The Guitar and Mandolin Club, 1899

The Clarksville *Chronicle* of November 18, 1876, reporting on a "grand jollification" to celebrate the election of Democrat Samuel Tilden (the fun was premature, since late results gave the election to Rutherford B. Hayes), noted that among the bands, speeches and fireworks, entertainment was provided by the Glee Club from Stewart College. This is the earliest record of organized musical activity at the school.

Actually, organized may be too strong a word. For the Glee Club and the choirs, bands, string quartets, and guitar and mandolin clubs that formed a part of student life for the next sixty years were not really official college undertakings. Students were encouraged to express themselves musically and to form their own musical groups, but there was no formal instruction in music until the Music Department was formed in 1935. As a result, musical activity swelled or subsided from year to year, depending on student interest and faculty directorial assistance.

The Southwestern Serenaders, 1924

The black and red Russian blouses and berets worn by Dr. Tuthill's first band in 1935 were chosen because they could be made by local seamstresses in ten days' time and be ready for the first football game of the season.

With the arrival of Dr. Burnet Tuthill as director of music in 1935, things changed. Not only did Tuthill institute music classes, he organized a band and a choir, put them firmly in place and nourished them over the years to come. In 1937 he also became director of the well-established Memphis College of Music while continuing his work at the College, and in 1943 he absorbed the College of Music into the Music Department of Southwestern.

As if that were not enough musical activity, Tuthill was made director of the newly formed Memphis Symphony Orchestra in 1938 and conducted rehearsals of that ensemble in the band house (now called Tuthill Hall). A mixture of professional players and students and faculty of the College, the orchestra disbanded in 1947 to be replaced by the all-professional Memphis Sinfonietta.

Today, the Rhodes Department of Music offers a full range of courses both for music majors and for others wishing to enrich their lives with a broader understanding of musical theory and history. The department also offers a series of faculty and student concerts as well as appearances by guest artists. The Rhodes College Community Orchestra—composed of students, faculty and townspeople—presents two or three concerts annually.

The Music Department is also home to the Music Academy of Rhodes College, which offers instruction to more than four

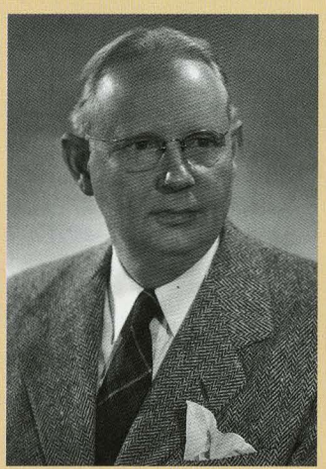
The Galloway mansion (Paisley Hall) at Overton Park Avenue and McLean Boulevard was purchased by the College in 1943 (and renamed Bohlmann Hall after Theodor Bohlmann, founder of the Memphis College of Music) to serve as a home for the Music Department. It was sold in 1970 when the I-40 expressway threatened to roar just outside its back door.

hundred students, from preschoolers to adults, in piano, guitar, and all the symphonic instruments.

The human impulse to make music is one of its happiest ones. The musical program of this College treasures that impulse, cultivates it, and shapes it for the further enjoyment of all.

He Made the College Sing: Burnet Tuthill

His father was the architect of one of the great musical venues of the world, New York's Carnegie Hall. But young Burnet Tuthill did not decide to devote his life to music until he was past forty, when he went to back to school to study composition at the College of Music in Cincinnati. He received his Master of Music degree in 1935 and moved to Memphis that year as director of music at Southwestern.



Burnet Tuthill

Despite his duties running the Music Department, teaching classes, and forming a choir, band and orchestra, he managed to spend his spare minutes composing—music for bands, for choruses, for chamber and symphony orchestras. These pieces were performed by some of the nation's top musical organizations. His "Suite for Band" won the Columbia University Prize in 1947 and was frequently played by the United States Marine Band. "Big River," a musical setting of a poem by John Gould Fletcher, was played by orchestras in New Orleans, Memphis, Oklahoma City, and Jackson, Mississippi. "Bethlehem, Pastorale for Orchestra" was performed by more than fifty orchestras.

But his greatest creation was the love of music he instilled in the hearts of generations of students at the College. They affectionately called him "Papa Tut"—his wife Ruth was "Mama Tut"—and they showed their devotion and respect in every piece they sang for him.

Tuthill consults with Vladimir Golschmann, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony. The Southwestern Singers appeared with the St. Louis Symphony in 1953 and 1954.

Have Robes, Will Travel: The Singers Become the College's Musical Ambassadors

It did not take very long after Tuthill formed his first choir for the administration to realize that the Southwestern Singers were a valuable promotional asset. This ensemble of personable young people singing beautiful music would provide a very attractive means of introducing the College to a wider community. Accordingly, they supported a tradition that has continued to this day—the spring tour.

The Southwestern Singers prepare to board the bus for a spring tour in the 1950s.

The first tours were brief ones to nearby towns, but as the group became more familiar with the logistics required of a traveling choir, trips became longer and ranged farther afield.

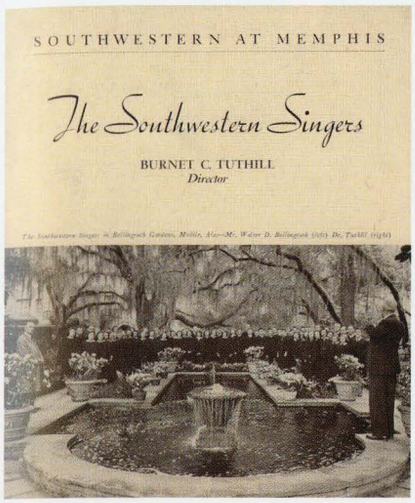
For many years the tour was scheduled over spring break, but now it takes place immediately after graduation, which allows more time for travel. An average tour now lasts ten days, during which the Singers may give as many as fifteen performances. Until recently, most concerts were given in churches, but now a number of daytime appearances in selected high schools are included as well.

Planning a tour usually starts at least eighteen months before the tour dates. A team of student managers works with Professor David Ramsey, accompanist and associate conductor, to select the locations and arrange the schedule.

Among the arrangements that must be made are accommodations for the Singers. In most cities, students are housed in the homes of family-members of the churches where they will sing. Occasionally, the group stays in hotels on weekend nights. Tour managers must also arrange for buses with baggage compartments large enough to carry the Singers' luggage and their voluminous choir robes, which are carefully packed in special containers.

Every third year the Singers replace their usual swing through the southern states with an international tour. Beginning in 1976 with a series of concerts in Romania, they have since toured Poland, Russia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Scandinavia, and Great Britain.

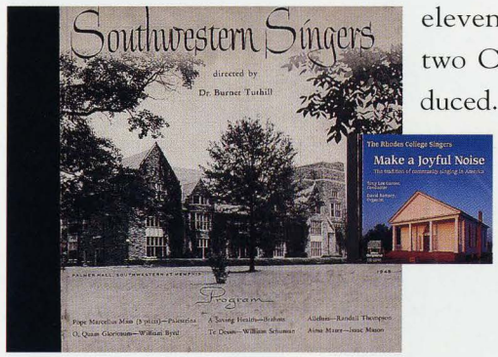
Wherever they have traveled, the Rhodes Singers have represented the school with spirit, with talent, with taste. They have introduced thousands of listeners to the qualities of genuineness and excellence that Dr. Diehl set down as the College's guiding principles in 1925.



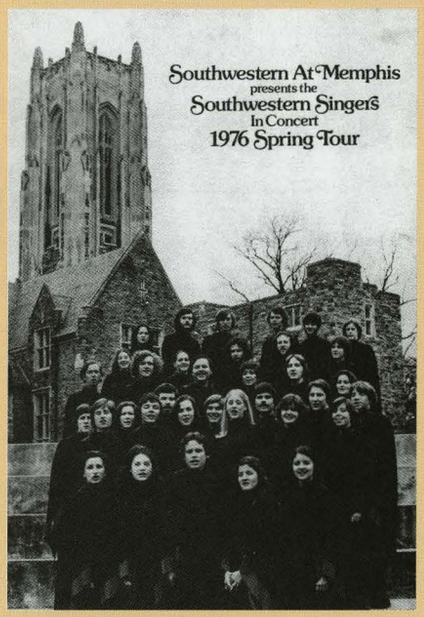
The tour program in 1950 showed the Singers at Bellingrath Gardens, a favorite stop on their schedule.

Discography

The first sound recording of the Singers was made in 1948, under the direction of Dr. Tuthill, of course. Recorded in the music building, the three-disc, 78 rpm album contained selections by Palestrina, Brahms, Randall Thompson, and William Schumann. Since that time, eleven LP recordings and two CDs have been produced. Shown here are the first album and the most recent compact disc, recorded in 1994.



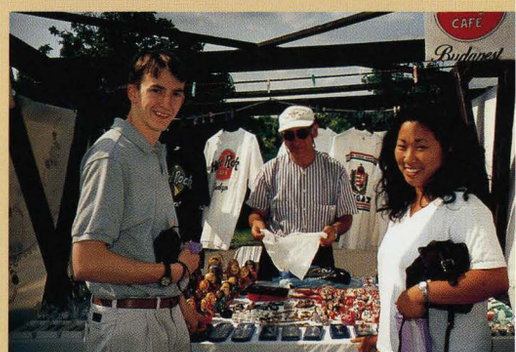
In 1979, the Singers' second European tour took them to Gdansk, Poland.



"What if they mutiny?"

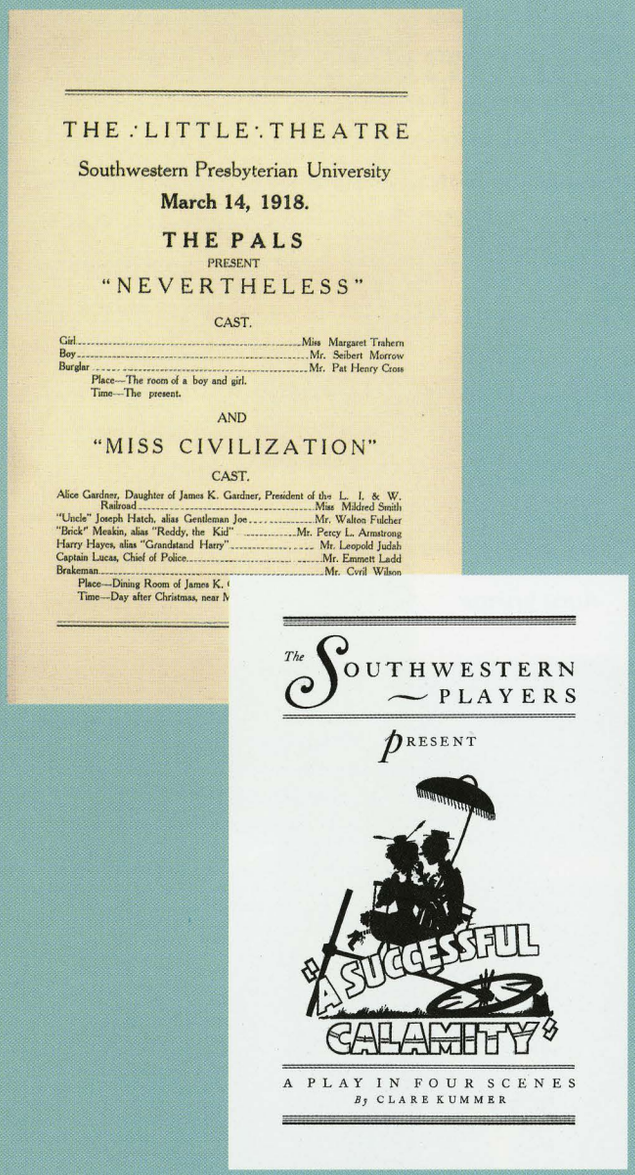
Tony Lee Garner '65

When Tony Lee Garner led his first Singers tour in 1967, he was barely out of school himself—and he was terrified. "What if they don't do what I tell them to?" he worried. "What if they mutiny?" After all, only two years before, he had been a Singer himself, and he knew very well just how demanding the students could be of their director. But his musical gifts quickly won him the confidence of the students, and they have sustained his authority ever since. He was director of the Singers for longer than anyone else, including the beloved founder, Professor Tuthill.



Singers shop for souvenirs in Hungary.

Bats, Pals and Players: Theatre at Rhodes



THE · LITTLE · THEATRE

Southwestern Presbyterian University

March 14, 1918.

THE PALS

PRESENT

"NEVERTHELESS"

CAST.

Girl.....Miss Margaret Trahern
Boy.....Mr. Seibert Morrow
Burglar.....Mr. Pat Henry Cross

Place—The room of a boy and girl.
Time—The present.

AND

"MISS CIVILIZATION"

CAST.

Alice Gardner, Daughter of James K. Gardner, President of the L. I. & W. Railroad.....Miss Mildred Smith
"Uncle" Joseph Hatch, alias Gentleman Joe.....Mr. Walton Fulcher
"Brick" Meakin, alias "Reddy, the Kid".....Mr. Percy L. Armstrong
Harry Hayes, alias "Grandstand Harry".....Mr. Leopold Judah
Captain Lucas, Chief of Police.....Mr. Emmett Ladd
Brakeman.....Mr. Cyril Wilson

Place—Dining Room of James K.
Time—Day after Christmas, near N

The SOUTHWESTERN ~ PLAYERS

PRESENT

"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY"

A PLAY IN FOUR SCENES

By CLARE KUMMER

We may never know why the first dramatic organization at this College chose to call itself "The Bats." Was it because the theatre space given to them by the administration was on an upper floor of the Castle? Was it an acronym for Best Acting Theatrical Society?

We do know, however, that The Bats came into being in the spring of 1914 and existed under that name until 1917. During that time they produced short plays in their "portmanteau" theatre, many of which were written by their members and admission to which was issued by invitation only.

We are equally mystified as to why the group changed its name in 1918 to The Pals. (Perhaps because the women who were admitted to the student body in 1917 did not want to be referred to as bats.) As The Pals, productions were expanded to full-length plays, some performed in the larger auditorium of the Clarksville High School. As The Pals, the troupe presented its first production after the move to Memphis—Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*—in Hardie Auditorium, May 21-26, 1926.

October 1928 brought yet another name change: The Pals became the Southwestern Players. This name stuck for awhile—fifty-four years, in fact, until 1982, when the Theatre Department moved into its new home in the McCoy Theatre and assumed producing responsibilities.

Although Hardie Auditorium was its home base, the Players used every opportunity they could find to produce elsewhere. Designed to be a lecture/assembly/recital hall, Hardie was a far-from-ideal theatrical performance space. So the

The Giant's Stair, *1928*

Everyman *was presented on the north terrace of Palmer Hall, 1937.*

The Importance of Being Earnest, *1974*

Candide, *the first production in the McCoy Theatre, 1982*

Players performed at such downtown theatres as the Lyceum, the Mazda Grotto, and the Ellis Auditorium. They also rented space at the Stable Playhouse and at the Pink Palace home of the Memphis Little Theatre.

Until the hiring of the first full-time teacher of speech and dramatics in 1937, direction of the plays was handled variously by students, faculty, and theatrical enthusiasts from the community.

Under Raymond S. Hill, who took charge of the department in 1949, student involvement increased and the range of the Players' repertory broadened to include more classics and challenging avant-garde works. In 1973, under the direction of Professor Betty Ruffin, the Players carved out an intimate performing space in the basement of Palmer Hall and called it Theatre Six.

But with the completion of the McCoy Theatre, the College's theatre program finally came into its own. The flexible performance space adapts itself to a wide variety of theatrical forms and production styles. It is this flexibility that enables the McCoy to fulfill its mission: to give the participating students experience with a range of dramatic literature and performance techniques—and to offer the college and community audiences a well-balanced mix of classic and contemporary plays and musicals, intelligently and imaginatively produced.

Richard III, *1997*

Ernest in Love, *1997*

Nicholas Nickleby, *1985. Student and community actors joined to present this nine-hour epic production.*

Defining the Vision: The Visual Arts at Rhodes

Clough Hall includes studios devoted to painting, sculpture, drawing and life study.

In 1941, having established a Music Department in 1935 and a Speech and Dramatics Department in 1937, Dr. Diehl turned his thoughts to the visual arts. At that time, the only art courses available to Southwestern students were art history courses. Diehl's first step was to hire Robert McKnight, then director of the Memphis Academy of Art, to offer a course at the College in the fundamentals of art.

By 1947, there seemed to be enough interest to support further classes, and a cooperative program was developed with the Academy of Arts through which the Academy (then at 690 Adams Street in the James Lee House) would offer a series of design and painting courses that Southwestern students could take for credit.

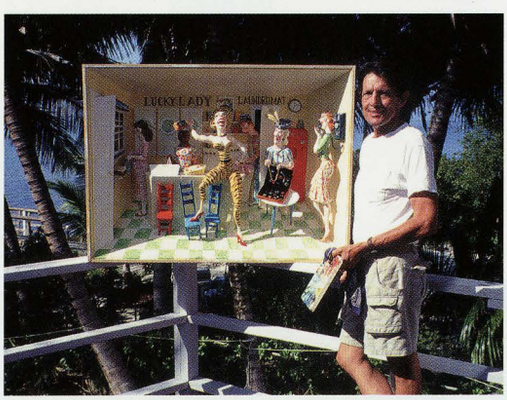
Three years later, the Department of Art, under the direction of John Osman, was officially added to the catalogue. The courses were primarily in the history of art, with the continuation of the design and painting courses at the Academy and the addition of a painting class to be taught on campus by a member of the Academy faculty. Finally, in 1955, the first creative art instructor, painter Henry Madden, joined the faculty.

When Madden left in 1961, he was replaced by a young sculptor from South Carolina, Lawrence (Lon) Anthony. Under Anthony's gentle guidance, the Art Department expanded its offerings, brought in the area's leading artists to teach classes, created the College's first gallery exhibition program, and became a vital part of the college community.

As the programs of the Art Department prepare some students for professional careers and some for an enduring appreciation of art, they offer all the opportunity to experience the revelations that art can bring to the human mind and soul.

"I saw the classes I taught in art as a way to knowledge."

—Lon Anthony



Lon Anthony with a work in progress on the deck of his house in the Florida Keys.

For many years he *was* the Art Department of the College, and as it grew, Lon Anthony remained its spiritual center. Not only a wise teacher and caring counselor, he continued to work as a practicing artist, setting for his students an inspiring example of discipline and devotion to work.

In an interview at the time of his early retirement in 1995, Anthony said that he had tried to teach two things. The first was, "Trust thyself. Art is so subjective. Why not trust yourself totally?" And the other thing? "Work. You have to work whether you feel like it or not. If you wait for the muse, you're never going to get anything done."

Anthony also noted that most of his students over the years were not art majors: "I never saw my role as training students to be studio artists. I saw the classes I taught in art as a way to knowledge, another way of understanding yourself, of communicating."

A Window on the World: The Clough-Hanson Gallery

Art can be studied in books and on slides, but there is no true substitute for experiencing it directly—without the intervention of the printed page or slide projector. Providing that direct artistic experience is the mission of the Clough-Hanson Gallery in Clough Hall.

Each year the gallery organizes and mounts a series of exhibitions by faculty and student artists and by outstanding regional artists, introducing the students and the community to a wide variety of artistic expression. National traveling exhibits bring the larger world to the local community. Visiting artists and lecturers add perspective as they discuss the social, political, and cultural issues addressed by various artists.

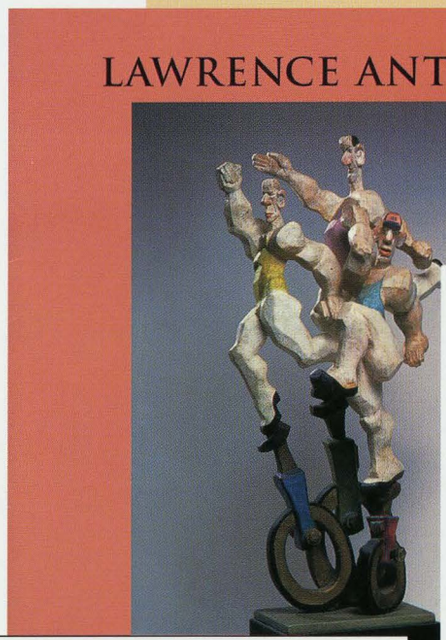
Just as art can make us look at ourselves and beyond ourselves, the Clough-Hanson Gallery lets Rhodes look at its own artistic world and beyond it.

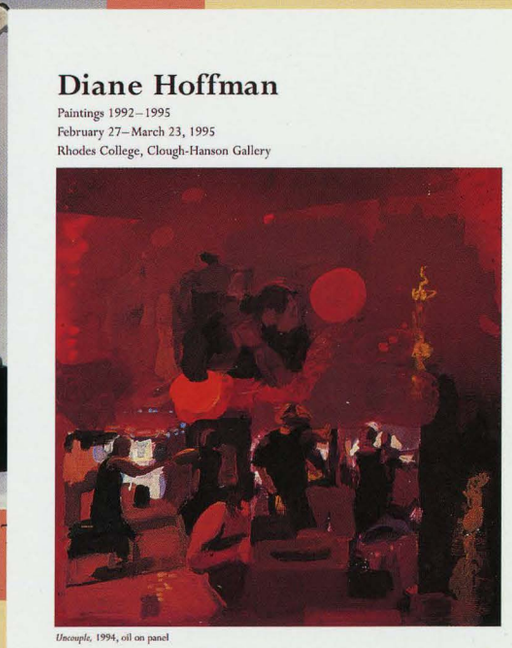
A Lynx Links Art and Campus

Art major Ann Moore Nunnery '88 brought art and the campus closer together when she took on an assignment in her sophomore year. Professor Lon Anthony asked her if she would be interested in sculpting a figure of a lynx, the school mascot, to be placed on the campus. While a committee deliberated on choosing the site (outside Rhodes Tower above the amphitheatre), she studied the cats at the zoo. After she created several small wax casts of various postures, the committee chose one, and she proceeded to a full-size clay sculpture, then a wax cast, and finally the bronze sculpture. It was unveiled Homecoming Weekend, 1987, a handsome work that joins artistic endeavor with academic achievement.

The Jessie L. Clough Art Memorial for Teaching consists of some two thousand items used for study. Given in 1950 by Miss Floy Hanson, the collection ranges from Japanese prints to textiles and carvings of every description.

Late nineteenth-century robe belonging to the court of the last Emperor of China





Uncouple, 1994, oil on panel

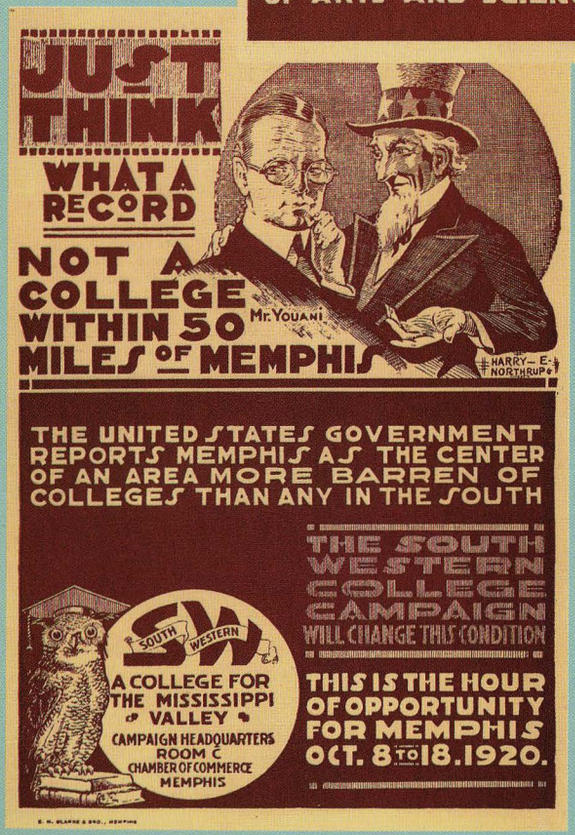
"A great new day for Memphis"

Chapter Nine: Town and Gown

The phrase "town and gown" originated in the Middle Ages, when the great universities were arising in the cities of Europe. The expression implied a certain tension, since frequently the relationship between the university and the town was not an altogether happy one. But conflict has rarely been a part of this college's relationship with the city of Memphis. In 1920, Henry Sweets, Executive Secretary for Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, predicted that the establishment of the College in Memphis would be "the coming of a great new day for Memphis." The succeeding years have proven him right: the College has been good for Memphis, and Memphis has been good for the College.

Ten Days in October, 1920:

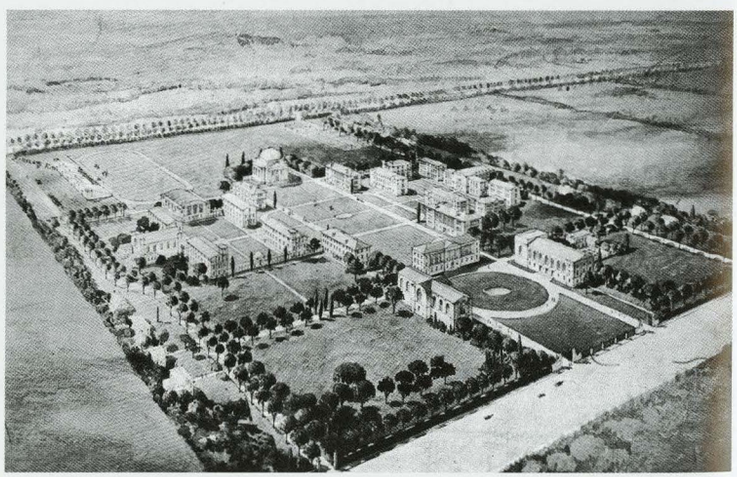
Memphis Gets a College



These ads played prominent roles in the "College for Memphis" campaign.

In the years after the first World War, a number of public officials and leading private citizens of Memphis began to express what they felt was a pressing need for this growing, ambitious river town — a liberal arts college. As the only urban area of its size in the country without a college of arts and sciences, the intellectual climate of the city suffered.

At the same time, Southwestern Presbyterian University was feeling constrained in Clarksville. Although it was intended to serve the Synods of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Louisiana, the College was located at the extreme northern edge of that large territory. Furthermore, the city of Clarksville had not supplied as many students or as much financial support as had been hoped when the Synods chose Stewart College to be the basis for their new university in 1874. (Memphis had actually been considered for the home of that proposed college, but the recent yellow fever epidemics indicated a somewhat insalubrious air.)



This early sketch of the proposed campus was used in fundraising literature. Obviously, both the layout and the style of architecture underwent radical changes prior to construction. The Jeffersonian domed building at the end of the mall was to be the library. The plan was prepared by distinguished Boston architects Cram & Ferguson, one of the firms Dr. Diehl considered when he was hiring an architect. According to Diehl, the sketch was done mostly for "propaganda"—i.e. promotional purposes.

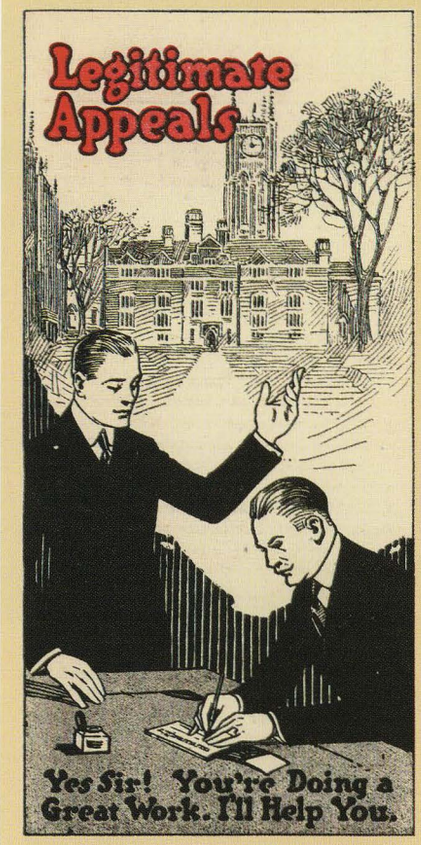
The city wanted a college, the College wanted a new city: it would seem fated that SPU and Memphis should join hands.

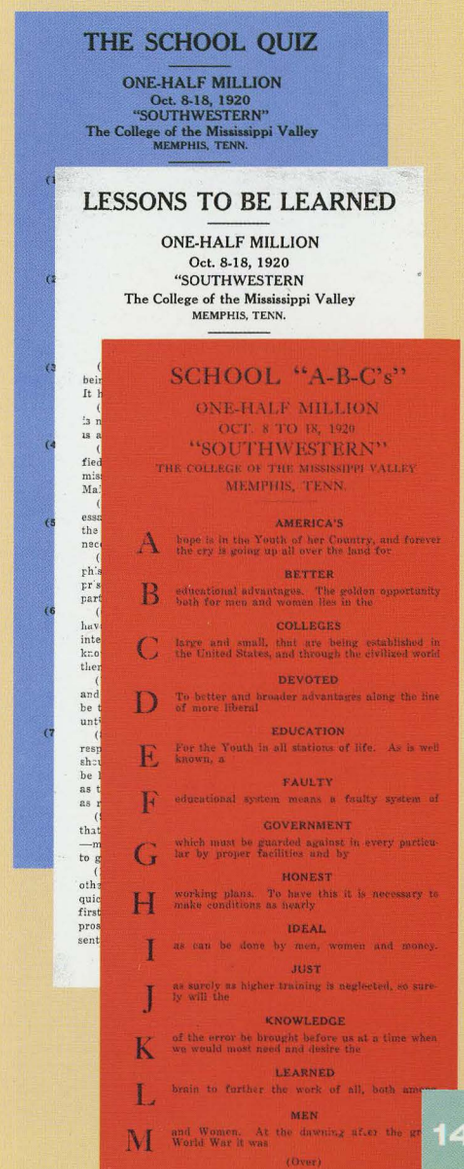
One man well aware of the needs of both the city and the College was Dr. M. E. Melvin, an SPU alumnus and member of its Board of Directors. At the urging of Melvin and prominent businessman E. B. LeMaster, the Memphis Chamber of Commerce took up the cause and offered to mount a campaign to raise $500,000 for the College, contingent upon $1,000,000 being raised from the four Synods. With this backing, Melvin was able to convince his fellow SPU board members that the time was ripe for a move. The decision was approved by the Synods in January of 1920.

In short order, the Chamber of Commerce assembled a committee of outstanding Memphis business and professional leaders, enlisted 350 of its members as fieldworkers, and—with the encouragement of Mayor Rowlett Paine—planned a blitz campaign for October 8-18, 1920. The total raised was $586,000, and on September 16, 1922, construction of the College began.

This was only the beginning of the supportive relationship between the College and the city of Memphis. For a number of years, particularly during the Depression, the College depended upon an annual spring campaign in the city to raise the money needed for operating expenses. Subsequent drives for major funding projects have drawn strong and consistent support from the city, which has well and truly honored its commitment to the College.

Fieldworkers in the ten-day campaign had plenty of sales material to help them. "Spizzerinktum" (a contemporary term meaning vigor or pep) was the title given to the kickoff banquet on October 8 at the Chisca Hotel.





The College Honors Its Debt to the City

From its first days, the College was aware of its great obligation to the city. The citizens of Memphis had rallied to the cause and assured the survival of the College by helping it replant itself in more fertile ground.

In exchange, the College offered primarily what the city most desired — a quality education for its sons and daughters. The city responded gratefully: during the '20s and '30s, well over half the students were local residents.

But there was much more to come. From the beginning, members of the college community were encouraged to share their learning with the city at large and to participate fully in church and civic activities.

Dr. Diehl was pleased to note in his annual report to the Trustees in 1932 that Dr. Townsend had presented a series of lectures on Shakespeare to the Nineteenth Century Club, that Dr. Kelso had lectured on medieval and Greek art at Brooks Memorial Art Gallery, and that Dr. A. T. Johnson had addressed the Scribbler's Club of the Junior League on the subject of writing. Such contacts flourished on an ad hoc basis until 1944, when the College formalized the means of sharing its intellectual riches with the citizenry of the town.

In 1944-45, under the auspices of a new program in adult education headed by Professor John Osman, the College offered sixteen evening lectures given by members of the faculty in Hardie Auditorium under the title "The Great Centuries." The audience was largely comprised of members of the community. The success of the series prompted an encore the following year on "Our American Heritage." From these lectures grew a comprehensive Great Books course that has introduced thousands of mid-Southerners to the significant ideas and works of our culture.

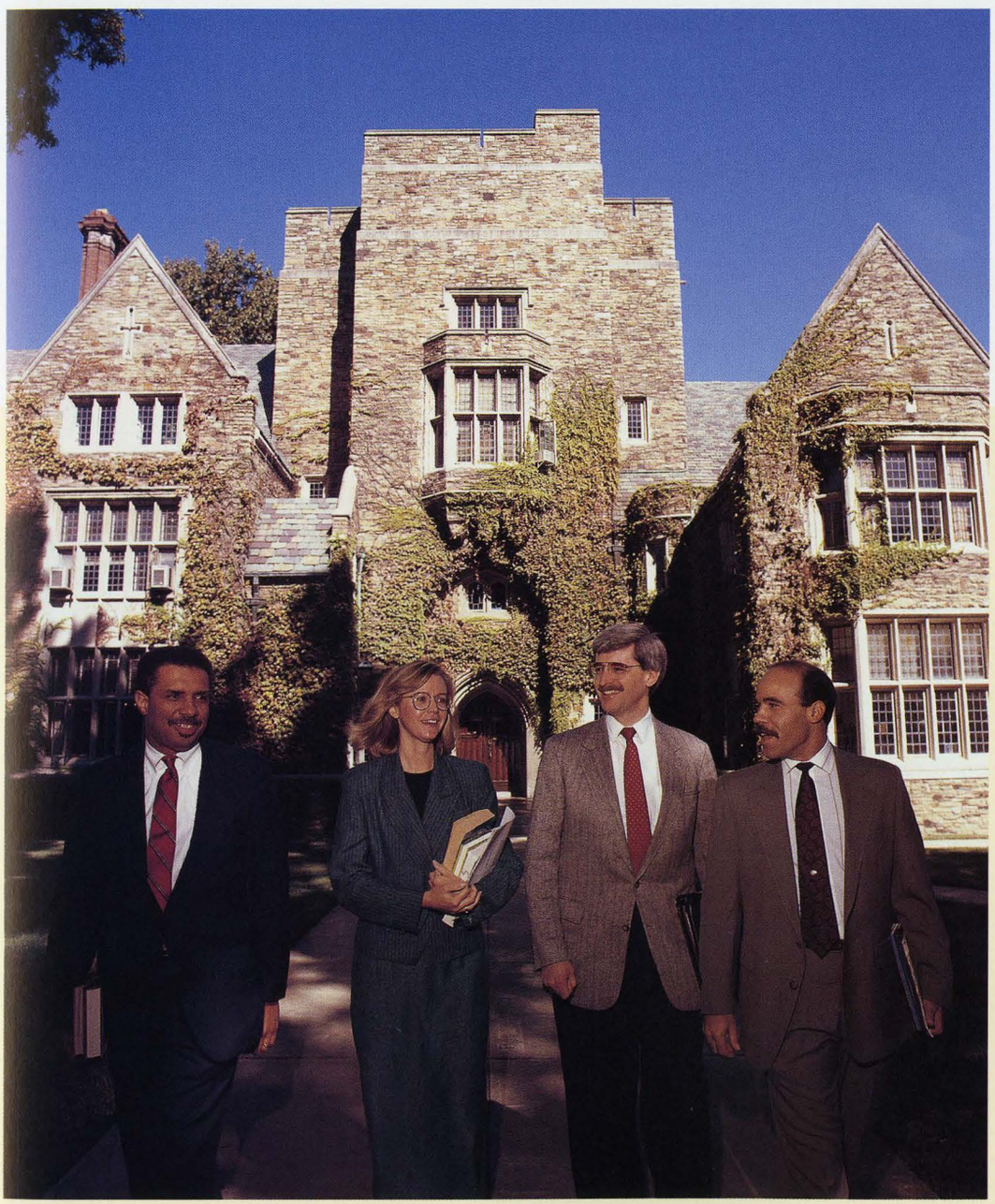
In 1954, Professor Granville Davis was

When Burrow Library opened in 1953, it included a meeting room and office space for the Adult Education Center. In 1963, the Center celebrated its tenth year with a party and a cake. Blowing out the candles are Frank Faux, Ray Hill, Granville Davis, Laurence Kinney and May Maury Harding.

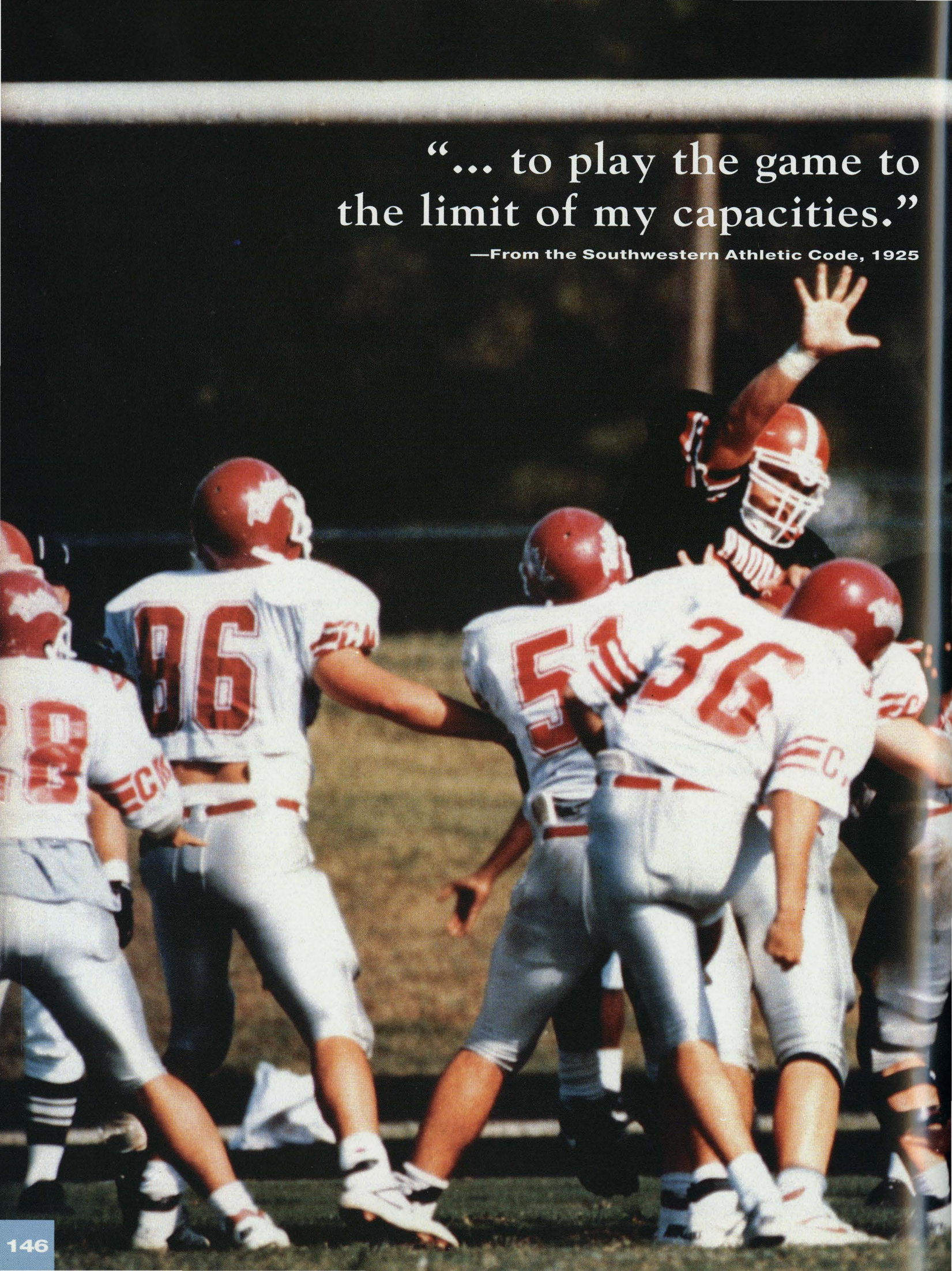
The International Cotton Institute

Hosted by Rhodes in association with the American Cotton Shippers Association, the Institute each summer brings to Memphis students from all parts of the globe to learn about one of this region's prime industries. Participants study everything from planting, seed genetics, warehousing and transportation to futures, options, marketing issues, risk management, business ethics and contract law.

The Institute for Executive Learning

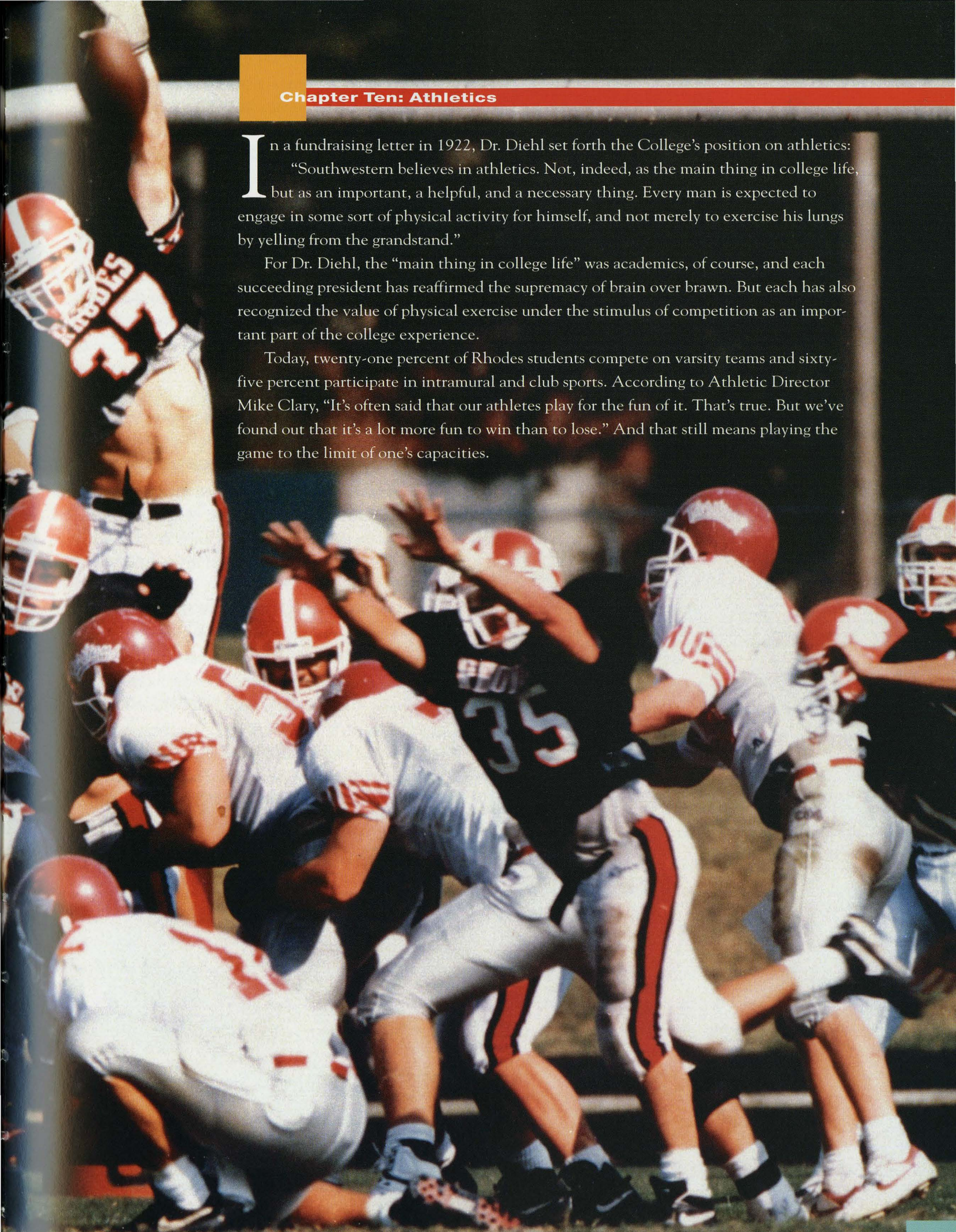


For more than forty years, Memphis companies have sent their best and brightest executives to Rhodes to stimulate their interest in the wider world of ideas.



