



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Dedicated September 22, 1897

75 Years - Where Character and Culture Blend

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September, 1972

HUNTINGTON COLLEGE

Huntington, Indiana

FOREWORD

The constitution of Huntington College has for its object eight aims. The first one includes the following words, "To create and promote a general interest in higher education, to lay the foundations for character and culture, to promote the Christian teachings and standards of life in accordance with the policy of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and to provide opportunities for worthy young men and women of the supporting denomination and others to prepare for Christian service."

The title for this historical material was taken from the college motto, "Where Character and Culture Blend," which was developed from the constitution by Dr. H.C. Mason while he was president of Huntington College. Even though this motto originated during the middle of the life of the college, it has been the basic emphasis over the years to have an intellectual climate that is respectable amidst a warm hearted Christian faith. This paradox has been maintained by the ten presidents during the seventy-five years that the institution has been offering training to more than 5,000 students with over 2,000 graduates.

The administration has found it difficult to secure faculty members who would accept the standards of the school at the salary which was available. More than 400 different individuals have served on the staff. Those with the longest tenure have been dedicated to the cause of Christian education. Approximately half have been members of the supporting denomination.

Some times during the seventy-five years it appeared that the institution would be forced to close because of the lack of financial support. However, the supporting denomination rallied to the challenge and raised emergency funds to carry forward the work of the college. A wider public has been reached across the years to give a broader base for financial support. The outlook for the future is both a challenge and an opportunity.

This history was written as a part of the seventy-fifth anniversary.

The writer was commissioned to undertake the research and development of the material by the Administrative Council of Huntington College. He has been associated with the institution for nearly fifty years, and also had intimate contact with a number of those who were connected with the school during the first twenty-five years. He has been involved in teaching the history of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ for three decades. Since Huntington College has been the only higher educational institution of that denomination for more than fifty years, the history of the church and college has intertwined during the years.

Every attempt was made to be accurate and objective during the process of research and writing, but there will probably be some errors in the history. This work has been rewarding. The writer's appreciation of the contribution of Huntington College in the field of Christian education has deepened as a result of this study.

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CHAPTER I

FOUNDING OF HUNTINGTON (THEN CENTRAL) COLLEGE

A miracle.

"A direct answer to prayer!" reported the Rev. N.D. Wolfard, secretary of the Board of Education.

Huntington (then Central) College was "precipitated upon us like a clap of thunder," commented Bishop Milton Wright.

For nearly a decade the General Board of Education of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ had hoped, prayed, anticipated and investigated about the establishment of a collegiate institution under its direct control. This board had planned in its annual meeting in 1896 to formulate a recommendation to present to the 1897 General Conference, that a committee be appointed to definitely solicit from cities and towns that were properly situated and that might desire to secure the institution.

However, before the Board of Education met in annual session in 1896, an unsolicited proposition was received from the Huntington Land Association of Huntington, Indiana which made possible the establishment of a college in a central geographical location under the control of the Board of Education. The college and campus with some funds for equipment were a gift to the church so there was no debt involved.

The Rev. Albert G. Johnson, a minister of the St. Joseph Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, a resident of Huntington, was the leader in forming the Huntington Land Association. Associated with Mr. Johnson, who was secretary, were Jacob Himes, a United Brethren layman of Syracuse, Indiana, appointed treasurer, and three Huntington citizens—John A.W. Kintz, president, and Peter Scheiber and Elias Hewitt. This group laid plans to finance the purchase of land and the erection of a building through the sale of lots.

The Huntington Land Association met with some of the members of

the Board of Education in Huntington, Indiana in March, 1896, to inspect the proposed site of the new college and to learn the conditions necessary to obtain the building and campus. The Association proposed to donate to the Board of Education a campus of approximately 25 acres and to erect on this site a first class \$35,000 structure on the simple condition that the Board would sell 102 lots to church people outside the city of Huntington, and equip and run a college.

After due consideration a contract was drawn up between the Huntington Land Association and the Board of Education on March 11, 1896. There was to be 262 lots in the College Park Addition to be sold at an average price of \$225.00. Residents of Huntington were to be responsible for the purchase of 160 lots and the church was to sell 102 lots. This plan of selling lots to finance a project was common at that time. A shoe factory had been erected on the south side of Huntington by a similar plan.

