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## Moving a College

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## MOVING A COLLEGE

By Chas. E. Diehl

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(*Read at a Meeting of "THE EGYPTIANS,"* October 25, 1956)

The subject of this paper prepares the reader and the listeners to expect that a good deal will be said about Southwestern, as well as the president of that college from 1917 to 1949. It is hoped that the writer does not exaggerate his part in connection with this removal.

Southwestern had its beginnings in Clarksville, Tennessee, in the 1830's when the Masonic Order played a large role in establishing Clarksville Academy, a preparatory school, which particularly after 1839 prospered and increased in reputation to the point that its Trustees sought to make it a college. Under the auspices of the Masonic Order the change was effected in 1848, and the institution was called *Montgomery Masonic College*. The college remained in the hands of the Masons until 1855 when it was purchased by the Synod of Nashville of the Presbyterian Church and renamed *Stewart College* in honor of its president, William M. Stewart, who was also professor of Natural Science, and whose untiring labor and generous financial contributions had enabled the college to exist.

During the War Between the States and the Reconstruction Period the college suffered in many ways. In 1875 the name of the college was changed to *Southwestern Presbyterian University*, and in 1884 a School of Theology was inaugurated under the leadership of Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, the father of Woodrow Wilson. The School of Theology was discontinued in June, 1917, shortly before I became president of the college.

Prior to July, 1917, the college, though small and handicapped by a constant lack of financial support, did a thorough job of educating its students, as is evidenced by many of its graduates who achieved distinction in various walks of life.

It may not be amiss or presumptuous to state here some facts about myself. 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 and have never ceased to be grateful to my parents for sending me to Johns Hopkins University, from which I graduated in 1896. As I pointed out in a paper I read before this group in October, 1949, entitled "Launching a University," Johns Hopkins University was the first real university in this country, measured by standards of the British, French, and especially the German universities. The opening in Baltimore of Johns Hopkins University in 1876 under President Daniel Coit Gilman was a milestone in the development of higher education in this country. The standards were high, and candidates for admission entered by examination, which included in mathematics analytical geometry. They believed at Johns Hopkins University in genuineness and excellence and practiced both.

To continue my autobiography, I graduated in 1900 from Princeton Theological Seminary and also received the master's degree from Princeton University, where one of my graduate professors was Woodrow Wilson. My first pastorate was two mission churches in Kentucky; then followed a pastorate of some three years at the First Presbyterian Church of Greenville, Mississippi, from which place I went to Clarksville, Tennessee, as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in 1907. The First Church of Clarksville was closely identified with Southwestern. The students and members of the faculty, some of whom were officers in the church and teachers in the Sunday School, regularly attended that church.

I was then in my early thirties, was interested in the welfare of the community, was instrumental in organizing the Boy Scouts, the United Charities, the Rotary Club, and perhaps some other groups. In 1917 when I was asked to become president of Southwestern, there was no objection from the church because Mrs. Diehl and I would continue to be members of the community.

Shortly before I was approached about the presidency of Southwestern, I was visited by a committee from the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church of Chicago with a view to calling me to the pastorate of that church at a very substantial salary. Mrs. Diehl and I were seriously considering this matter when a Committee from the Board of Directors of Southwestern notified me that I had been elected president of the college. We thought very seriously about both of these overtures, and Mrs. Diehl agreed with me that the college position might be a duty, but it seemed to be a precarious undertaking. However, I had said that I would never enter the ministry, and Mrs. Diehl had said that she would never marry a minister, so, after long and careful thought and in line with our former inconsistency, we finally decided to accept the overture from the college out of a sense of duty and as a venture of faith. I, therefore, assumed my official duties on July 15, 1917.

With the entry of the United States into World War I in April, 1917, about half of the 119 students attending Southwestern dropped out of college to enter the military service. As a result, in spite of efforts to attract students and the removal of restrictions covering the admission of women, only 74 students made their appearance in September, 1917—33 former students and 41 new ones. Fortunately, a unit of the Student Army Training Corps was secured for the 1918-19 session, and the enrollment jumped to 181 students. The

end of the War brought with it the demobilization of the S.A.T.C., and in its place was secured an R.O.T.C. unit, which was discontinued after one year because, in the reaction to all things military, the students no longer welcomed compulsory drill.