"... to play the game to the limit of my capacities."

—From the Southwestern Athletic Code, 1925



Chapter Ten: Athletics

In a fundraising letter in 1922, Dr. Diehl set forth the College's position on athletics: "Southwestern believes in athletics. Not, indeed, as the main thing in college life, but as an important, a helpful, and a necessary thing. Every man is expected to engage in some sort of physical activity for himself, and not merely to exercise his lungs by yelling from the grandstand."

For Dr. Diehl, the "main thing in college life" was academics, of course, and each succeeding president has reaffirmed the supremacy of brain over brawn. But each has also recognized the value of physical exercise under the stimulus of competition as an important part of the college experience.

Today, twenty-one percent of Rhodes students compete on varsity teams and sixty-five percent participate in intramural and club sports. According to Athletic Director Mike Clary, "It's often said that our athletes play for the fun of it. That's true. But we've found out that it's a lot more fun to win than to lose." And that still means playing the game to the limit of one's capacities.

This sweater was awarded to Robert Henry Cobb '20 at the first banquet given by the "S" Club, February 19, 1920. This "brilliant affair" was described by *The Sou'wester*: "During the dinner Dabney's Saxophone Orchestra entertained most delightfully with their jazz music and songs. After the dinner Coach Richardson presented the sweaters to the men who had shown the spirit of love for the sport and for love of Southwestern. Each sweater was presented with an appropriate speech, which caused much merriment."

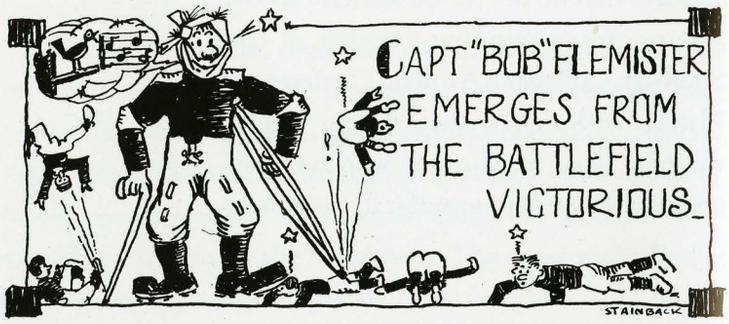
Cobb's sweater was the final one awarded. "Last, and least in size, a sweater was given to the captain of the team of 1919, Cobb, the man of few words, but most successful and proficient in action, and the one who made the wonderful end-runs which often brought victory to the 'Red and Black.'"

The sweaters for the athletes were purchased with funds raised by an entertainment presented under the auspices of The Pals dramatic club. In announcing plans for the event, *The Sou'wester* noted: "There will be a large cast, mixed, the ladies possibly wearing full dress suits, while the men will appear in feminine attire, appropriate for formal evening dress."

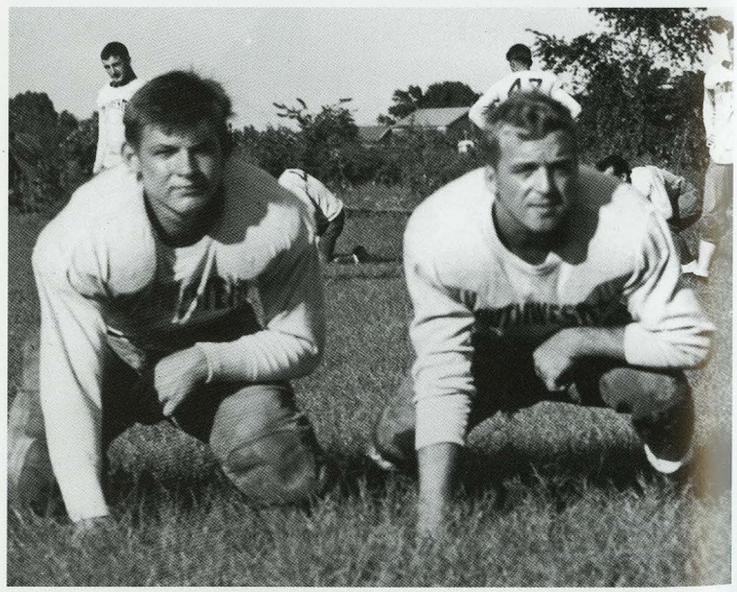
"I Want to Be a Football Hero": Football 1899-1939

It was in the 1920s and 1930s that the athletic hero, particularly the football star, became the icon of school spirit for colleges all across the country. Like knightly champions, these gridiron greats carried the school colors into battle, helped each institution define itself, and gave every student body something to cheer for.

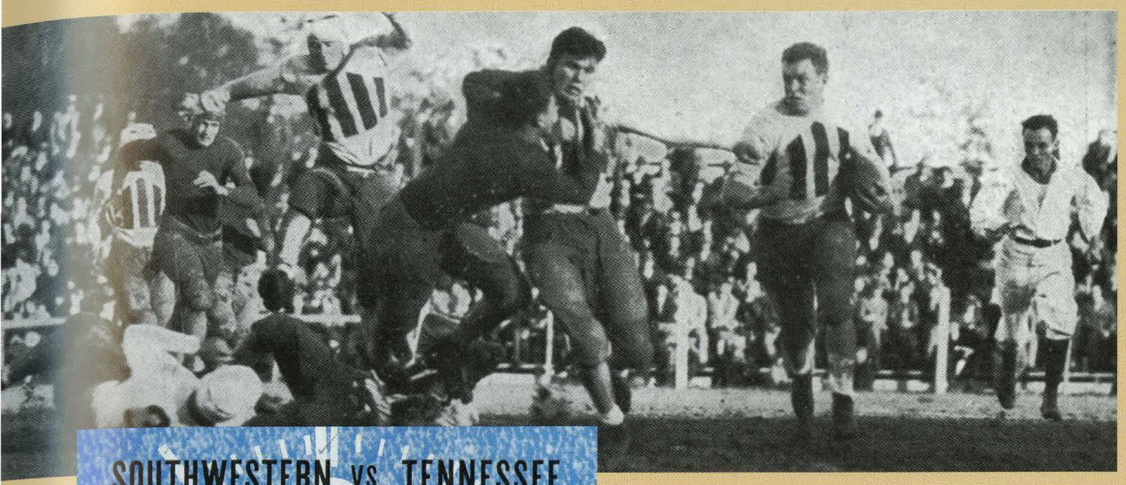
The publicity was also good for the school. Winning teams were powerful public relations tools. After the College moved to Memphis in 1925, the publicity gathered by its successful football teams helped in fundraising and enrollment activities.



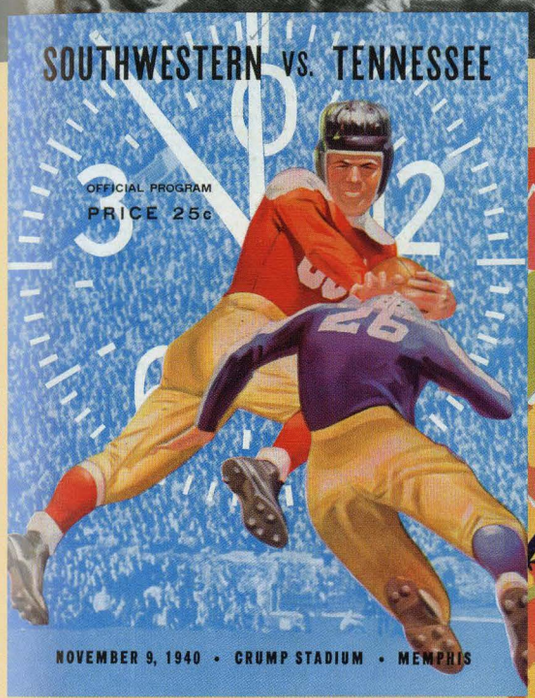
From The Pioneer *yearbook, 1925*



Two members of the 1936 team, known as the "iron men," Guard Richard Parker and Captain "Toto" Houts.

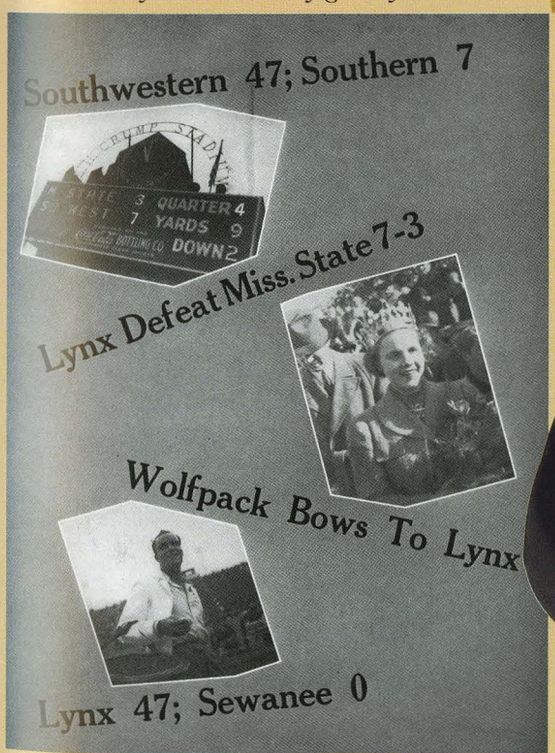


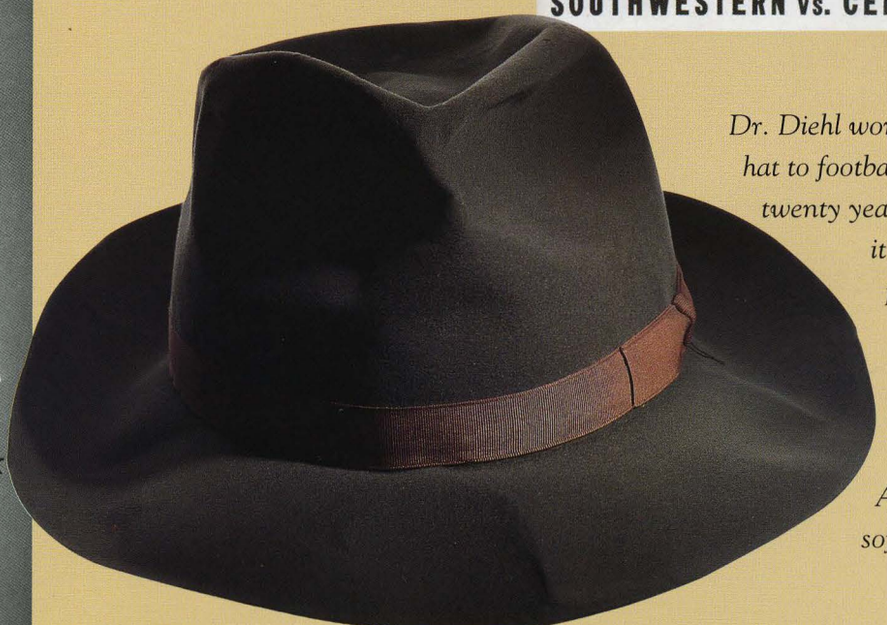
Southwestern vs. Ole Miss, sometime in the 1930s. Helmets seem to have been optional equipment. Did they have harder heads or softer linemen back then?



These program covers for Lynx games in the 1930s were created by nationally known sports artist Lon Keller, who also designed the logos for the New York Yankees and the New York Mets.

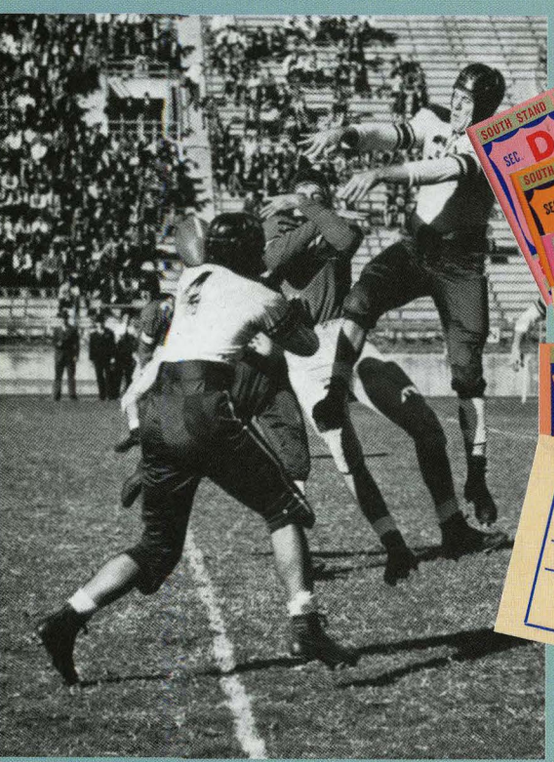
This page from the 1939 yearbook tells the story: it was a very good year.





Dr. Diehl wore this green hat to football games for twenty years. In 1951 it became the prize passed on each year to the winners of the Alumni Day softball game.

A College Game, Not a College Business: Football 1940-98



Home games in the 1930s were frequently played at Crump Stadium to crowds of 10,000 or more. Tickets shown are for the five home games played there in 1941.

The Edmund Orgill Bowl is engraved with the results of the football games between Rhodes and the University of the South at Sewanee since 1954. The winner of the annual game between the two holds the bowl until the next game. At the end of the 1997-98 season, the score is tied, with twenty-two victories for each school.

In December of 1940, after several highly successful football seasons, Southwestern startled the community by announcing that it would no longer subsidize athletes with free room and board. By this action, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors said, the College hoped to become "one of the leaders in a group concerned with preserving football as a college game and not as a college business."

The Sou'wester editorialized against the position, predicting that it would mean the end of collegiate football for the school. "If a team had to be chosen from the male students on campus, outside of those receiving athletic scholarships, we would not have anything to compare with the average Memphis high school."

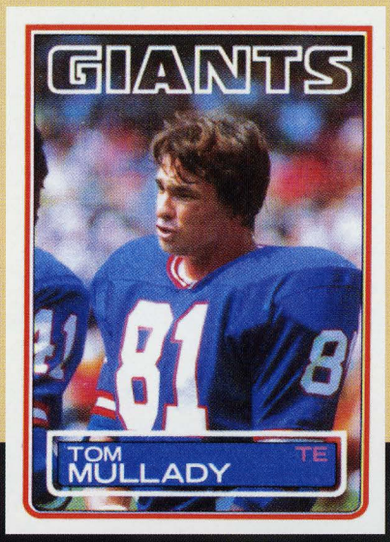
But Walter Stewart, sportswriter for *The Commercial Appeal*, approved the decision. "This follows a rising sports trend in which the smaller schools sheer away from the big leagues. This is largely as it should be . . . a squad of twenty men has no business matching beef with five-team hordes which can produce it by the solid ton."

Still, it was a risky position to take. In 1936, *The Commercial Appeal* had reported on a luncheon held by 200 leading business and civic leaders to congratulate the football team on their 12-0 victory over Vanderbilt and on the national attention they were bringing to Memphis. By taking Southwestern out of "big time" football, the College might lose some much-needed financial support. But the Executive Committee held fast to its principles, and still support for the program continued.

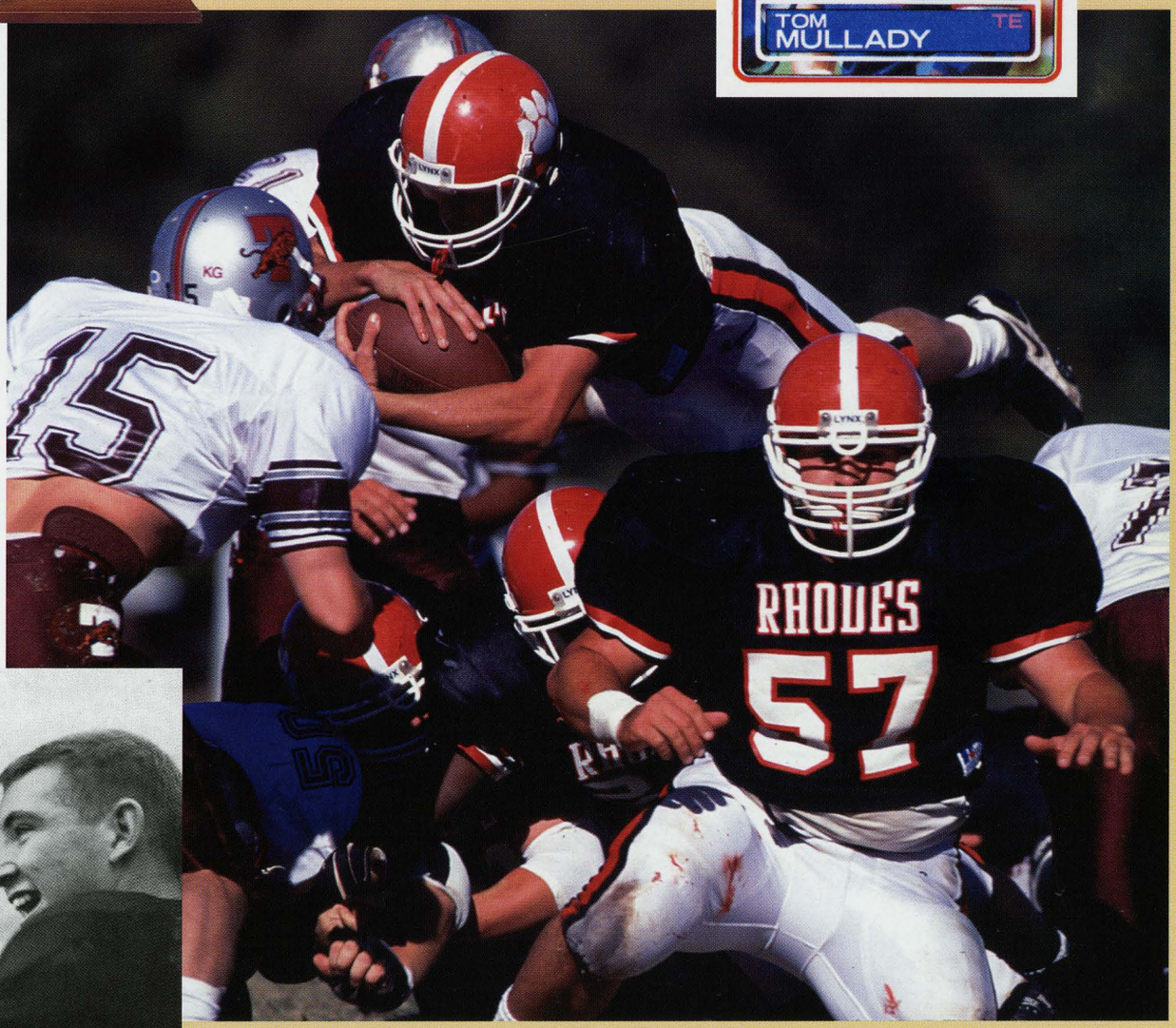
Today Rhodes students who receive financial aid based on need or merit may indeed include athletes. But they earn their scholarships with their brains, not their brawn. And the College's athletic program remains the way it was originally envisioned, an important adjunct to a liberal education. *"Mens sana in corpore sano."*

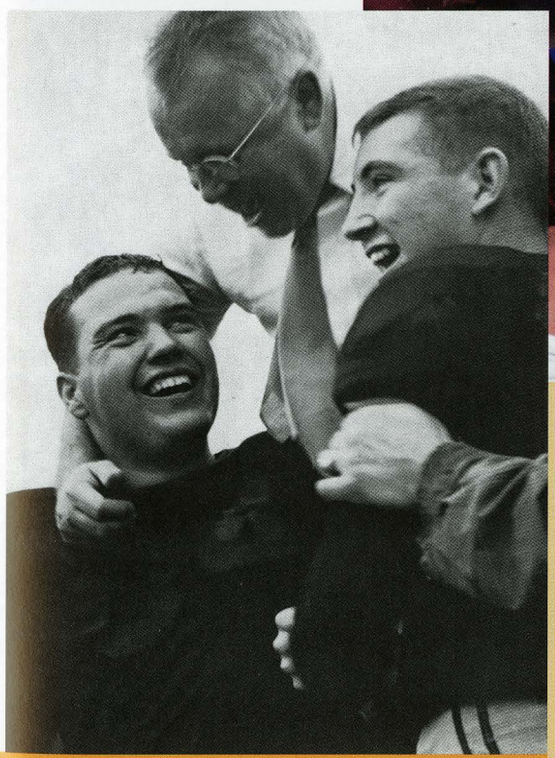
The 1971 team rang the bell as co-champions of the College Athletic Conference

Tom Mullady '78 was such an outstanding player that his number was retired. He joined the Giants in 1979, and in 1982 his twenty-seven catches led Giant receivers.



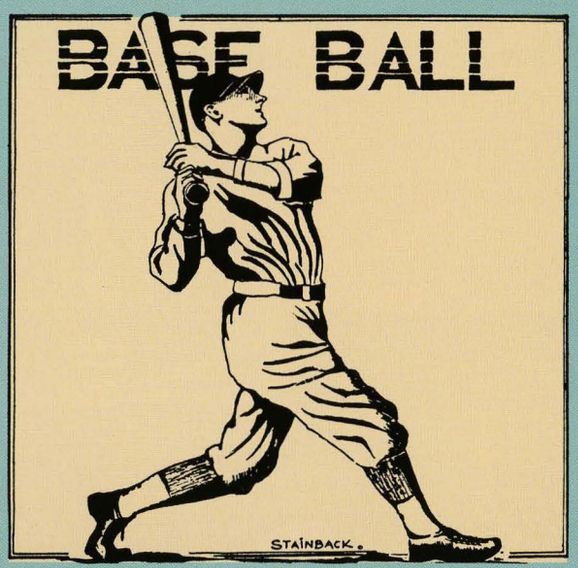
Mike Lee '96 (with ball) established a new single-season rushing record in 1995 by rushing for 1,392 yards en route to leading the Lynx to the SCAC title.





Football was suspended during the World War II years 1942-45. Play resumed in 1946, but it took a few years for the struggling team to get on its feet. Then in 1951, during the Korean War, football was suspended again, to be restored in 1952 under a new coach, Glenn A. Johnson. Although the team won only one game in 1953, the players were so overjoyed they lifted Coach Johnson to their shoulders.

The Nineteen-Year Time-Out: Lynx Baseball



From The Pioneer *yearbook, 1925*

Baseball, one of the College's original sports, was very popular in the early years of the century. According to an athletic history written in the 1920s, "For several years, SPU had a baseball team which ranked with the very best in the South. Sewanee, Vanderbilt, U. of Ala. and others lost to our team." The anonymous historian goes on to note several SPU players who went on to play major-league ball, then tells of a memorable series in 1917 when SPU defeated Vanderbilt: "On the team's return to the city our president gave the team enough money to see several shows, drink all the sodas they wanted, and to have a good time in general."

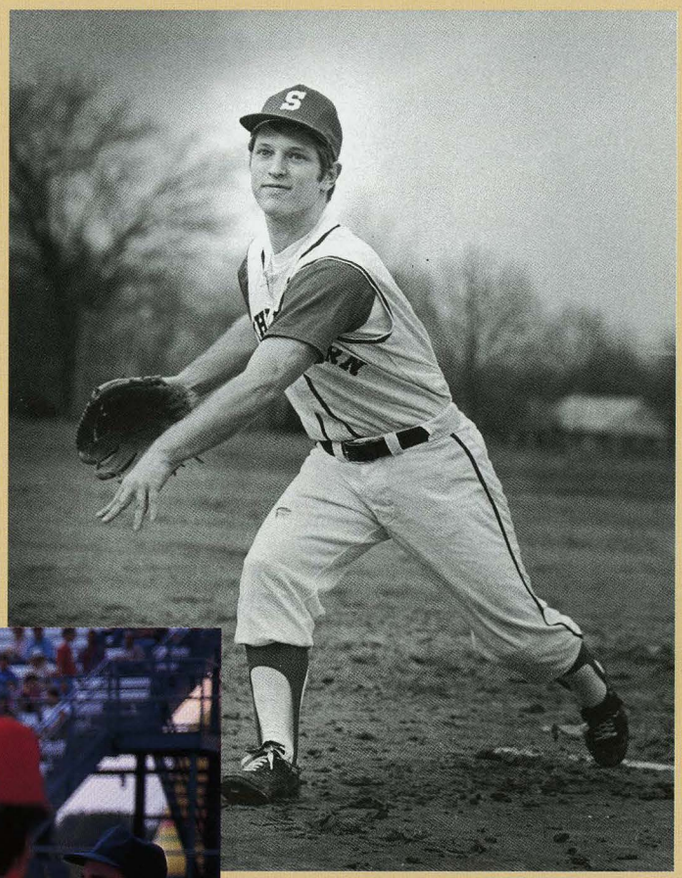
After the move to Memphis, however, and the increasing dominance of football, interest in baseball waned; in 1930 it was dropped as a varsity sport. The College's precarious financial position due to the Depression undoubtedly played a part in this decision.

When baseball returned to the varsity lineup in 1949, the yearbook referred to it as "a sport brand new to Southwestern."

Since then this old/new sport has continued as an important part of the athletic picture at the College.

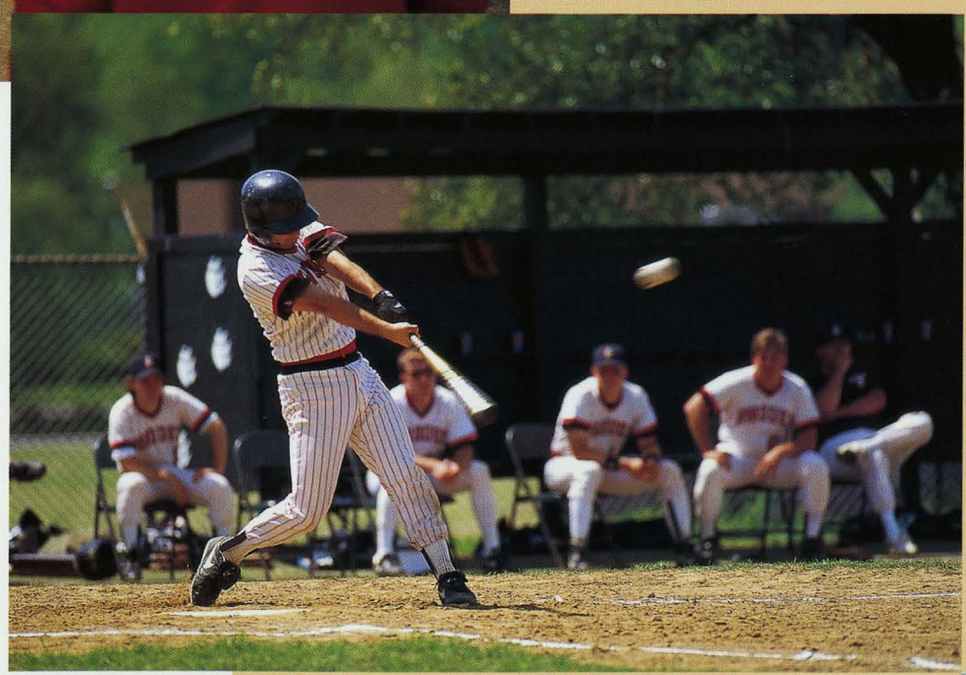
The 1908 baseball team—a dapper bunch indeed.

In 1961 the team took a first in the NCAA College Division Mideast Region.



Steve Johnson lets one fly, 1970.

On April 18, 1989, the Lynx played an exhibition game against a team from the USSR who were touring the country to get baseball experience and to learn from American teams. Rhodes won 12-6.



1995: looks like a good one.

Basketball: The Original Equal Opportunity Sport

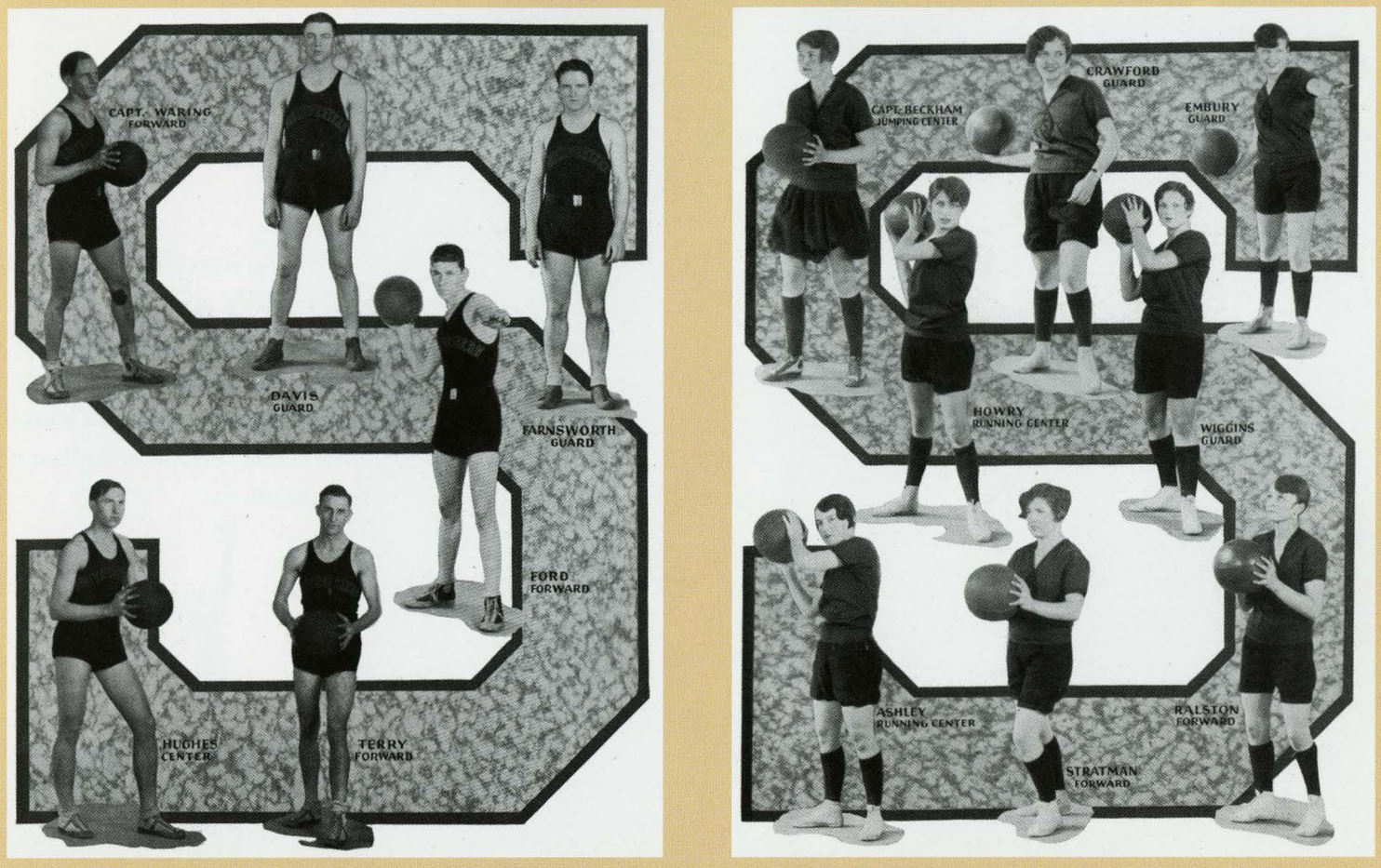
From the 1927 yearbook

The men basketball players were ready, willing, and able to go when the first gym was built in 1899; they had a team on the floor before the season was out. Similarly, when women were admitted to the College in 1917, they lost little time in getting their act together; as their picture shows, the first team was ready for action in 1919.

The men's teams were soon playing a schedule of opponents from nearby colleges. The 1909 schedule, for example, included Vanderbilt, Cumberland University, and the University of Nashville.

It was a little more difficult for the women to put together a schedule. They had no coach, no place to practice, and they were not permitted by the College to take overnight trips out of town. But they persisted, and by 1927 they were being coached by two players from the men's varsity team and had been granted access to the new gym in Fargason Field House three days a week. Their opponents were teams from Memphis high schools and the YWCA.

The stairstep men of 1924, the last team from Clarksville.

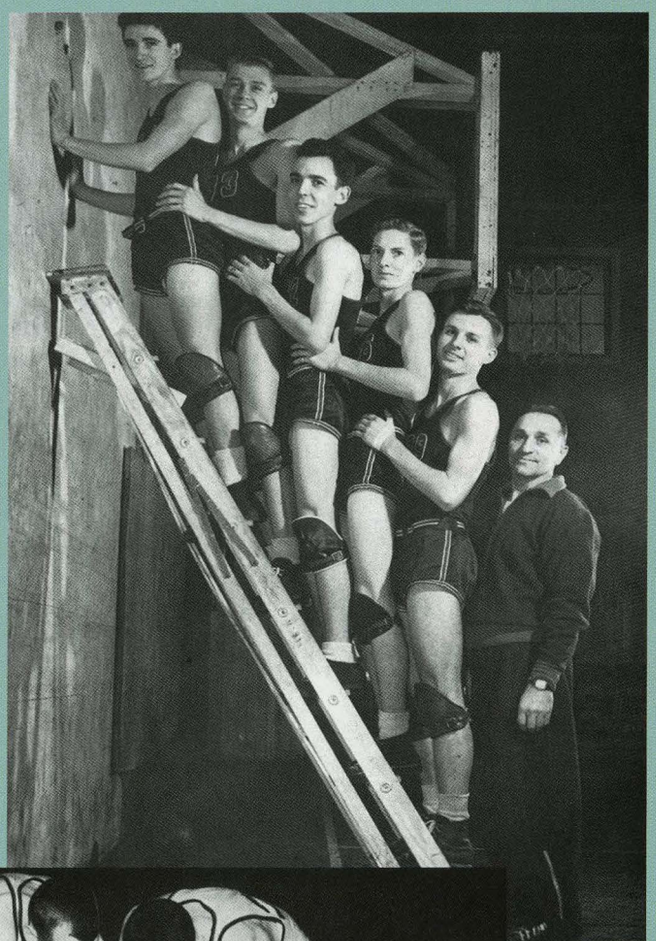


The 1927 yearbook gave equal space to the two basketball teams.

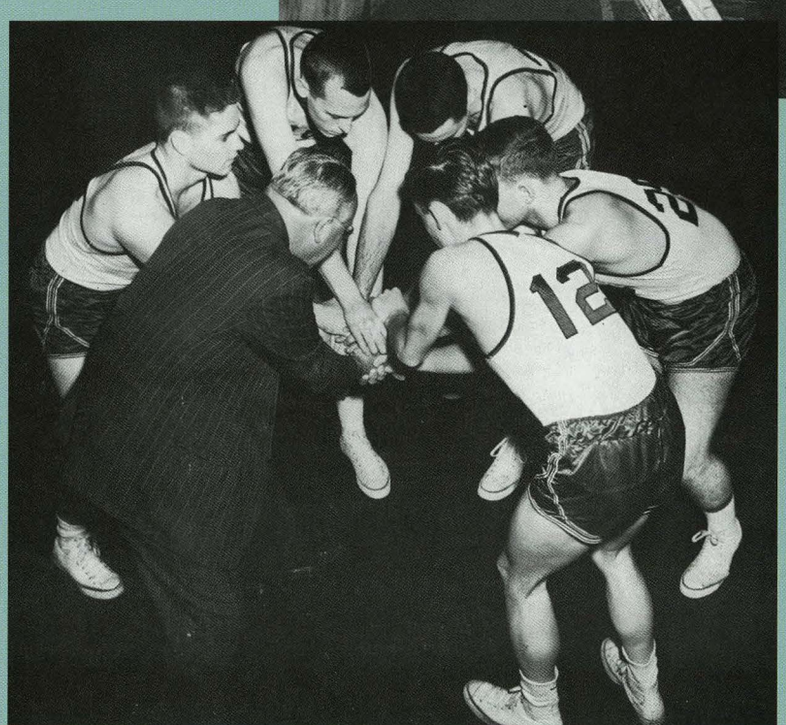
The carefully coiffed women's team of 1919.

Men's Basketball: Through Good Years and Bad

After fielding several promising teams in the 1920s and '30s, the men's basketball program hit the doldrums in the '40s and '50s before rebounding in the '60s. Today's teams are again winning conference championships and playing in national tournaments.

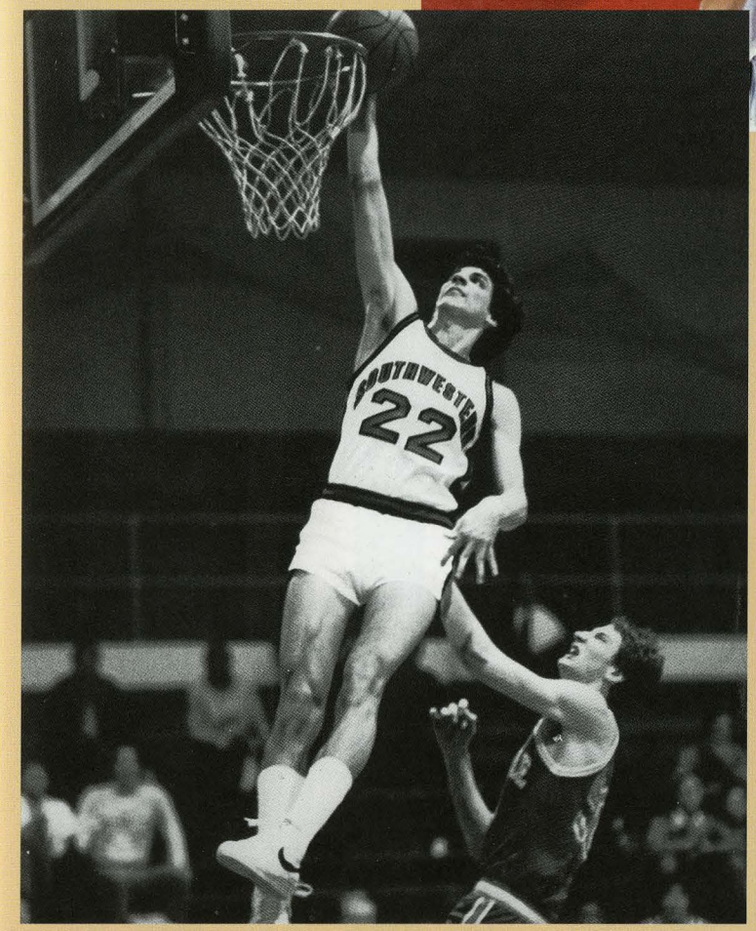


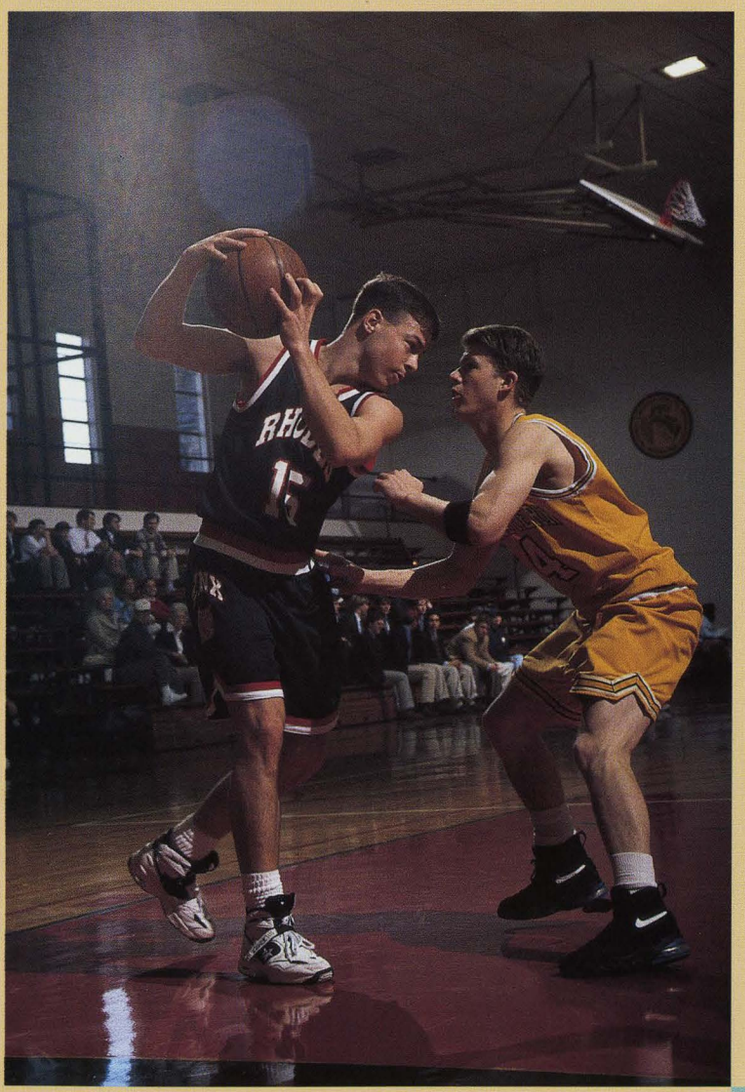
Even though football was discontinued during the World War II years, the basketball program kept on rolling. Is this picture of the 1945 team an ironic comment on their lack of tall players?



The team of 1951-52 had a lot to overcome. The previous year had seen a fifteen-game losing streak, a players' strike due to unhappiness with the coaching, the disbanding of the team mid-season, and the resignation of the coach. Here, with a new coach, the survivors get ready for a game.

The 1969 team came out on top in the Dixie Tournament.