The sale of the 160 lots by the Association was completed by Tuesday, March 31, 1896 at 10:30 p.m. Immediately the following wire was sent to the president of the Board of Education.

Prof. C. H. Kiracofe,
Conservator Office, Dayton, O.

Lots all sold. Consider contract closed. Answer.

J. A. W. Kintz,
Pres. of Land Assoc.

An answer was received from Mr. Kiracofe by 1:20 a.m. on April 1, 1896.

J. A. W. Kintz,
Huntington, Indiana.
Yours received. All O. K.

C. H. Kiracofe,
Pres. Board of Education

Dr. Kiracofe as president of the Board of Education was appointed financial manager of the enterprise in behalf of the church. He reported to the 1897 General Conference that 89 of the lots had been sold.

A tract of 60-plus acres was purchased from Mr. Kintz by the Association for the college site and the lots which were sold financed the project. This farm land was adjacent to the Kintz Addition of Huntington, just outside the north corporation line of the city.

The platting of the lots and the general layout of the streets was the work of Dr. C.H. Kiracofe. In this plat a lake was included, projected

to be 75 feet deep and one-half mile long. Some of the lots which were located in advantageous places on level ground were priced at \$270.00. Other lots with ravines running through them were sold for \$100.00.

Payment for lots was made easy. Nothing was required until the foundation of the building was completed, when one-fourth of the purchase price was to be paid to the treasurer. Half of the remainder was due when the building was erected and covered with roof; the balance when the building was completed. A provision was included that there was to be a clause in the deed for each lot sold forever prohibiting all nuisances, such as breweries, distilleries or saloons on the land. Some of the streets were named for the Jacob Himes family.

The college building was originally to be constructed on the knoll on the front campus but its location was changed to the northwest portion of the grounds. The building was not to cost less than \$35,000.00. It was to be three stories and basement, constructed of stone and brick with a slate roof. The 73 by 106 foot structure contained about 20 rooms including recitation rooms, offices, laboratories, library and auditorium with seating capacity of more than 600. The building and site reserved for campus was estimated to be a gift of \$75,000.00. Part of this was a cash fund of \$7,000.00 designated for equipment and landscaping.

Construction of the building began as soon as possible in the spring of 1896, with the Rev. Albert G. Johnson as contractor. Dr. C.H. Kiracofe, Dr. H.J. Becker and Bishop Milton Wright were appointed a committee for the church to superintend the construction of the building. Bad weather slowed progress at times, but the foundation was completed by August, 1896 and the entire building by June 1, 1897.

While some men were looking over the college site in May, 1896, their attention was attracted by a peculiar rattling sound. At first they thought it was made by the rustling of snakes at the edge of the ravine. When investigation proved their theory wrong, they concluded that a heavy black cloud passing overhead had sent some hail to cause the noise. More investigation found a ground hog hard at work, digging a hole in the side of the ravine and the rattling noise was caused by dirt being thrown upon leaves. Still further examination revealed that the animal had dug into and opened up a bed of fine building sand, which saved the contractor some \$500.00.

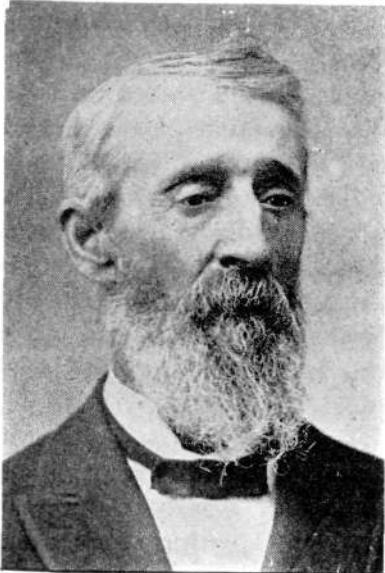
The interest and cooperation of the citizens of Huntington with the establishment of a college in the community was manifested from the



Rev. A.G. Johnson



Bishop Milton Wright



Bishop H.T. Barnaby



Dr. O.H. Kiracofe

initial proposal. While Mr. Johnson, instigator of the Huntington Land Association, was a United Brethren minister, he was a resident of Huntington and a building contractor. He erected a number of homes in the city, as well as the buildings across the river on South Jefferson Street. Three other members of the Association were local residents. The sale of more than 60 per cent of the lots in less than a month showed concern for the institution. The participation of public officials and residents in the ceremonies for the laying of the cornerstone and the dedication of the college showed a fine spirit of unity between the city and the college. More than half of the students who enrolled in the first year of the institution were from Huntington and the surrounding areas.