As early as 1902 there was a movement started in the Synods to move the college to a large city where it might more easily attract the support of the financial leaders of the new South. However, the Board at its March, 1903, meeting opposed the removal. This opposition, though, did not put an end to the movement, and the citizens of Atlanta offered strong inducements to move the college there. The Board at its April, 1904, meeting, hoping to settle the matter, put the question of removal to Atlanta or anywhere else outside Tennessee before the courts. The Supreme Court of Tennessee ruled in December, 1904, that the college could not be moved outside Tennessee and that it must be maintained at Clarksville.

The decision of the Supreme Court seemed to settle the matter of removal, but there were those who, in view of the lack of financial support for the college, continued to believe that the survival of Southwestern depended on its being moved to a point nearer the geographical center of its four cooperating Synods—the Synods of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Dr. M. E. Melvin, an alumnus of the college, pointed out to me in 1917, before I became president, the desirability of moving the college. At that time and later, I opposed its removal, for I felt that moving it from Clarksville would be breaking faith with the people of the community, who assumed that I would not want to move it elsewhere.

Undismayed, Dr. Melvin continued to advocate the removal of the college, and on May 23, 1919, sent an urgent appeal to the Board, offering his own services in an attempt to raise one million dollars for the college to be moved to Memphis.

Efforts during the two preceding years to secure financial support and students for Southwestern had made me realize that the college could not long survive, located as it was in a small town that was distant from its cooperating Synods. Consequently, though I knew that the opposition in Clarksville would be bitter, I was forced to agree with Dr. Melvin and to support his appeal to the Board.

On June 2, 1919, the Board heartily concurred in Dr. Melvin's proposition and appointed Dr. James I. Vance, of Nashville, and Dr. William Crowe, of Memphis, a committee of two to look into the legal questions which might be involved in the removal of the college to Memphis.

In the meantime, having secured from the Honorable C. H. Alexander the opinion that in spite of the Supreme Court's ruling on the removal of the college to Atlanta, the institution could be moved to some other place in Tennessee if the matter were approached in the right way, Dr. Melvin, without waiting for the opinion of other counsel, began work in Memphis.

Dr. Melvin and I soon met with Dr. Crowe in Memphis. Dr. Crowe very strongly advised calling into conference one businessman of Memphis, who in his judgment held the confidence of the city, prestige in the Chamber of Commerce, and whose counsel would be invaluable. This man was Mr. E. B. LeMaster, who gave his hearty endorsement to the plan for raising one million dollars in the Synods on condition that Memphis raise \$500,000. Mr. LeMaster aided in securing

the endorsement of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce to the proposition, and both Dr. Melvin and I felt that a good start had been made in our progress toward Memphis.

The four cooperating Synods met on January 14, 1920, and all heartily approved the plan of the removal of the institution to Memphis and the proposal for a million-dollar campaign to be undertaken within the bounds of the four Synods. At a subsequent meeting in the fall of 1920 plans were adopted for carrying out this campaign.

In the meanwhile, at a meeting of the Board on January 20, 1920, Messrs. John Bell Keeble and Currell Vance, well-known attorneys of Nashville, were authorized to prepare a bill seeking to determine the legal steps necessary to transfer the institution from Clarksville to Memphis to be filed at the February term of the Chancery Court of Montgomery County, in order that the decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee might be obtained as speedily as possible. At this meeting the Board also took formal action accepting the proposition of Memphis, made through its Chamber of Commerce, to raise \$500,000 on condition that the Board bring to Memphis an additional \$1,000,000 and establish a first-class educational institution there.

These facts were soon known in Clarksville, especially the fact that I had changed my mind about the future of Southwestern in Clarksville, that I had joined with Dr. Melvin and the Board of Directors in believing that the future of the institution depended upon its removal from Clarksville to Memphis. Consequently, the attitude of many of the people in Clarksville changed toward Mrs. Diehl and me. 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 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 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.