1981. Chitwood gets a boost from the opposition.

Kittens on the Court

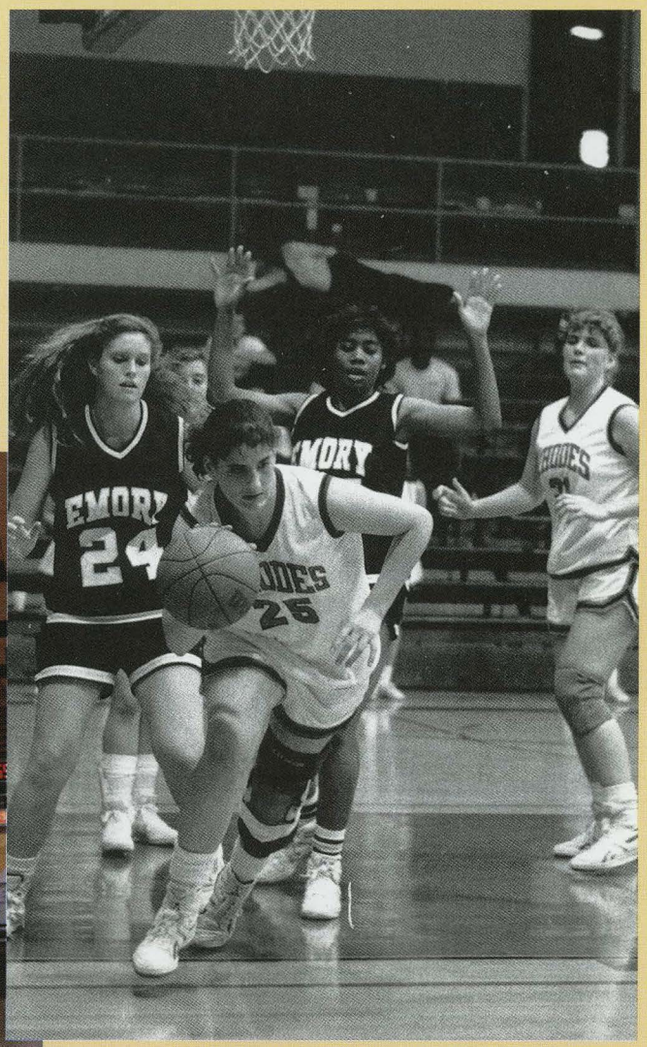
From The Lynx *yearbook, 1927*

The Kittens of 1927 may not have been too happy with the headline writer's adjective for them.

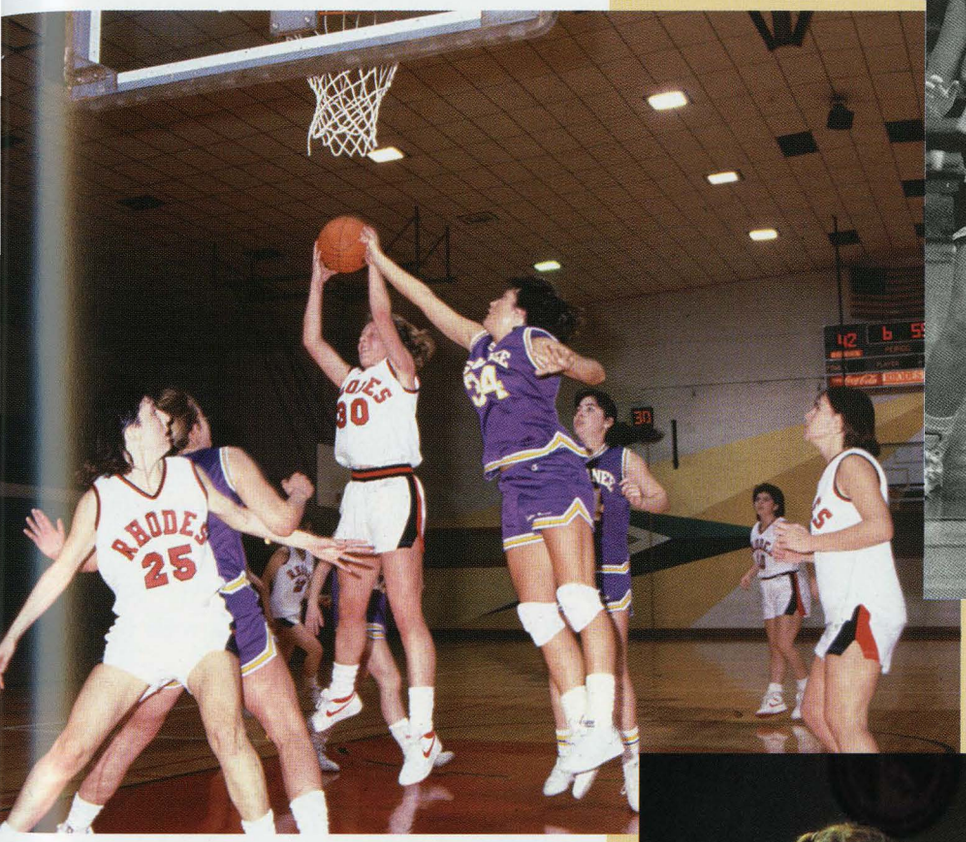
Started while the College was still in Clarksville, women's basketball was elevated to varsity status after the move to Memphis in 1925. For the next five years, the Kittens (as they were called) played a limited schedule with local and nearby teams. But in 1931 the yearbook announced that because "there were not enough women in the school who could devote enough time to practice sessions, it was found necessary to discontinue the usual collegiate basketball team."

For the next forty-two years, when women's athletics were confined to a range of intramural sports activities, class and sorority basketball teams were organized

The women's team of 1984 added this championship trophy to the display cases in the Mallory-Hyde lobby.

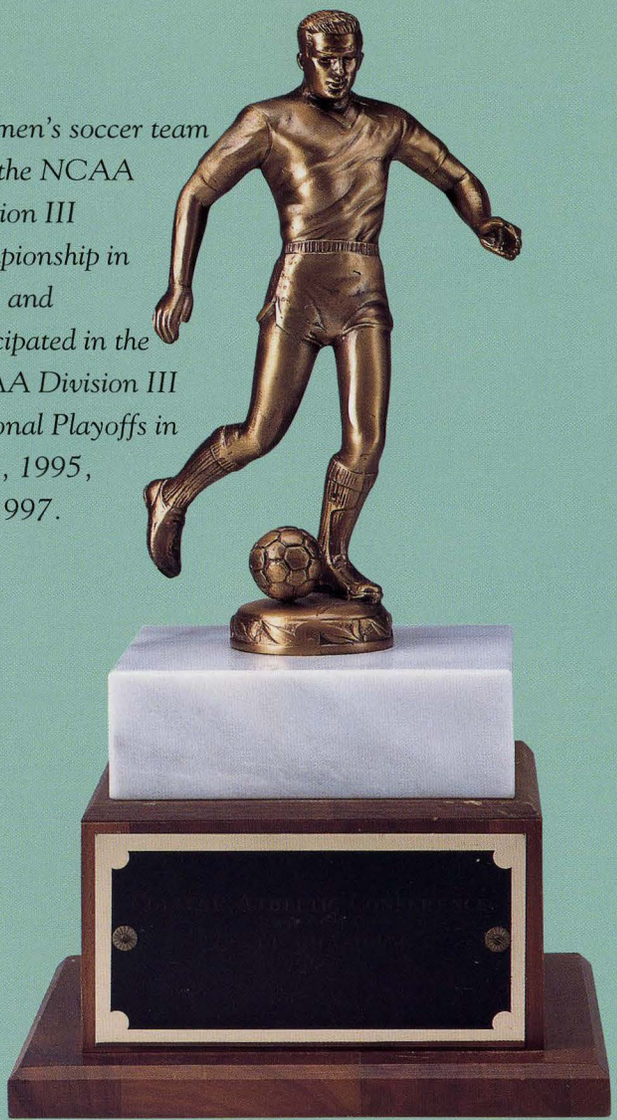


1989: Libby McCann heads for a better shooting position.



into a league with trophies for the winners. Starting near the end of the 1930s, college teams were sometimes formed from the top players in the intramural league and games were scheduled with some local high-school and other college teams.

A varsity team was finally re-established in 1972, but it didn't stick. It was not until 1975 that women's basketball was firmly in place as a part of the varsity program. Since then it has flourished and developed into one of the strongest elements in the Rhodes athletics program.



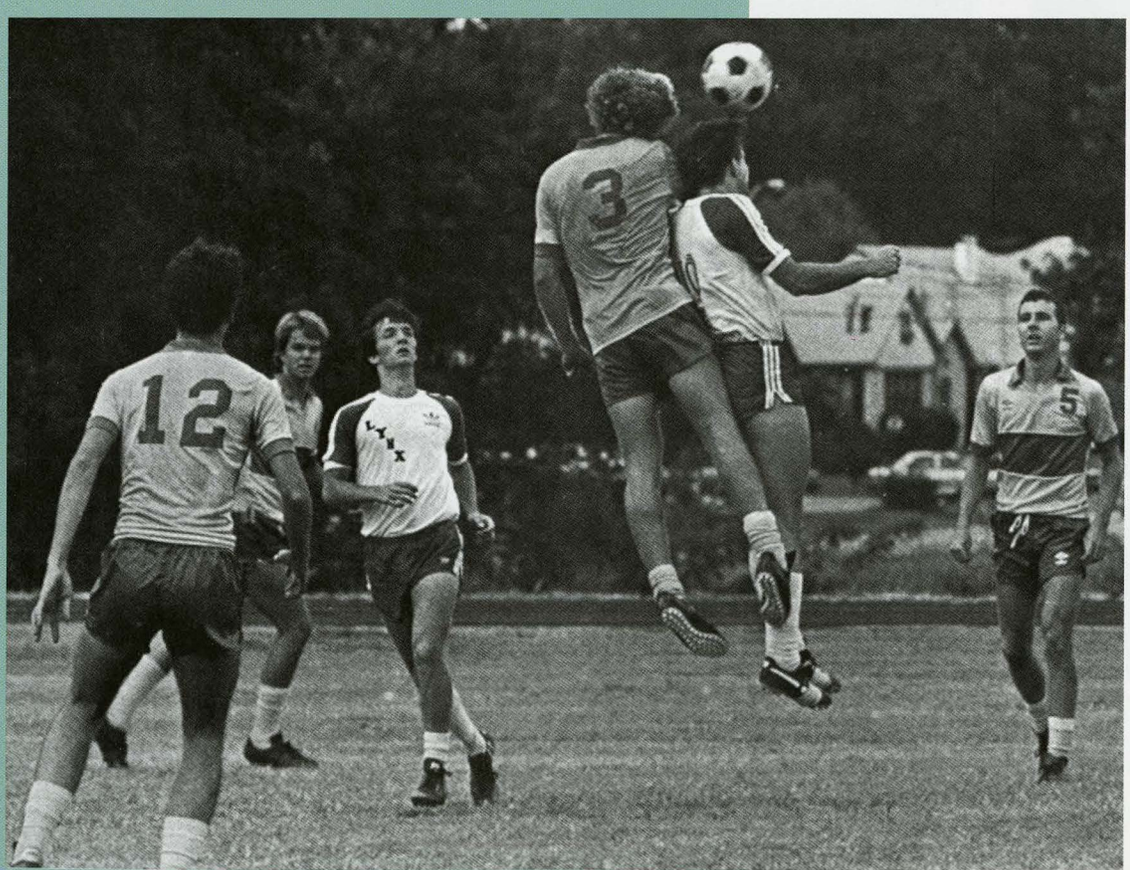
The men's soccer team won the NCAA Division III championship in 1996 and participated in the NCAA Division III National Playoffs in 1994, 1995, and 1997.

Soccer Kicks onto Campus

Soccer materialized on the Rhodes campus in the 1960s as a sort of counterculture sport. Taylor Phillips '79 remembers soccer games at the College in 1975: "We played at Overton Park against local clubs, on a field with no nets on the goals, no corner flags, and more mud and potholes than grass. The two or three women played on the men's team. With the odd assortment of beards, bandannas, earrings, ponytails, boxer shorts hanging out, and ROTC boots, we looked more like some expedition lost in a jungle than a team."

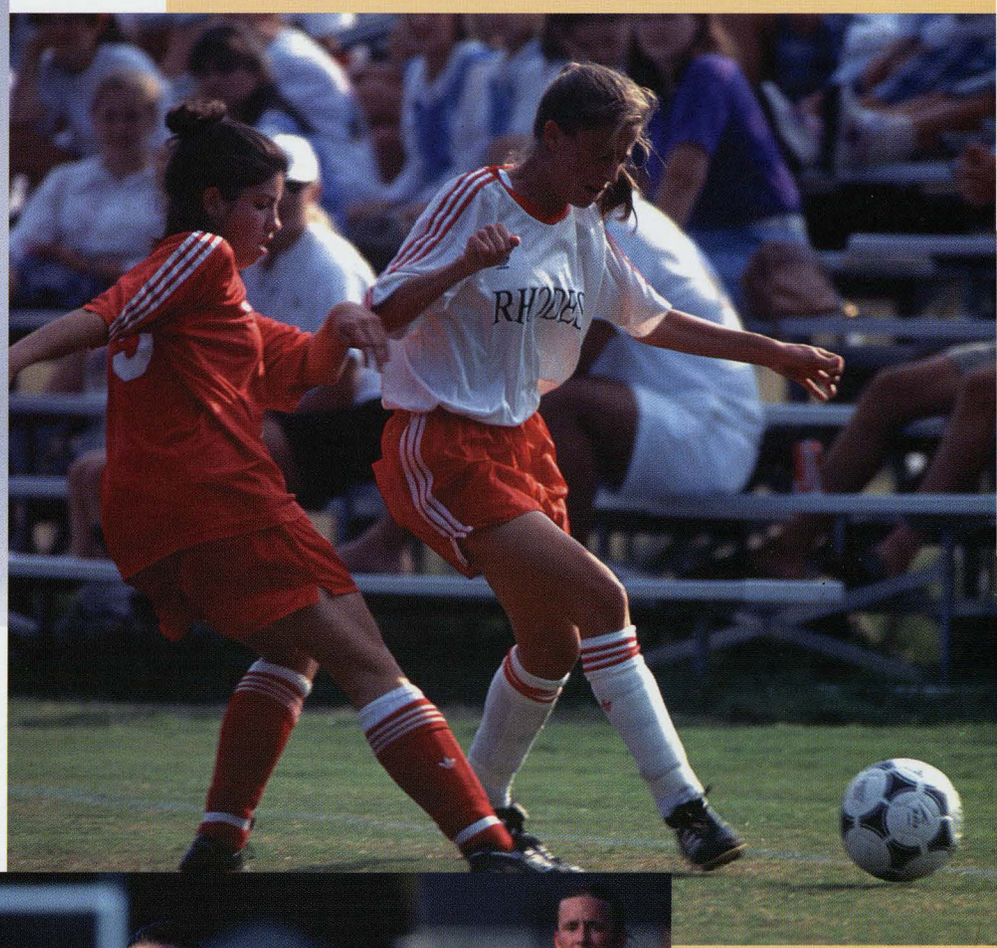
By the fall of 1976 the men had a coach, red uniforms, a collegiate schedule, and permission to play home games on the football field. And the College had a new varsity sport.

Within a couple of years, enough women had become interested to form a club team (with Taylor Phillips as their coach) and in 1983 women's soccer was officially given varsity status. Since then both teams have consistently brought honors to the College with Division and Tournament championships. Both teams have also represented the College abroad, traveling to Europe to vie with teams over there.



Lynx player Tripp Dargie goes head to head with the competition in this 1984 game

The women's soccer team took top honors in the Rhodes College Invitational Soccer Tournament in 1993.



From Tee to Cup: Golf at Rhodes

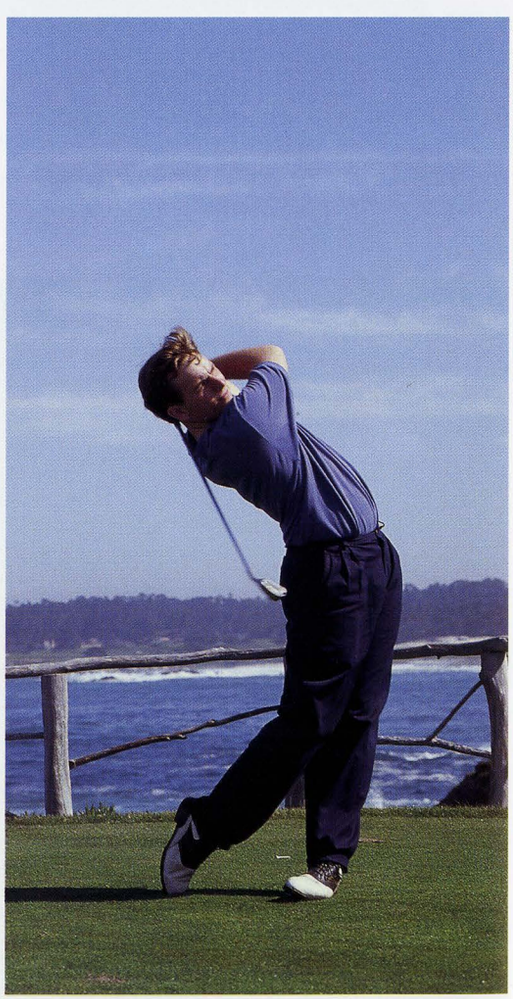
From The Lynx *yearbook, 1928*

Depression-era players take some practice shots on the back campus.

The 1941 golf team. Did they tee off in ties?

Though there was some interest in golf as a team sport when the College was located in Clarksville, it was not until after the 1925 move to Memphis—next door to the Overton Park course—that golf really swung into action. Matches were soon scheduled with other colleges, and golf became a varsity sport.

Golf remained an intramural activity for women until 1995. In their second year on the links, the ladies showed their style by winning the Southern Collegiate Athletic Conference championship, with Stephanie Boyd '99 taking medalist honors.

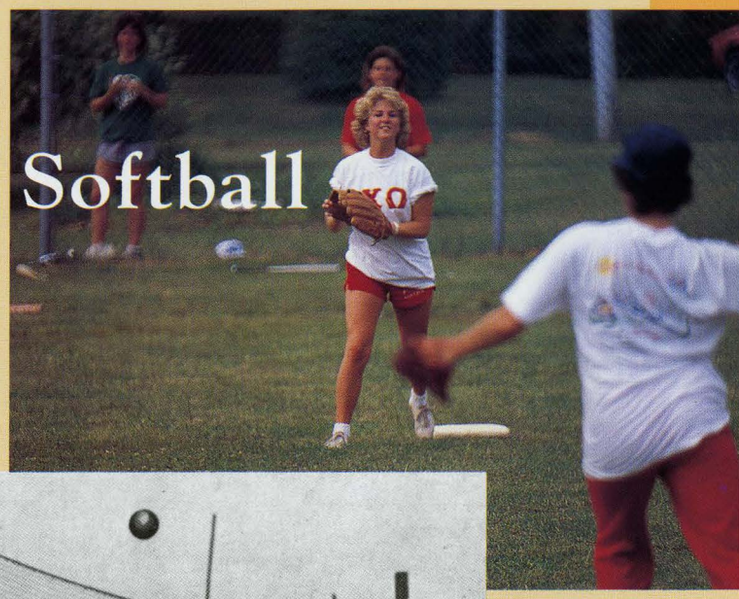


In 1993, the Rhodes Golf Team enjoyed the rare opportunity to play at the world-famous Pebble Beach course.

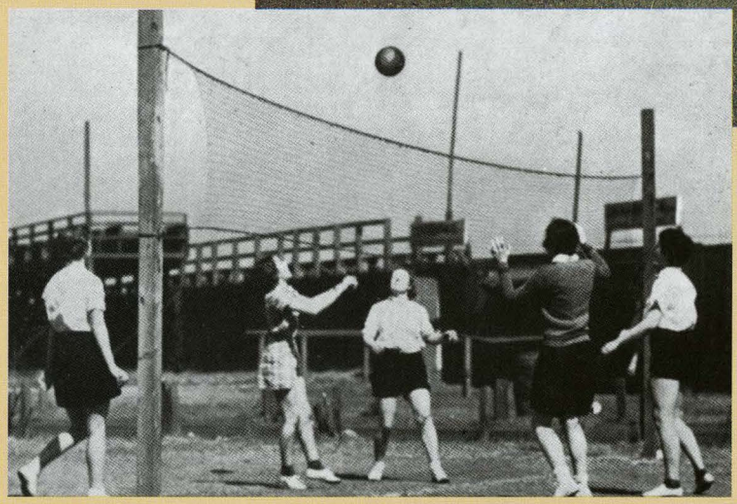
For Women Only: Varsity Volleyball and Softball

As far back as the 1930s, women were volleying the ball back and forth over a net in intramural competition. In the '60s, volleyball became a club sport—games were played against other colleges—and by 1977 it was a full-fledged varsity sport with a coach, uniforms, and an annual schedule of worthy opponents.

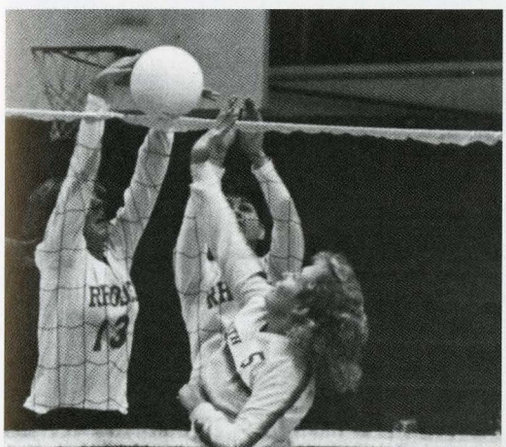
Softball appeared a little later on the intramural fields and did not make its varsity debut until the spring of 1997, which gives it the distinction of being the freshest varsity sport on the books.

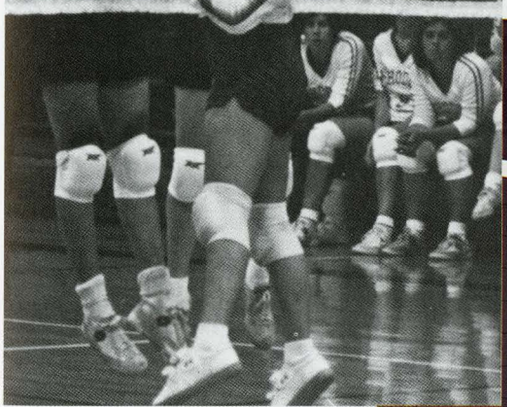


Women's softball was an intramural sport until 1997.

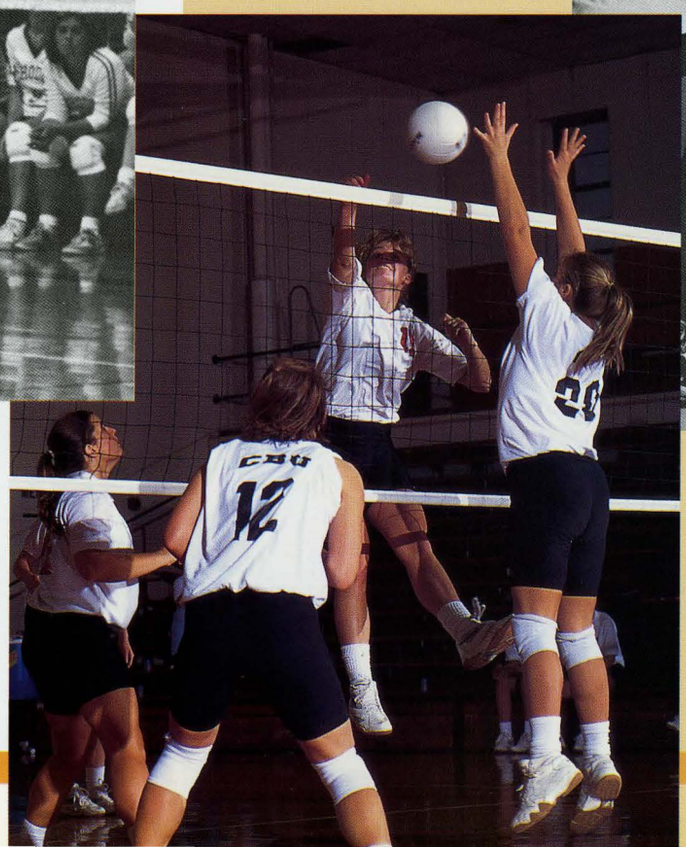


An intramural game in the late 1930s





Dominating the net, 1987



The 1977 volleyball team with coach Sarah Risser Hatgas

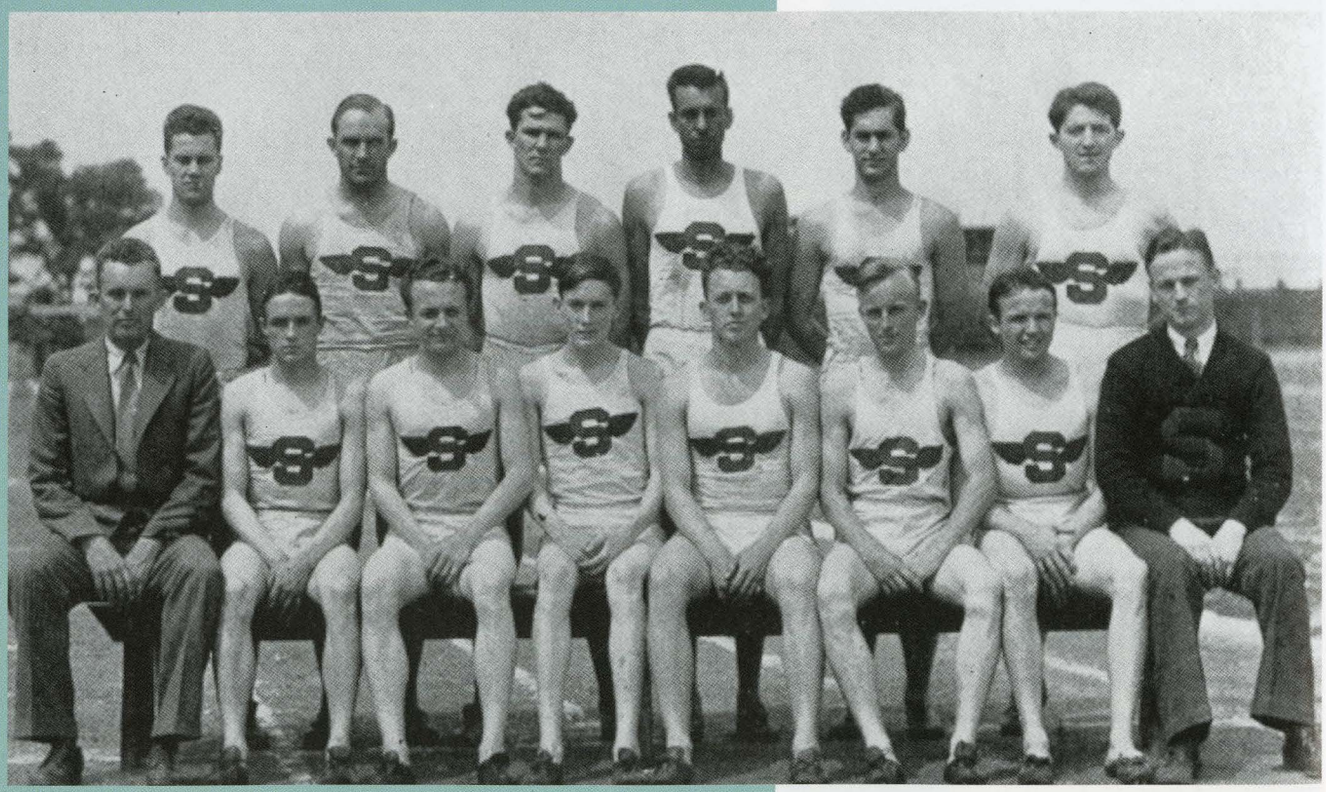
At the net, 1994

Track and Cross-Country at Rhodes

The winged feet of the College's team brought victory in the 1957 Memphis Relays.

It was mankind's first competitive sport—to determine who could run the fastest, throw the longest, jump the farthest or highest. Track was the College's first organized athletic activity, too. Field days featuring track events were held on the campus in the late 1880s, and in 1899 the College's first yearbook pictures a track team.

After an off-and-on series of seasons in the 1920s, track subsided to an intramural sport but was restored to varsity status in 1929. The track teams of the 1930s performed well and gave the College a good reputation in field events. After World War II, cross-country competition was added to the varsity roster and quickly became another major prizewinner. The men's cross-country team has won eight consecutive Southern Collegiate Athletic Conference championships; the men's track and field team has won five SCAC championships since 1990.

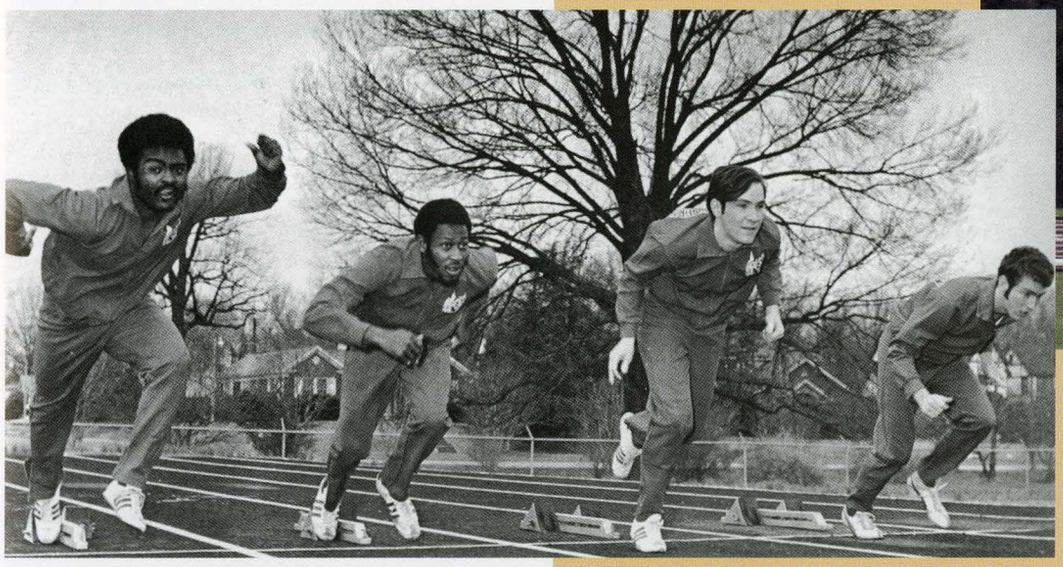


The 1931-32 track team placed first in the Dixie Conference and third in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Women's track and cross-country emerged as varsity sports in 1978 and now hold their own with their brothers. The women's track and field team won conference championships in 1995 and 1996; the women's cross-country team has won three consecutive championships.

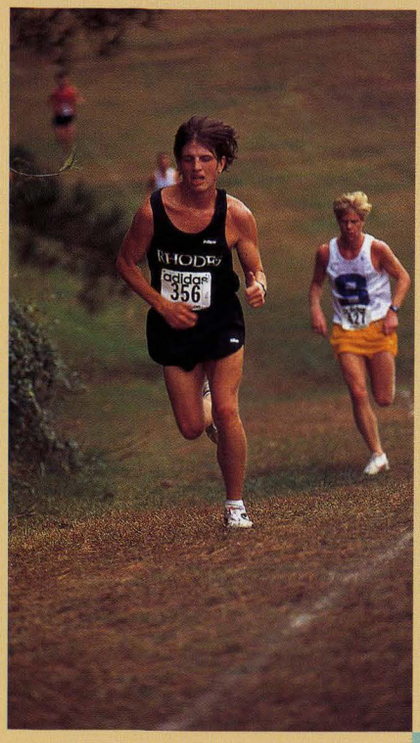
The 1964 cross-country team had the eighth winning season in a row for the College.

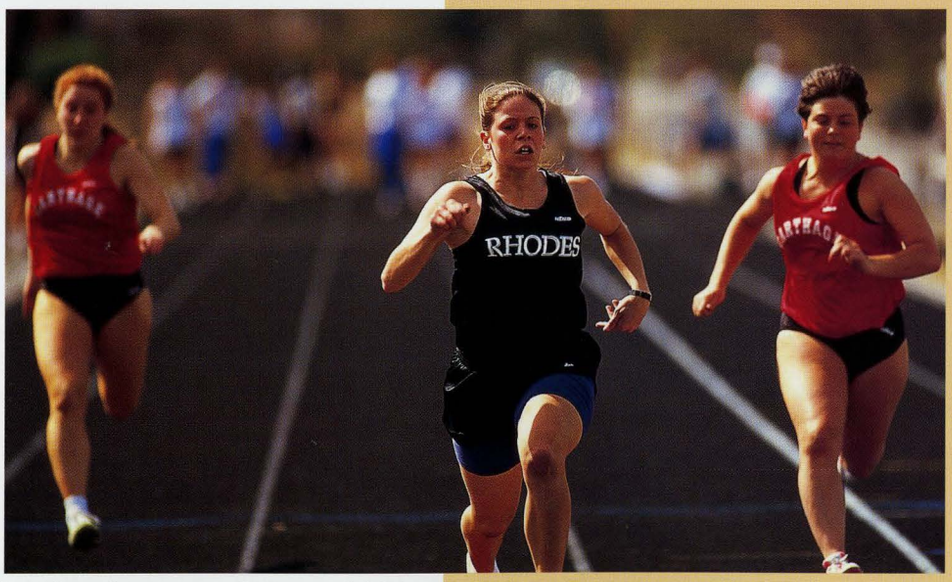
Hurdling in the 1980s



Sprinting in the 1970s: Herman Morris, Levi Frazier, Todd Robbins, Jeff Carter

Running cross-country, 1990s





Leading the way to the tape, 1994

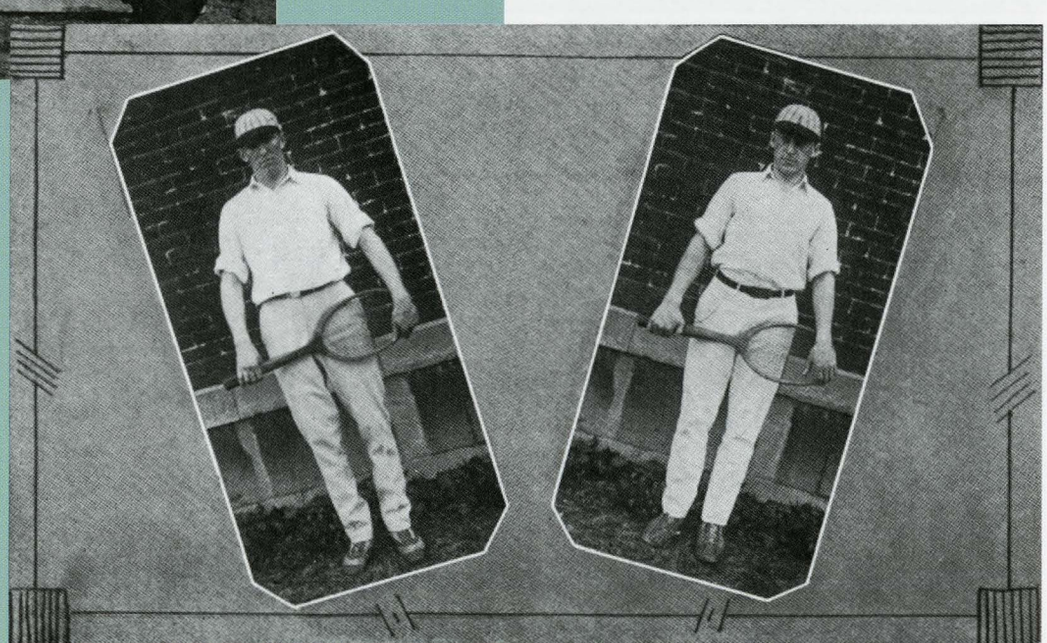
Seeds of Distinction: Tennis at Rhodes

The gentlemen of the 1900 tennis club sit for their portrait in a stylish array of headgear.

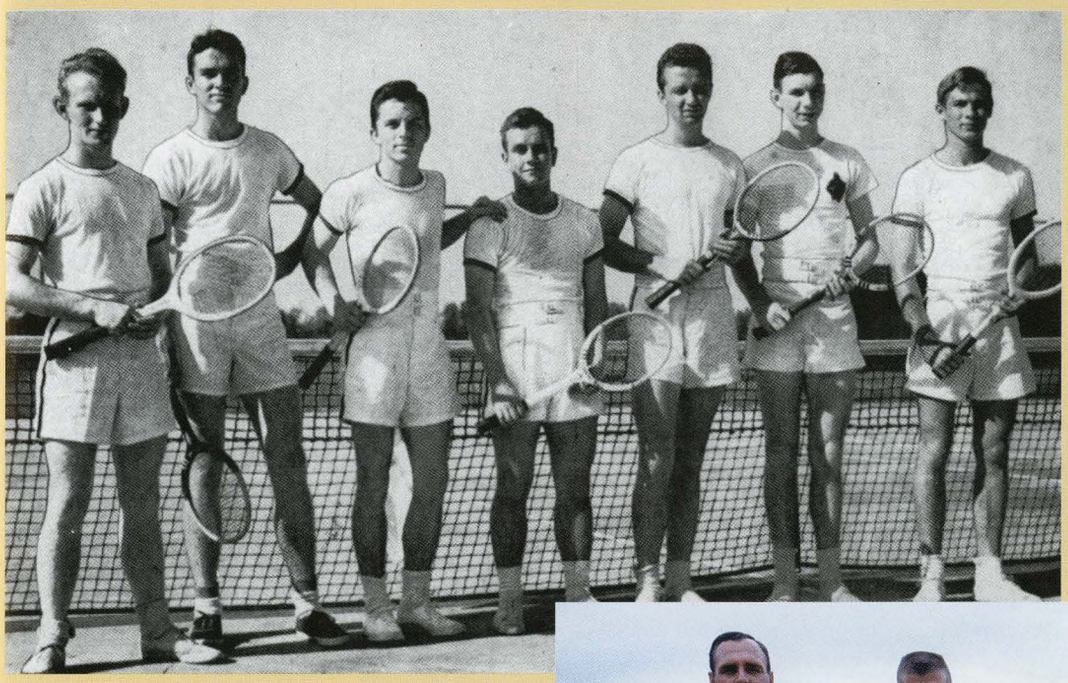
The tennis club seems to have been a permanent fixture on the college campus from the 1890s on, but it was not until the mid-1920s that an official team began playing scheduled matches with other institutions.

Women's tennis remained at the intramural level until March of 1972, when a varsity team was formed and promptly won its first match against Lambuth 7-2.

In 1997, the men's team was ranked in the top thirty-five in the nation and the top thirteen in the South. The women's team ranked fifteenth (out of three hundred) in the nation and fifth in the South.



Two of the three members of the College's 1925 tennis team

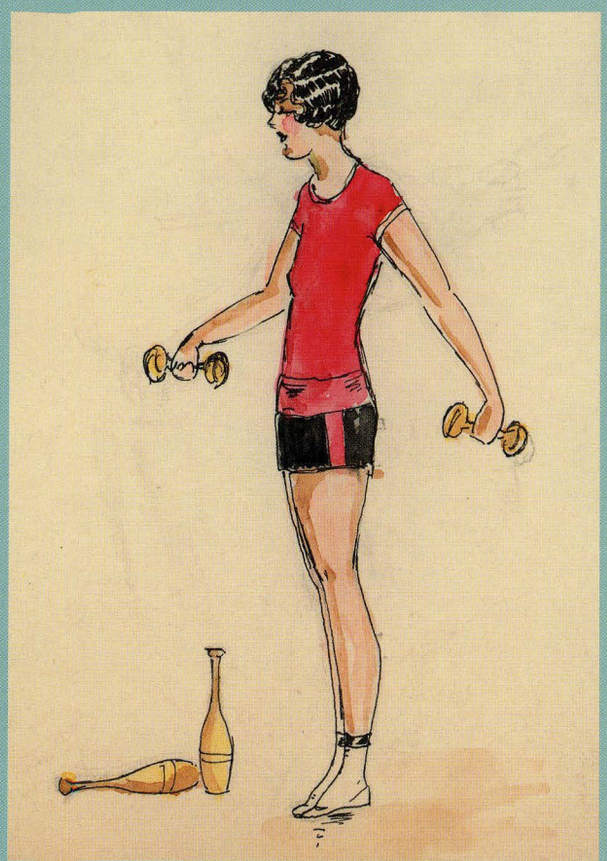


The 1940 tennis team had a very successful season, winning nine out of eleven matches. Their proud coach was physics professor Peyton N. Rhodes, later President of the College.

Derrick Barton, tennis coach in the 1950s (back row, left), produced a series of winning teams and top-flight players. Among the latter was Tommy Buford '57 (front row, second from left), recently named to the Rhodes Athletic Hall of Fame.

One of the finest players ever to grace the Rhodes courts, Nao Kinoshita '98 won the 1995 and 1997 NCAA Division III National Singles Titles. With her partner, Taylor Tarver '98, she also won the 1997 NCAA Division III Doubles Title.

Athletics for Everybody: Intramurals at Rhodes



Working out, 1928

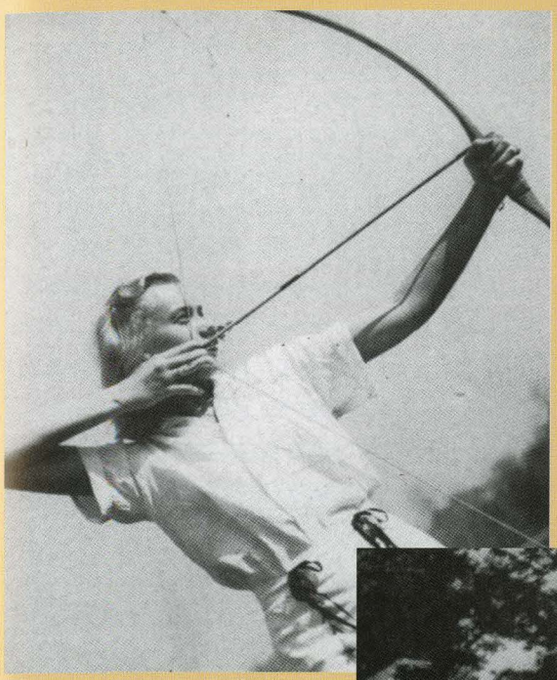
Horseshoes in the 1930s

Intramural (literally, "within the walls") athletics traditionally involve teams from the same institution. But at Rhodes that definition is far too narrow. From their beginning, intramural activities at the College have encompassed individual competition as well as team sports.

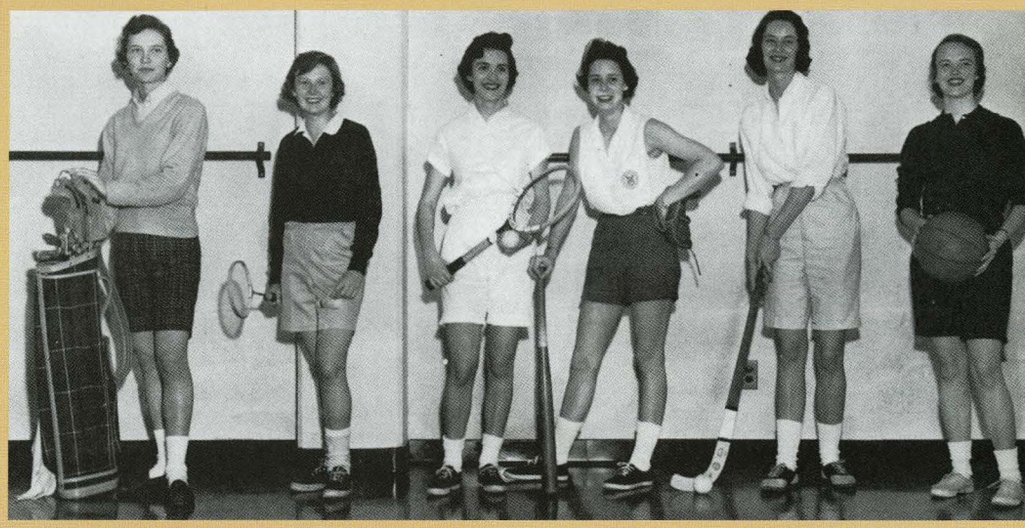
Intramurals are open to everyone, not just the skilled athlete; they're for students who lack the time or facility for varsity sports, yet wish to exercise their bodies, test their skills, and just have fun with students of similar abilities. As one would expect, there are more of these part-time athletes than there are varsity players.