The cornerstone was laid with impressive ceremonies on Tuesday, August 18, 1896. Approximately 1,000 people attended the service, including Huntington citizens who had never visited the college campus. Wooden sidewalks made it possible for the residents of Huntington to walk to the foundation, Marshall Street (now College Avenue) being extended as a convenience.

Bishop H.T. Barnaby was chairman of the occasion. The welcome was voiced by Mayor Simon T. Cast. "It is a great honor to be permitted on behalf of the city of Huntington, to introduce to this vast audience the strangers who are gathered here to lay the cornerstone of an institution of learning that the city of Huntington could feel justly proud of."

Bishop Milton Wright placed the articles in the recess of the cornerstone as they were read by Dr. Kiracofe. They included a Bible, History of the United Brethren Church, 1893 *Discipline* of the United Brethren Church, a copy of *The Christian Conservator*, official church paper, Sunday school lesson quarterlies and papers, a sketch of the college enterprise, the 1896 *United Brethren Year Book*, the proceedings of the Board of Missions, and the card of Architect A.D. Mohler. The cornerstone, described as a neatly dressed white marble block about two feet square was put in place by Bishop Wright, assisted by two stone masons, Martin Koch and a Mr. Friend. The scripture lesson was read by Bishop H. Floyd and prayers were offered by Bishop Wright, Dr. H.J. Becker and Dr. D.K. Flickinger.

A Rev. Jelison, an evangelist from Chicago, who had been holding tabernacle meetings in the city for a number of weeks, closed his meetings on Sunday night. On Monday the tent, platform and seats were moved to the college campus and set up for use for the ceremony.

A band from the city provided music. After the cornerstone had been placed, the audience took seats in the tent to participate in the remainder of the program. An address was given by Bishop Barnaby in which he expressed appreciation for the co-operation of the city of Huntington in this project. "I now congratulate this beautiful city of Huntington, situated in this beautiful country, upon the prospect of having this institution of learning in your midst. I thank the good people for the interest they have taken and their presence here today."

The city of Huntington was represented by Judge H.B. Sayler, who delivered an impromptu address as he substituted for Judge Watkins who was unable to be present. He concluded by saying, "My brethren, I thank you with the openness of my heart on behalf of the people of Huntington, without regard to denomination or sectarianism, but as sons and daughters of the living God, we come together and bid you welcome, thrice welcome." Bishop M. Wright and Dr. Kiracofe addressed the assembly. Dr. H.J. Becker delivered one of his popular lectures at the Opera House that evening.

A reporter of the *Daily Democrat* on August 15, 1896 wrote, "This new addition to our thriving city is something that all citizens may feel proud of. The addition of a well equipped college to the institutions of learning which we already possess puts Huntington in the front van of progressive cities, and coming as it does simultaneously with the location of three new and large factories and a new railroad, places our city before the general public in a very favorable light, a light which bodes well for the future prosperity and growth."

The first building on a lot in the College Park Addition at the northwest corner of College Avenue and Campus Street was erected by the Rev. A.A. Powell. This nearly completed building was opened as a refreshment stand and provided good drinking water.

The quadrennial report of the Board of Education to the General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ held at Dublin, Indiana, May 27, 1897 was presented by the Rev. N.D. Wolfard, secretary of the board. This report expressed gratitude for the gift received through the work of the Huntington Land Association. "The Lord has opened a way for us as a church to accomplish more for the glory of God on an educational line than our church has ever done."