That was the situation as the 1920 commencement plans had to be made. I feared that there would not be a corporal's guard out for the commencement exercises unless I succeeded in getting an outstanding speaker whom the citizens of Clarksville would come out to hear, in spite of their attitude toward us or the college. Governor James M. Cox of Ohio was in the public eye as probably the man who would be chosen on the Democratic ticket for President of the United States, and I determined to try to get him to be Southwestern's commencement speaker. He accepted the invitation.

The commencement exercises were to be held outdoors on the campus, and we planned to set the thing up for a large crowd. I had never taken out rain insurance, but decided on that occasion to get in touch with Lloyd's of London and take out insurance. It was necessary to fix the hours which were to be covered by the insurance, and I did this, giving ourselves some leeway. As I recall, the premium was about \$200.00. We had the commencement exercises, and the people of the city and the nearby country came out in force despite what they thought of me. There was no rain during the time of the exercises. There was, however, rain within the period which had been designated when the insurance was purchased. The result was that we collected, as I recall, about \$420.00 from Lloyd's. This enabled us to pay the insurance premium and to take care of Governor Cox's expenses and honorarium.

Though it had been the hope of the Board to receive from the Supreme Court of Tennessee an early and favorable ruling concerning the removal of the college, the decision was delayed and was not handed down until March 8, 1924. But the decision, when it did come, was a clear-cut one in favor of the college, permitting it to remove to Memphis with all of its assets except one gift of approximately \$50,000, which was originally made by the City of Clarksville on condition that the college should be located at Clarksville and that at all times there should be ten city scholarships.

After we had received the decision of the Supreme Court, efforts were begun to sell the Clarksville property, which consisted of a campus containing about thirty-two acres and seven buildings—the Castle Building, the oldest; Stewart Hall; Waddel Hall; Robb and Calvin Halls (dormitories); the Commons (dining hall); and the president's house. However, we did not succeed in selling the property until 1927, when the City of Clarksville purchased it for \$75,000, \$50,000

of which was returned to the City in accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court. This meant that Southwestern at Memphis realized only \$25,000 on the sale.

There was much to be done before a college could be established in Memphis, and when it became apparent that the ruling of the Court would be delayed, arrangements had to be made that would permit the establishment of a college at Memphis, even though the Court's decision were unfavorable. These arrangements having been made, the Board turned its attention to the problems attendant on establishing a college in Memphis. There followed many busy days. The architect had to be chosen; the campus site had to be selected and purchased; and many other things too numerous to mention had to be done.

The Board appointed, to procure a suitable site for the college, a committee, consisting of Dr. James I. Vance, Mr. B. A. Patch, of Clarksville, an alumnus, whose friendly attitude toward me was never changed as the result of my connection with the removal, and me. Mr. Patch's daughter-in-law was the first woman to graduate from Southwestern, and his granddaughter is currently a student at Southwestern. A letter was received from Drs. Melvin and Crowe, suggesting that I come down to Memphis and determine upon the site. I realized that the location of the campus was of the utmost importance, that a poor building on the campus could be torn down and another one erected, but that the campus could not be moved. I insisted that there should be a minimum of one hundred acres. We could have secured one hundred acres in North Memphis or in South Memphis for nothing.

I came to Memphis and Drs. Melvin and Crowe took me out to East Memphis near what was then known as West Tennessee State Normal School, but which is now known

as Memphis State College. They probably had in mind some idea of having the institutions near each other as is the case in Nashville with Vanderbilt University and George Peabody College for Teachers. We could have gotten one hundred acres out there for about \$50,000. Drs. Melvin and Crowe were disappointed that I was not enthusiastic about their suggestion. I said to them that there must be some other site in Memphis, and they replied that that was the only place available. On the way back we drove down Jackson Avenue to Trezevant, turned down Trezevant to North Parkway. As we drove along Trezevant Avenue, I saw vast spaces, the only buildings then existing in the vicinity being the big Gage home on Trezevant and Snowden School at the corner of North Parkway and McLean Boulevard, only part of which had been built at that time. There was plenty of ground between Trezevant and McLean. There were dairy farms in that whole section. I said, "You say there is no other ground except that way out east; what is the matter with this ground? who owns it?" Dr. Crowe said, "I do not know who owns it, but I can take you to a man who will tell you." I said, "All right, let's go." He took me to the office of Mr. E. B. LeMaster. I asked him if he knew the property opposite Overton Park, between Trezevant and McLean. "Know it," he replied, "I certainly do. That is the most valuable property in Memphis." I asked him how much one hundred acres of that ground would cost. Without a moment's hesitation, Mr. LeMaster replied "\$250,000."