Intramurals have included everything from ping-pong and fencing to racquetball and walleyball, according to the taste of the times and the interest of the students. After all, intramurals offer something for everyone.

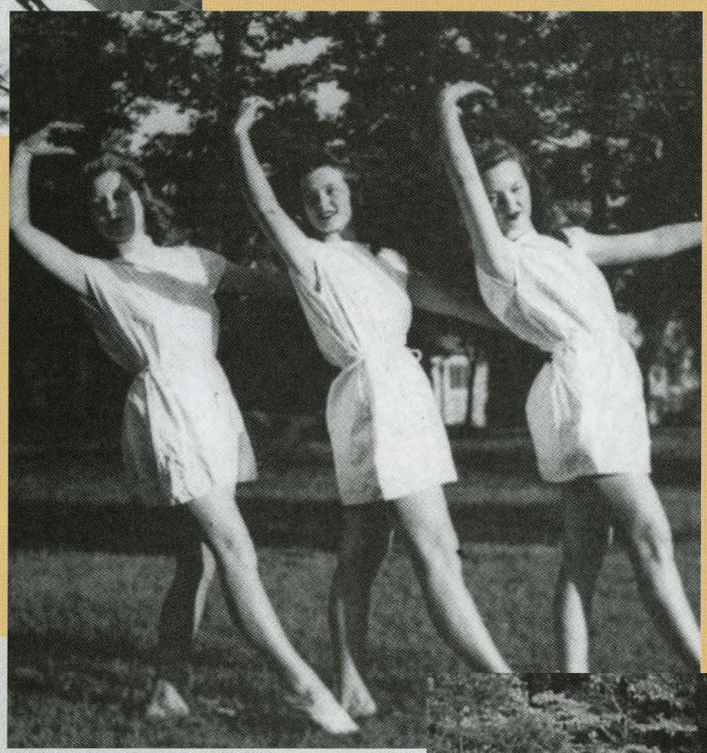
Shooting in the 1930s



Archery and ballet in 1946



From 1930 until 1972, the only athletics for women were the intramural ones. The range of these sports is shown in this photograph from the 1957 yearbook. Other activities that year were fencing, archery, ping-pong and modern dance.



Softball in the 1950s

Flag football—or "flagball," in campus vernacular—in the 1970s

V-I-C-T-O-R-Y: Leading the College Cheers

The Student Handbook of 1915 prescribed these yells for freshmen to learn before the first game of the season.

College Yells

The following are the College yells:

FIRST

With a vevo! with a vivo!
With a vevo vivo vum vum!
Johnny get a rat trap bigger than a cat trap
Johnny get a cat trap bigger than a rat trap
Hannibal! Hannibal! sis boom bah!
Varsity! Varsity! Rah! Rah! Rah!

SECOND

S. P. U. rah! rah!
S. P. U. rah! rah!
Hoorah! Hoorah!
Varsity! Varsity! Rah! Rah! Rah!

THIRD

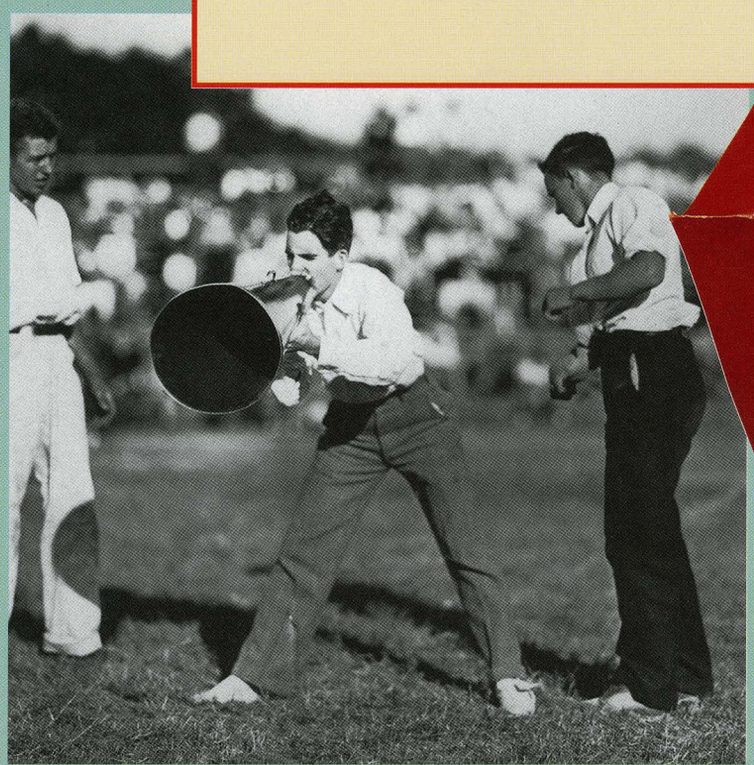
Rackety kax! ko-ax! ko-ax!
Terreorex-o-rex-orex!
Hulla-baloo! Hulla-baloo!
S. P. U.

FOURTH

S. P. U. is our cry
V-I-C-T-O-R-Y!

Vocal support seems to be essential to major crowd-pulling sports. How can you truly enjoy a fast-moving football or basketball game without the opportunity to show your support or disapproval by shouting at will and occasionally chanting in unison?

If we go by the published yells, cheers were more complex in the early days than they are today. But they didn't have the dance and pompom routines that inspire and ignite today's crowds.



1930: no fancy costumes, no elaborate routines, just a few guys with loud voices and a megaphone.

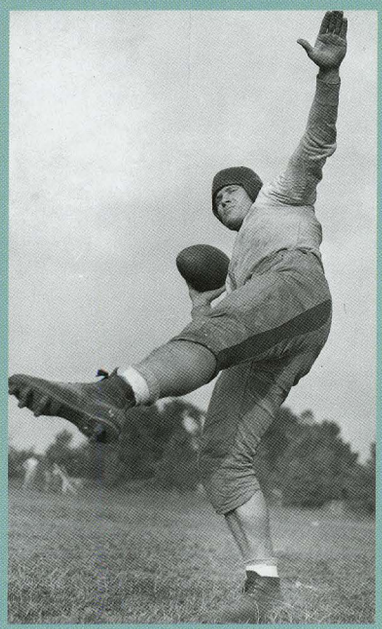
Collapsible megaphones such as this one helped the crowds cheer louder in the 1930s. They were supplied to fans by the Kroger Company.

Classic Americana, 1958: white letter-sweaters, circle skirts, radiant faces.

1984: short skirts, snappy steps, same spirit and enthusiasm.

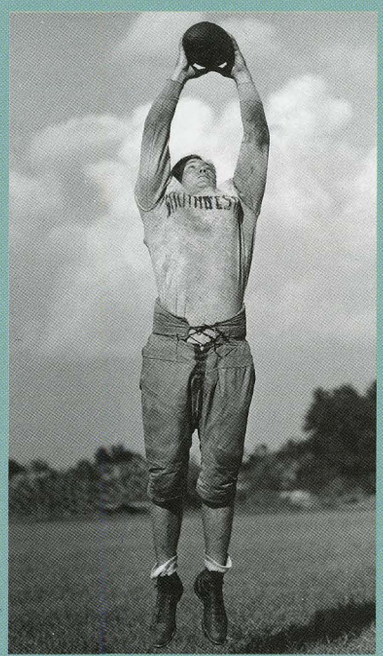
1969: pompoms enter the picture.

The Haygood Athletic Hall of Fame



Gaylon Wesley Smith '39

In 1937, running back Gaylon Smith from Beebe, Arkansas, spearheaded the Lynx to their most successful season since 1896. He led the entire nation in scoring for two weeks, finally coming in third in the country with ninety-seven points for the season. In basketball he played forward and was the leading scorer for three consecutive years. A four-year letterman in track, Smith set pole-vault and hundred-yard-dash records that were to stand for many years.



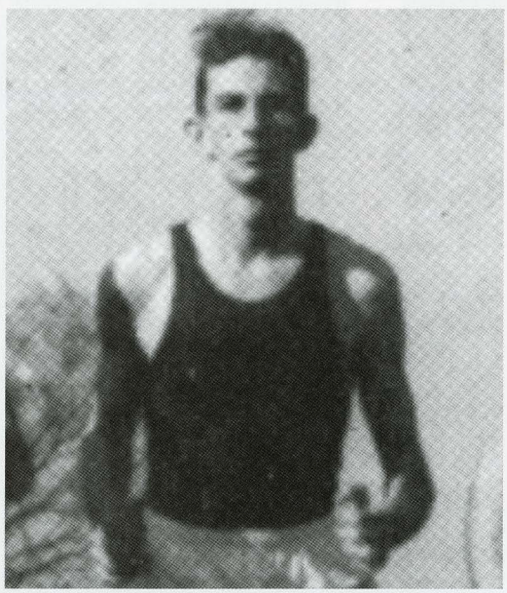
Henry Thomas Hammond '36

Native Memphian "Ug" Hammond was a member of the legendary 1936 Lynx football squad that lives in history as the twelve "iron men." In this one season he scored against Union University, twice against Millsaps, once against Birmingham-Southern and Loyola University. But it was the Vanderbilt game that climaxed his career: he caught a pass for the final touchdown and a 12-0 win over the highly touted Nashville team. Newspapers throughout the South reported it as "no miracle, but a well-deserved triumph."

Ralph Clinton Allen '73

The *Memphis Press-Scimitar* said it best: "There probably isn't a college athlete in this land with more versatility than Southwestern's Ralph Allen." In football, he was named to the All College Athletic Conference team. In basketball, his coach called him "our best hustler and best defensive man." In track he was a virtual one-man team, setting college records that still stand in the decathlon and javelin. In 1972 he qualified for the NCAA College Decathlon and was named All American, the school's first track-and-field athlete to earn this distinction.

In 1996, the College inaugurated its Athletic Hall of Fame, honoring the outstanding athletes of its past and preserving their memory for future generations. The Hall of Fame is located in the Bryan Campus Life Center and is named in honor of James "Jimmy" Haygood, who served the College as athletic director and head football coach in the 1930s. Each year nominations to the Hall of Fame are solicited from the Rhodes community and new names are added to the roster. The first six honorees are shown here.

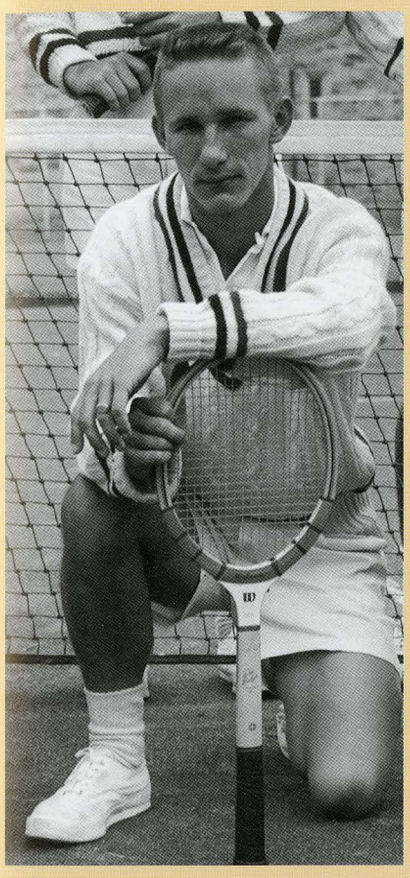


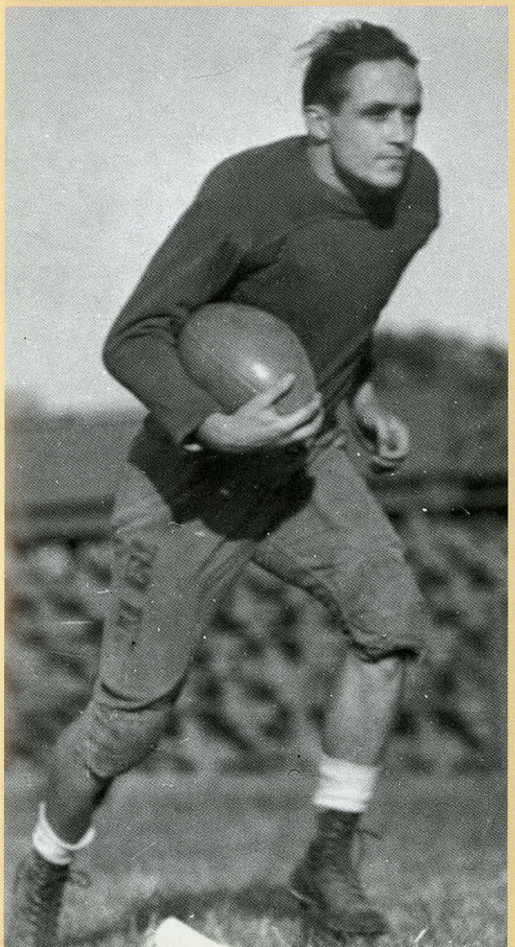
Freeman Carl Marr '48

As student track standout, alumni association president, and volunteer coach, Freeman Marr has never stopped running for his alma mater. In 1947 he ran on the Lynx mile relay team that set a state collegiate record. During his senior year, Marr set a national collegiate record in the pentathlon. From 1956 to 1967 he returned to the campus to serve as men's track coach on a volunteer basis, coaching teams that won an outstanding fifty-two meets. In 1978 he started Southwestern at Memphis's first women's track team, known at the time as "SAM's Angels."

Thomas Bright Buford, Jr. '57

He came to Southwestern to play baseball but was soon recruited to the tennis team by coach Derrick Barton. He rewarded his coach's confidence by winning the Tennessee Intercollegiate Championship in 1956 and 1957. Buford became head tennis coach for the University of Memphis in 1966 and since then his Tigers have scored 412 wins versus 235 losses and have won five conference championships. As tournament director of the Kroger St. Jude Classic at the Racquet Club he has been voted by tour professional players as one of the top six tennis officials in the world.





Southwestern's Athletic Code

As an athlete I am determined—

1. To play the game to the limit of my capacities, giving each detail the greatest care and attention.

2. To strive to carry more than my own burden, to do a little more than my share, not seeking help from others.

3. To correct my faults, ever eager to learn and improve, never seeking to cover up or conceal mistakes made.

4. To carry the fight to the opponents with the spirit of the "Old Guard" that dies but never surrenders.

5. To be unselfish in endeavor, caring more for the satisfaction which comes from doing a thing well than for praise.

6. To glory in fighting against odds like the Lacledæmonians, who never asked of the enemy "how many are there?" but "where are they?"

7. To hate an alibi, knowing that the man who makes excuses admits his weakness and has a dwarfed soul.

8. To rise above obstacles, to fight harder when the game is going the other way than when winning.

9. To fight with an unconquerable spirit, realizing with every act that "the deed is the measure of the man."

10. To play according to the letter and the spirit of the rules, scorning an unfair advantage over an opponent.

11. To remember that the measure of achievement is not the victories won, but how I played the game.

12. To be undismayed by defeat, but with a will hardened by adversity seek to learn the cause of failure.

13. To be unspoiled by victories, realizing that brave men are softened by success rather than by defeat.

14. To give the best that is in me, to the end that I may be a better student, a better citizen, a better man.

Southwestern's Athletic Code

In the mid-1920s the College published the above code for its athletes to play by. Although the language may seem archaic and occasionally stuffy to us today, the ideas embodied in the code are in no way foreign to the rules of fair play, honesty, and self-discipline that drive Rhodes athletes at the end of the century.

Harold Walter "Chicken" High '33

A legend in the annals of Lynx athletics, Harold "Chicken" High was called by a sportswriter of the 1930s "one of the greatest ball toters in Dixieland." High excelled in basketball, track, and football (he captained the 1932 Lynx football squad) and was named quarterback on the all-star Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association team. In 1933 he joined the athletic staff as assistant football coach, freshman basketball coach, and varsity track coach. He continued as a key member of the athletic staff until he resigned to enlist as a lieutenant in the United States Army.

The Orientation Team tries to answer freshmen's questions about life at Rhodes. Considering the multiplicity of activities here, it's not an easy job.

"A good mix between the worthless and the worthwhile."

—The Student Handbook, 1974

Chapter Eleven: Student Life

The Student Handbook for 1974 prepared incoming students with these words, "Social life is what one makes it . . . by nature it is informal and spontaneous . . . a good mix between the worthless and the worthwhile."

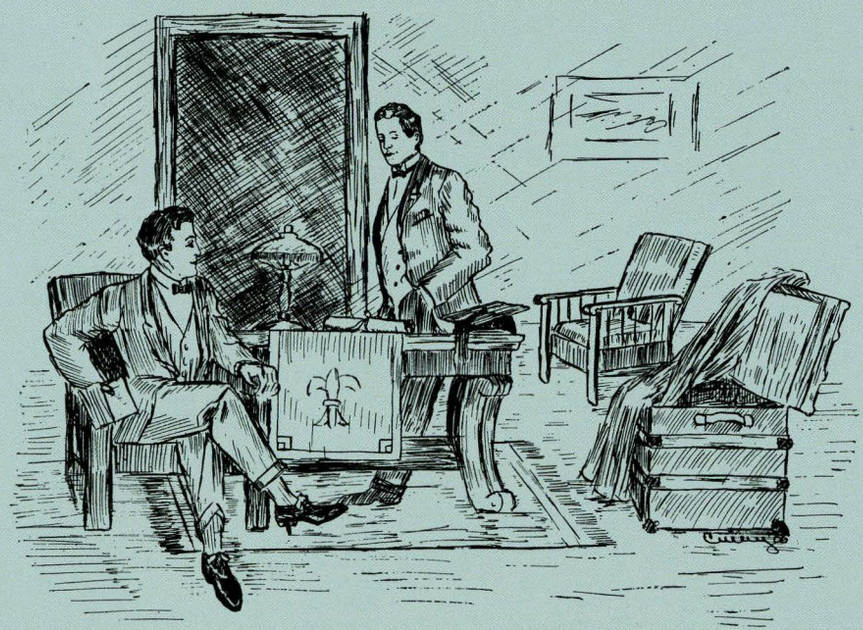
Actually, that's not a bad prescription for social life anywhere, since even the most serious and responsible life needs its lighter moments. At Rhodes, students have found relaxation in a dizzying variety of ways—some are worthwhile, some are worthless, but all are important in preparing for life in the larger world.

The Men's Residence Halls

SOPHOMORE CLASS

Sophomores and Seniors

Drawings from the 1908 yearbook contrast the lifestyles of sophomores and seniors.



SENIOR CLASS

"Nothing is more demoralizing."

"It is notorious that nothing is more demoralizing, even in the case of mature men, than that they gather in crowds in any capacity habitually, in clubs, from which are excluded the more elevated class of females. This is found to be more universally the case among boys and young men. This danger is greatly aggravated by their being congregated together in adjacent sleeping chambers at night. Instead of spending their time in application to study, which is the prime object in view in this system, they are tempted to visit each other, to play at unlawful games, or to go out, under cover of the darkness of night, to places utterly ruinous to health and morals."

—Chancellor Waddel (1879-88) on the housing of students in dormitories

VICS ARE TABOO IN BOYS' ROOMS

College Lays Down Law Regarding Music

College officials are very emphatic in their announcement that students are not to have victrolas in their rooms. The only victrolas to be played on the campus are those in the social rooms.

No musical instrument of any kind will be played before 1 p. m. and after 7:30 p. m. Students desiring to play any instrument besides the victrola may do so in their rooms in the afternoons only.

Student dormitory leaders as well as resident faculty members in each will see that these rules are enforced. New dormitory leaders are L. P. "Doc" Watkins, Robb Hall; T. M. Garrott, Calvin Hall; and Crawford McGivaren, Stewart Hall. Faculty members in the dormitories are Prof. W. R. Cooper, Robb; Prof. J. A. Ross, Jr., Calvin, and Prof. R. F. Thomason, Stewart.

—*The Sou'wester*, September, 1927

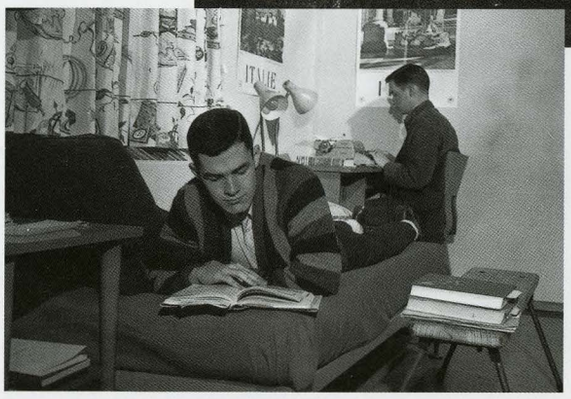
The Dormitory as a Benefit to Moral Nature

The humorous side of life is capable of being largely added to in a dormitory. It is a very happy faculty to be able to see the amusing side in the happenings of life, and fortunate is the man who does not take himself too seriously. The midnight feasts and jokes, and the carousals in the early morning hours in which you are a listener and not always a participant, go to great lengths in developing a humorous nature and a pleasure in the pursuits of others. The fact that we may laugh at the expense of others and hear others laugh at us is like a tonic in bringing our moral natures to a higher pitch of bigness."

—Editorial, *SPU Journal*, February 1915

The '20s

'30s Study Group



'50s Study Group

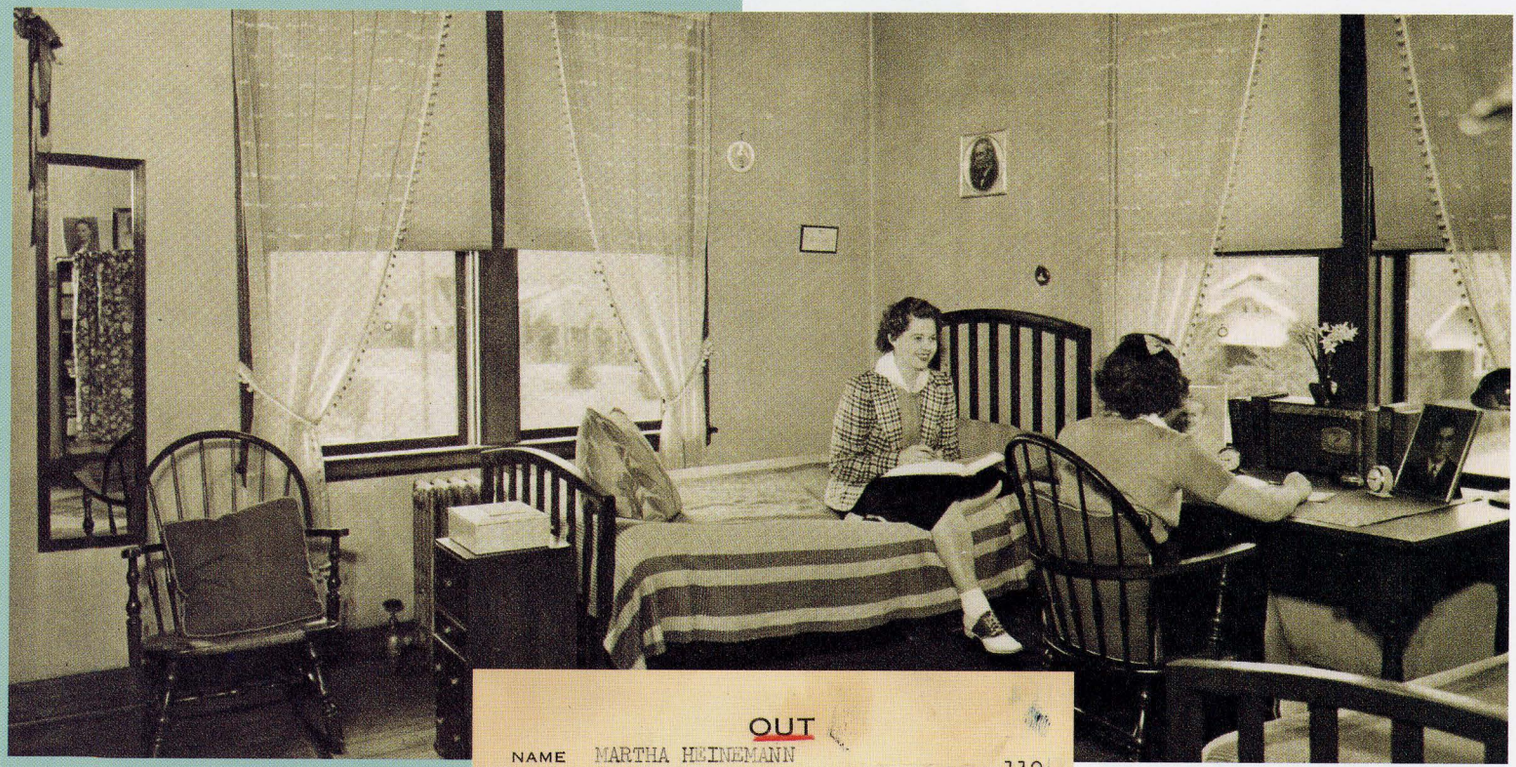
Calvin Hall, 1:15 a.m. Tuesday

Sleeping like two little birds in a nest,
C.C. and Wharton are sweetly at rest.
Wardlaw and Jocco are also asleep—
Through the cracked window the round moon doth peep.
Bachman and Hooper have just gone to bed—
Hooper is tired and says he's 'most dead.
Jacob is sleeping alone, don't you know?
He has no roommate, because he snores so.
Vip's in his chronic state, happy at rest,
Lying asleep and a'rolling his best.
Davis retired at about half-past ten,
He's sleeping real soundly like all gentlemen.
Raymond and Egg have no trouble to snooze,
They're both feeling happy, they're both full of booze.

—*SPU Journal*, May 1914

'90s Study Group

The Women's Residence Halls



Evergreen Hall

The first residence hall for women was Evergreen Hall, a converted apartment building on University, across the street from the main campus.

The Iron Curtain

In the '40s and '50s no man was allowed beyond this velvet barrier in Voorhies. Nearby were the nooks called "passion pits" where torrid goodbyes were made.

OUT

NAME MARTHA HEINEMANN ROOM NUMBER 110

CLASS JUNIOR

DATE	LEAVE HOUR	DESTINATION AND COMPANION	RETURN HOUR
2-24	9:15	out to eat	9:40
2-26	6:00	lecture	9:00
2-27	8:00	Death of a Salesman	10:55
3-2	6:55	ball game	8:20
3-3	6:45	ball game	8:20
3-7	7:00	show	10:00
		OK	
3-12	7:00	ballgame & lab	10:10
3-19	6:00	Chi Beta Phi dinner	8:00
3-21	6:30	OK Stud Night	10:55
3-22	8:00	movie - AEC	9:50
3-23	9:55	out to eat	10:30
3-31	7:30	movie	11:00
4-2	8:30	biology lab	9:45
4-8	7:50	"Dear Liar"	11:15
4-10	8:50	out to eat	9:30
4-11	9:45	show	12:45
4-12	7:20	out to eat	8:00
4-24	6:30	AEC to movie	9:10
4-26	7:30	"Lear"	12:50
4-27	8:10	drug store	9:20
4-30	8:45	Parkside	9:30
5-2	7:45	show	11:00
5-3	7:45	Evergreen	9:15
		OK	
5-5	6:55	biology lab	9:05
5-6	7pm	Opera	11:40
5-7	7pm	Opera	11:45
5-10	7:45	out to eat	8:25
5-13	7:00	Colton Carnival	9:05
5-13	9:50	eat	10:25
5-15	9:10	out to eat	9:45
5-16	9:30	Movie	12:30
5-18	9:30	eat	9:55
5-19	5:35	biol. lab	10:50
5-21	7:10	eat	10:40
5-22	10:50	"	10:40
5-23	10:20	out to eat	11:20
5-25	9:20	Toddle House	9:35
5-27	7:30	miniature golf	8:35
6-1	8:30	out to eat	9:00

Where in the World Was Martha Heinemann?

Junior Martha Heinemann's sign-out card for the spring of 1959 records when she left Voorhies for trips to the Metropolitan Opera, the Memphis Shakespeare Festival, the biology lab, and the Toddle House.

Dr. Diehl Recommends a Clarksville Women's Dormitory

"The girls who attend here from out of town board with Mrs. Frank Beaumont, who is an estimable, refined, Christian woman. The dormitory is beautifully located, is accessible to the College, and Mrs. Beaumont looks after the girls with personal solicitude. She is a very unusual woman. She takes the girls at a reasonable rate, about $5 or $6 a week, and I think that you can arrange with her for your daughter. Some of our girls were there last year and found it very pleasant."

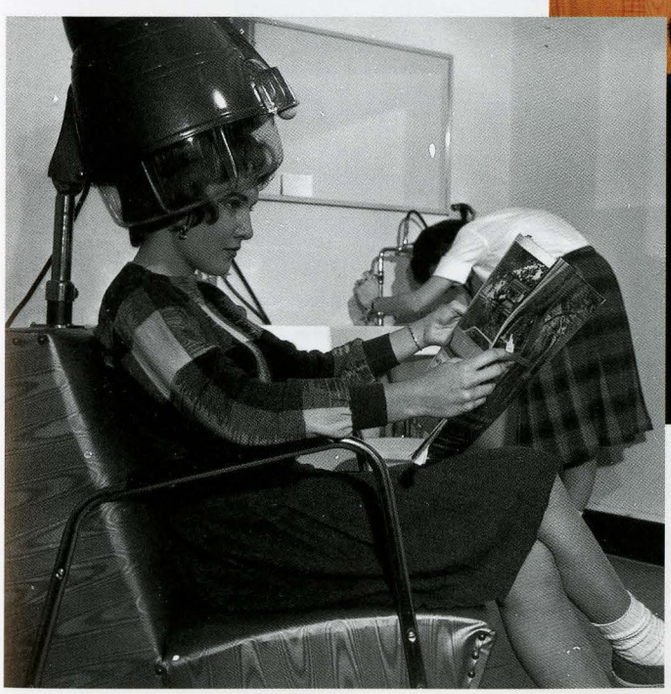
—Dr. Diehl, in a letter to a parent, 1923

Snacking in the '50s

Living in the '90s

The Voorhies Salon

Before the days of portable hair dryers, the women's residence halls provided basement rooms equipped like mini-salons.



Feeding the Student Body

Complaining about food has been a favorite student pastime since the Middle Ages. Generations of cooks, nutritionists, and dietitians have struggled mightily to please the student palate with, as one might expect, varying degrees of success. Imagine 1,400 people, from just as many households, eating in the same dining hall. Now imagine them agreeing on the food.

Food Joke, 1913

Shepard: "I left a mark that will endure for ages, I cut my name on one of the rocks in Dunbar's Cave."

Hill: "Mine will endure far longer; I scratched mine on a piece of Robb Hall pie crust."

—*SPU Journal*, February 1913

College Comment

To Our Cook, Harrison

Hail to thee, blithe Harrison!
Cook thou always wert,
Or if not a cook, so near it
That we haven't heart
To disparage thine unpremediated art.

Harder boiled, still harder,
Every day thou seem'st to be;
Wouldst thou eat from thine own larder
The pudding that thou feedest me?

Oh, those golden eggs so stenching,
Golden like the sun;
Eggs from which hog grease is drenching,
Eggs which float and run,
Like an unbodied joy whose race is just begun.

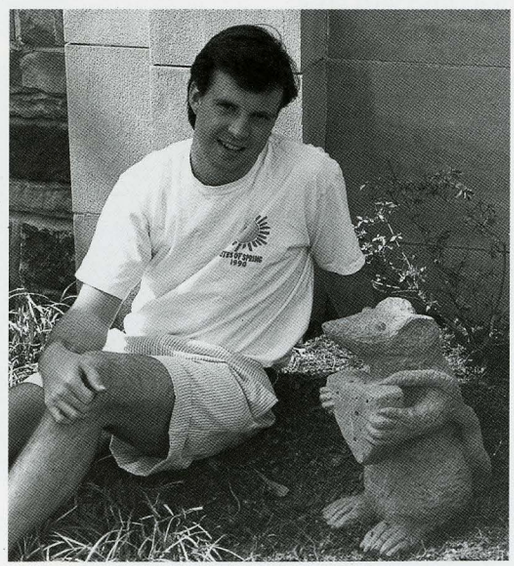
Lean also is thy bacon on thy bill of fare,
We take it every other morning,
We take it leisurely with care.
'Tis so small it soon has vanished,
Yet we know that it was there.

Pills we take "before and after,
And we pine for what is not;
Our sincerest laughter
With inner pains is fraught,
Our sweetest sons tell of eats from Kuhn's that we have bought.

Yet couldst thou teach me half the mixtures
That thy brain must know—
Ah! my dear, dear Harrison,
From my hands would flow
Grub so all the world might eat—
as I am eating now.

Food Poem, 1926

—*The Sou'wester*, May 21, 1926



After the Catherine Burrow Refectory had acquired the affectionate nickname "the Rat"—short for "Rat Factory"—student sculptor Allen Bell created this stone realization of it, which now graces the entrance walkway.

A Few Words from the Chef

—*The Commercial Appeal*, November 6, 1936

College Students Favor Vegetables, Leon Powers, Veteran School Chef, Says

Young Folks Who Several Years Ago Wanted Only Steak and Potatoes Now Go in For Variety

BY TOMM[illegible] FULLER

Young people have shown a decided "vegetable trend" during recent years, Leon Powers, veteran chef of the Southwestern kitchen, believes. Mr. Powers, known to the kitchen crew and students as "captain," has been cooking young people's food for 15 years and says he "wouldn't quit it for anything."

Becoming college chef in 1921, when Southwestern was located at Clarksville, Mr. Powers says he can remember when students weren't satisfied with anything but steak and potatoes, but now "a good meal including snap beans, buttered carrots, scalloped potatoes, corn muffins and a mixed fruit salad with marshmallows would fill the bill."

"We even get calls for spinach, beets and squash, when 10 years ago we wouldn't expect such vegetables to be eaten. Yes, sir, college tastes as well as the quality of food has changed," he said.

And contrasting the food of today with that of a generation ago, "Captain" Powers pointed that more salads and "dressed" meals were served in colleges now than in fancy restaurants of the past.

"However, the old standby of broiled steak, French fried potatoes, green peas, hot rolls, preserves and apple pie a la mode isn't turned down, even by the young freshman fresh from 'mama's good cooking.'" "Captain" calls this his steak special and had rather prepare it than anything else.

When asked to name the favorite college menu for a day, he said:

"The breakfast is composed of fruit or orange juice, cereal, flannel cakes and coffee.

"The noon meal of broiled onions, snap beans, escalloped potatoes, muffins, fruit salad.

"Dinner is either broiled steak or filet mignon, French fried potatoes, green peas, rolls and apple pie, as against fried chicken, giblet gravy, steamed rice, buttered asparagus and angel food cake with ice cream."

During the 26 years he has been in the cooking business, Mr. Powers has picked up quite a few "tricks of the trade." The best way to prepare fresh peas is to cook them with as little water as possible, with the top off the boiler to preserve the green freshness, he said. "The cauliflower au gratin may be prepared best by boiling in salt water in an open kettle for about 20 minutes, and then adding a rich cream sauce with cheese," he added.

"Captain's" first job was in 1905 as waiter in a Clarksville restaurant, where he stayed until 1910, when he went to cooking for a "short order house." From there he took a position with the Colonial Hotel at Springfield, Tenn., where he stayed until taking his present job with the college.

During summer vacations, Mr. Powers usually works in boys' camps, where he can keep in contact with the "young folks," which is the best thing about his job, he says. For seven years he cooked in a boys' camp at Brevard, N. C., of which George Morris, assistant

Eating in the '80s

In 1987, *Sou'wester* editor Luke Lampton, in a three-column diatribe against the management of the refectory, sounded a contemporary health-conscious note:

"They need to redirect their energies toward providing a more healthy, delectable and satisfying diet for Rat diners ... I seriously question the effects that these starchy, greasy, cholesterol-permeated meals have on our health. For someone on the board plan, there is no grease-free alternative short of eating salads or Cheerios at every meal, which quickly becomes old."

Noshing in the '90s

Diners in today's refectory have choices to satisfy a wide variety of appetites and inclinations.

Servery A provides traditional hot meals with meat and meatless entrees, vegetables, burgers, and the like. A multi-choice salad bar also includes dress-your-own baked potatoes. There is also a dessert bar, a bagel bar, a fruit bar, a serve-yourself ice cream bar, and, at breakfast, an omelet bar.

Servery B offers a Deli Line with build-your-own sandwiches, a wokery where diners can choose fresh vegetables and cook them to taste, and a Pan Geos "Granary" which offers fresh vegetarian flavors from around the world. A Fitness Line offers choices for the nutrition- and calorie-conscious. A homemade pizza bar, pasta bar, cook-to-order omelets, Mexican bar, sundae bar, and burger bar are included.

It's Still the Same Old Story

Romance on the Campus

In the drawing that opens the Senior Class section of the school's first yearbook, The Sou'wester *of 1899, a graduate of SPU gazes longingly down the woodland path as Dan Cupid takes aim from a nearby tree.*

LOVE'S COBWEBS

Why do I love you?
Oh, how can I tell!
I seem to be under
A strange, magic spell.

Like a fly in a cobweb,
So I am to-day,
All wound in your weavings,
And can't get away.

Nor would I untangle
Myself if I could,
For to be in your web
Makes a fellow feel good.

BLUE-BOTTLE.

—The 1909 *Sou'wester*

A Heartwarming Occasion

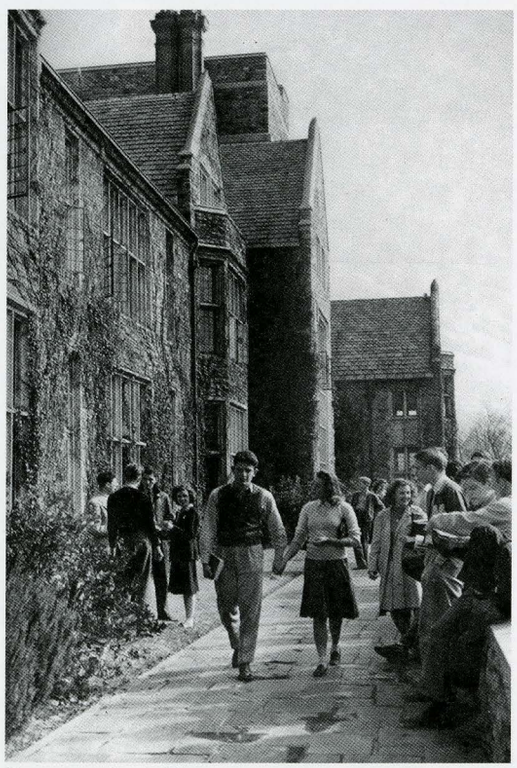
With barely suppressed passion, the *SPU Journal* of February 1900 calmly reported:

"During the recent cold spell the College boys were much pleased by a visit from the Academy girls, who came over to enjoy the skating on the College pond. They are always welcome."

Love by the Numbers

A survey of the all-male student body in 1908 revealed the following romantic preferences:

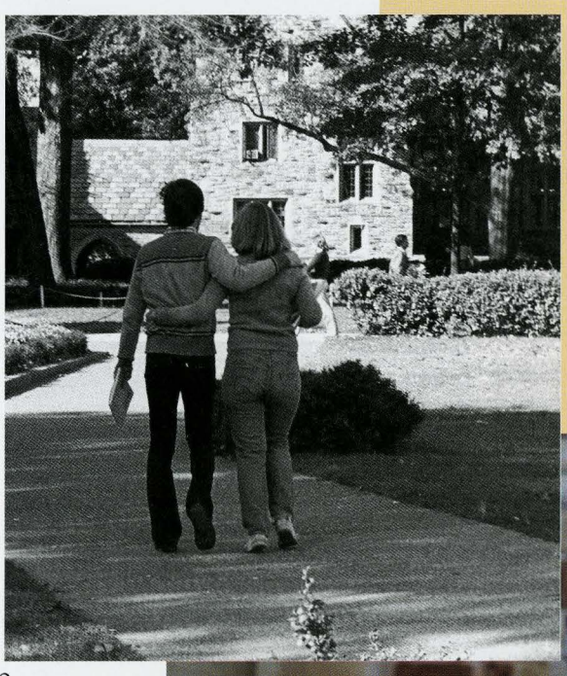
"Sixty percent admit being in love, although some said they could not help it. Fifty percent prefer brunettes; thirty percent, blondes; and the rest will take both, or anything they can get. One man said he preferred brunettes, but was in love with both."



Love in the '40s

Bus Ride in the '50s

Love in the '90s



Love in the '80s

Love in the '90s

Rites of Passage

BEDLAM BREAKS FORTH WHEN FROSH PARADE IN PAJAMAS

High Priest Sid Davis Calls Roll of Somber Lads. Raid Hotels, Stop Traffic Make Heap Noise.

Silence of Court Square was unbroken save for the occasional chirp of a squirrel or the maternal hoot of a pidgeon. Suddenly a blast from a trumpet pervaded the tranquil atmosphere. Then ten robed figures arrived upon the scene. They were soon followed by hundreds of trembling creatures, garbed in the costume of the bedroom.

High Priest Sid Davis, of the Sam Hedrin, was administering the roll call to the frigidaire victims, after which ceremony they were ushered, amidst the clashing of sabers, into the thoroughfare. The official band of the San Hedrin Council was functioning to perfection. The well known ditty, "The Rambler," was gushing forth from the satanic flutes of the "wind-jammers."

The procession moved on. What was formerly an orderly line of trembling Freshmen was converted into a gesticulating mob of "hoodlums." All of the hotels of importance were visited, clerks held their ears, bell-hops hopped, chamber-maids fainted. They were unaware whether the invaders were a Florida hurricane or an anniversary celebration from Bolivar.

Squire Avent tantalized the knights of the traffic into subjection, while the howling hundreds did their war-dance around the stations of the law guardians, namely, Main and Madison, Union and Main, and Beale Avenue. After many more vocal storms of enthusiasm had been dispensed with, the mob disbanded and the Freshmen adjourned to

The Sou'wester, *October 8, 1926*

From the 1920s through the 1950s, freshmen were subjected to a lighthearted initiation process that was called hazing—though it was far from the dangerous and demeaning activities that we think of when we hear the term today.

As Dean A.T. Johnson said in 1953, "It seems to me that hazing, as it exists at Southwestern, is done in the friendliest of spirit and in the interest of facilitating early acquaintanceship between freshmen and upperclassmen."

The theory was that obeying a set of ridiculous rules would bring freshmen together, and that subjecting them to the whims of upperclass students would foster friendships between the classes.

Over the forty years of the observation of these rituals, new students were subjected to several weeks of such "tortures" as wearing funny hats, parading in their pajamas, singing the Alma Mater on request, wearing name placards, not being allowed to walk on the grass on campus, and counting the stones on the terrace of Palmer Hall.