Participation of laymen in the college program was in evidence from the early days and has continued during the seventy-five years. A lay woman was a member of the Board of Education which was responsible

for the negotiations with the Huntington Land Association. She was Mrs. Sarah L. Keezel, president of the College of Philomath, Philomath, Oregon. Other members of this board were Dr. C.H. Kiracofe, president, Revs. N.D. Wolfard, secretary, W.H. Clay, treasurer, N.R. Luce, M.F. Keiter, W.S. Titus, C.L. Wood, A.W. Geeslin, C. Bender and S.N. McBride.

Other laymen who served with distinction on the board during the first two decades were S.A. Stemen, treasurer for many years, and Dr. A.M. Ferguson. Both Dr. Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson were practicing physicians in Huntington for a number of years.

Many of the people who purchased lots which were sold in the United Brethren Church were laymen. Some of these participated in this original purchase from the standpoint of an investment in the youth of the church. Later some of the lots were donated to the college or resold to other interested parties.

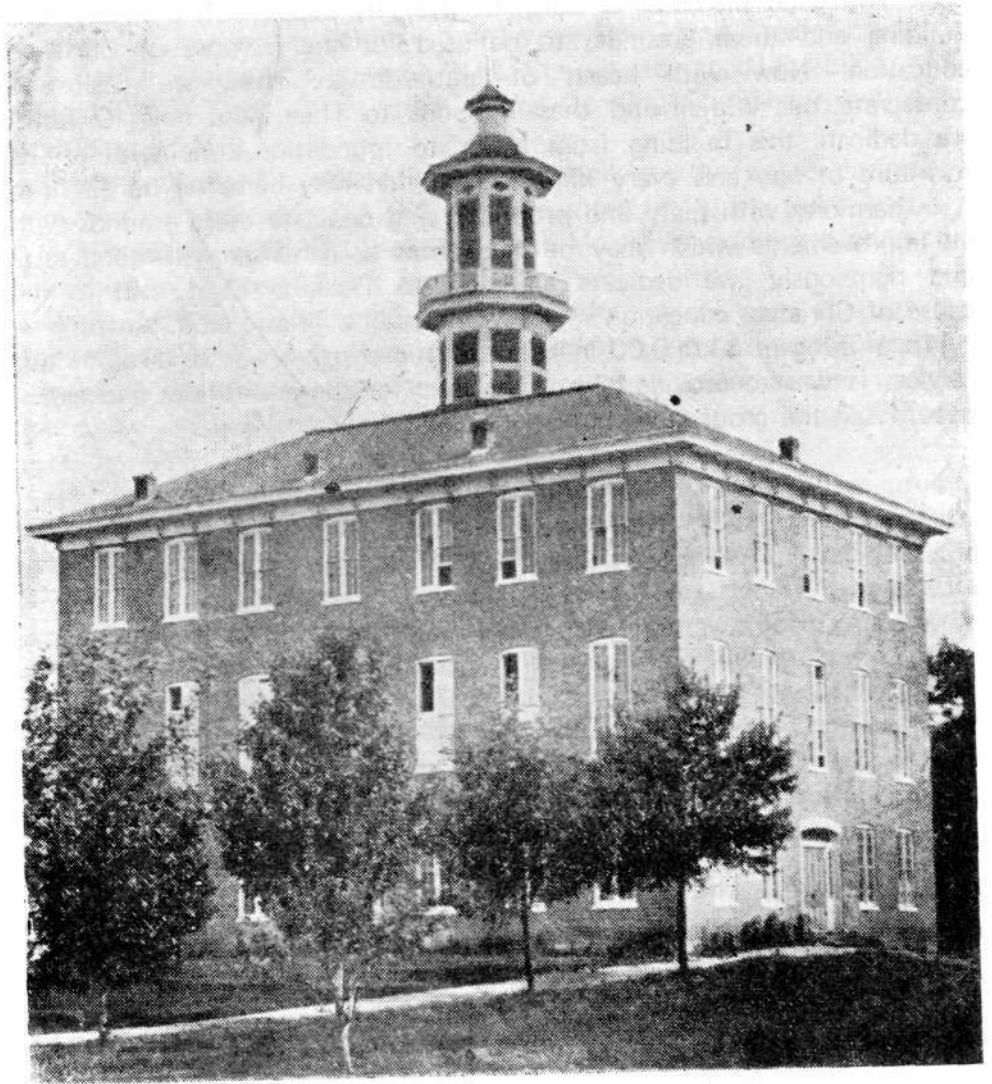
Dr. Kiracofe continued to promote the work of the college project through the pages of *The Christian Conservator* of which he was the editor. In an editorial of the March 31, 1897 issue he reported that the first step in the college enterprise had been completed. The lots were nearly all sold and the rest would be soon. Two additional steps were outlined. All those who purchased lots who were able to do so, were encouraged to build during the coming summer. The College Park Addition was some distance from Huntington and connecting streets were not well improved. With the projected opening of the college in the fall, there was need of housing for faculty, staff and students. At least 40 or 50 homes were contemplated.