Later, when we got a paid, official evaluation of that property from the Memphis Real Estate Board, there was scarcely any difference at all from the figure which Mr. LeMaster had given us. I asked Mr. LeMaster whether or not he knew who owned the property and whether it could be purchased. He said, "I know who owns it, but I do not know whether or not it can be bought." One evening Mr. LeMaster arranged to

take me out to the home of Mr. R. Brinkley Snowden to discuss that property. Mr. Snowden agreed with Mr. LeMaster's evaluation of the property. He said that part of it belonged to Mr. John T. Fargason, and he knew about others who owned some of it.

The committee—Dr. Vance, Mr. Patch and I—met in Memphis to decide on the site. I had gotten them to agree to pay \$1,000 an acre for a site, \$100,000, but they would not go any further. Later, I met with Dr. Vance and Mr. Patch one evening at the home of Mr. LeMaster, which was then located across the street from Idlewild Presbyterian Church. The three of us were in the LeMaster living room. I tried to get Dr. Vance to agree to go to \$150,000. He said, "Diehl, I will not do it. You are so bent on getting that property that if you cannot get it for \$150,000 you will come back and ask for \$200,000." I said, "I will make you a sporting proposition. If you and Mr. Patch will go along with me for \$150,000, we will either get the ground for that figure or I will not bother you any more." Dr. Vance and Mr. Patch agreed to that. We were able to secure the site for \$150,000, and we now have 104 acres in the campus. Aiding in the acquisition of the site were several gifts of land: 15 acres from the son and daughter of Mr. John T. Fargason as a memorial to their father to be known as the *Fargason Athletic Fields*; 10 acres from Mr. Hein; and some ground from Mr. R. Brinkley Snowden, who was interested in the transaction and helpful throughout. Mr. Rowlett Paine, who was Mayor of Memphis at that time, was deeply interested in bringing Southwestern to Memphis. He helped tremendously not only in enabling us to secure the property by having the City of Memphis put through University Avenue from North Parkway to Jackson Avenue, but also in every way possible, including heading one of the financial campaigns.

Since it was decided to have the buildings of Collegiate Gothic, it was necessary to secure the best architect available and also to acquire stone for the buildings. After inspecting the work of several architects at a number of institutions, among them Wellesley, Rice Institute, and Princeton, we engaged as consulting architect Mr. Charles Z. Klauder, of Philadelphia, and as architect Mr. Henry C. Hibbs, of Nashville, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture, who had received his practical training in Mr. Klauder's office.

To provide stone for the construction of the buildings, the college purchased a quarry at Bald Knob, Arkansas.

The first building completed on the new campus was the administration building, named *Palmer Hall* in honor of Dr. Benjamin Palmer, and provided for by the people of New Orleans. Dr. Palmer was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, was a great preacher, and was well-known and loved by people of all creeds and races. He is the man who put the Louisiana lottery out of business. Other buildings included in the original plant were the science building, the dining hall, two dormitories, the residence of the College Engineer, and a temporary gymnasium, which remained temporary for more than twenty-five years.

Since the college continued to operate in Clarksville through the commencement of 1925 and since it was scheduled to open in Memphis in September of that year, the prodigious task of moving had to be accomplished in less than three months. This task was undertaken by two professors, plus a corps of student helpers. By strenuous and uninterrupted efforts they succeeded in making the transfer to Memphis, and the college opened on schedule in a not quite completed plant in Memphis on September 24, 1925, with an enrollment of 406 students, of whom 296 were men and 110 women.

Perhaps the most memorable, certainly the most colorful, event connected with the first year of Southwestern at Memphis was the Jubilee and Inaugural Celebration which took place November 26-28, 1925. The Board of Directors felt that it was highly desirable to introduce the college to Memphis in those early days. It had been just fifty years since the name of the college had been changed from Stewart College to Southwestern Presbyterian University, and it was the first year of Southwestern in its new home at Memphis; consequently, it was decided to celebrate both events in fitting ceremonies at this time. These ceremonies, dignified and colorful, impressed those who witnessed them and resulted in much favorable newspaper publicity.