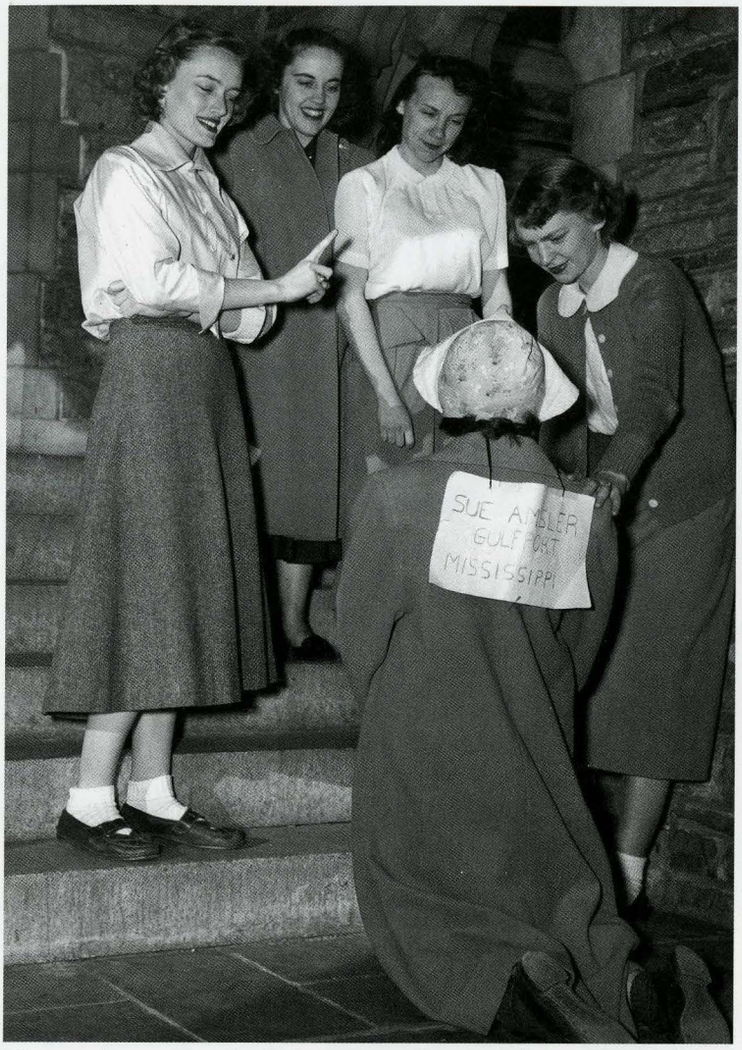
Hay! Hay! Farmer Gray's On The Campus

Farmers wear straw hats. Therefore the local freshman had to play in the hay pile on the campus. They were so playful that they operated the baling machine, tossed hay, carried bales, dove into the piles, and in other ways made themselves rural. Some of them enjoyed themselves extremely.

The Sou'wester, *September 23, 1927*

Pajama-clad freshmen tossed their shoes in a pile, then had to race to retrieve them, put them on, and complete the race.

In the '20s, freshmen wore straw hats with their class year on them until the school had won two football games. The hats were then burned in a bonfire. This one escaped.



Despite her proper baby bonnet and name placard, a 1950s freshman is admonished by upperclass women.

STAND UP AND CHEER!

Stand up and cheer!
Stand up and cheer for old Southwestern.
For today we raise
The Red and Black above the rest, above the rest.
Our boys are fighting,
And they are out to win the fray.
We've got the steam, rah! rah!
We've got the team, rah! rah!
For this is old Southwestern's day.

FRESHMAN
REGULATIONS AND RULES
for all new
SOUTHWESTERN STUDENTS

All freshman students of Southwestern at Memphis, and all new students of less than junior class standing, are required by the Student Council, through the authority vested in it by the administration of the college, to observe certain regulations which are designed to instill in new students the spirit of the college. Regulations will apply equally to men and women with certain variations.

Familiarization with freshman regulations is the duty of every student who is required to comply with them. The following regulations will take effect on Monday, Sept. 20, at 8:30 in the morning.

1. Standard freshman caps (for boys) and baby bonnets (for girls) must be worn on the campus and in the buildings, day and night, with the exception that they will not be worn during chapel services, in classrooms, in laboratories, in the student's own home or dorm rooms, or when engaged in athletics.

2. Large, legible signs, at least 8 inches by 12 inches in size, must be worn, bearing the student's name and home town. These signs will be worn at all times on the campus by freshman and transfer alike.

3. The west and north doors of Palmer Hall may not be used by freshmen or transfers during the hazing period.

4. All freshmen and transfers will sit in the designated seats and wear the designated clothes at all athletic events.

5. No emblems, marks, letters, or pins of high schools may be worn at Southwestern at Memphis.

6. Too much talk from freshmen is definitely undesirable.

7. At no time will freshmen or transfers be allowed to walk on the grass anywhere on the campus, during the hazing period.

8. Freshmen will attempt at all times to grow up.

9. New students will be required to yell certain 'advertisements' between classes as deemed necessary by upperclassmen.

10. Freshmen will speak to everyone on the campus and attempt to learn the names of all the seniors.

11. All new students are required to be able to sing the Alma Mater song by Wednesday morning, Sept. 22.

12. Upon request, a short entertainment after the regular chapel program will be presented by the new students.

13. Freshmen will be held responsible for any questions pertaining to this handbook.

14. Shorts and slacks are not to be worn by women students on the campus, except when participating in athletics or decorating.

15. Freshman women should at all times conduct themselves in a ladylike manner.

16. Freshman and transfer women, when living in or visiting in the dorms, are required to obey all dormitory regulations.

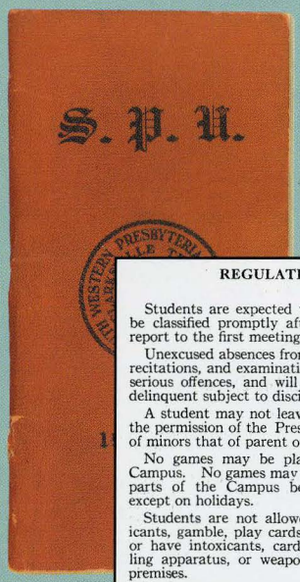
17. By Wednesday, Sept. 22, each new male student will turn in to the Vice-President of the Student Body

Rules for freshmen were spelled out in the 1948-49 Student Handbook.

Welcoming Words

The Student Handbook

Each year since 1914, new students arriving at the College have been introduced to its rules, regulations, and other useful data by the Student Handbook. Originally published by the campus chapter of the YMCA, it was for a few years issued by the literary fraternity, then by the student government, then by the publications board, and is now an official publication of the College, spelling out in legal detail the sometimes complex guidelines for living in the college community in the '90s. Herewith, a sampling of the words that welcomed freshmen in days gone by.



1914-15

REGULATIONS

Students are expected to matriculate and be classified promptly after arrival, and to report to the first meeting of their classes.

Unexcused absences from Chapel exercises, recitations, and examinations, are considered serious offences, and will render those thus delinquent subject to discipline.

A student may not leave the city without the permission of the President and in case of minors that of parent or guardian also.

No games may be played on the front Campus. No games may be played on other parts of the Campus before two o'clock, except on holidays.

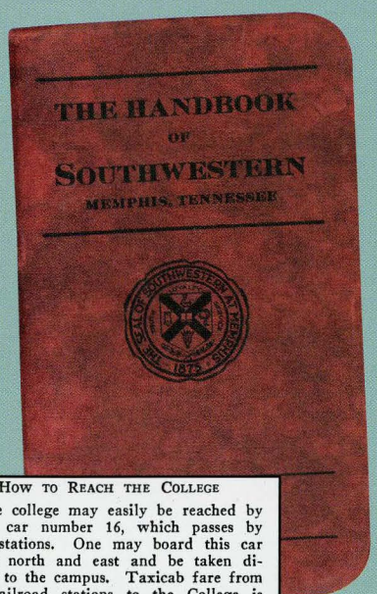
Students are not allowed to drink intoxicants, gamble, play cards, visit pool rooms, or have intoxicants, cards, or other gambling apparatus, or weapons on the College premises.

Students are permitted to board only at places approved by the Faculty.

Students from other institutions must present satisfactory testimonials.

ANNOUNCEMENTS will be made in Chapel, dining halls and on the bulletin boards. Pay strict attention to them and it will make things easier for you.

We observe the custom of tipping our hats to the Faculty.



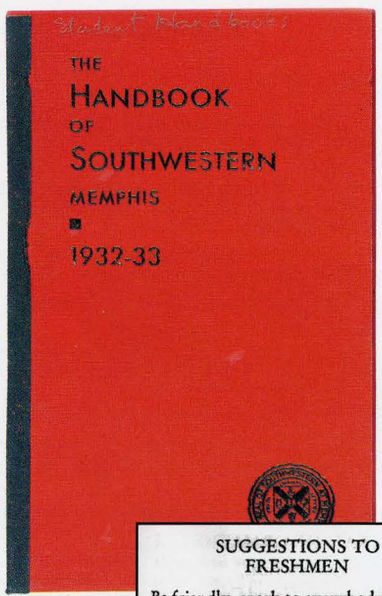
1928-29

HOW TO REACH THE COLLEGE

The college may easily be reached by street car number 16, which passes by both stations. One may board this car going north and east and be taken directly to the campus. Taxicab fare from the railroad stations to the College is about $1.75. Yellow Cab, Red Top and other taxicabs are available. Since no additional charge is made for extra passengers, as many as five students may ride out together for this one fare.

LAUNDRY AND PRESSING

Students representing various laundries and pressing clubs take care of all needs along this line. Suits can be pressed for twenty-five cents, and liberal rates can be secured on the laundry.

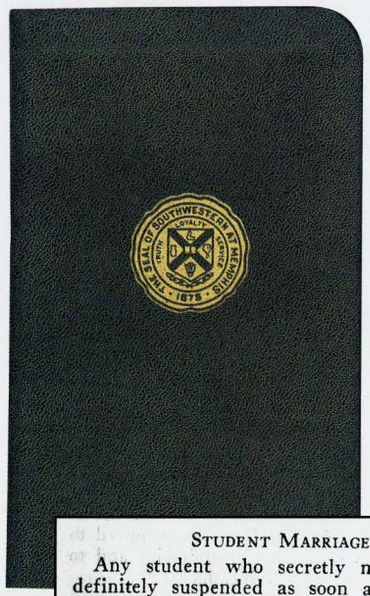


1932-33

SUGGESTIONS TO FRESHMEN

Be friendly, speak to everybody, whether you know the person or not.
Try to learn every student's name.
Learn the college yells and songs.
Systematize your daily program.
Pay your debts promptly.
Lend little money and borrow less.
Be a booster, not a kicker.
Don't spend too much time uptown.
Dress neatly at all times.
Identify yourself at once with the religious life of the college.
Scrupulously set apart Sunday as a day of rest and worship.
Write home often.

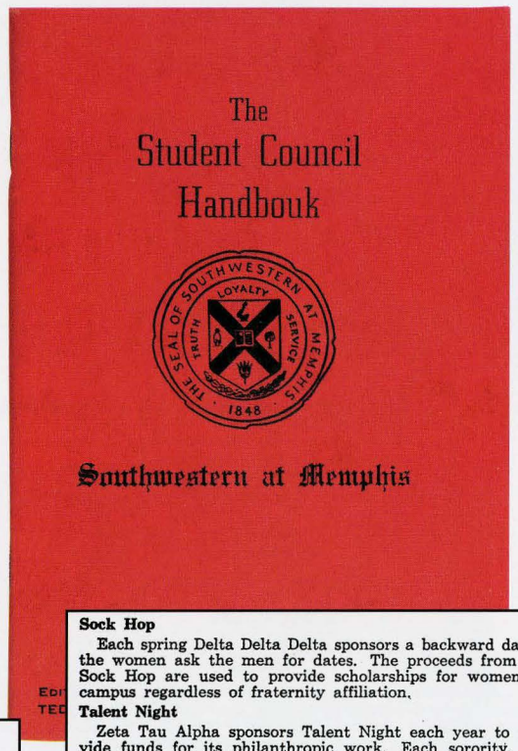
Remember you have a mother who cares.



1939-40

STUDENT MARRIAGES

Any student who secretly marries is indefinitely suspended as soon as the fact is known. Subsequent announcement of the marriage will not alter this penalty. Reinstatement may be granted only by the Committee on Administration.



Sock Hop

Each spring Delta Delta Delta sponsors a backward dance; the women ask the men for dates. The proceeds from the Sock Hop are used to provide scholarships for women on campus regardless of fraternity affiliation.

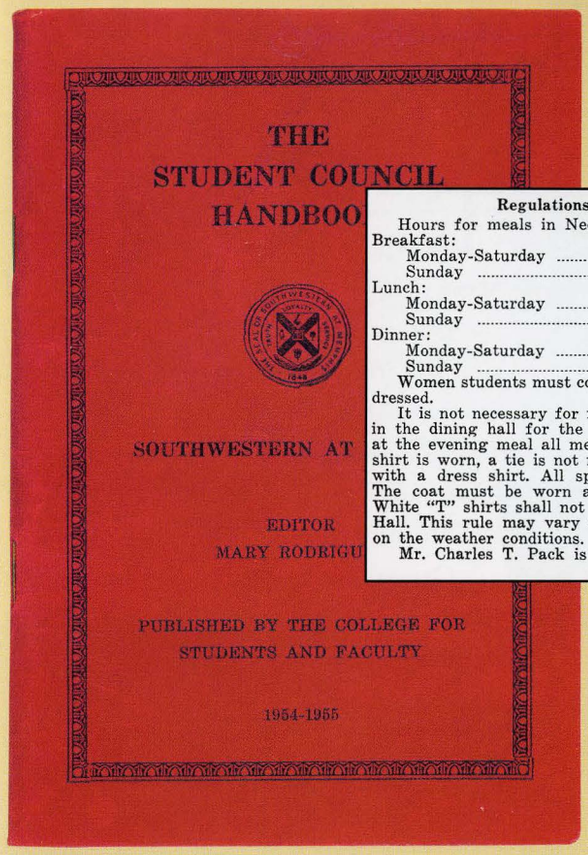
Talent Night

Zeta Tau Alpha sponsors Talent Night each year to provide funds for its philanthropic work. Each sorority, fraternity, and independent group is allowed to have two entrants which may be individuals or groups. The Mr. Talent and Miss Talent trophies are awarded to the most talented individuals. Trophies are awarded to the sorority and fraternity displaying the best talent.

Beauty Revue

Each year the **Lynx** holds a beauty revue. The sororities and the Independent Women each enter six participants in the contest which is judged by well-known Memphians. Eleven women are chosen as finalists, and of these five are selected as beauties and six as favorites. The first announcement of the final choices appears in the **Lynx.**

1962-63



Regulations for Neely Hall

Hours for meals in Neely Hall are as follows:

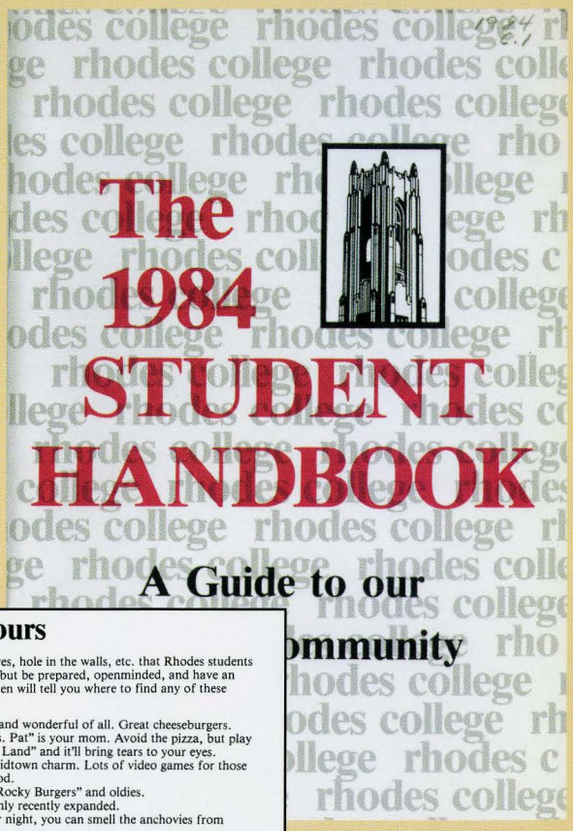
Breakfast:
Monday-Saturday 7:30-8:30
Sunday 8:00-8:30
Lunch:
Monday-Saturday 11:30-1:15
Sunday 12:15-1:15
Dinner:
Monday-Saturday 5:15-6:15
Sunday 5:30-6:00

Women students must come to the dining room suitably dressed.

It is not necessary for men to wear coats or sweaters in the dining hall for the morning and noon meals, but at the evening meal all men must wear coats. If a sport shirt is worn, a tie is not necessary. A tie must be worn with a dress shirt. All sport shirts must have collars. The coat must be worn all through the evening meal. White "T" shirts shall not be worn at any time in Neely Hall. This rule may vary from time to time, depending on the weather conditions.

Mr. Charles T. Pack is manager of Neely Hall.

1954-55



1984-85

rhodes after hours

Below is a list of the various dives, hole in the walls, etc. that Rhodes students frequent. You should try them all but be prepared, openminded, and have an Alka-Seltzer in hand (upperclassmen will tell you where to find any of these nightspots).

PAT'S PIZZA – the most famous and wonderful of all. Great cheeseburgers. After four years, you'll think "Mrs. Pat" is your mom. Avoid the pizza, but play "From Graceland to the Promised Land" and it'll bring tears to your eyes.
THE COTTON BOLL – Lower midtown charm. Lots of video games for those who haven't graduated to adulthood.
ALEX'S – Close to school, with "Rocky Burgers" and oldies.
POPLAR LOUNGE – A classic only recently expanded.
BROADWAY PIZZA – On a clear night, you can smell the anchovies from school.
BROWN JUG – Not a nightspot but will cash any Rhodes student's check so you can get to one.
P&H Cafe – A mellow place for artsy types especially.
ANTENNA CLUB – New wave nightspot.
RUBY TUESDAY'S – Not a dive, but two-for-one drinks every night after eleven ain't bad.
LAST RESORT – Any one of the 17 Krystals, 17 McDonalds, 16 Wendy's, or the 2000 Fried Chicken places in Greater Memphis.

STUDENT HANDBOOK

1974 - 75

Southwestern At Memphis

1974-75

If you are a guy, thumbing is a good way of getting around town. The police won't hassle a guy for thumbing as long as he remembers to stay on the curb and doesn't thumb while the cops are passing.

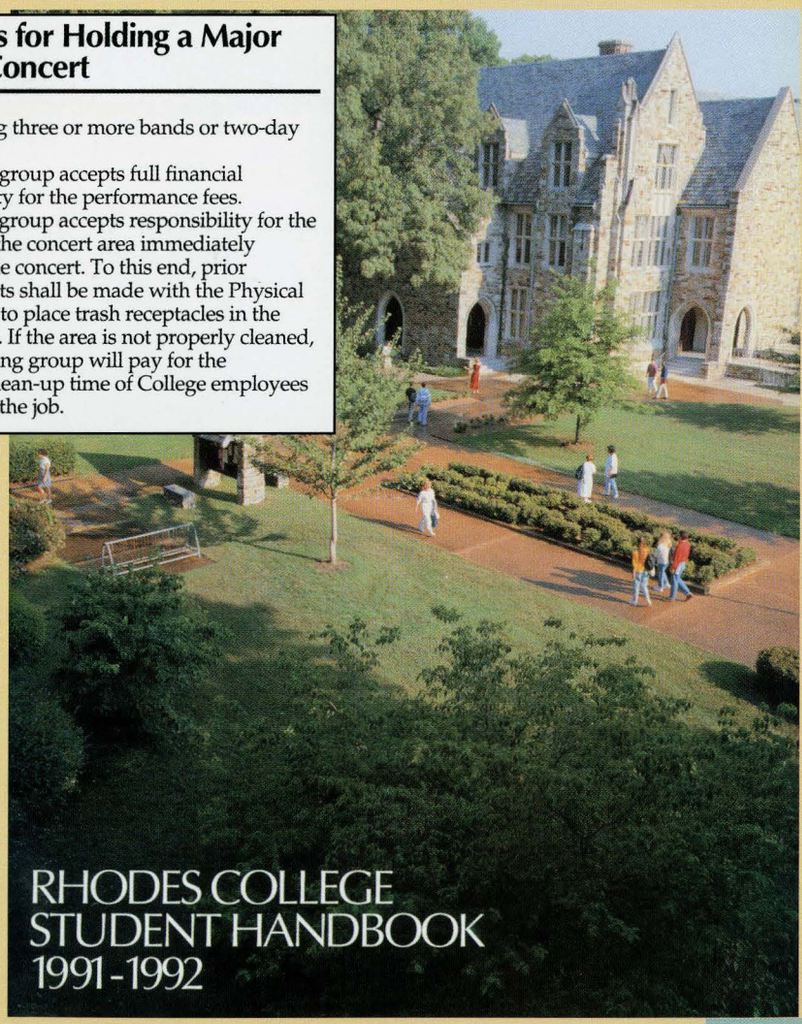
Girls can expect a lot more trouble with hitch-hiking. First of all she will have to contend with drivers who have plans for her which she may not care to go along with. Second, in the state of Tennessee , a girl arrested for hitch-hiking can be charged with suspicion of prostitution. Sexist descrimination, yes, but unless you are prepared to file a suit challenging the law you had better be careful.

Procedures for Holding a Major Outdoor Concert

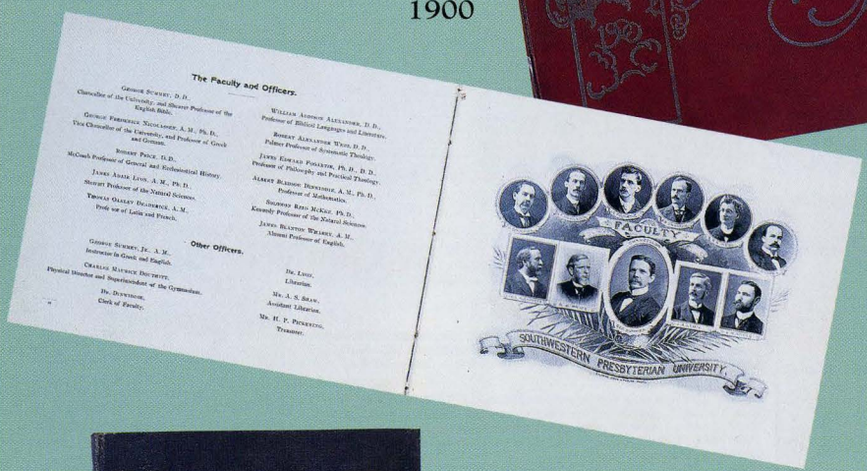
(Event involving three or more bands or two-day concerts)

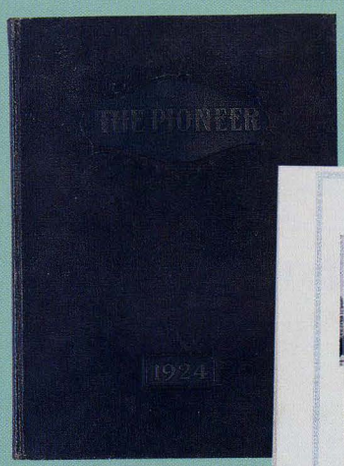
1. Sponsoring group accepts full financial responsibility for the performance fees.
2. Sponsoring group accepts responsibility for the cleaning of the concert area immediately following the concert. To this end, prior arrangements shall be made with the Physical Plant Office to place trash receptacles in the concert area. If the area is not properly cleaned, the sponsoring group will pay for the additional clean-up time of College employees to complete the job.

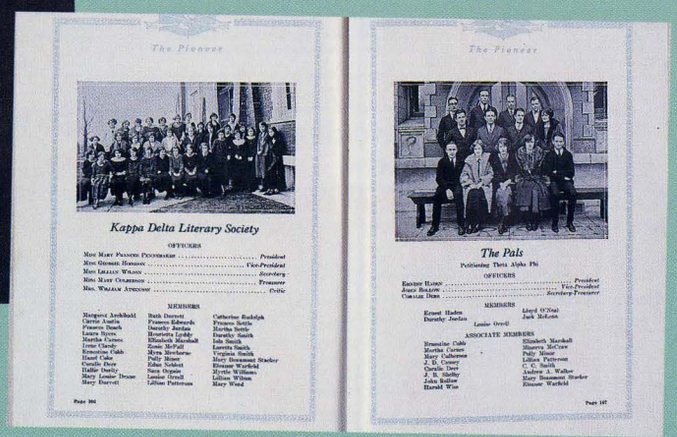
1991-92

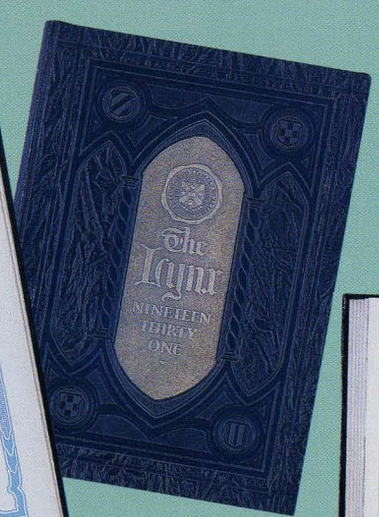


Yearbooks Through the Years









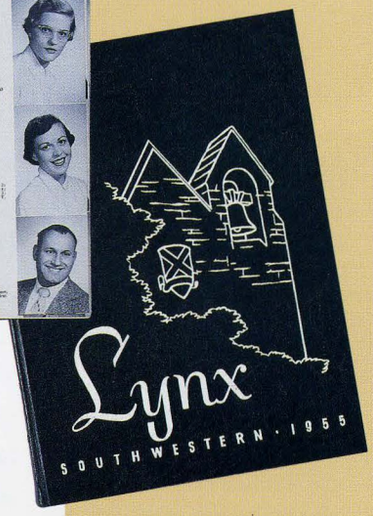
1931

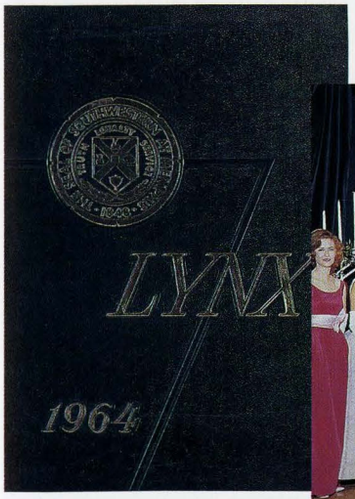
1947

The College published its first yearbook in 1899, and ever since then these student publications have recorded the facts and faces of its history. Publication was irregular in the early years; there are none from 1901-05, in 1907, nor from 1910-23. But from 1924 onward, each year has brought forth an image of the College and the era.

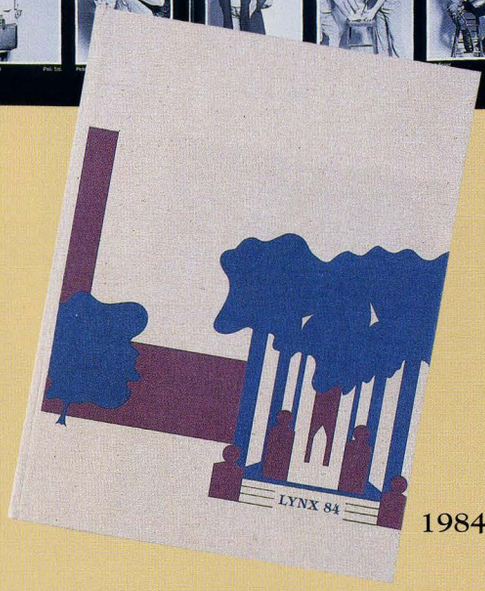
Originally called *The Sou'wester*, the yearbook lost that name to the weekly student newspaper in 1919; when publication resumed in 1924, it did so as *The Pioneer*, which became *The Lynx* after the move to Memphis. The form remained about the same, with only minor variations from year to year, until the 1970s; that generation's preference for image over word led to the banishment of names and text to an index at the back of the book. The traditional format returned with the 1980s, however, and the '90s have seen an even greater emphasis on text, with articles detailing the events of the year. Taken all in all, the yearbooks provide a fascinating account of the life and people of this college.

1955

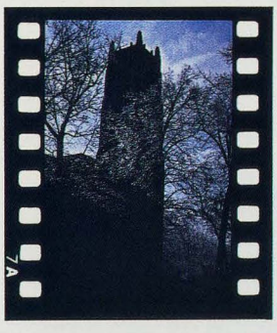




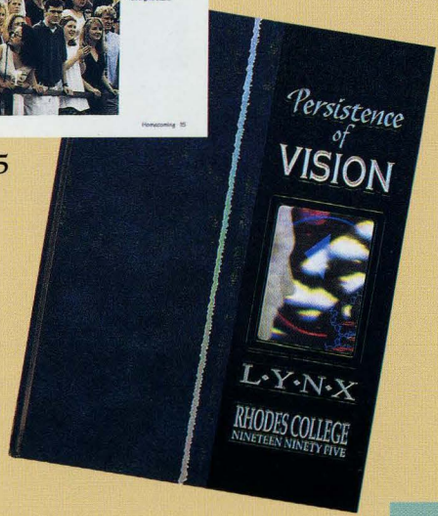
1964



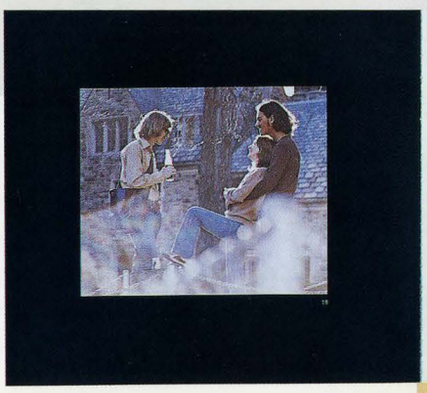
1984

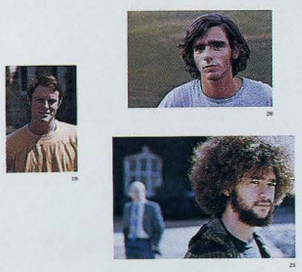


1995



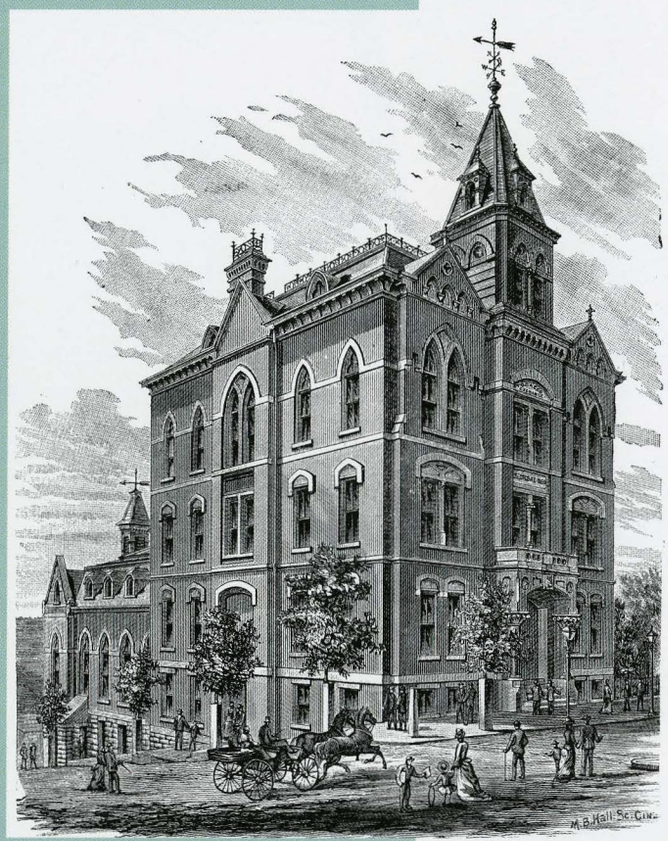
1972

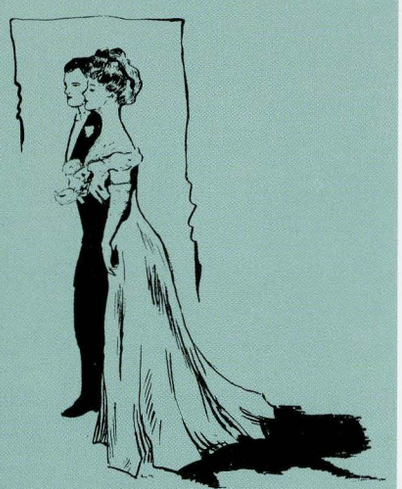




Oh How We Danced . . .

The Tobacco Exchange Building where the SPU fraternities held their Commencement Balls was just five years old in 1885—and the pride of Clarksville.





Heading for the ball, from The Sou'wester *of 1908.*

Balls and Banquets at the Tobacco Exchange

"The Commencement season this year has been enlivened by two highly enjoyable social events. The ATO and the KS fraternities have engaged in a generous rivalry in their annual balls and banquets and each has striven to surpass the other in the brilliancy and sumptuousness of these entertainments.

"The ATO affair came off in the Tobacco Exchange Friday night and was in every particular a complete success. The Maltese Cross included in the decorations was 'a thing of beauty.' The banquet was elaborate. Music was furnished by Wehrley's Legion Band of Louisville.

"The Kappa Sigmas were determined to surpass the Alpha Tau Omegas in their ball of Wednesday night. The Exchange building was again brilliant. The Hall was decorated beautifully with the Crescent and Star emblazoned in gas jets at the entrance of the building. The supper table was set in the figure of St. Andrew's Cross and the banquet was sumptuous. The hours after supper were devoted to the German led by Edgar Morton of New Orleans. The favors were very pretty hand-painted 'sachets.' The Italian Band of Nashville made music for the occasion."

—The Chronicle, June 1885

"The band has got to make noise whether they make music or not."

—A Freshman's English I *Essay on Dancing*, from the *SPU Journal*, March 1914

"At nine-thirty the band has struck up the strains of 'Snookey Ookums' or 'Here Comes My Daddy Now' or some other raggy rag, it takes the peppery stuff to get by now. Anything like 'The Last Days of Pompey' won't do. The band has got to make noise whether they make music or not. They are kept as busy as a bird dog with fleas.

"A modern dance is not like the one our fathers indulged in. They do not have the slightest resemblance to each other. It would be mortifying to the Virginia Reel

This flapper danced though the pages of a Zeta Tau Alpha scrapbook in 1929.

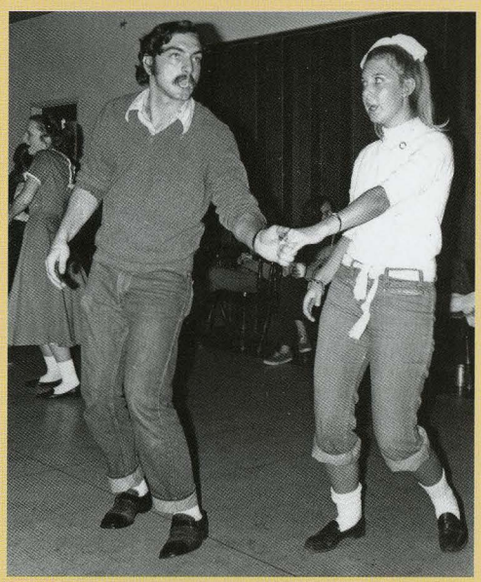
or the Polka to be put into the same class as the Bunny Hug or Turkey Trot. The old and the new style dancing are as far different as the North and South Pole.

"At present the Tango is the rage. This name is derived from the Latin verb 'tango' meaning 'to touch', and believe me, they do touch. This dance includes a collection of dances such as the 'Fish Walk,' 'Jelly Bean,' 'Dip to Heaven,' 'Kangaroo Slip,' 'Castle Walk,' and many others.

"Many of the present dances come by their names by their resemblances to certain animals. We notice in this case the 'Grizzly Bear,' 'Lame Duck,' 'Turkey Trot,' and 'Bunny Hug.' Several dances got their names from the places that had the honor to produce them. As the 'Texas Tommie,' 'South Bend,' 'Boston Dip,' 'Mobile Mop Up,' etc. To be a good tango dancer you have to be limber and able to stick through the whole fray. Otherwise you have no more chance then an English Sparrow has of wrecking a battleship. Thus is a modern dance put on."

The Sigma Nu Spring Formal of 1937 offered a plaque as a memento to the guests.

Jitterbuggers took the floor in 1940.



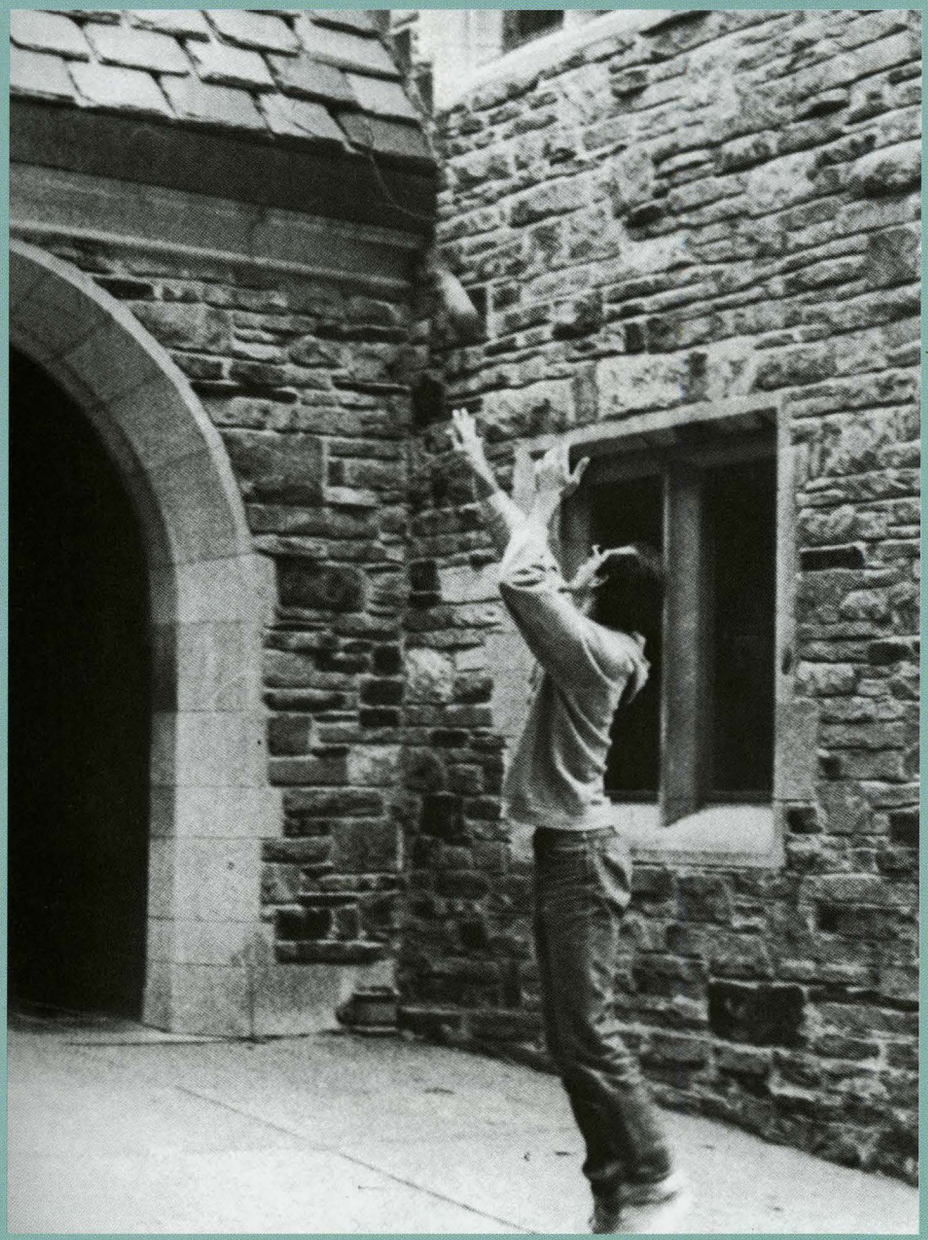
A retro dance in the '70s celebrated the bop style of the '50s.

The Panhellenic Dance, 1962

In January 1998, the 150th Anniversary Ball brought the entire college community together in a celebratory mix of ages, dance styles, and dance wear.

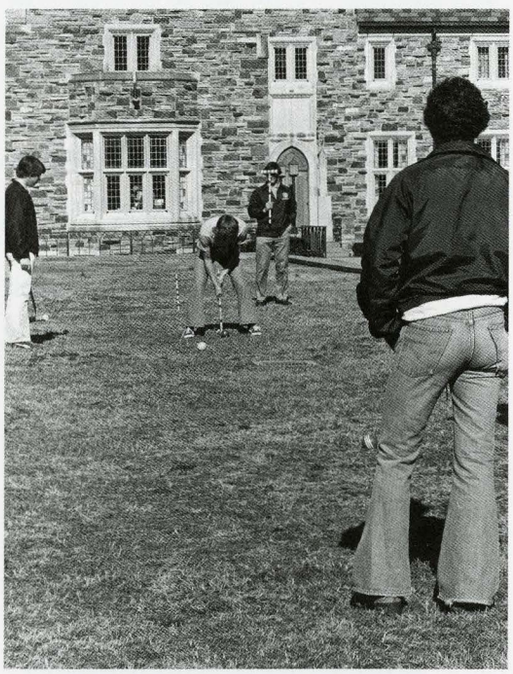
Alternative Sports

In addition to the official athletics programs, there have always been those imaginative and loosely organized games that students have created for themselves. Some of these games are of the students' own devising, others are their interpretations of existing sports. Whichever, they are the purest sort of sport—sport for the joy of it.



Whiteball

Played in the court between White Hall and Neely Hall of the Refectory, the game dates back to the earliest days of the Memphis campus. According to one source, the game has "a complex set of rules and regulations that once mastered can never be forgotten." Mostly it seems to be about bouncing a tennis ball off the roof of the cloister between White and Neely.

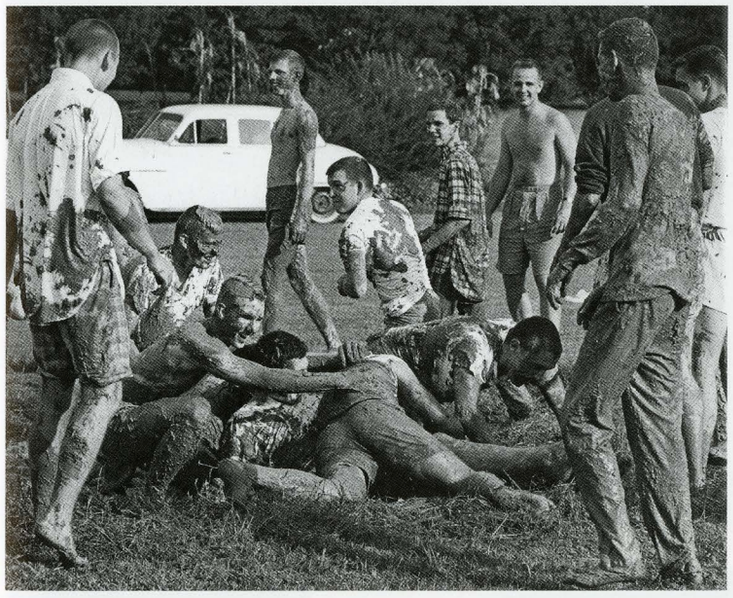


Science Center Croquet

For a time in the '70s, the ancient game of croquet enjoyed a revival on the turf that tops Frazier Jelke Science Center. Does the drainage grill constitute a hazard?