The third step outlined was the landscaping and developing of the college campus, also the construction of a "Girl's Home and Boarding Hall." It was suggested that some church member might wish to donate such a building and name it in memory of some one.

The dedication of the administration building was celebrated on September 22, 1897 and the opening of school was the next day. The service was held on the third floor of the building, which at that time extended from east to west over the entire floor. There were 1,200 people crowded in the room with many others in the halls of the building on the lower floors. Dr. C.H. Kiracofe was chairman for the occasion. The dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. P.S. Henson, Chicago, Illinois. He also lectured at the library hall in Huntington in the evening on the subject of "Backbone."

The dedicatory prayer was offered by Bishop Milton Wright. "It has been Thy good pleasure, O Lord, to give Thy people this property, this building and these grounds, to be used for the purpose of Christian education. Now with hearts of gratitude to Thee, we desire to consecrate this edifice and these grounds to Thee. And now, O Lord, we dedicate this building from tower to foundation-stone with all its furniture of any and every kind and all that may hereafter be put into it in harmony with piety and propriety, and dedicate these grounds with all improvements which may be made now or hereafter with good taste and righteously, we dedicate all these to Thee, O Lord, and to the cause of Christian education in the name of the Triune God. Amen."

An offering of \$1,000.00 in cash and subscription was received at this service. It was to provide permanent seats for the auditorium and aid in beautifying the grounds.



HARTSVILLE COLLEGE
Main Building Erected, 1860-1865
Burned January 30, 1898

CHAPTER II

RELATIONSHIP TO HARTSVILLE COLLEGE

The relationship between Hartsville College, located at Hartsville, Indiana and Huntington (then Central) College has not always been understood. Following the twentieth general conference of 1889 which resulted in a division of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, the portion of the church adhering to the Constitution of 1841 was in control of Hartsville College. The Board of Trustees was composed of representatives of the various annual conferences which supported the school. This made the college independent of the General Board of Education, although the General Board did help support it financially to a limited extent.

A historical look reveals that colleges and their boards of trustees were functioning in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ more than twenty years before the General Conference took any action relative to a General Board of Education. Thus this independent relationship between the boards of trustees and the General Board of Education arose before the division in the church.

A portion of the report of the Rev. N.D. Wolfard, secretary of the General Board of Education to the 1893 General Conference stated, "The educational interest has failed in a measure for want of concentration. The church has endeavored to establish and operate a score of institutions, all poorly equipped, meagrely endowed and heavily encumbered with debt. Had the entire interest been in the hand of a general board, with sufficient executive power to control, a smaller number of institutions might have been securely established, well endowed, and made self-sustaining."

Hartsville College was chartered in 1850. It was located in Bartholomew County, Indiana 14 miles from the nearest railroad and three and one-half miles from an access road. This type of location was considered good practice in the 1850's. Young people away from home

were not subjected to temptations of the city. Near the turn of the century a location with good transportation facilities was considered a necessity.

The Moravian Seminary for Young Women located at Hope, not far from Hartsville, operated from 1865 to 1881, and thereafter it functioned as a private normal school until the close of the century. This school provided competition for Hartsville, after the 1880's.

At times the financial situation of Hartsville was very precarious, particularly after the Civil War and during the economic depression in the early 1890's. However, there were many friends of the school who helped to support it. A gift of \$10,000.00 by Mrs. Catherine Barger aided to keep the school alive during the unsettled days following the division of the church. Words from the history of Hartsville College by O.W. Pentzer point out the uncertainty surrounding the school.