It was evident from the first that we would have to borrow a large sum of money if we expected to complete the buildings necessary for the opening of the college in Memphis in 1925. Arrangements were made with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis for a loan of \$700,000 at six percent interest, which meant, after the buildings were erected and the college opened in 1925, that the annual interest which must be paid was \$42,000. That had to be done before a bottle of ink could be purchased. The total assets brought down from Clarksville amounted to \$341,166, which included an endowment of \$119,727, and other assets of \$221,439. Those were precarious days. The people of Memphis rallied around the college. Soon after the opening of the college in Memphis, Mayor Rowlett Paine met with the Board of Directors and pledged the support of himself and his committee, who had been in charge of the Memphis campaign, stating that they were willing to do everything in their power to provide such funds as might be necessary to keep the college going. He stated, however, that while Southwestern was an asset to Memphis, it was also a Presbyterian institution, owned and controlled by the Presbyterians in the four cooperating



Synods. He insisted that there should be raised an endowment fund approximating one and a half million dollars, and said that the four Synods should be expected to provide the endowment needs. He then requested the Board to pledge itself to see that this was done, stating that if this were done he and his committee would raise in Memphis funds necessary to cover the deficit in operating expenses for the next three years.

The six percent interest on the \$700,000 mortgage indebtedness, together with the expense of carrying on the college made it imperative for us to retire this loan as soon as possible. The Board of Directors was reluctant to approve the effort to retire the indebtedness, but finally agreed because of the pressure which was brought to bear by the president. The fact that Mr. Wm. R. Craig, of New York, an alumnus, offered to be one of four to give \$100,000; that his brother, Mr. Robert E. Craig, of New Orleans, also an alumnus, agreed to match his gift of \$100,000, and that Mr. J. T. Lupton, of Chattanooga, had agreed to give \$50,000 over a period of five years caused the members of the Executive Committee, whose Treasurer at that time was Mr. T. H. Tutwiler, to agree to put forth every effort to try to pay off the mortgage indebtedness by the commencement of 1930. Through the cooperation of Mr. T. K. Riddick, Mrs. Hugh M. Neely gave \$100,000 as a memorial to her husband, for which the Board of Directors then named the dining hall *Hugh M. Neely Hall*. These gifts were a great stimulus, and through constant and untiring efforts the remaining money necessary to retire the debt was secured, and a symbolic bond-burning ceremony was held on July 1, 1930. After the bond-burning ceremony Mr. T. H. Tutwiler, who had worked so hard, came up to me, took my hand, and said, "Now I know that the Lord's hand is in our work for this college." The retirement of this debt stabilized the college, and it has gone

forward steadily since that time. The total assets of the college in 1930 were \$2,012,250.96, of which \$438,960.25 was in endowment, and other assets amounted to \$1,573,290.71.

To revert again to my Johns Hopkins' days, where my ideals of genuineness and excellence were fully realized and confirmed, I want to state the following facts. Johns Hopkins left \$3,500,000 for the University but stipulated that none of this money was to be used for buildings. The University, therefore, was opened in temporary buildings in the City of Baltimore, and it was many years before the present buildings were erected at Homewood. During my college days there were adequate provisions for laboratories, classrooms, library, and gymnasium, but it was evident that these were not permanent facilities. In those early days there was little distinction between the undergraduate and the graduate students. Often they boarded in the same homes, met together in Levering Hall for Y.M.C.A. activities, and Clyde Furst, a graduate student, served as Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Later he became Secretary of the Carnegie Corporation. He remembered our Hopkins' days and was a great help to me in connection with Southwestern. Despite the fact that the buildings were temporary, the ideals of genuineness and excellence were unconsciously impressed upon every student. Everyone knows that a college may be better than its buildings, but it is never better than its faculty, and it was certainly the faculty of Johns Hopkins University which gave it its standing in the educational world.