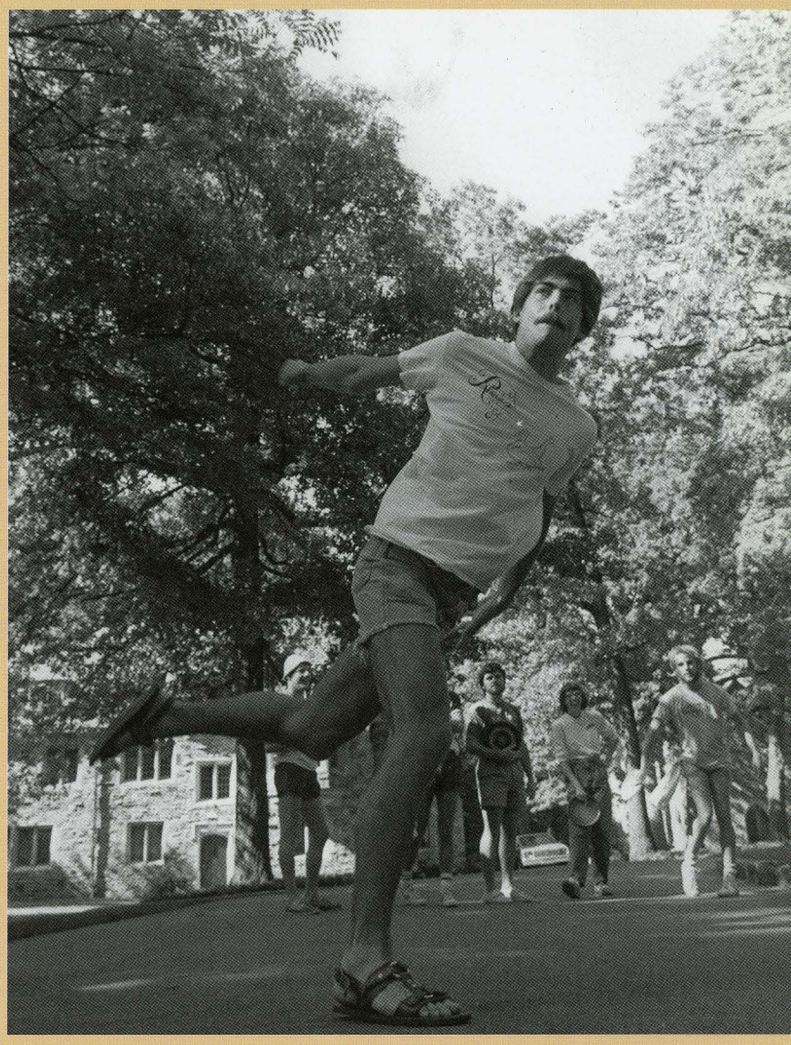
Broom Hockey

Though not as dangerous as ice hockey, broom hockey had its exciting moments. Can anyone remember what they were?



The Muddy Tug-of-War

Although semi-official on such occasions as Derby Day and Field Day, the tug-of-war in a mud puddle must still be labeled an alternative sport. After all, winners and losers alike share in the game's greatest triumph—to get so gloriously muddy your own mother wouldn't recognize you—and it's probably a good thing she wouldn't.

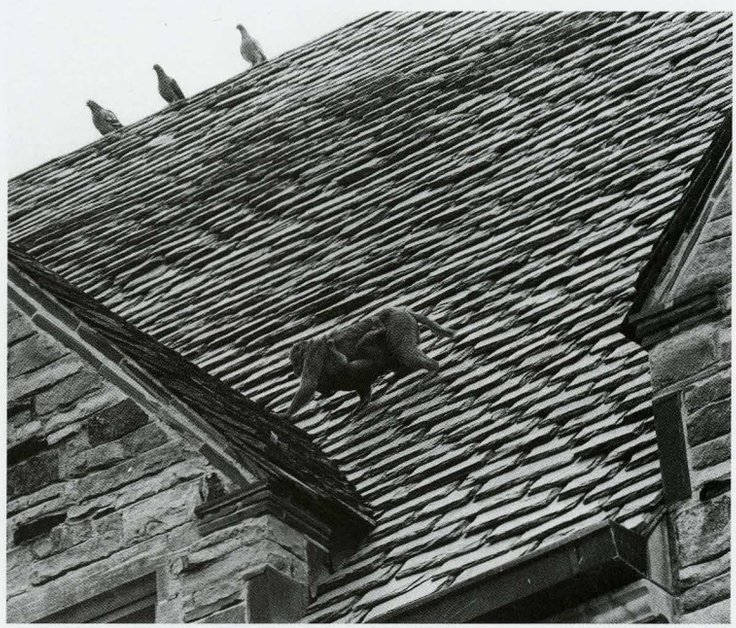


Frisbee Golf

Back in the carefree '70s, enterprising Rhodes students designed an eighteen-hole Frisbee Golf course that twisted through the campus and furnished endless hours of amusement for players and watchers alike. According to a contemporary account, "It's challenging, accessible, physically taxing, and—best of all for empty-pocketed students—it's free."

Beastly Doings on Campus

The occasional visits to the campus by various species of the animal kingdom have provided lighter moments and welcome respites from the academic grind.

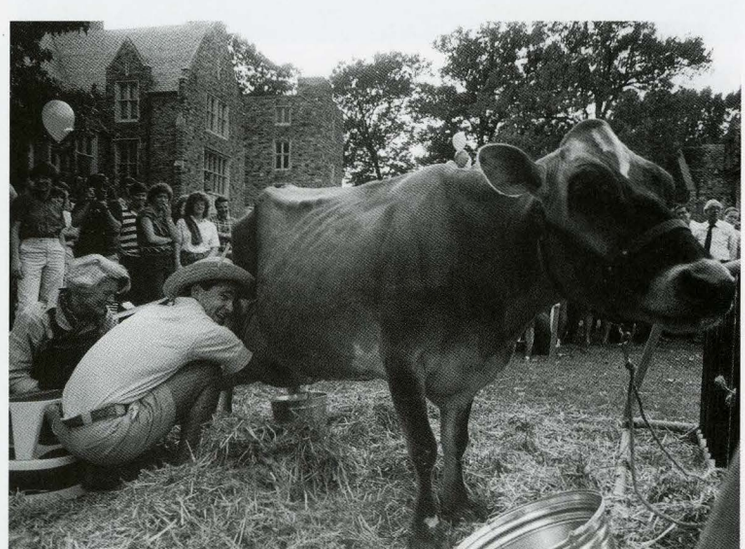


Monkey on the Roof

Rhoda, a rhesus monkey who escaped from the Memphis Zoo with her baby, spent three days on the campus in 1976, visiting the roofs of Burrow Library, the Mathematics Building, and Briggs Student Center before she and her child were captured and returned to her home on Monkey Island.

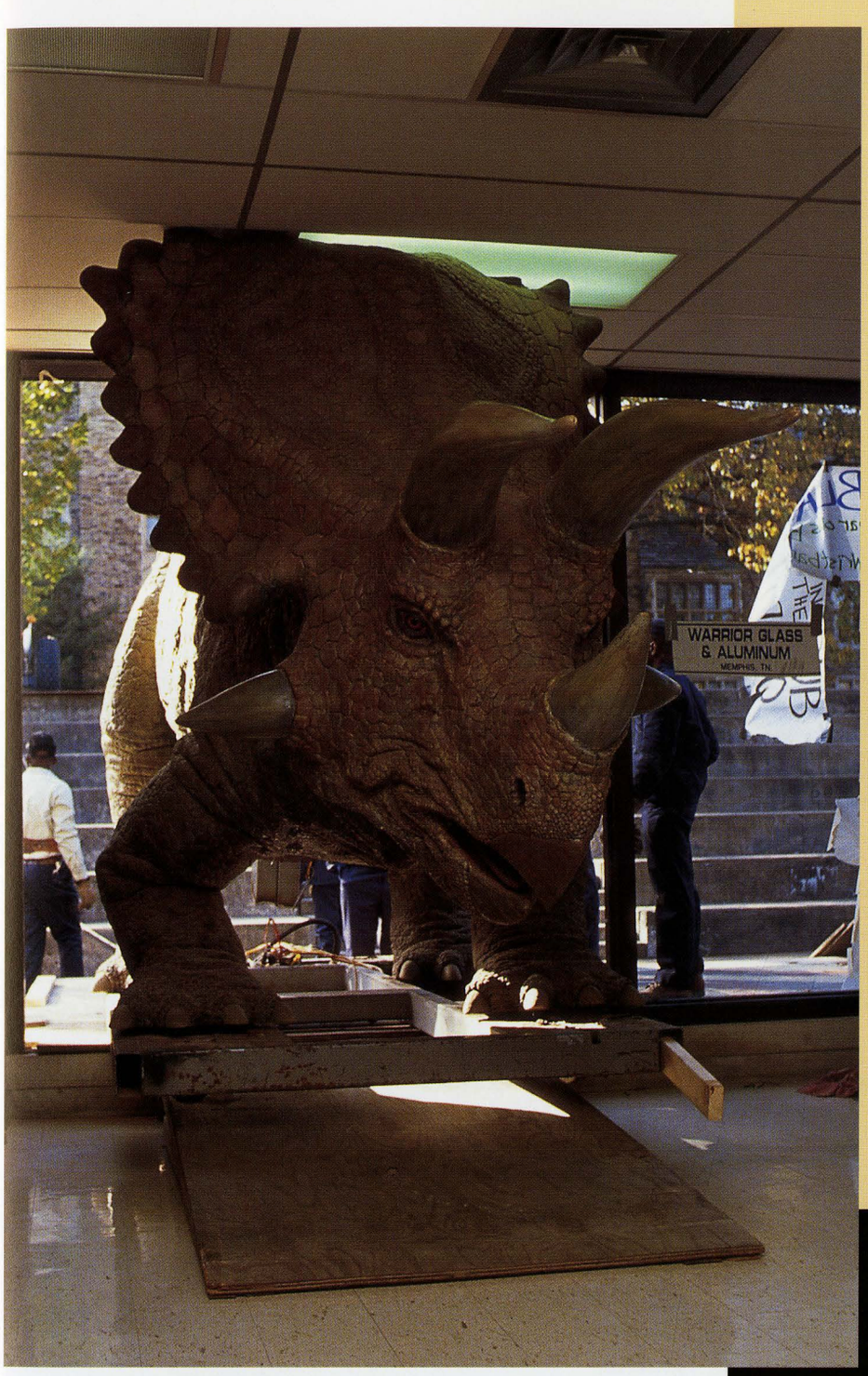
Jumping Dog

Bo was one of several canines who took up residence on the campus in the early '70s. Some were student-sponsored, others were freelancers, all were banished by the Social Regulations Council when they enforced a long-standing, no-pets-except-fish rule in 1973.



Bovine Bash

Before the present campus was built, its site held several small dairy farms. In November 1986 the court between Palmer Hall and Frazier Jelke briefly reverted to its earlier use for a milking contest to promote student interest in the Heifer Project, which raises money to supply livestock to underdeveloped countries. Student David Lusk and music instructor Charlotte McLain tried their hands at coaxing milk from the bovine guest.



Jurassic Rhodes

When the interior animation devices of this pentaceratops failed beyond repair during an exhibition at the Memphis Zoo in 1992, the owners donated him to the College. He now guards the entrance lobby to Frazier Jelke Science Center.

The Resident Beasts (*sciurus noster*)

Frolicking in the shrubbery, skittering up the trees, chasing each other across the grass, cadging from the students, the squirrels of Rhodes are lively members of the college community. Although no one has taken a census of the population recently, anecdotal evidence would indicate that there are more of them than there are of us.

The Bones of the Mastodon

During the excavation for Frazier Jelke Science Center, workmen uncovered tusk and bone fragments of a prehistoric mastodon. Construction paused while the area was carefully examined for further discoveries. Today the mastodon's bones are housed in a viewing case in Frazier Jelke, only a short distance from where he breathed his last some 22,000 years ago.

Political Statements

The many enticements of campus life have never kept Rhodes students apart from the world. From its earliest days, when most of the student body marched off to join the Civil War, national and international politics have brought forth reactions ranging from protest to enthusiastic endorsement.

Let's Hear It for the Mugwumps!

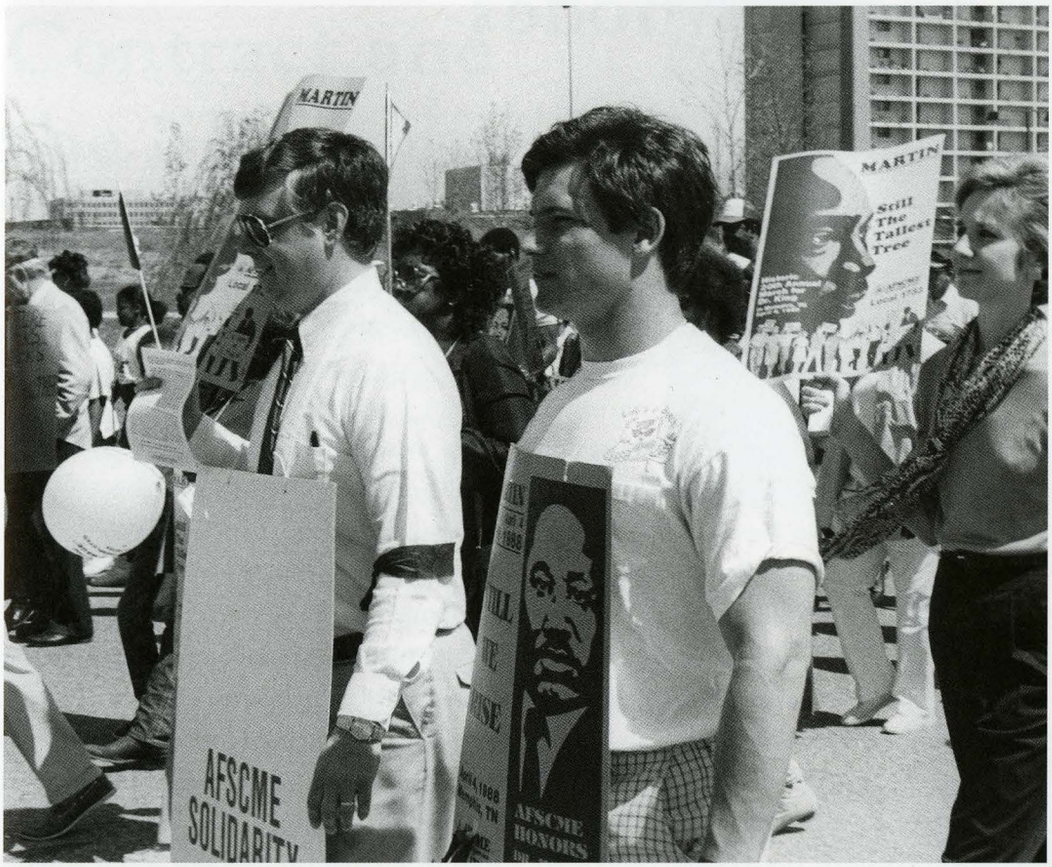
The 1908 yearbook reported the following political affiliations:

Sixty-eight percent of the students are Democrats; twelve percent Prohibitionists; ten percent Gold Democrats; six percent Mugwumps; and four percent Republicans.

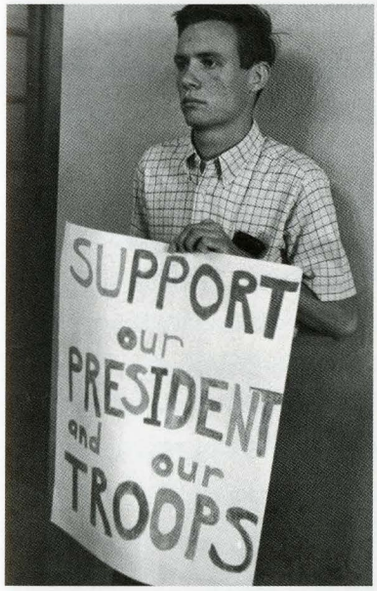
SPU in the Philippines

"The common but erroneous impression that collegiate work tends to enervate young manhood has never received a more unanswerable refutation than that afforded in the record made by the Southwestern Presbyterian University boys during the late war in the Philippine Islands. The trained brawn of the university athlete, no less than the well-drilled brain of the university student, contributed to make that record glorious, and both have added new lustre to the fame of Tennessee's soldiery, and crowned the world's concept of a man with a peculiar glory in action upon the field of battle and with unmatched control of self in the less exciting duties of the camp."

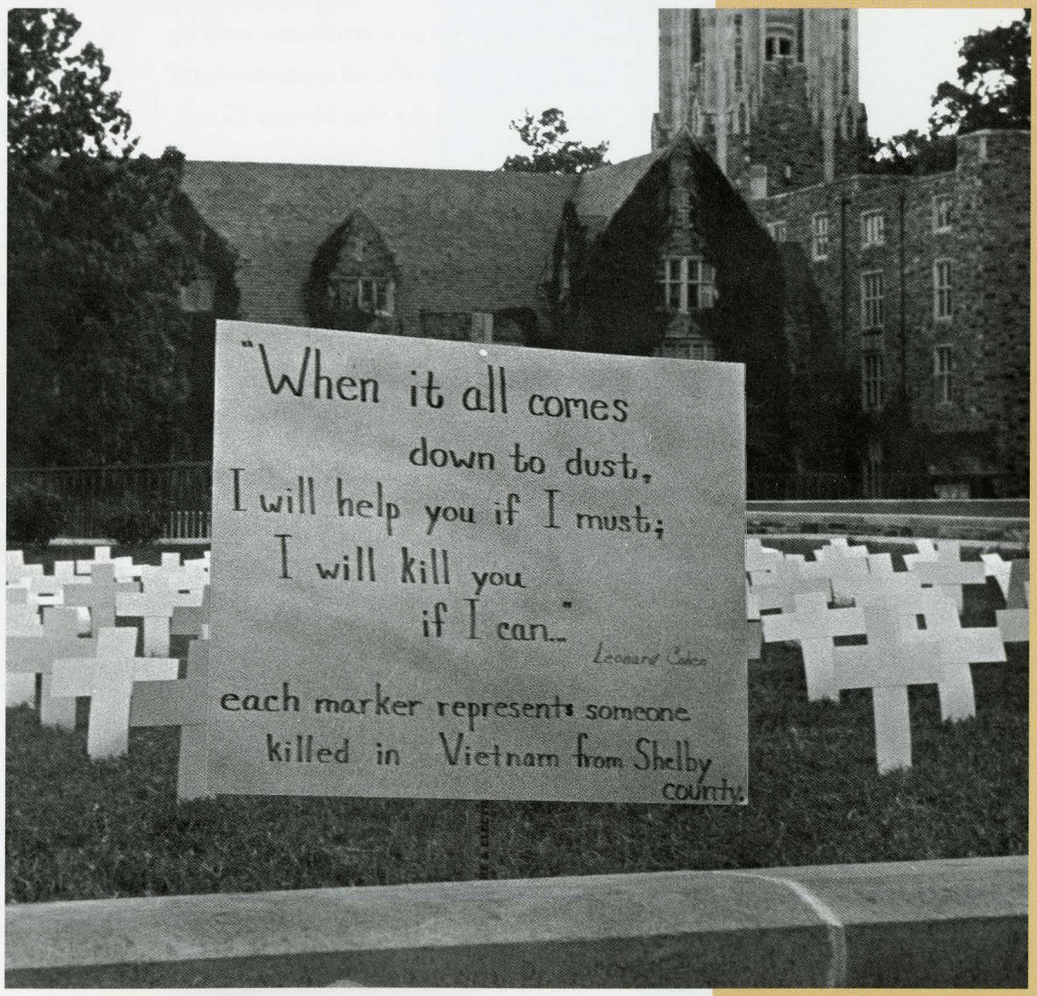
—*The Sou'wester* Yearbook, 1900



Members of the Rhodes community joined the 1988 march in downtown Memphis honoring the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.



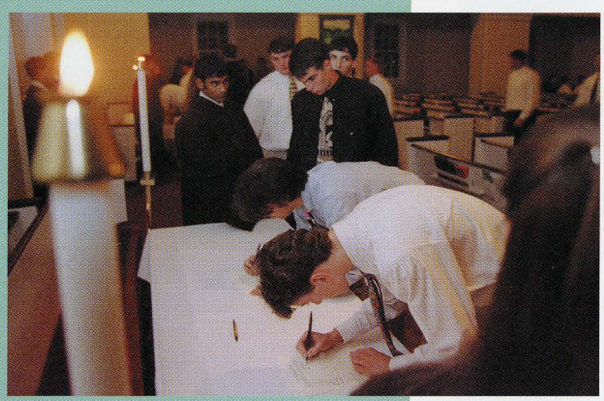
The Vietnam War prompted strong responses among students.



The Honor System, a Point of Pride for Rhodes

For most of this century, the Honor System has been a guiding principle of this College, one of its proudest achievements and an important part of every student's experience at the College.

An editorial on the Honor System in *The Sou'wester* of November 19, 1919 refers to its fifteen years of existence, so it would seem to have been a part of the College since 1904. But it was under Dr. Diehl's administration, beginning in 1917, that the Honor Council was strengthened and its functions given a high priority.

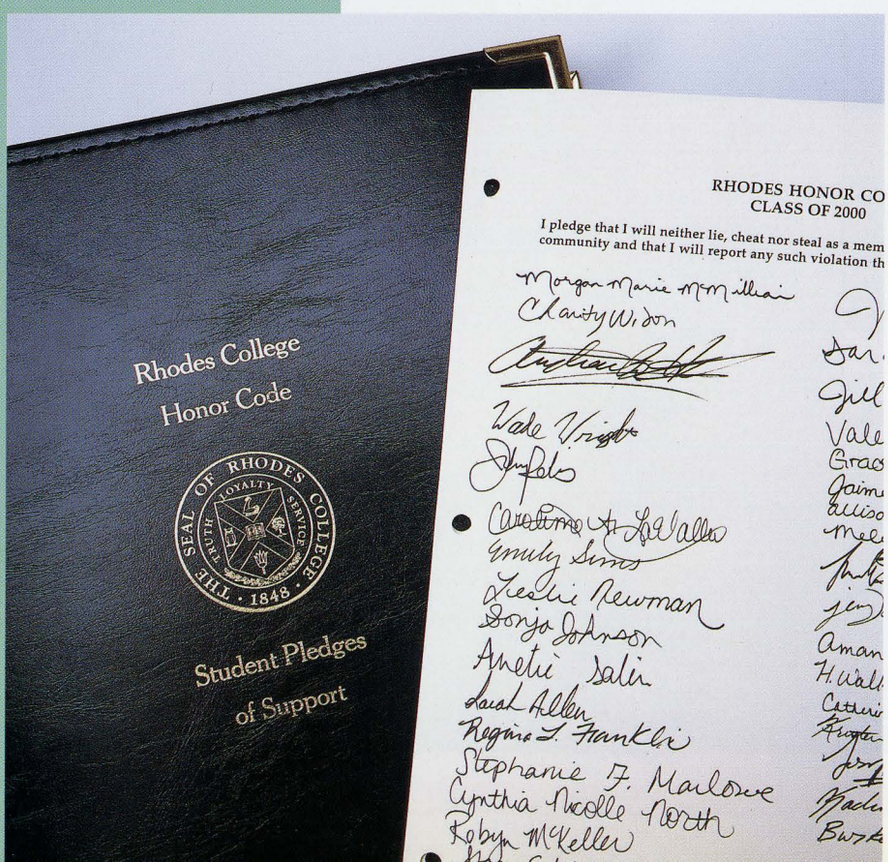


At a candlelight ceremony each year, new students sign a pledge promising to uphold the Honor System and accepting the jurisdiction of the Honor Council.

The premise of the Honor System is simple: Rhodes trusts students not to cheat, steal, or lie in official matters—and to report those who do. An Honor Council of student-selected members assesses all reported violations and recommends punishment when they feel it is warranted. This punishment can range from probation to suspension to expulsion.

"The Honor System gives students a sense of control over their environment," said Chip Campbell, president of the Honor Council in 1994. "Students have more at stake in what's going on in the classroom. If one student cheats and the professor happens to grade on a curve, that affects the others in the class. It's fairer for students to be judged by their peers."

Perhaps the strongest rationale for the Honor System came from a man who had experienced it at the College first as a student and later as a faculty member, Shields McIlwane '24. Discussing the Honor System in a memorial tribute to Dr. Diehl, McIlwane said, "A college, by trusting young people, gives them the best chance of becoming trustworthy. "



The Pledge, 1900

The following pledge, which expressed the sentiments of a number of the boys, was found on one of the examination papers:

"I certify that I have neither given nor received aid on this examination, but goodness knows I need it."

—*SPU Journal*, January 1900

Living in Harmony

The Social Contract and the SRC

Ten members of the 1970 Social Regulations Council show their mutual trust and support.

The Social Regulations Council gives students at Rhodes the opportunity to take responsibility for their own social and moral behavior in the same way that the Honor Council makes academic probity a matter of individual honor. Organized in 1969, the SRC is composed of an elected president and sixteen students representing all four classes and both sexes equally. The SRC regulates student rules and acts as a judiciary committee to determine fault and punishment in complaints brought before it. Its stated purpose is to allow the members of the College's diverse community to live in harmony, to interact effectively and to learn from each other. Cases range from food fighting and thoughtless noisemaking to serious destruction of property and reckless endangerment of other students.

The Standards of the Rhodes Community

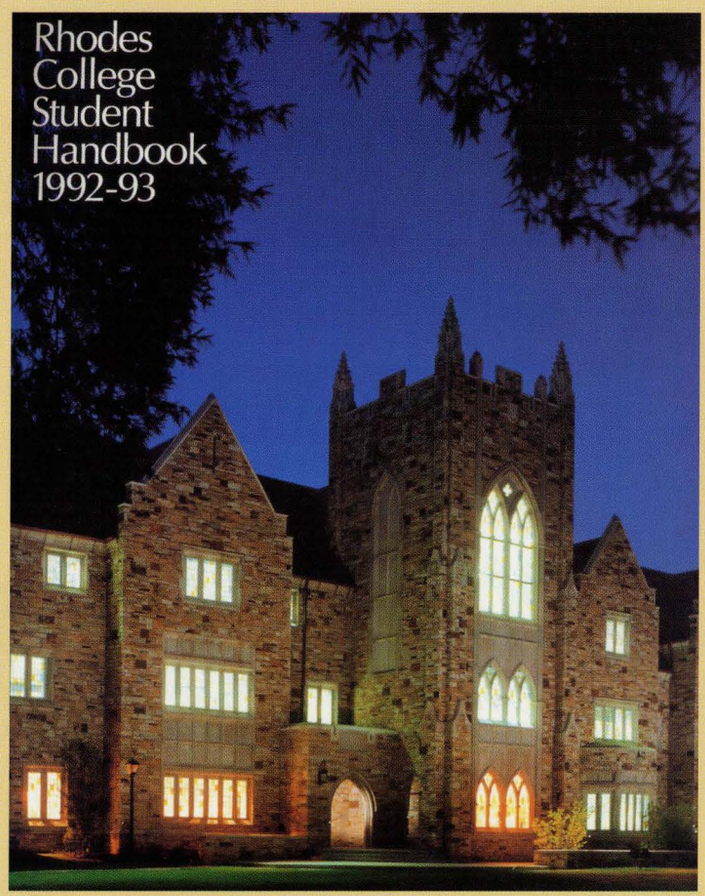
The SRC uses as its guidelines *The Standards of the Rhodes Community*, a document that includes the following pledges:

We pledge to treat the members of the Rhodes community, that is, anyone who lives, works, or learns here, as well as those who visit the community, with conscientious respect, honor, kindness and even-handedness.

We pledge to respect the property of other members of the community, treating all such property with care equal to or greater than that accorded our own property. Further, realizing that the property of the College, its buildings and grounds and all encompassed within, serves to benefit all members of the community, we pledge to preserve this property for others to use after us.

Understanding that adherence to these standards is necessary to promote community spirit, we pledge to report violations.

Remembering that one reason the Rhodes community exists is to promote the intellectual development of its members, we pledge to help create an environment that encourages reasoned discourse and action in a way that promotes this intellectual pursuit for everyone.

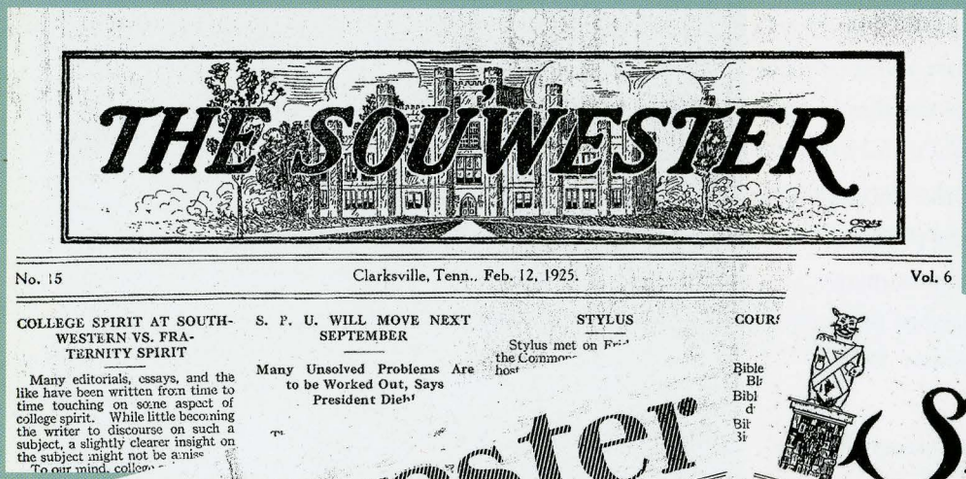


Every edition of the Student Handbook now contains "The Standards of the Rhodes Community," a guide to acceptable behavior.

Read All About It!

When the first student newspaper was born in 1919, the editors chose *The Sou'wester* as its name because it was a good name going to waste; the yearbook that had borne that name had not published an issue since 1910. Though for a period in the 1960s *Friday* dominated the masthead, and though the name of the College changed in 1984, *The Sou'wester* it has remained. For almost eighty years it has chronicled the news of the campus and the world. It has also offered commentary, satire, nonsense, and provocation. Its perspective and the quality of its writing has varied wildly with each change of editorship. But it has endured, and it is still a lively component of student life.

The 1965-66 staff of The Sou'wester *crowds into their basement office for a group photo.*



THE SOU'WESTER

No. 15 Clarksville, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1925. Vol. 6

COLLEGE SPIRIT AT SOUTHWESTERN VS. FRATERNITY SPIRIT

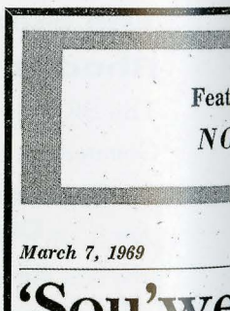
Many editorials, essays, and the like have been written from time to time touching on some aspect of college spirit. While little becoming the writer to discourse on such a subject, a slightly clearer insight on the subject might not be amiss

S. P. U. WILL MOVE NEXT SEPTEMBER

Many Unsolved Problems Are to be Worked Out, Says President Diehl

STYLUS

Stylus met on Fri... the Commons host



March 7, 1969

'Sou'we

Warren

The Sou'wester

VOLUME XIII NUMBER 32

MEMPHIS, TENN., MAY 17, 1929

EN OF COLLEGE ORGANIZ

Secrets, Pooh! Not From These Probers

FRANCES CHOSEN OF NF

MILLER DRILLS LYNX GRIDDERS FOR NEXT FALL

Gridiron Warriors Start Annual Manslaughter

SECOND WEEK ENDS

Will Play Game At End of Spring Training

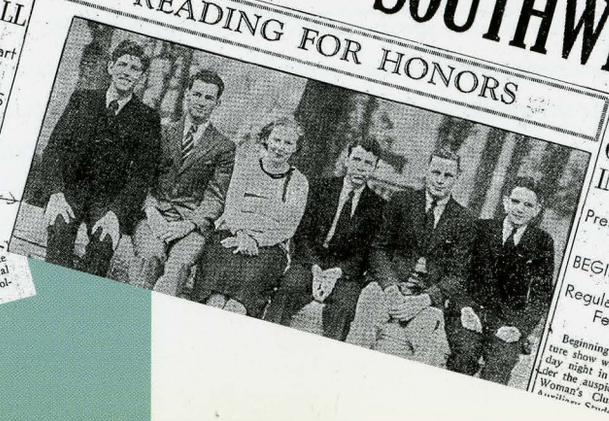
The second week of spring football practice found the candidates bearing down a bit harder and doing some real work. The pigskin followers found themselves in for some days hard practice under the guiding formation ... women in the ... western to be kno... of Southwestern's Uno... ciety.

Mrs. C. L. Townsend, dean of ... sen, is sponsoring this new venture which has as its aims the furtherance of co-ed interclass athletics, social life, school spirit and all other college activities.

MEMPHIS, TENN., FEB. 12, 1932

SHOW MOVIE AT SOUTHWESTER

READING FOR HONORS



PLAN PICTURE ON SATURDA IN AUDITORIUM

Present "Charlie's Aunt" Tomorrow Night

BEGIN SHOW AT 7:30

Regular Saturday Evening Feature For 15c

Beginning tomorrow night a picture show will be given every Saturday night in Hardie Auditorium under the auspices of the Southwestern Woman's Club and the Evergreen

hristmas And A Happy New Year

THE SOU'WESTER

Student Weekly Publication of Southwestern at Memphis

SOUTHWESTERN, MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1936 — Number 13

Broadcast Time Changed

The Southwestern Radio Players will broadcast at 4 o'clock in the future instead of at the usual time of 4:30 on Wednesday. These broadcasts will be carried on during the holidays. Be sure to listen in.

PROFESSOR WILL SPEND HIS XMAS STUDYING TREES

Dr. J. Henry Davis To Study

A. P. Names Henry Hammond On Little All-America Team; Star End Signs Pro Contract

FIRST TO WIN

The Sou'wester

Southwestern at Memphis

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1954 — Volume 3

Year

orth Graduate ls Available

nce Kinney has an- Danforth Graduate he Danforth founda- trust fund estab- y Mr. and Mrs. The present pro- rated until 1951. fellowships is education of particularly in cul- spiritual aspects." ointment is made annually to

Higgason Awarded Little All-America

Jimmy Higgason has been awarded an honorable mention on the Little All-America football team. He is the first Southwestern player since Gaylan Smith to make this mythical team.

Higgason, a sophomore, made several long runs this year in helping the Lynx attain their best record since before the war. Last year he made that memorable 100-yard run that beat Hendrix for the only win of the season.

Mallory Memorial Gymnasium To Be Dedicated Tonight

★★★★★★★

Facilities Are "The Finest In This Country"

Celebration Honors Southwestern Alumni

Tonight Southwestern's new $700,000 gymnasium will be dedicated to the memory of William Neely

THE SOU'WESTER

Student Weekly Publication of Southwestern at Memphis

YEAR—Z707 — SOUTHWESTERN, MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1942 — No. 16

ive Students, One rofessor Received to O. D. K. Friday

ble, Collier, wards, Nall, ener Tapped

r. H. J. Bassett eceived Into Membership Friday

(Picture on Page 3)

Circle of Omicron Delta Kappa, nal Honorary Leadership Fra- y, held the second of its semi- al tapping services for this year riday, February 13. The society nized with an invitation to mem-

PARALYSIS FUND NETS

The Paralysis Fund Dance last Saturday night netted $59.33 for the Fund and 62 volumes for the Victory Book Campaign. The dance was sponsored by Willis Ensign and Sam McCulloch.

History Students Air Out Mexico

Dr. Lampson Leads Student Discussion On Weekly Broadcast

Howry Chosen to Edit Co-ed Edition

Dr. Kenneth Foreman To Speak At Week Of Prayer Next Week

Mr. Fred F. Sears Will Be Speech

Professor From Davidson Will

The Sou' wester

Vol. 56, No. 6 — *Southwestern At Memphis* — *Oct. 26, 1973*

achment Proceedings For President Richard Nix And Con....

by Linton Weeks

's understand one thing: I am a registered irmly believe that the Democratic Party repre- ays will represent the priorities of most Ameri- owing essay is by no means a cry of sympathy

Richard Nixon is innocent — until proven guilty. Richard Nixon is right — until proven wrong. Richard Nixon is sane — until proven insane. These assumptions are blossoms on the branch of idealism upon

impeach a President," said Richard Kleindienst. All it takes is the support of a simple majority of the House of Representatives. Richard Nixon has been unofficially charged by highly-respected, elected officials with overstepping his constitutional grounds. When Nixon

"Nixon's deeds are able and without just said Sen. Robert Pack Ore.).

A brief look at pos stitutional issues migh ful to the objective reader. Please keep that these are only

The Sou'wester

Friday

Southwestern At Memphis — *Vol. 50, No. 1*

ster' Suspends Publicatior

s, my grades are suffer- am only taking three ses and am behind in r. Thames told the

a com- idle the I'm a about it, to turn nice guy, ge of me. the staff e to me as newspaper

and three weeks before. One interview was completed, and one evaluation turned in. Out of 17 rolls of pictures, no prints were made. At least twenty people said they would help with the paper this week. Three showed up."

Mr. Thames favors a temporary suspension of the newspaper until it can be re-organized. He pointed out that another editor, if a capable one could be found, would only encounter the same difficulties as

creating journalism courses to be included in the new Communications Arts department.

The Publications Board decided to meet again Thursday, March 13. Mr. Patton hopes to present them with a proposal about receiving credit on which

the board could vote.

Mr. Thames agreed n submit his resignation an this week's paper. But he stated this was th **Sou'wester** until he co guaranteed some help operation.

Stealing On Campus Destroys Of Personal Honor & Respons

To the student body:

The continued stealing on

Needless to say, structive to any se

Happy Birthday Rhodes !!

150 RHODES 1848 1998

THE SOU'WESTER

Vol. LXXXV, No. 10 — *The Weekly Student Newspaper of Rhodes College* — *Wednesday, January 28, 1998*

Sesquicentennial Celebration a Ball

By Lisa Roy
Staff Writer

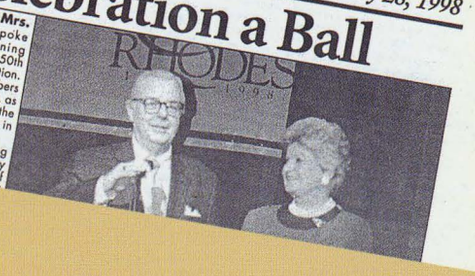
Friday night, January 23, Rhodes inaugurated its sesquicentennial celebration at the 150th Anniversary Ball.

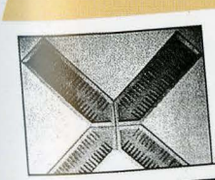
The ball was jointly conceived and organized by the Panhellenic Council, in lieu of the annual Pan Formal, and a subcommittee of the lareer

spotlights pointed the way to the Campus Life Center Friday night. At close to 9:30 pm, President Daughdrill surmounted the stage to introduce Mr. and Ms. Rhodes, Damon Norcross and Kristen Fox, who balanced on a ladder to light the candles atop the Halliburton Tower cake. Professor of Music Tony Garner ('65) then led the party-

President and Mrs. Daughdrill spoke during the opening ceremony at the 150th anniversary celebration. Several of the members of the administration, as well as members of the Board of Trustees were in attendance.

Banners adorning the campus and nearby city streets, a reprint of





X-citing, Action-Packed Edition

The Sou'wester

The Weekly Student Newspaper of Rhodes College — Wednesday, February 1, 1994

Volume 82, Number 11

S.T.A.R.R. Addresses Campus Race Issues

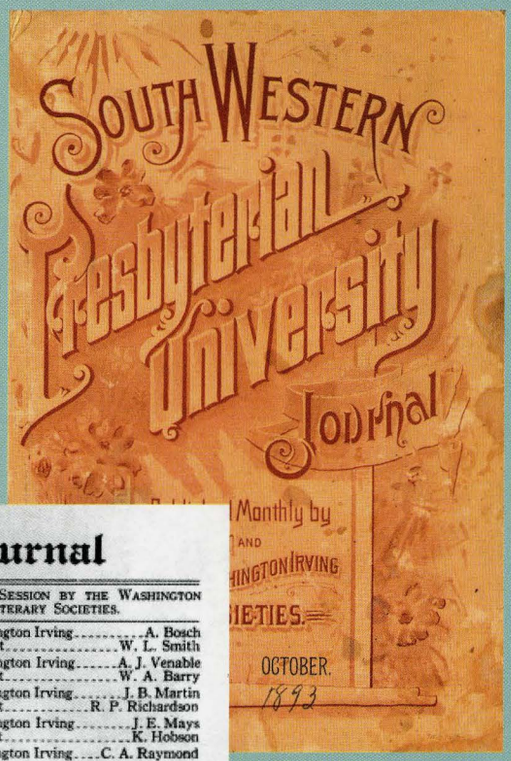
The Institute is a part of a lems confronting students of other races, and many blamed the problem

this many others praised the merits of even opening discussion about racism at all and dialogue's ability to "create a

Professor Bradley closed the meeting with a few observations about the barriers society unconsciously imposes upon race relations and the need for

Publish and Flourish

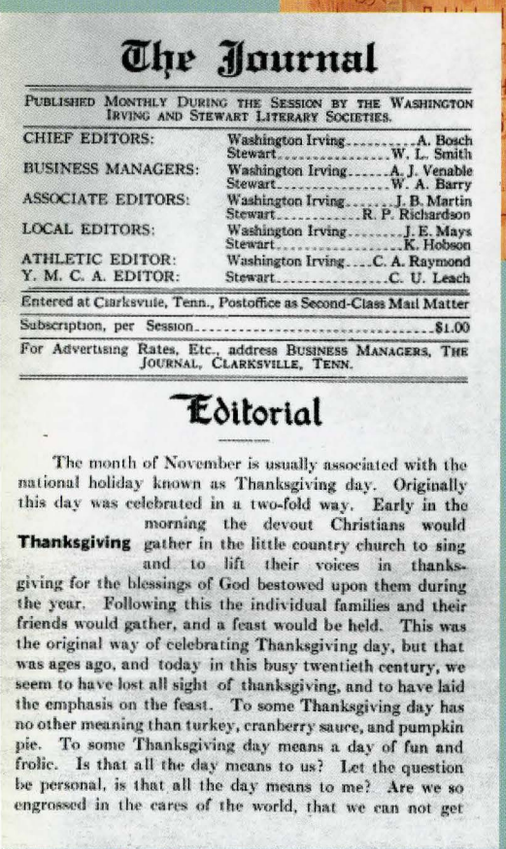
The Literary Life on Campus



The oldest student publishing tradition of the College is a literary one. In 1885, the work of student writers was first published in *The SouthWestern Presbyterian Journal*. Editorship was shared by the Washington Irving and Stewart Literary Societies, and the monthly publication contained student essays, fiction, and poetry. It also reported on current social and athletic events at the College, as well as news of alumni. With the waning of the literary societies, the *Journal* also faded, ceasing publication in 1918.

After the move to Memphis, the *Southwestern Journal* was revived in 1927 by members of the English Department, first as a quarterly, later as an annual publication. In 1943, the *Journal* metamorphosed into *Stylus*, taking the name of the literary fraternity that contributed to it.

From 1968 to 1979, the literary publishing responsibilities were shouldered by *Ginger*, which also included in its pages artwork, photography, and interviews. In 1980, *Southwestern Review* became the official outlet for student creativity and it has continued to this day.



The Journal

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE SESSION BY THE WASHINGTON IRVING AND STEWART LITERARY SOCIETIES.

CHIEF EDITORS:	Washington Irving	A. Bosch
	Stewart	W. L. Smith
BUSINESS MANAGERS:	Washington Irving	A. J. Venable
	Stewart	W. A. Barry
ASSOCIATE EDITORS:	Washington Irving	J. B. Martin
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LOCAL EDITORS:	Washington Irving	J. E. Mays
	Stewart	K. Hobson
ATHLETIC EDITOR:	Washington Irving	C. A. Raymond
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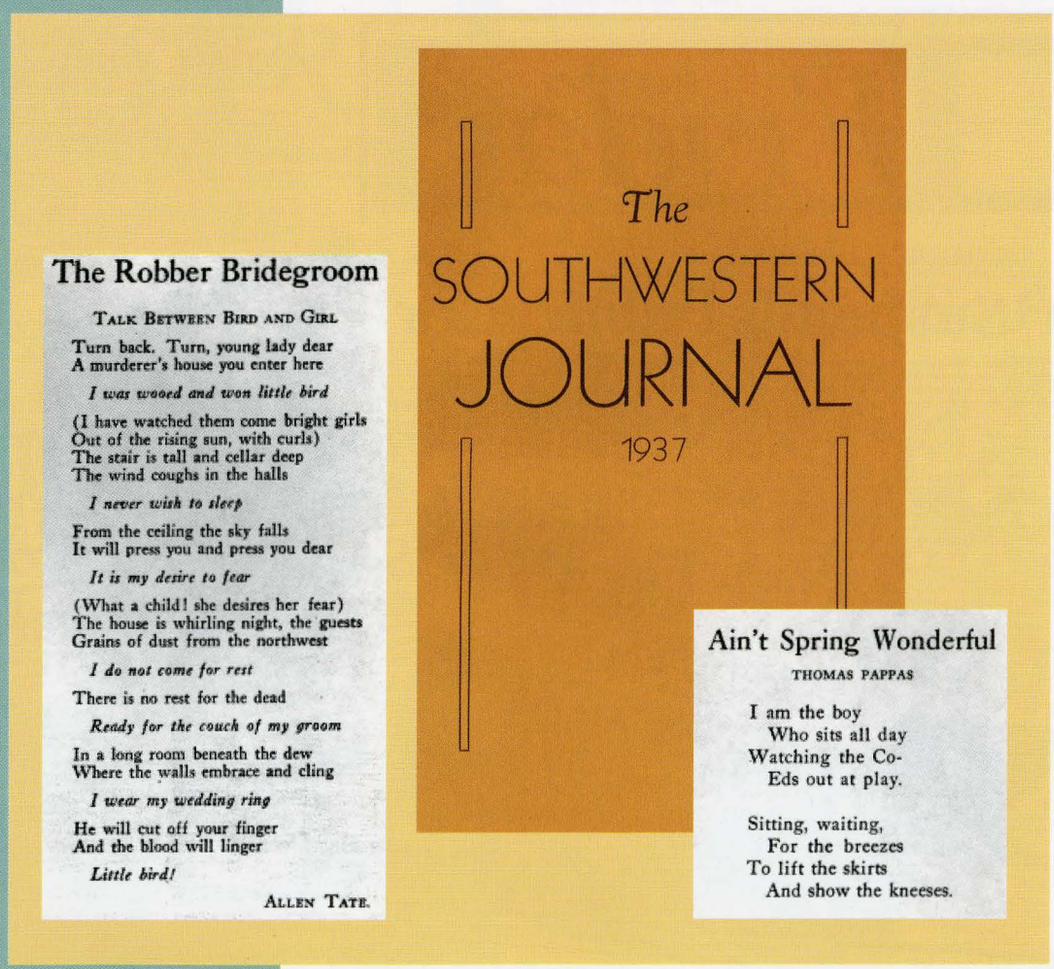
Editorial

Thanksgiving

The month of November is usually associated with the national holiday known as Thanksgiving day. Originally this day was celebrated in a two-fold way. Early in the morning the devout Christians would gather in the little country church to sing and to lift their voices in thanksgiving for the blessings of God bestowed upon them during the year. Following this the individual families and their friends would gather, and a feast would be held. This was the original way of celebrating Thanksgiving day, but that was ages ago, and today in this busy twentieth century, we seem to have lost all sight of thanksgiving, and to have laid the emphasis on the feast. To some Thanksgiving day has no other meaning than turkey, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie. To some Thanksgiving day means a day of fun and frolic. Is that all the day means to us? Let the question be personal, is that all the day means to me? Are we so engrossed in the cares of the world, that we can not get



The SOUTHWESTERN JOURNAL 1937

The Robber Bridegroom

TALK BETWEEN BIRD AND GIRL

Turn back. Turn, young lady dear
A murderer's house you enter here

I was wooed and won little bird

(I have watched them come bright girls
Out of the rising sun, with curls)
The stair is tall and cellar deep
The wind coughs in the halls

I never wish to sleep

From the ceiling the sky falls
It will press you and press you dear

It is my desire to fear

(What a child! she desires her fear)
The house is whirling night, the guests
Grains of dust from the northwest

I do not come for rest

There is no rest for the dead

Ready for the couch of my groom

In a long room beneath the dew
Where the walls embrace and cling

I wear my wedding ring

He will cut off your finger
And the blood will linger

Little bird!

ALLEN TATE.

Ain't Spring Wonderful

THOMAS PAPPAS

I am the boy
Who sits all day
Watching the Co-
Eds out at play.

Sitting, waiting,
For the breezes
To lift the skirts
And show the kneeses.

STYLUS

IN AN ELIZABETHAN MANNER

To my lover, growing weary
Contemplating all my beauty,
These I will and do bequeath:
Bits of clay to crown my feet,
A reputation slightly tarnished,
A little mind, quite sparsely furnished.

MARY WOOD MCCLINTOCK

the southwestern review spring 1994

RECORDS

The Beatles
(Apple Corp.)

The Beatles, with due respect to English teachers everywhere, are the Shakespeares of twentieth century music. They are so adept at defining trends that, to the casual observer, they seem to be the vanguard of the Rock movement. In reality, however, The Beatles, like Shakespeare, are borrowers.

Their taste is impeccable–so much so that they never seem to be impersonating other groups as so many others have impersonated them. The Beatles blend their influences, which include everything from Bob Dylan to The Buffalo Springfield, with their incredible facility for melody and lyric to produce music that is, though derivitive, nevertheless the finest available. The only innovation offered by The Beatles is sheer, blinding talent.

Their latest album release, *The Beatles,* on the Apple label, differs from, but is

Pitching to the Campus

Tradesmen have peddled their wares to the campus community since its founding. Here are a collection of appeals for patronage from the pages of the *SPU Journal*, *The Sou'wester*, and assorted yearbooks.

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Listen!
We invite the S. P. U. Boys to visit us and enjoy a smooth shave and a perfect hair-cut.
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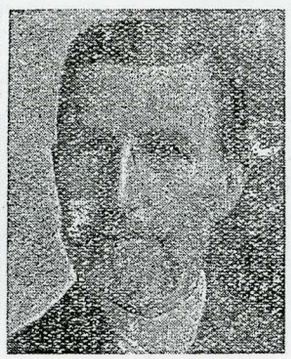

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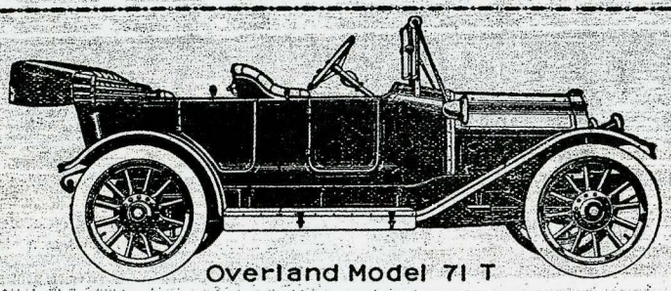

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Let us get together on that pairs of Boots you need.

Nifty Models,
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Everything Musical
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Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes, will find THIS BRAND superior to all others.

The Richmond Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes

are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost **Gold Leaf** grown in Virginia. This is the **Old and Original Brand of Straight Cut** Cigarettes, and was brought out by us in the year 1875.

Beware of imitations, and observe that the firm name as below is on every package.

The ALLEN & GINTER Branch of the American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers,
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That Score Touchdowns in Style!

LIGHT-WEIGHT HANDKERCHIEF

FELTS . . .

For the Game

$5

Snug-fitting Skulls . . . .
Turbans . . . .
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—Newest Colors—

For the Dance

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METALLICS

Gold $5.00
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Metallic weaves and cloths, braided and embroidered in colorful effect, these new caps fairly demand they be danced in.

THE NEW BRY'S Millinery Third Floor

HOTSKY!

What the following celebrities say about our

Genuine Mexican Chili!

"For concentrated flavor and fullness of volume it's got the world beat!"—Anne Howe.

"Mexico has no Chili that can compare with that I got at the Southwestern Pharmacy while in Memphis."—Cholly Lindburgh.

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we fit ALL your moods!

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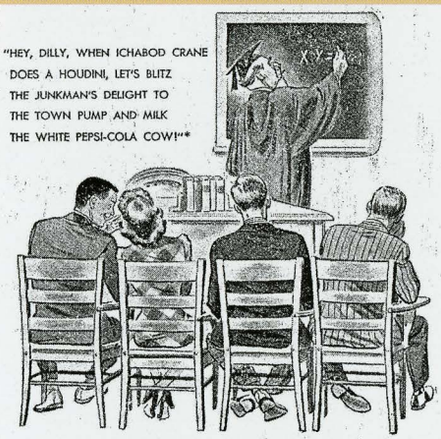

*ENGLISH TRANSLATION
Joe Phibotakappa is suggesting to his fellow inmate that, as soon as class is over, they hop in the car and hurry down to the campus hangout where they can slip a jit or two into the Pepsi-Cola Cooler. That's nice thinkin'—and plenty nice drinkin'.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?
Send us some of your hot slang. If we use it you'll be ten bucks richer. If we don't, we'll shoot you a rejection slip to add to your collection. Mail your slang to College Dept., Pepsi-Cola Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

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LASSITER'S STABLE

College Boys call on me for
UP-TO-DATE RIGS

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To those who knows TYPEWRITERS
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The Chicago

$35 appeals most strongly.

It has established a higher "standard" at a lower price. Our printed matter tells how.

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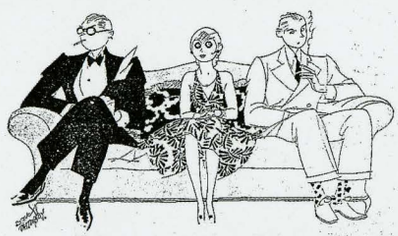
Beautiful but dumb



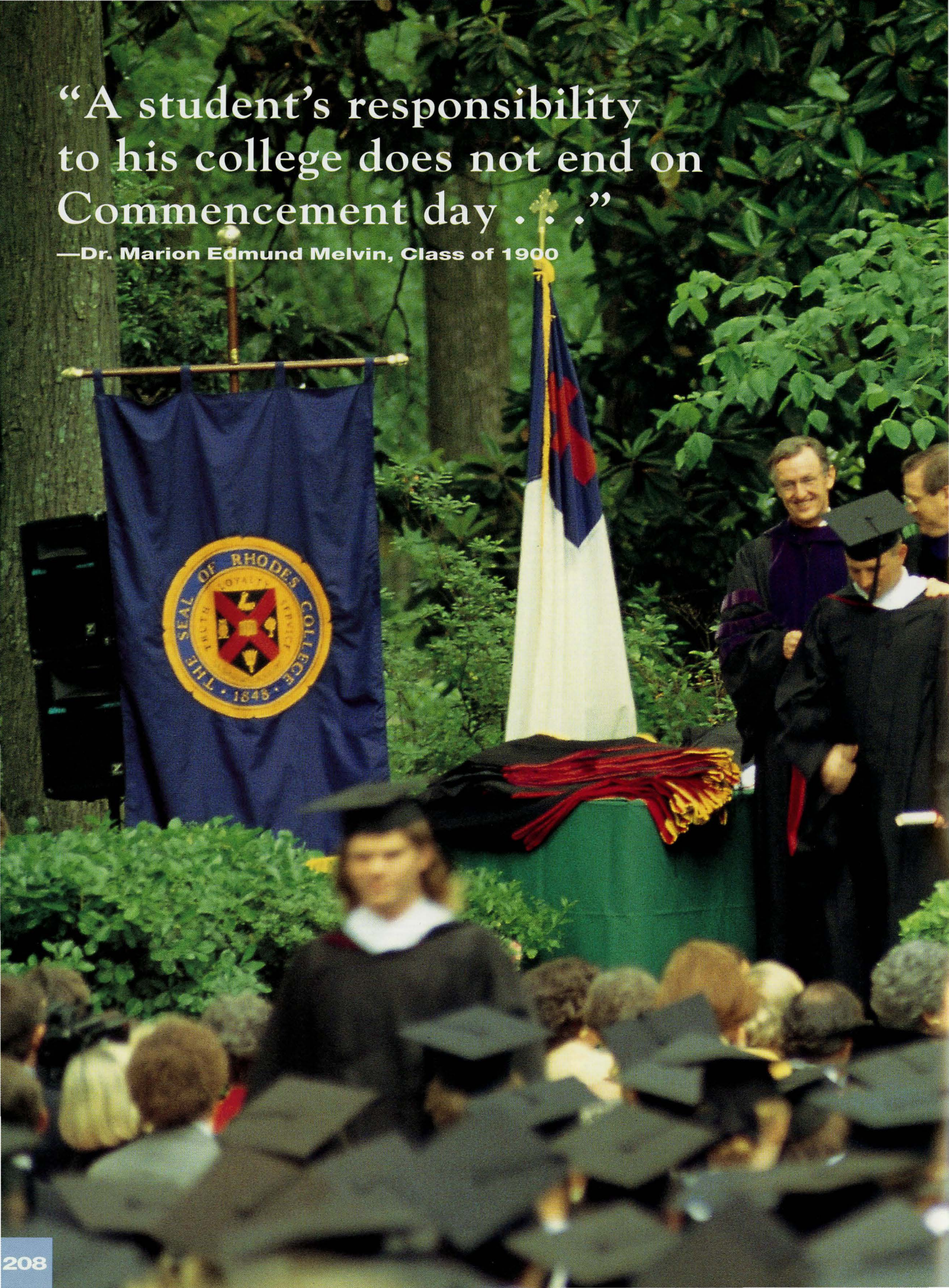
We are reliably informed that the above familiar phrase is applied mainly to certain poor dears to whom all the pituitary runs to pulchritude. A gargoyle is "in'resin'", at least. Better pick 'em freckled and friendly that lovely but lacking.

And getting our minds back on business . . . innocuous, unmitigated mildness rather palls in a cigarette, too.

Chesterfields are mild, certainly—but "aren't they all"? The point is that Chesterfields are also "in'resin'". They *satisfy*—and right there is why they gather in the gang.

Taste—the taste and richness of quality tobaccos—that's what matters. And the blend can't be copied; you know you are smoking a Chesterfield, nothing else, at every puff.

CHESTERFIELD
MILD *enough for anybody..and yet..*THEY SATISFY


"A student's responsibility to his college does not end on Commencement day . . ."
—Dr. Marion Edmund Melvin, Class of 1900
THE SEAL OF RHODES COLLEGE
1848

Chapter Twelve: The Alumni

Beyond Fisher Garden, high above the crowd of commencement well-wishers, a departing message for graduating seniors rings from Halliburton Tower. As the striker hits the side of the tower's bronze bell, the T.S. Eliot quote inscribed on the bell's inside wall finds voice in the gong of metal upon metal. "Not fare well," the inscription cautions, "but fare forward, voyagers."

Graduation is not the end of a partnership but the beginning of the most durable of relationships: the alliance between Rhodes and her alumni. As Dr. Marion Edmund Melvin, member of the Class of 1900 and President of Missouri's Westminster College, noted in his address to alumni during the Jubilee and Inaugural Celebration in November 1925:

"A student's responsibility to his college does not end on Commencement day, but lasts as long as he lives . . . A College lives in its Alumni."

Students' transition to alumni status begins in Fisher Garden, the site of commencement ceremonies since 1942.

Alumni: The Collective Body

"Thy torch has touched our hearts with flame."

—Rhodes Alma Mater

Alumni are among those entertained at the President's home, a frequent site for college gatherings.

Today the College lives in the hearts and minds of more than 12,500 alumni of record, a far greater number than the approximate 1,800 alumni alive in the year 1900. What's more, today's alumni population is far more diverse demographically and professionally. Of that turn-of-the-century alumni body, 200 were ministers and the rest were "teachers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, and planters," according to a yearbook at the time.

Rhodes alumni nearly a century later pursue a multitude of careers and their jobs and personal lives propel them to the far corners of the world. Presently alumni reside in forty-nine states (all except North Dakota) and in forty-one other countries.

An alumni association has been in existence at the College since at least 1899, when The Rev. J.H. Patton served as its president. Little is written of the association's purpose and activities, however, until 1913, when the *Southwestern Bulletin* noted "the movement among alumni to organize with a view to helping promote the welfare of the University."

In the late 1920s the College began to see the necessity for a bona fide alumni secretary to work with this association, keep tabs on the burgeoning ranks of alumni, and maintain more effective, regular communication with them. In his annual report of 1928, President Charles Diehl predicted: "An alumni secretary would probably cost about $2,000 a year, but he would be invaluable in the matter of building up esprit de corps."

The shoes of alumni secretary were first filled—on a part-time basis—by longtime Professor of Mathematics M.L. MacQueen, who served in that capacity until 1933. A handful of individuals carried out the duties of alumni secretary during the 1930s and early '40s, including alumnus Russell Perry '33. The alumni secretary whose name sticks in the collective mind of generations of alumni, however, is that of Goodbar Morgan '31, who served from 1947 until 1973.

Keeping up with alumni has always been a task of the alumni office, especially during World War II, when so many of the College's alumni were serving their country abroad. After the war the job just got tougher, as evidenced by this comment in a 1948 *College Bulletin*:

"Many of the alumni, especially the younger ones, are moving to new locations, the young women are getting married, and it is a very difficult undertaking to keep the records and the addressograph plates up-to-date."

Keeping thousands of alumni informed, interested, and involved in their alma mater remains a challenge for the alumni office and the Rhodes International Alumni Association. Yet scores of alumni continue to provide strong and creative leadership, knowing that their college—any college—is only as good as its alumni.

"It's been my whole life, the college and the people."

—Goodbar Morgan

"A lot of people don't make the effort to seek out students. But Goodbar takes the first step. He learns the students by name. He treats them on the same level." —Jim Riggan '68

He served under five presidents, planned scores of homecoming celebrations and alumni reunions, kept tabs on hundreds of former students, and he never forgot a face—especially if the face belonged to anyone connected to Rhodes. Monroe Goodbar Morgan '31, alumni secretary for twenty-seven years, was a college institution up until his death in 1988.

"For most alumni, Goodbar was Rhodes," said President James H. Daughdrill Jr. He was "a loving link to their alma mater," Daughdrill noted at the time of Morgan's death, "a person who never overlooked a friend and never strayed far from the campus."

After serving in World War II, Morgan returned to the College in 1946 at President Charles Diehl's behest. He started out as veterans coordinator, overseeing the registration, record-keeping and housing of war veterans. Several months later, when alumni secretary Bill Kelly '39 left to take another job, Morgan assumed that position.

He remained in the post until his so-called "retirement" in 1973. In truth, Morgan never really retired from Rhodes. He simply switched offices, serving as part-time college archivist and full-time advocate for the College until he died at age eighty. He was especially instrumental in advocating the College's 1984 name change to Rhodes among the alumni.

Morgan's impact on Rhodes is evident in the various tributes he received from the College. His Sigma Nu fraternity brothers and other friends established with their gifts the Goodbar Morgan Archives in the Burrow Library. He won the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award in 1973. The living room of the Sigma Nu chapter lodge at Rhodes carries his name. One of the most meaningful tributes Morgan ever received, however, was the scholarship established in his name by friend Dr. Terry Westbrook '66.

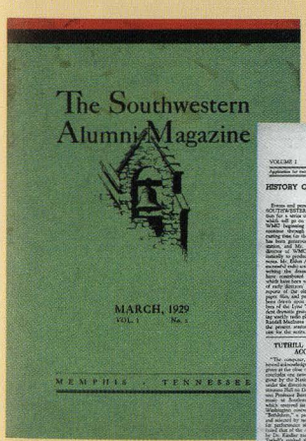
"Having a scholarship established in my name," Morgan noted at the time, "is the biggest and best thing to happen to me."

Alumni Publications

In December 1928 the College published its first alumni publication: *The Southwestern Alumni Magazine*. The publication, which was to be supported by alumni subscriptions, outlined its purpose in the first issue:

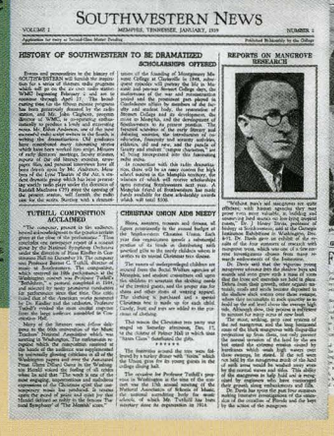
"To tell the alumni about themselves . . . To tell the alumni about Southwestern . . . To enable Southwestern to get opinions and reactions from the alumni and to enlist their positive cooperation and active support . . . To present matters of general educational interest . . ."

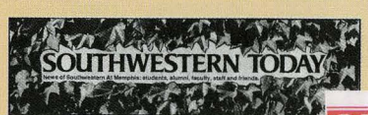
The goals have changed little in seventy years. The format, on the other hand, is constantly evolving, taking its design and content cues from trends in publishing. The publication's metamorphoses—from magazine to newspaper back to magazine—are illustrated below.



March 1929

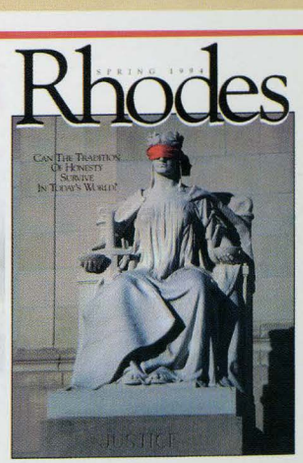
January 1939





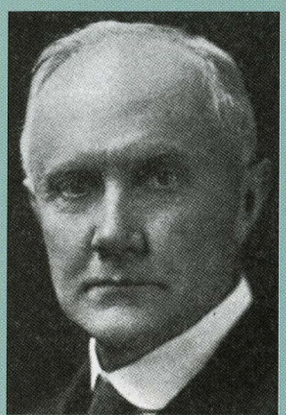
February 1985

October 1974

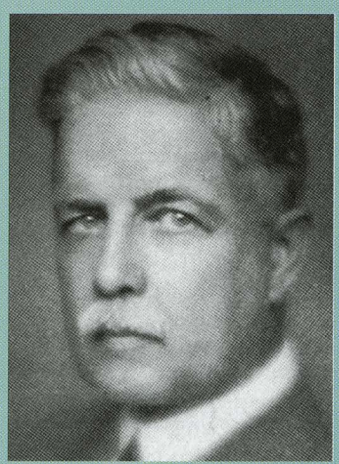


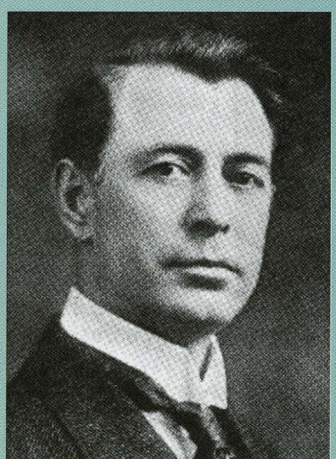
Spring 1994

Alumni: Men and Women of Distinction


Thomas W. Gregory

Thomas Jennings Bailey


William Little Frierson


Richard Key Pittman

1882 William Dromgoole Mooney
Creator of the well-known and widely used text Mooney's Latin Grammar.

1883 Thomas W. Gregory
U.S. Attorney General 1914-1919 under President Woodrow Wilson

1884 Thomas Jennings Bailey
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, appointed by President Woodrow Wilson

1887 William Little Frierson
Solicitor General of U.S. 1920-21; Assistant U.S. Attorney General 1917-20 under President Woodrow Wilson

1890 Richard Key Pittman
U.S. Senator from Nevada 1913-40; Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee

1897 Nathan Lynn Bachman
U.S. Senator from Tennessee, appointed to fill term of Cordell Hull, who left Senate to serve as Secretary of State under President Franklin Roosevelt

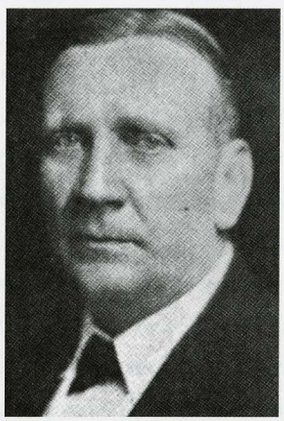
1901 Courtenay Dinwiddie
Noted social worker from the 1920s through the early 1940s; led in establishment of national policies, programs for welfare and health of children

1906 Julian Power Alexander
U.S. District Attorney from Jackson, Mississippi, 1918-1921; Supreme Court Justice for the State of Mississippi, 1941-1953

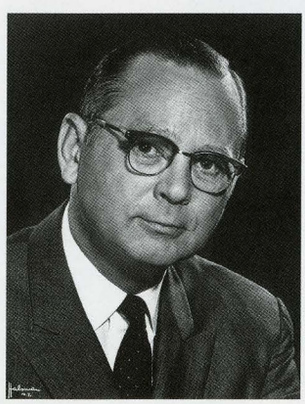
1925 Dorothy Jordan
Stage and film actress of the 1920s and 1930s until her marriage to Merian Cooper, head of RKO. Returned to play John Wayne's wife in The Searchers.

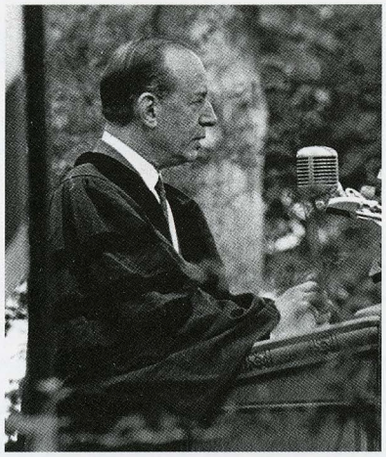
1930 Herman Beevis
Senior Partner of Price Waterhouse & Co. 1961-1969; consultant to the Comptroller General of the United States

Despite its relatively small size, Rhodes has a stellar and long-standing record for turning out leaders, for educating students who later become local, regional, and national leaders in their chosen fields. It would be impossible to highlight in these two pages all of the alumni who have made important contributions to their professions or communities. The list that follows is simply a sampling of the many alumni who have achieved national distinction.

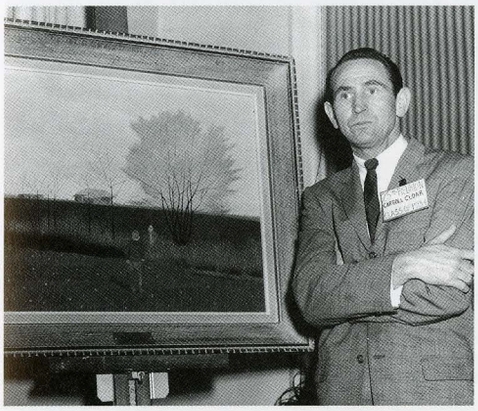

Nathan Lynn Bachman

Dorothy Jordan

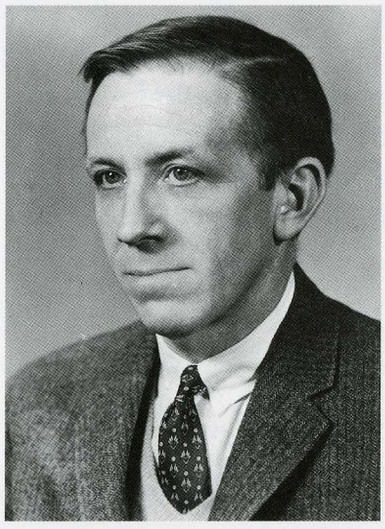

Herman Beevis



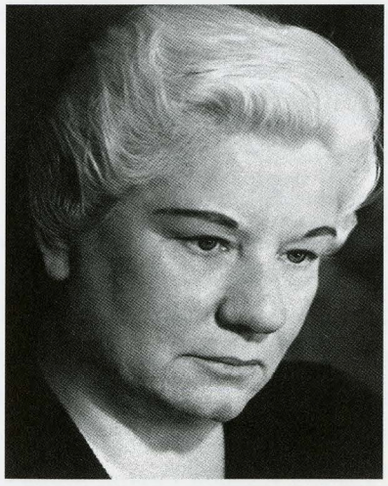
Abe Fortas



Carroll Cloar



Peter Taylor



Anne Howard Bailey

1930 Abe Fortas
Undersecretary of the Interior during World War II; U.S. Supreme Court Justice, 1965-69, appointed by President Lyndon Johnson

1932 Albert Erskine
Random House editor, 1947-1993, for William Faulkner, Robert Penn Warren, James Mitchener, John O'Hara, Ralph Ellison, Eudora Welty

1934 Carroll Cloar
One of the South's most highly regarded and widely collected artists

1938 John Ricker
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Continental Corp., 1976-1982

1939 Peter Taylor
Pulitzer Prize-winning author of A Summons to Memphis *and other stories and novels*

1945 Anne Howard Bailey
Emmy Award-winning television writer (Adams Chronicles, Bonanza, Lassie) and opera librettist (Deseret)

1949 Mignon Dunn
Internationally acclaimed mezzo-soprano, longtime star of New York's Metropolitan Opera

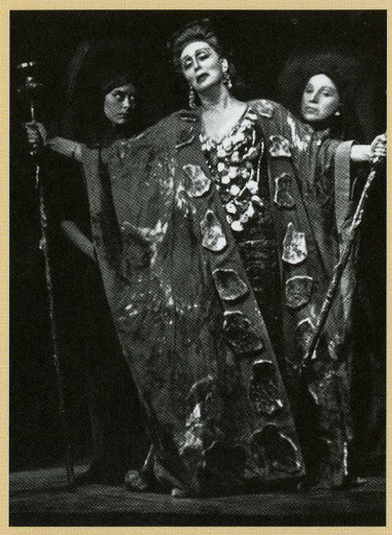
1956 George Hearn
Tony Award-winning star of Broadway's Sunset Boulevard *and* La Cage aux Folles*; has appeared in a number of theatrical productions and films*

1958 John Bryan
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of Sara Lee Corporation

1961 Dixie Carter
Broadway actress and cabaret star who played leading role in long-running television hit Designing Women

1969 Lieutenant General Claudia Kennedy
First woman to achieve three-star rank in the United States Army

1975 Vickie Roman Palmer
Vice-president and treasurer of Coca-Cola Enterprises



Mignon Dunn

George Hearn

Dixie Carter

Lt. General Claudia Kennedy

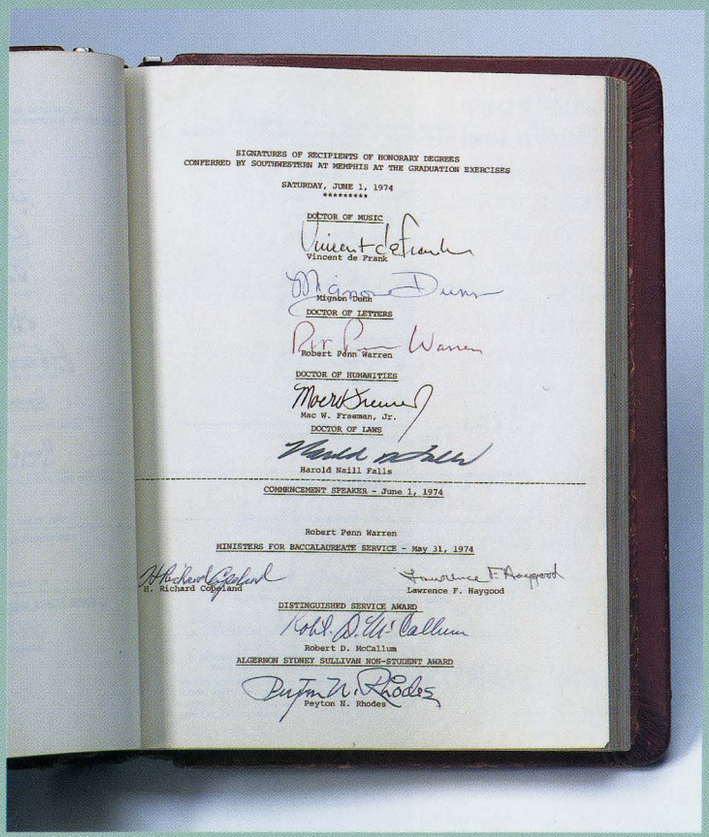
Honorary Alumni

An impressive group of honorary degree recipients are recognized during the 1997 Commencement: (from left) entrepreneur, philanthropist and founder of the Hard Rock Cafe, Isaac Tigrett; Memphis City Schools Superintendent Gerry House; actor Morgan Freeman; National Endowment for the Humanities Chairman William Ferris; theologian Elizabeth Francis Caldwell '69.

For a select group of individuals, alumni status comes not from attending Rhodes but from a lifetime of achievement or service. Those who receive honorary degrees from the College automatically join the ranks of alumni as do those designated honorary alumni by the Alumni Council.

The College has been awarding honorary degrees since 1879. A Who's Who of national greats, the roster includes a U.S. President, Broadway stars, theologians, business leaders, Pulitzer Prize-winning authors, musicians—those who have excelled in a wide range of areas. Listed below are just a few of those who have received honorary degrees from the College throughout the decades.

1928 Future President Herbert Hoover
1969 Historian, author C. Vann Woodward
1969 Arkansas Governor Winthrop Rockefeller
1977 Renowned writer and poet Allen Tate
1978 Boston University President John Silber
1980 Internationally renowned writer Eudora Welty
1982 Humorist, columnist Erma Bombeck
1982 Author, historian Shelby Foote
1983 *Forbes* magazine chairman and editor-in-chief Malcolm Forbes
1992 *Roots* author Alex Haley
1992 Business/management guru, author Thomas Peters
1994 Novelist Ferrol Sams
1995 Operatic great Kallen Esperian
1995 Pulitzer Prize editorial writer Paul Greenberg
1996 Best-selling author John Grisham



SIGNATURES OF RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES
CONFERRED BY SOUTHWESTERN AT MEMPHIS AT THE GRADUATION EXERCISES

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1974

DOCTOR OF MUSIC
Vincent de Frank
Mignon Dunn
DOCTOR OF LETTERS
Robert Penn Warren
DOCTOR OF HUMANITIES
Mac W. Freeman, Jr.
DOCTOR OF LAWS
Harold Naill Fallis

COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER - June 1, 1974

Robert Penn Warren

MINISTERS FOR BACCALAUREATE SERVICE - May 31, 1974

H. Richard Copeland
Lawrence F. Haygood

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Robert D. McCallum

ALGERNON SYDNEY SULLIVAN NON-STUDENT AWARD

Peyton N. Rhodes

Each year since 1879, those receiving honorary degrees sign a leather-bound book housed in the President's Office prior to commencement proceedings. This particular page of signatures, penned on June 1, 1974, includes that of Metropolitan Opera star Mignon Dunn '49, author/poet Robert Penn Warren, and former College President Peyton Rhodes.

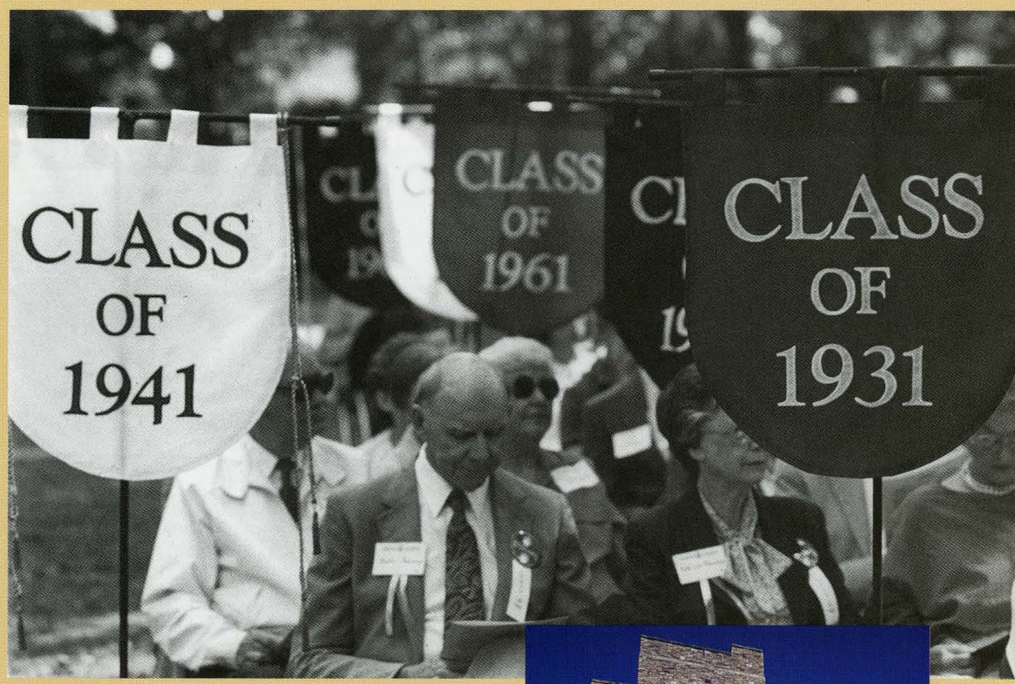
Returning Home

Thomas Wolfe's admonition to the contrary, you *can* go home again. Alumni return home to their alma mater for homecoming and reunions year after year in hopes of reliving collegiate memories, greeting old friends and faculty, and learning anew why their college is such a special place.

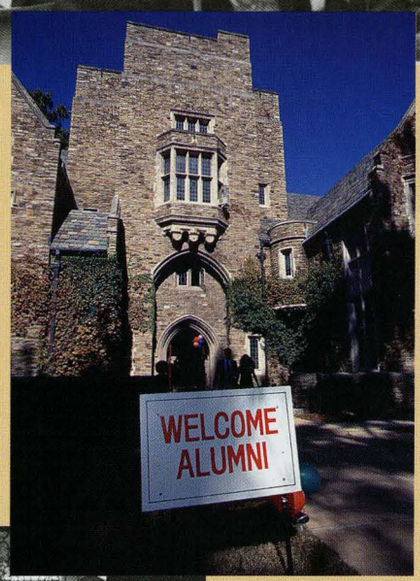
While it's sometimes difficult to schedule a trip back to the campus today because of busy lives, alumni in the early days faced even greater obstacles in their attempts to reunite with former classmates: the passage below appeared in the 1921 Annual Report of the President and described one alumnus' attempts to return to the College. Because 1921's commencement proceedings would be one of the last to take place in Clarksville, the College planned the first—or among the first—homecoming that year. Nevada Senator Key Pittman, a Rhodes alumnus, was the commencement speaker that year:

Mr. James Culberson of Durant, Oklahoma, a classmate of Senator Key Pittman, accompanied by his daughter, set out for Clarksville in his car. He left his home on the last day of May, thus allowing himself a week to make the trip of seven hundred miles. Mishaps, however, occurred on the road, and he did not reach Clarksville until two days after the Commencement exercises had concluded.

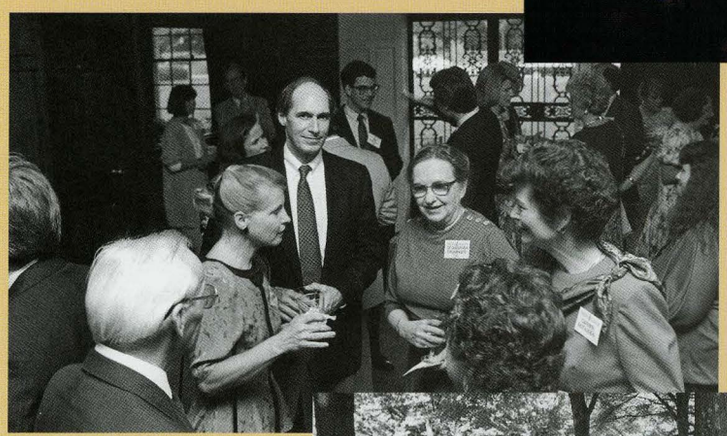
Fortunately for modern-day reunion organizers, the road to Rhodes is no longer quite so perilous.



The decades rub shoulders as alumni assemble.



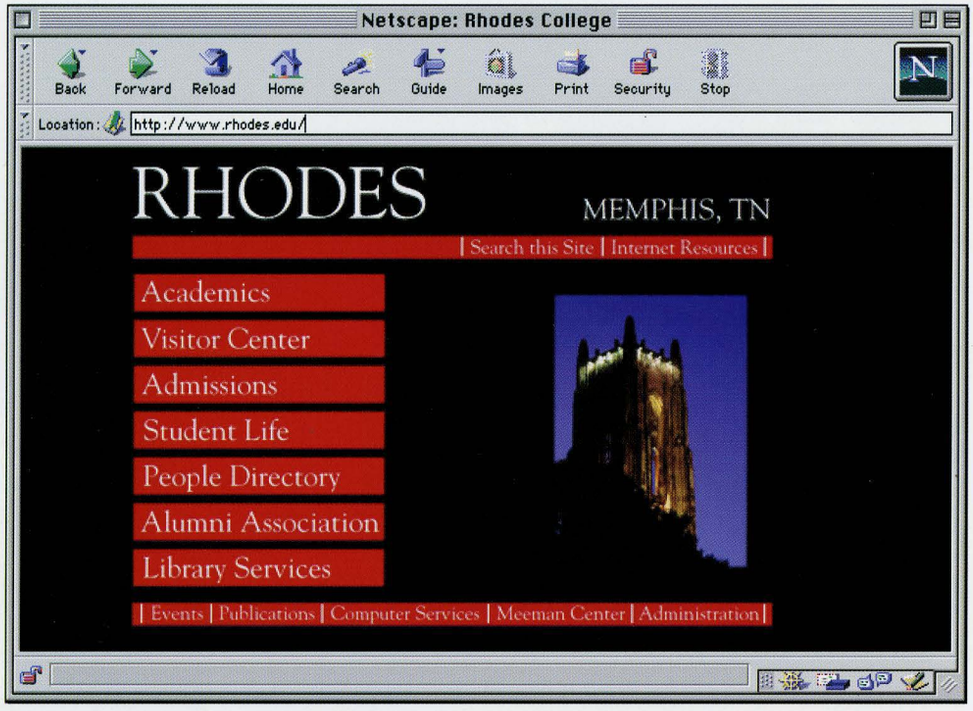
The welcome mat is always out for Rhodes alumni, especially during the annual homecoming celebrations each fall.



Parties are for catching up.

The shock—and joy—of recognition, part of the fun of homecoming.