It is always interesting to know the genesis of great gifts. Johns Hopkins, who had never married, was in doubt when he grew old respecting the bestowal of his material possessions. The story is told that a sagacious friend said to him, "There are two things which are sure to live—a uni-

versity, for there will always be youth to train; and a hospital, for there will always be suffering to relieve." This germ, implanted in a large brain, seems soon to have become active.

Johns Hopkins had been very successful in business. After giving more than \$1,000,000 to his relatives, he had \$7,000,000, one-half of which he left for Johns Hopkins University, and the remaining for the founding of a hospital. This was before the days of Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller. The idea of \$3,500,000 for a university was electrifying.

Harvard University had been functioning for nearly two and one-half centuries and had an endowment in 1876 of between two and three million dollars. Yale University had been functioning for one hundred and seventy-five years, and had succeeded by 1876 in amassing a total endowment of a little less than \$1,500,000 for all of its schools and departments.

Because of the excellence of the Southwestern faculty, it would have been possible for the college to erect shabby and inadequate buildings here, but that would not have appealed to the citizens of Memphis, and it would have been difficult for them to realize the kind of institution Southwestern was intended to be and actually is.

We realized that the first importance was to get a faculty which would command the respect not only of the citizens of Memphis but of the educational world. Cecil Rhodes did a great thing when he established Rhodes Scholarships in this country, Canada, and Germany. We felt that the men who were appointed to select the Rhodes Scholars from the various states were well qualified to make these selections, and we also felt that the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge offered superior advantages. We, therefore, were interested in getting Oxford men as members of our faculty. Professor W. R.

Cooper, who had graduated from Washington and Lee University, was the first of the Oxford men on Southwestern's faculty. The second one was Dr. Robert P. Strickler. Among others were Robert W. Hartley, Gordon Siefkin, Robert Penn Warren, W. C. Watkins, C. P. Lee, W. T. Jones, J. H. Wilson, A. P. Kelso, John H. Davis, David M. Amacker, and James E. Roper, the last four of whom are still members of Southwestern's faculty. At one time Southwestern had more former Rhodes Scholars on its faculty than any other institution, except Harvard University. These men were familiar with the tutorial system of individual instruction, which system was introduced at Southwestern in 1931 and has been of great value to our students.

We have ten alumni on our faculty at this time, all of whom are good men. However, the oldest of these, Dr. M. L. MacQueen, graduated in 1919, is probably the most versatile, the most capable and dependable of any one on the faculty. He helped, together with some students, in moving the college here from Clarksville. He edited the Alumni Magazine; helps with all the college publications, has served as Secretary of the Faculty since 1945, and continues to have scholarly articles published in the two foremost mathematical journals in this country, which are published at Johns Hopkins University and at Duke University. He is Chairman of Southwestern's Department of Mathematics. We thank God for him, for his character, and for his devotion to the highest ideals. May his spirit and example be followed by all the younger members of our faculty. He was my righthand helper, and he is now serving with President Rhodes with continued efficiency and satisfaction.

It is, of course, not possible in this paper to mention and express gratitude to every individual in Memphis who was helpful in making it possible for Southwestern to move to Memphis. A few of those persons have been mentioned in this

paper, but it would require at least another half hour to express the appreciation we have for hundreds and thousands who could be named, all of whom rendered yeoman service. However, I would like to say that both newspapers in this city from the very first have been sympathetic and helpful, and have backed the college with sincerity and intelligence.

When I agreed to write this paper on "Moving A College" I expected to consider the period from 1920 to 1949 when Dr. Peyton N. Rhodes succeeded me. The period which I particularly wanted to narrate with some fervor was that which followed July 1, 1930, when the \$700,000 debt was paid off, and when some of the local ministers of the Presbyterian Church, who did not approve of me, tried to get the Board of Directors to request my resignation. However, time does not permit this. It may be of interest to note here that the total assets of Southwestern on June 30, 1949, when I retired, were \$5,193,308.59, which included an endowment fund of \$2,489,660.96 and other assets of \$2,703,647.63. This latter fund included \$377,000 which had been secured toward the erection of the Neely Mallory Memorial Gymnasium.

My successor, Dr. Rhodes, has done and is doing a fine job, is getting a lot more money out of the churches than I was ever able to get, is working harder than he ever did in his life, and the college is going forward.

Chas. E. Diehl