Rhodes Website



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67	David Kesler *(coral reef)*
68-69	Terry Sweeney
70	Trey Clark *(bottom)*
78	Terry Sweeney *(both)*
79	John Rone *(top)*
80-81	Trey Clark
84-87	Trey Clark
88	Terry Sweeney
89	Terry Sweeney *(top)*
90	Terry Sweeney *(azaleas)*
91	Trey Clark *(bottom)*
94	Trey Clark *(top)*
95	Murray Riss *(large photo)*
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98	Terry Sweeney *(top)*
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99	Trey Clark *(bottom)*
101	Trey Clark *(Robinson Hall)*
102	Trey Clark *(top & middle)*
104-105	Trey Clark *(large photo)*
104-105	Sam Fentress *(insets)*
108-109	Trey Clark
110	Jim Springfield
113	Trey Clark
114-115	Bill Strode
122	Trey Clark *(bottom)*
128-129	Trey Clark
135	Bob Gray *(Richard III & Ernest in Love)*
136	Trey Clark *(top)*
136	Helen Norman *(bottom)*
137	Judy Souliotes *(Chinese robe)*
137	Terry Sweeny *(Top)*
138-139	Bill Strode
141	Trey Clark *(buttons)*
143	Trey Clark *(top)*
143	Terry Sweeney *(bottom)*
145	Trey Clark *(Alice Parker)*
146-147	Trey Clark
150	Trey Clark *(letter sweater)*
151	Trey Clark *(hat)*
152	Trey Clark *(bowl)*
153	Trey Clark *(Mike Lee)*
155	Trey Clark *(bottom)*
158	Trey Clark *(trophy)*
159	Trey Clark *(top & lower right)*
160	Trey Clark *(trophy)*
161	Trey Clark *(middle & bottom)*
162	Trey Clark *(trophy)*
163	Trey Clark *(all)*
164	Trey Clark *(Pebble Beach)*
166	Trey Clark *(trophy)*
167	Trey Clark *(bottom two)*
169	Trey Clark *(bottom)*
172	Trey Clark *(megaphone)*
173	Terry Sweeney *(top)*
179	Jim Springfield *('50s study group)*
179	Trey Clark *(bottom)*
180	Jim Springfield *(iron curtain)*
181	Trey Clark *(living in '90s)*
181	Jim Springfield *(Voorhies salon)*
182	John Rone *(Allen Bell)*
185	Jim Springfield *('50s bus ride)*
185	Paul Dagys *(love in '90s)*
187	Trey Clark *(hat)*
190-191	Trey Clark
193	Trey Clark *(Sigma Nu plaque)*
193	Kevin Barré *(anniversary ball)*
197	Trey Clark *(dinosaur & squirrel)*
208-210	Trey Clark
211	Terry Sweeney *(top)*
214	Steve Jones *(top)*
214	Trey Clark *(bottom)*
215	Trey Clark *(welcome alumni)*
217	Russell Hays
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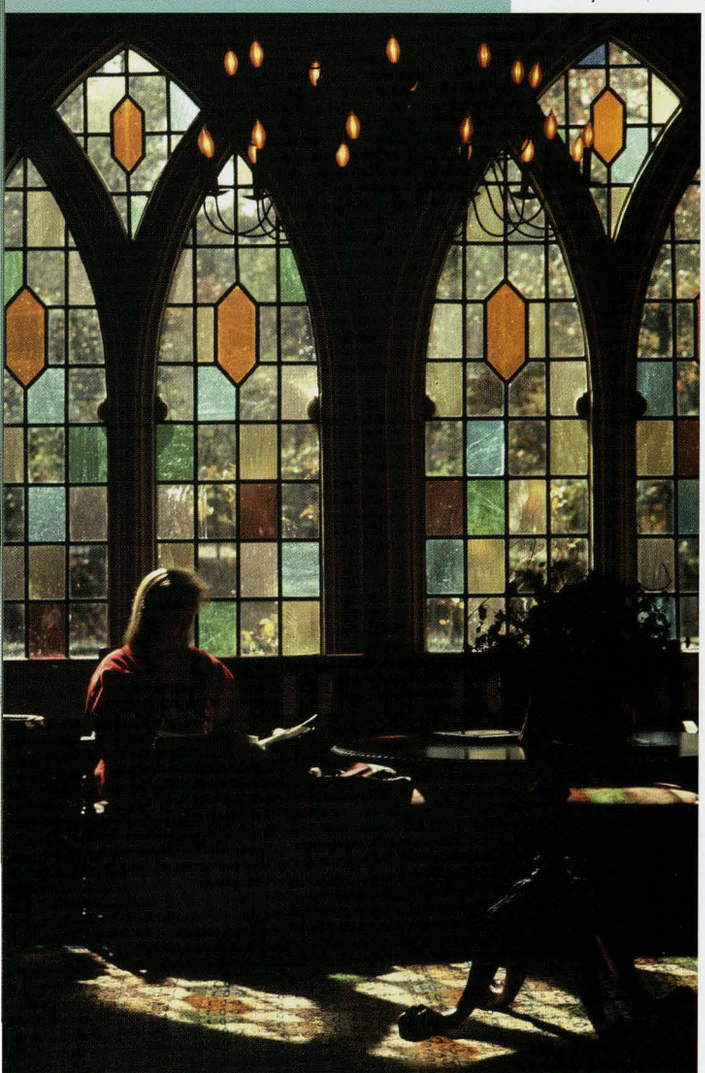
All other images in this book are from the Rhodes College Archives.

Rhodes Time Capsule

This time capsule, created by the Class of 1998 to commemorate Rhodes' sesquicentennial, was installed on April 23, 1998, to be opened fifty years hence on April 23, 2048. It is located in Bayard Boyle Sr. Court in front of the Bryan Campus Life Center. Designed by students in a Rhodes College sculpture class, the capsule includes ceramic panels representing the words on the college seal: Truth, Service, and Loyalty.

Acknowledgments



Although this book is intended to be more of a scrapbook/memoir than an official account of the College in the manner of the two earlier histories by W. Raymond Cooper and James E. Roper, we have made every effort to keep it factually accurate.

To this end we received information, guidance, and kindly correction from Mrs. John Rollow, Marina Pacini, Steve Haynes, Tony Lee Garner, Bob Llewellyn, and Mike Clary. George Apperson generously shared his valuable research into the early years of the College and the life of William Stewart. Architect Michael Walker helped translate technical details regarding Gothic architecture into lay terminology.

The entire staff of the College Relations Department contributed substantially to this book in various ways. Martha Shepard lent advice, photographs, and material from *Rhodes* magazine. Susan Sullivan helped with research on Student Handbooks. Marsha Williams handled communication and shipping chores with grace under pressure. John Rone was imaginative and indefatigable in searching for just the right photo. Trey Clark was ever-ready with his camera and discerning eye. Kevin Barré made helpful layout suggestions and was our Wizard of Scans.

Lynne Blair put the enormous resources of the Burrow Library at our service. Most notably she gave us total access to the Goodbar Morgan Archives and its dedicated archivist, Elizabeth Kesler. Without this invaluable collection and Elizabeth's careful stewardship of it, this book could not have been compiled. Her knowledge and eagerness to help made the research process a joy.

But the Burrow Library's greatest contribution to the project was undoubtedly Bill Short. Whether he was confirming a fact, suggesting a topic to be explored, arranging a photo shoot, chasing a missing item, or supervising the collection of material to be scanned, he was absolutely indispensable to the creation of this book and should have a large share of any success it might have.

We were blessed to have Liz Parkhurst '80 as editor. Her considerable editorial expertise was further enhanced by her personal experiences as a Rhodes student and her love of the College.

Finally, immeasurable gratitude goes to the godparents of this enterprise, Helen Watkins Norman and Loyd Templeton. Having started the project, Helen left us for hearth and home but returned to bail us out in the final crunch with excellent work on research and writing in two chapters. Loyd was, as always, a fount of knowledge and a mountain of patience. His years as the College's *arbiter elegantiarum* and his unerring sense of what is right were a constant inspiration.

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Index

A

Academic organizations, 127
Administrative organizations, 127
Adult Education Center, 142, 144
Advertisements, aimed at students, 206-207
Alabama Club, 110
Alburty, E. A., 93
Alburty Room, of Burrow Refectory, 93
Alburty Swimming Complex, 100
Alexander, Dr. John David, 28-29, 43, 73
Alexander, Julian Power, 212
Alexander, Rev. William A., 53, 73
Allen, Ralph Clinton, 174
All-Sings, 122
Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, 114, 117
Alpha Omicron Pi soroity, 114, 117-118, 121-122
Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, 114, 116, 122, 192
Alpha Theta Phi society, 126
Alternative sports, 194
Alumni, 210-215
  honorary, 214-215
  publications for, 211
Amacker, David Muir, 56
Amy, Robert Lewis, 57
Animals, on campus, 196-197
Anthony, Lawrence (Lon), 128-129, 136-137
Archer, Alice Boisseau, 41, 43
Architecture, of Memphis campus, 82-107
Armstrong Rare Book Room, Burrow Library, 35, 91
Army Specialized Training Program, 28
Arnold, Jane Phelps, 122
Art Department, 136
Arts Renaissance Group (ARG), 111
Ashner Gateway, 90
Ashner, I. W. & Sallie, 90
Athletic Code, 146, 175
Athletic Hall of Fame, 174-175
Athletics, 146-175. *See also* individual sports
Austin, Joshua, 78
Austin Peay State College, 24-25

B

Bachman, Nathan Lynn, 212
Bailey, Anne Howard, 213
Bailey, Thomas Jennings, 212
Banquets, 192-193
Barton, Derrick, 169, 175
Baseball, 148, 154-155
Basketball, 149, 156-161
"The Bats" (theatre group), 134
Beaty, Mary D., 36
Beevis, Herman, 212
Bell, Allen, 182
Bellingrath, Dr. Walter D., 94
Bellingrath Hall, 94
Bell, in Neely Hall, 25
Biblical course requirement
  current, 71
  In early curriculum, 62-63, 70
Black Awareness Week, 123
Black Student Association (BSA), 111, 123
Blount, Carolyn & Wynton M., 102-103
Blount Hall, 86, 102
Blount Lecture Hall (in Buckman), 103
Blount, Willie, 15
Bohlmann Hall, 131
Bohlmann, Theodor, 131
Bolton, Julian, 123
Bonner Foundation, 78
Bowden, Catherine Coleman, 29
Bowden, Dr. William L., 28
Bowden, William, 113
Boyd, Stephanie, 164
Brantly, Dr. Erskine, 148
Briggs, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas W., 96
Briggs Student Center, 96
British Studies at Oxford, 66
Brooks, Cleanth, 55
Brown, Ann, 120
Brown, L. Palmer, 104
Bryan Campus Life Center, 46, 104, 174
Bryan, Catherine Wilkerson, 104
Bryan, John, 213
Buckman Hall, 86, 103
Buckman Library for Biology and Mathematics, 98
Buckman, Mertie W. & Stanley J., 103
Buford, Thomas Bright, 169, 175
Buildings
  on Clarksville campus, 24-25
  for fraternities/sororities, 116, 118-119
  on Memphis campus, 88-105
Burrow Library, 43, 91, 142, 211
  Rare Book Room of, 35, 91
Burrow, Mr. & Mrs. A. K., 91, 93
Burrow Refectory, 86, 89, 93, 182

C

Cabinet Building, on Clarksville campus, 24
Caldwell, Elizabeth Francis, 214
Calvin Hall, 23, 52, 91
Campbell, Chip, 200
Campbell Hall, on Clarksville campus, 25
Campus publications, 127, 202-205, 211
Carter, Dixie, 213
Carter, Jeff, 167
The Castle, 17, 24, 34
  Civil War damage to, 18, 34
  cornerstone laid, 14-15
  plaque from, 95
Catalogue, of Stewart College, 16, 54, 62
Centennial Commemoration (1949), 28
Center for Alternative Futures, 144
"Century Sermon," of B. M. Palmer, 71
"Chancellor," replacing "president," 21, 23, 37
Chapel service, student attendance at, 73
Charles E. Diehl Society, 59
Cheers/cheerleading, 172-173
Childress, Lorenzo Jr., 28, 123
Chi Omega sorority, 110, 114, 116-118, 121
Christianity, in education, 68-79
Civil War
  damages awarded after, 18, 52
  impact on college, 17-20, 34-35
  and LaGrange Synodical College, 37
Clarence Day Award for Outstanding Teaching, 59
Clark, General George Rogers, 15
Clarksville
  campus in, 24-25
  college founded in, 14-15
  college's move from, 23, 26-28, 39, 41, 140
Clarksville Male Academy, 13
Clary, Mike, 147
Clifton, Yerger Hunt, 58, 66
Cloar, Carroll, 213
Clough Hall, 100
Clough-Hanson Gallery, 100, 137
Clough, S. Dewitt, 100
Cobb, Robert Henry, 150
Coleman, Catherine Ballard, 29
Collegiate Gothic style, of buildings, 84-87
Commencement Contest, 112
Commencement exercises
  in Fisher Garden, 90, 209
  invitations to, 112
The Commons, on Clarksville campus, 25
Community seminars/lectures, 144
Community service projects, 78-79, 127
Connick, Charles, 68-69
Cooper, W. Raymond, 56, 65, 70
Coordinate schools system, 63
"Courage" lecture, of J. R. Wilson, 75
Crain, Brenda & Lester, 105
Crain Reception Hall, 105
Cram & Ferguson (architects), 82, 140
Crippled Children's Hospital (Richmond), 122
Croquet, on Frazier Jelke Science Center, 194
Cross-country, 166-1671
Crump, Metcalf (architect), 86
Crump Stadium, 152
Curriculum, 60-67
  early, 62-63
  reorganized under J. B. Shearer, 36, 63, 70
C. Whitney Brown Seminar, 144

D

Damages, awarded after Civil War, 18, 52
Dances, 192-193
Danforth Foundation, 78
Danforth Program, 78
Dargie, Tripp, 162
Daughdrill, Dr. James H. Jr., 11, 30-31, 44-46, 73
  on Christian education, 71-72
  on Goodbar Morgan, 211
Daughdrill, Elizabeth Gay (Libby), 44-45, 47
Daughdrill Tower, 103
Davidson College (North Carolina), J. B. Shearer's move to, 36
Davidson, Donald, 55
Davis, Granville Daniel, 58, 142, 144
Davis, John Henry, 57, 64-65
Davis Room, of Burrow Refectory, 93
Davis, Thomas B., 93
Day, Clarence, 59
Day Foundation, 78
Day & Klauder (architects), 83
Deaderick, Thomas Oakley, 52
Dean's Award for Research and Creative Activity, 59
Debating clubs, 112-113
Delta Delta Delta sorority, 114, 117, 119
Delta Sigma Theta sorority, 114, 117
Depression. *See* Great Depression
Diehl, Charles Ireys, 57
Diehl, Dr. Charles E., 23, 38-40, 73
  and building plan of 1937, 28
  and Clarksville-to-Memphis move, 26, 39, 41
  and college athletics, 147, 151
  and construction of Memphis campus, 82-83
  faculty under, 54-55
  on fraternities and sororities, 116
  heresy trial of, 76-77
  and "Ideals of Southwestern" speech (1925), 49, 81
  and "oil can" fund, 39
  retirement of, 28
  and tutorial reading course, 64
Diehl, Katherine Ireys, 26, 38, 40
Diehl Society Award for Service, 59
Dilemma, 113
Dinwiddie, Courtenay, 212
Dinwiddie, William, 109
Distinguished Faculty Portrait Series, 56-57
Dobyns, J. R., 39
Dormitories, 178-181
Dunn, Mignon, 213-214

E

Eating, 182-183
Edmund Orgill Bowl, 152
Ellett, Dr. E. C., 93
Ellett Hall, 93
Elliott, Thomas H., 13, 30
Ellsberg, Daniel, 113
Endowment, growth of, 30, 40, 46
Enrollment
  during/after Civil War, 18-20
  at Montgomery Masonic College, 16
  at Southwestern at Memphis, 28
  at Southwestern Presbyterian University, 21, 23
  during World War I, 39
Erskine, Albert, 213
Ervin, Sam, 113
Evergreen Hall, 180
"Evidences of Christianity" course, in early curriculum, 62-63, 70
Ewing, Julia, 59
Extracurricular activities. *See* Student organizations

F

Faculty, 48-59
  of 1895, 52-53
  academic credentials of, 54
  first meeting of, 50
  relationship with students, 55
Fargason Field House, 92
Farris, Jack D., 56
Faux, Frank, 142
Ferris, William, 214
Financial recklessness, C. E. Diehl accused of, 76-77
Fisher, Hubert F., 90
Fisher Memorial Garden, 90, 209
Fletcher, John Gould, 55
Food, 182-183
Football, 148, 150-153
Forbes, Col. William A., 18
Ford, Gerald, 113
Fortas, Abe, 113, 213
Fraternities, 111, 114-121, 127
Frazier Jelke Science Center, 34, 43, 79, 98-99, 194
Frazier, Levi, 167
Freeman, Morgan, 214
Freshmen, rites of passage for, 186-187
Frierson, William Little, 212
Fugitives literary group, at Southwestern, 55

G

Galloway mansion, 131
Gargoyles, on college buildings, 87
Garner, Tony Lee, 132-133
Gay, Elizabeth Anne (Libby), 44-45, 47
Gessner, Lizzie, 36
Ginger (literary journal), 204-205
Glassell, Alfred C., 97
Glassell Hall, 97
Glee Club (Stewart College), 130
Golf, 164
Gooch, Boyce Alexander & Cecil Milton, 94
Gooch Hall, 94
Goodman, Mrs. Julius, 90
Gospel Extravaganza, 123
Gothic style, of college's buildings, 84-87
Gray, Dr. J. H., 37
Great Books course (adult education), 142
Great Depression, 28, 40, 141, 154
Greek, in early curriculum, 62-63
Greek system, 114-121, 127. See also specific fraternities/sororities
Greene, Theodore M., 65
Gregory, Thomas W., 212
Gronauer, Mrs. Ike, 90

H

Habitat for Humanity, Rhodes campus chapter of, 78, 111
Halliburton Memorial Tower, 34, 43, 95
Halliburton, Mr. & Mrs. Wesley, 95
Halliburton, Richard, 95
Hammond, Henry Thomas, 174
Handbook, Student, 188-189
Hankshaws, 110
Hardie Auditorium, 88
  daily chapel at, 73
  used for theatrical productions, 134
Harding, May Maury, 142, 144
Harris Building, 91
Harris, Frank M., 91
Harrison, Dave, 31
Hassell Hall, 86, 101
Hatchett, William, 126
Hatgas, Sarah, 47
Haygood Athletic Hall of Fame, 174-175
Haygood, James "Jimmy," 174
Haynes, Stephen, 59
Hearn, George, 213
Hecksher, August, 75
Heinemann, Martha, 180
Hendrick, Dr. John T., 70
Heresy trial, of Charles E. Diehl, 76-77
Hersman, Dr. Charles C., 22, 73
Hibbs, Henry, 82-84
Hibbs/Parrent plaque, 99
High, Harold Walter "Chicken," 175
Hill, Raymond S., 135, 142
Homecoming, 120, 215
Honorary alumni, 214-215
Honorary societies, 110, 126
Honor Council, 51, 200
Honor System, 200
Hon, Ralph Clifford, 58
Hornsby, Darin, 78
House, Gerry, 214
Housing, student, 74, 178-181
Houts, "Toto," 150
Hula hoop, Peyton Rhodes' mastery of, 42
Humanities, integrated courses in, 65
Hunger & Homelessness Week (Kinney Program), 79
Hunt, Capt. William Ireys, 91
Hunt Gateway, 91
Hyde, Dr. Margaret, 93
Hyde Gymnasium, 100, 104
Hyde Hall, of Burrow Refectory, 93
Hyde, J. R., 100
Hyde, Ruth Sherman, 100

I

"Ideals of Southwestern" speech, of Charles Diehl, 49, 81
Ingraham, Prof. J. H., 24
Initiation, for freshmen, 186-187
Institute for Executive Learning, 143-144
Interdisciplinary courses, 65
Interfraternity Council, 117
International Alumni Association, 210
International Cotton Institute, 143
International organizations, 127
Intramural sports, 170-171
Ireys, Katherine, 38, 40
"Iron Men" of football (1936), 150

J

James Lee House, 136
Jelke, Frazier, 98
Johnson, A. Theodore, 58, 142, 186
Johnson, Emma Robb, 19
Johnson, Glenn A., 153
Johnson, Polk G., 19
Johnson, Steve, 155
Jones, Dr. Paul Tudor, 46
Jordan, Dorothy, 212

K

Kappa Alpha fraternity, 114, 116, 119-121
Kappa Delta sorority, 114, 117-118, 120-121
Kappa Sigma fraternity, 114, 116, 118, 192
Keller, Lon, 151
Kelly, Bill, 211
Kelso, Alexander P., 57, 64-65, 142
Kennedy, Dr. Berthold S., 89
Kennedy Hall, 89
Kennedy, Lieutenant General Claudia, 213
King Hall, 102
King, Dorothy, 102
Kinney, Laurence F., 57, 64-65, 78, 142
Kinney Program, 78-79
Kinoshita, Nao, 47, 169
Kittens (women's basketball team), 160-161
Klauder, Charles Z., 83
Korean War, football suspended during, 153

L

Lacy, Dr. Larry, 78
Lacy, Dr. W. S., 76-77
LaGrange Synodical College, 37
Lampton, Luke, 183
"Land Grant" academies, in Tennessee, 15
Lang, George, 39
Latin, in early curriculum, 62-63
Lecture series (community), 144
Lee, Mike, 153
Legge, Rebecca, 59
LeMaster, E. B., 141
Lilly Endowment, Inc., 72
Literary publications, 204-205
Literary Societies, 112-113, 204
Little, Edward H., 97
Little, Suzanne Trezevant, 97
Llewellyn, Robert, 64
Long, Eugene R., 53
Louisiana Club, 110
The Lynx (yearbook), 190
Lynx Lair, 104
Lynx statue, 137
Lyon, Rev. James A., 20, 53
  and Plan of Union, 36

M

MacQueen, Marion Leigh, 56, 210
Madden, Henry, 136
Mallory Gymnasium, 43, 92, 100, 104
Mallory, William Neely, 92
Malone, Judge J. H., 27
"Man in the Light of History and Religion" ("Man" course), 64-65
Marr, Freeman Carl, 174
Martin Luther King Celebration, 123, 199
Masonic University of Tennessee, 14-15
Massie, Edward B., 52
Mathematics, in early curriculum, 62-63
McCallum Ballroom, 104
McCallum, Robert, 47
McCallum, Virginia & Robert, 104
McCann, Libby, 161
McCoy Foundation, 101
McCoy, Harry B., 101
McCoy, Minetry & Harry, 101
McCoy Theatre, 86, 101, 118, 134-135
McCoy Visiting Artists lectures, 145
McIlwane, Shields, 200
McKnight, Robert, 136
McMullen, Rev. R. B., 17, 34, 73
  during Civil War, 18
  death of, 20
Meeman Center for Lifelong Learning, 102, 144
Melvin, Dr. Marion E., 23, 27, 141, 209
Memphis
  college's move to, 23, 26-28, 39, 41, 140
  college's relationship with, 139-145
Memphis Academy of Arts, 129, 136
"Memphis College," as proposed name, 27
Memphis College of Art, 82
Memphis College of Music, 130-131
Memphis Sinfonietta, 130
Memphis Symphony Orchestra, 130
Men's residence halls, 178-179
Miller, Kristen, 79
Ministers, as college presidents, 73
Mission statement, of Rhodes, 60, 71
Mississippi, University of, J. N. Waddel at, 37-38, 51
Mitchener, Frank M., 31
Mock Trial, 113
Modern foreign languages, in early curriculum, 62-63
Monk, Samuel H., 55
Montgomery Masonic College, 16-17
Montrose Academy, founded by J. N. Waddel, 37
Mooney, E. M., 148-149
Mooney, William Dromgoole, 212
Moore, Dr. Moore Sr., 96
Moore, Ethel Shirley, 96
Moore Infirmary, 96
Moore, Merrill, 55
Morgan, (Monroe) Goodbar, 117, 210-211
Morris, Herman, 167
Mortar Board, 126
Mortgage-burning, in Memphis, 28
Moss Endowment Lectures, 144-145
Moss, Lillian and Morrie, 144-145
Mount Pleasant Academy, 15
Mullady, Tom, 153
Multicultural organizations, 127
Multi-Purpose Gymnasium, 105
Music
  competition in All-Sings, 122
  organizations, 127, 130
  volunteer teaching in, 78-79
Music Academy of Rhodes College, 130-131
Music Department, 101, 103, 130-133

N

Nader, Ralph, 113
Names, changing. *See* Renaming
Nashville, synod of, sponsorship by, 17, 34, 36, 70
Neal, Fred William, 57
Neely Hall, 89, 93
  bell hung in, 25
  president's apartment at, 40
Neely, Mrs. Mary Sneed, 89
Nelson, Michael, 64-65
Newcomb, Marty, 31
Newspaper, student, 202-203
Newton, Billy, 78
Nicholas, Thelma, 120
Nicolassen, George Frederick, 53
Nitists Club, 113
Nunnery, Ann Moore, 137

O

Off-campus study programs, 67
Ohlendorf Hall, 98
Ohlendorf, Harold, 98
"Oil can" fund, of Charles E. Diehl, 39
Old Library, 91
Omicron Delta Kappa, 111
Omicron Delta Kappa society, 126
Order of the Torch, 126
Osman, John, 64-65, 136, 142
Overton, Watkins (Hon.), 77
Oxford, British Studies at, 66

P

Paine, Rowlett, 141
Paisley Hall, 131
Palmer, Dr. Benjamin M., 21-22, 71, 75, 88
  and Plan of Union, 36
Palmer Hall, 28, 71, 83, 88, 91, 135
Palmer Homiletic Society, 74
Palmer Professorship of Theology, 22
Palmer, Vickie Roman, 213
"The Pals" (theatre group), 124, 150
Panhellenic Council, 117
Parker, Richard, 150
Patch, William Green, 23
Patton, Rev. J. H., 210
Payne Recital Hall, 101
Payne, Shirley M., 101
Peer counseling/support organizations, 127
Perry, Russell, 210
Peters, Thomas J., 144
Phi Beta Kappa society, 126
Phillips, Taylor, 162
Philosophy Club, 111
Philosophy, in early curriculum, 62-63
Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, 102, 111, 114, 116
"Piomingo," as proposed name, 27
The Pioneer (yearbook), 190
Pittman, Richard Key, 212, 215
Plan of Union, 21, 36
PNR, as nickname for Peyton Rhodes, 41
Poets, on faculty, 55
Pohlmann, Mark, 113
Political organizations/interests, 127, 198-199
Political science, in early curriculum, 62-63
Pomona College (California), J. D. Alexander's move to, 28-29
Postcards, of college, 106-107
Prayers
  J. B. Shearer's, 36
  student attendance at, 73
Pre-Centennial Endowment Fund, 28, 40
Presbyterianism, and education, 70
Presidents, 32-47
  ordained ministers as, 73
  roster of, 30
President's House, on Clarksville campus, 26, 40
Price, Rev. Robert, 53
Pritchartt, Van, 44
Psychology, in early curriculum, 62-63
Publications
  alumni, 211
  campus, 127, 202-205

Q

Quibblers' Forum Debating Club, 113

R

Ramsey, David, 132
Ransom, John Crowe, 55
Rare Book Room (Burrow Library), 35
"The Rat," 182
Rawlings, Dr. James M., 22, 73
Rebecca Rish Gay Award, 47
Religion, influence of, 68-79
Religious life organizations, 127
Renaissance Festival, 124-125
Renaming
  of college, 16-17, 21, 27, 30-31, 211
  of "Man/Search" course, 65
Residence halls, 178-181
Resident assistants, 111
"Review of Entire Course," in early curriculum, 62-63
Rhodes, Alice Archer, 41, 43
Rhodes College Community Orchestra, 130
Rhodes College, renamed as, 30-31
Rhodes Consultation on the Future of the Church-Related College, 72
Rhodes, Dr. Peyton N., 41-43, 126, 214
  college named after, 31
  gargoyle inspired by, 87
  and hula hoop competition, 42
  inauguration of, 28
  as tennis coach, 169
  tower named after, 99
Rhodes Mission, 60, 71
Rhodes scholars, as faculty members, 54
Rhodes Singers, 132-133
Rhodes Tower, 43, 99
Ricker, John, 213
Riggan, Jim, 211
Rites of passage, 186-187
Robb, Alfred, 19, 25, 90
Robb, Emma, 19
Robb Hall
  on Clarksville campus, 23, 25, 74
  on Memphis campus, 90
Robbins, Todd, 167
Robertson, Dr. J. P., 77
Robinson Hall, 84, 86, 101
Robinson, James D., 101
Rollow Avenue of Oaks, 12
Rollow, John, 12, 91
Rollow, Lisa, 43
Romance, on campus, 184-185
Roper, James Edgar, 58, 63, 73, 111
Ross, Danforth R., 57
Ruffin, Betty, 124, 135
Rules for student behavior
  faculty enforcement of, 51
  in fraternity/sorority houses, 119
  for freshmen, 186-187
  in Stewart College, 16
Rural Academy, 15
Rusher, William, 113
Rusk, Dean, 113
Rust, Edwin, 82

S

Sanhedrin, 110
Saunders, Clarence, 116
Scarborough, C. V. "Bo," 113
School of Theology, 22, 71, 74-75
Sciences, in early curriculum, 62-63
"Search for Values in the Light of Western History and Religion" ("Search" course), 57, 64-65
Seminars (community), 144
Service projects, 78-79, 127
Shearer, Lizzie Gessner, 36
Shearer, Rev. John B.
  as college president, 20-21, 35-36, 73
  curriculum reorganization by, 36, 63, 70
  faculty under, 54
Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, 114, 116, 119-120, 122
Sigma Nu fraternity, 114, 116-117, 120-121, 211
Sigma Upsilon society, 126
The Singers, 132-133
Smith, Bryan, 31
Smith, Gaylon Wesley, 174
Smithsonian Institution, W. M. Stewart and, 35
Snowden School, tutoring programs at, 78
Soccer, 162-163
Social Regulations Council, 51, 201
Softball, 165
Sororities, 111, 114-121, 127
Souper Contact program, 78, 122
Southern Collegiate Athletic Conference, 149
Southwestern Alumni Magazine, 40
Southwestern at Memphis 1948-1975, 58
"Southwestern at Oxford" program, 66
Southwestern Journal, 204
Southwestern Players, 134
Southwestern Pre-Centennial Endowment Fund, 28, 40
SouthWestern Presbyterian Journal, 204
Southwestern Presbyterian University, 21-23, 36-37
  and curriculum restructuring, 63, 71
  and daily chapel service, 73
  School of Theology at, 74
Southwestern Presbyterian University Journal, 112
Southwestern Review, 204-205
Southwestern Serenaders, 130
Southwestern Singers, 132
Southwestern, The College of the Mississippi Valley, 27
Sou'wester (newspaper), 202-203
Sou'wester (yearbook), 112, 190
Spann, Jeannette S., 102
Spann Place, 102
Speech and Dramatics Department, 134-135
Sports. See Athletics; individual sports
Springfield Music Lectures, 144-145
Standards of the Rhodes Community, 201
State clubs, 110
Stewart Building, on Clarksville campus, 21, 23-24
Stewart College, 17-20, 34
  curriculum of, 62-63
Stewart Society, 112, 204
Stewart, Walter, 152
Stewart, William M., 34-35, 70
  as acting president, 20
  as college president, 16-17
St. John's College, Oxford, summer program at, 66
Stonework, of college buildings, 84-85
Strickler, Robert P., 126
"Student activity curtailment plan," 111
Student Council, 109
Student Election Commission, 110
Student government, 127
Student Handbook, 188-189
Student housing, 74, 178-181
Student newspaper, 202-203
Student organizations, 108-127
Students
  relationship with faculty, 55
  rules for, 16, 51, 186-187
Student service projects, 78-79, 127
Stylus (literary journal), 204-205
Stylus Club, 126
Summey, Dr. George, 23, 40, 52, 73
Sweets, Henry, 139
Synod of Nashville, sponsorship by, 17, 34, 36, 70

T

Tannehill, Wilkins, 24
Tarver, Taylor, 169
Tate, Allen, 55
Taylor, Mary Allie, 42
Taylor, Peter, 213
Tennessee Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Society, 112
Tennis, 47, 168-169
Texas Club, 110
Theatre (Speech and Dramatics Department), 134-135
Theatre Six, 135
Theology, School of, 22, 71, 74-75
Thomas, James A. III, 59
Tigrett, Isaac, 214
Tobacco Exchange Building, 192
Townsend, Charles Louis, 58, 142
Townsend Hall, 94
Townsend, Margaret Huxtable, 58, 94
Track and field, 148, 166-167
Trahern, Margaret Elwyn, 23
Trezevant Hall, 97
Tuthill, Dr. Burnet C., 103, 130-131
Tuthill Hall, 103, 130
Tutorial reading course, 64
Tutorial system, 57
Twilight Garden Party, 111

U

Understanding Poetry, 55
Union, Plan of, 21, 36
University College, Oxford, summer program at, 66
"University Grays," 53
University of Mississippi, J. N. Waddel at, 37-38, 51
University of Virginia
  curriculum modeled after, 36
  faculty graduates of, 54

V

Vanderbilt, faculty graduates of, 54
Vannoy, Briscoe, 24
Vanuxem collection, 34
Virginia, University of
  curriculum modeled after, 36
  faculty graduates of, 54
Visual arts, 136-137
Vocational guidance program, 78
Volleyball, 165
Volunteerism, 78-79, 127
Voorhies Hall, 68-69, 90, 181
Voorhies, Mrs. Emma Denie, 90

W

Waddel, Dr. J. N.
  as chancellor, 21-22, 36-38, 71, 73, 112
  and daily chapel service, 73
  on faculty of Southwestern Presbyterian, 51
  and School of Theology, 74
  on student housing, 178
Waddel, Dr. Moses, 37
Waddel Hall, 22-24, 52, 148
Walter E. Gay Award, 47
Warren, Robert Penn, 55, 214
Washington Irving Literary Society (W.I.L.S.), 112, 204
Webb, Robert Alexander, 52
Westbrook, Dr. Terry, 211
West Hall, of Burrow Refectory, 93
Whaling, Thornton, 53
Whiteball, 194
White, Dr. Gordon, 91, 126
White Hall, 91, 93
Williams, John Whorton & Anna Fletcher, 90
Williams Prayer Room, 68-69, 90
Williams, Sallie P. & Susan Fletcher, 90
Williford, Anne Marie Caskey, 97
Williford Hall, 97
Wilson, Dr. Joseph R., 22, 75
Wilson, Jessie Woodrow, 75
Wilson, (Thomas) Woodrow, 22, 75
Wolf, John Quincy, 56
Women
  first admitted to college, 23, 39, 149
  first Dean of, 58, 94
  petition for physical education, 149
Women's basketball, 149, 156-157, 160-161
Women's residence halls, 180-181
Women's Undergraduate Society, 111
Woodrow, Jessie, 75
Woods, Neander M., 73
World War I, 39
World War II
  alumni tracking during/after, 210
  college as training facility during, 28, 41
  football suspended during, 153, 158
  and fraternities/sororities, 116-117

Y

Yearbooks, 190-191
Yells, 172

Z

Zeta Tau Alpha sorority, 101, 114, 117-119

The Rhodes Time Line

This Time Line of the College's history was developed by Martha Shepard for her 150th Anniversary issue of Rhodes *magazine. The design was created by Trey Clark and Kevin Barré.*

Castle Building

Forbes

Stewart

Robb Hall

Clarksville, Tennessee 1848-1925

1848 Clarksville Academy becomes Masonic University of Tennessee

1849 W.F. Hopkins, president, college doors open for first time.

1850 Castle Building completed, William A. Forbes, president

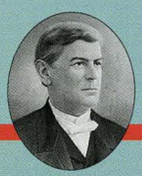
1851 Charter secured for Montgomery Masonic College

1853 William M. Stewart, president

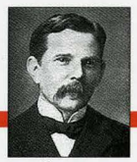
1855 Synod of Nashville purchases Montgomery Masonic College, renames it Stewart College

1858 R.B. McMullen, president

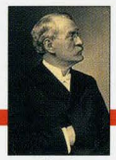
1860 Robb Hall, first dormitory, completed


Wilson

1896 Football Team


Summey

1898-99 Basketball Team


Woods

Dinwiddie

Dobyns

1885 Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, father of Woodrow Wilson, heads new School of Theology

1888 C.C. Hersman, chancellor

1891 J.M. Rawlings, chancellor, first mention of a football team

1892 George Summey, chancellor

1898 New gym opens, men's basketball first played

1899 First Homecoming football game vs. Sewanee

1904 Federal Government awards College $25,000 for damages during Civil War

1905 Neander M. Woods, chancellor, board allows women to attend classes, but not earn credit

1908 William M. Dinwiddie, chancellor

1914 Chancellor now called President; J.R. Dobyns, president

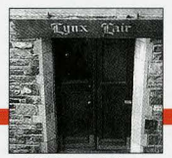
1931 Hall of Fame

Commencement in Fisher Garden

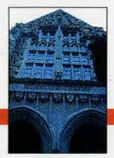
Cadets

The Shacks

Rhodes



1951-Lynx Lair Opens


Burrow Library

1928 Honors courses established; Future U.S. President Herbert Hoover awarded honorary doctor of laws

1931 Hall of Fame established in Palmer, heresy charges against Dr. Diehl, tutorial system begins

1936 Football team defeats Vanderbilt 12-0; Singers organized

1942 First Commencement in new Fisher Garden

1943 Army Air Force cadets train on campus; Adult Education Center (later Meeman Center) organized; First woman editor of Lynx—Anne Howard Bailey

1945 First woman student body president—Mary Ann Banning; "Man" course introduced; College renamed Southwestern At Memphis

1947 "Temporary" buildings—the shacks—constructed (photo circa 1969)

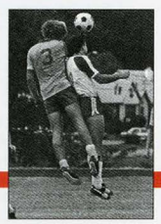
1948 Voorhies Hall dedicated; First Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award presented

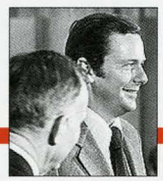
1949 Peyton N. Rhodes, president, Phi Beta Kappa installed

1953 Burrow Library dedicated

Dressed for dinner

Bowden


Soccer


Daughdrill

Anthony Sculpture

Palmer Roof

McCoy Theatre

1968 Frazier Jelke Science Center, Glassell Hall dedicated, coat and tie dinner rule abolished

1969 Women's dorm curfew ends

1970 William L. Bowden, president; Clough Hall dedicated; Southwestern at Oxford (later British Studies) initiated

1971 Hyde Gymnasium dedicated; Men's soccer team organized

1973 James H. Daughdrill Jr., president

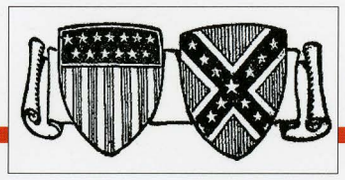
1975 Golden Aniversary of opening in Memphis

1977 Dedication of Alburty Swimming Complex; Lawrence Anthony campus sculpture completed

1980 Williford Hall dedicated; first Rites of Spring; Palmer Hall roof needs first repair since 1925

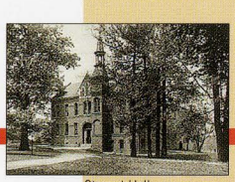
1981 Clarence Day Awards for Teaching and Research established; McCoy Theatre dedicated

1983 Diehl Court dedicated



Shearer

SPU Seal



Stewart Hall

Waddell

1861
All but two students enter Confederate Army

1862
Civil War closes college, occupied by Union Troops

1865
College colors adopted—cardinal and black

1869
Stewart College reopens

1870
J.B. Shearer, president

1874
Synods of Presbyterian Church assume control of college

1875
College renamed Southwestern Presbyterian University

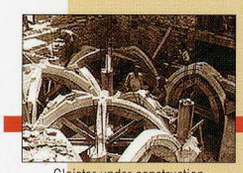
1877
Stewart Hall begun

1878
First Greek fraternity established, Pi Kappa Alpha

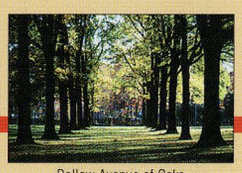
1879
President now called chancellor, John N. Waddel, chancellor

Diehl

Patch



Cloister under construction



Rollow Avenue of Oaks

1916
Board votes to admit women on same terms as men

1917
Charles E. Diehl, president

1918
Sou'wester first published as a weekly

1920
Synods approve college move to Memphis

1921
Margaret Trahern Patch, first woman graduate

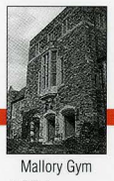
1922
First sorority established—Chi Omega

1924
Lynx becomes mascot

Memphis 1925–

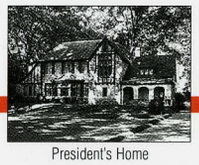
1925
College moves to Memphis, Yearbook renamed Lynx

1927
Omicron Delta Kappa established, seedlings from Clarksville campus planted—today's Rollow Avenue of Oaks

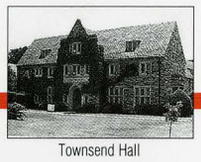


Mallory Gym

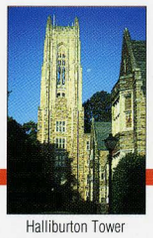
Orgill Bowl



President's Home



Townsend Hall



Halliburton Tower

Alexander

mastodon

1954
Mallory Gymnasium dedicated

1955
Orgill Bowl first presented in Sewanee/Southwestern football rivalry; Townsend Hall dedicated; International Studies Program begins with grant from Carnegie Corp.

1956
Ellett Hall dedicated; Danforth Program established (became the Kinney Program); President's Residence at 671 West Dr. purchased

1958
Catherine Burrow Refectory dedicated

1961
Bellingrath and Townsend Halls dedicated

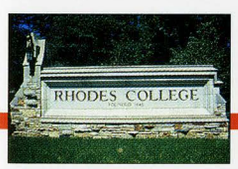
1962
Moore Moore Infirmary and Halliburton Tower dedicated

1963
Board votes to admit all students on an equal basis

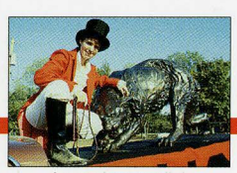
1964
Mortar Board installed

1965
John David Alexander, president

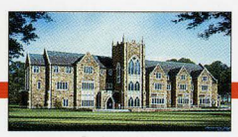
1966
Dilemma established; Thomas W. Briggs Student Center dedicated; mastodon remains unearthed at Frazier Jelke excavation



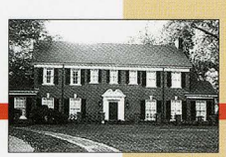
Benefactors' Circle



Lynx sculpture unveiled



Buckman Hall



91 Morningside Park

Bryan Campus Life Center

1984
Board votes to change name to Rhodes College, Hassell Hall dedicated

1985
Benefactors' Circle dedicated in Cloister

1986
"Man" course now called "Search;" King Hall, the old Pi Kappa Alpha national headquarters, purchased

1987
Campus Green organized; Spann Place dedicated; Ann Moore Nunnery '88 completes Lynx sculpture

1990
Iron fence completed around perimeter of campus

1991
Buckman Hall dedicated

1992
President's House at 91 Morningside Park purchased

1996
Dedication of Blount Hall

1997
Dedication of Bryan Campus Life Center

1998
College celebrates Sesquicentennial Year

The Rhodes Prayer

We give thanks, O God, for the kind providence that has brought us to this campus, surrounded us with the strong serenity of its beauty in stone and slate and tree, linked our lives with steadfast friends and trustworthy mentors, and leads us on toward the higher reaches of the human mind and spirit.

May we always treasure the tradition of sound learning and humanitarian service into which we have been called at Rhodes. And grant to us, O God, the grace to continue in the larger life beyond this campus, to which thy providence is ever calling us, to bring honour and glory to thy great name. Amen.

—Paul Tudor Jones, Class of 1932

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AUGUST HOUSE