"It was known soon after the division that a college was contemplated farther north; and wherever the location, it must have the advantage of being on railroads and in a community that would encourage the work. It was supposed that it would interfere with the patronage of Hartsville; and it might mean its suspension. But that was in the uncertainties; Hartsville College was here, it was a school, a school with a history, a school with friends, although some had turned away; it was the only school of this branch of the church short of the western coast. So while the prospects were not good, in fact were very discouraging, almost all felt that the ship must not be deserted. So friends continued to give to its support, and the doors were kept open. If given teachers could not long continue, others would come, even for a short period."

There was some attempt by the General Board of Education to bridge the gap between the Board of Trustees of Hartsville College and the General Board. On December 12, 1892 the executive committee of the Board of Trustees of Hartsville authorized Rev. Wolfard, who was a member of both boards, to write to the members of the Hartsville Board asking their approval to place that institution under direct control of the General Board.

Rev. W.H. Davis, president of Hartsville College from 1892 to 1895, was instructed by the Board of Trustees on May 13, 1893 to draft a memorial to the General Conference respecting the future management of Hartsville College. The General Conference met at Hudson, Indiana May 18-27, 1893.

This memorial came to the attention of the General Conference through a paper presented by Z. McNew and W.A. Oler, delegates from the White River Conference, and John Riley and J.M. Johnson, delegates from the Indiana Conference. These men were also members of the Hartsville College Board of Trustees.

The amended report which was adopted read:

"WHEREAS, There is a report in circulation to the effect that Hartsville College is to be removed in the near future; and,

"WHEREAS, This report is injurious to the present and future prosperity of this institution of learning; therefore,

"Resolved, That this General Conference has no authority to remove Hartsville College from Hartsville, Indiana; but that it is in full sympathy with all of the interests of the college, and bids it God speed."

Thus the General Conference and the General Board of Education had no direct control over Hartsville College, so the General Conference, according to an editorial in *The Christian Conservator* of August 26, 1896 written by Dr. Kiracofe, empowered the General Board of Education to locate an educational institution under their control, whenever in the judgment of the board, the circumstances would justify such action.

Bishop H. Floyd, who was president of Hartsville College for the 1895-1896 school year, was sent by the executive committee of the Board of Trustees to Huntington, Indiana on March 10, 1896 to meet with the General Board of Education to protest against the locating of a college at that place. This visit of Bishop Floyd coincided with the meeting of the General Board of Education and the Huntington Land Association to sign the contract to proceed with the college project at Huntington.

The Hartsville Board of Trustees in annual session June 15-18, 1896 passed a resolution that revealed some change of attitude toward the General Board of Education. "Resolved, that the Board of Trustees of Hartsville College hereby request the Board of Education to cooperate with us in giving us advice and assisting us in our work and in bringing prosperity to Hartsville College."

The last meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hartsville College was held in the college library at Hartsville, Indiana on June 15, 1897. This

meeting followed the General Conference of 1897 and was just about three months prior to the opening of Huntington (then Central) College. At this session the Board of Trustees of Hartsville College turned over to the General Board of Education, which board was also the Board of Trustees of Huntington (Central) College, all books, records of proceedings, students' grades, etc. They recommended that the new college at Huntington should confer degrees on students of Hartsville College then in the senior class who should complete their respective courses, and continue the employment of the professors then in charge of Hartsville College. Making provision for their financial obligations, the board voted to suspend school for one year at Hartsville hoping that in some way an educational venture could be continued at that place, and adjourned *sine die*. A Board of Trustees and an executive committee meeting on July 10, 1897 agreed to correspond with the Rev. D.N. Howe in regard to the use of the college facilities for the starting of a Normal school.

Rather interestingly, the *Daily Democrat* in the March 11, 1896 issue, in reporting about the new college to be located in Huntington, quoted Bishop Wright as saying, "The name of the college will no doubt be called Hartsville College unless there is someone who will bid for the name." The bishop further stated that the college now situated at Hartsville, Bartholomew County, will be turned into an academy as a feeder to Huntington (Central) College.

The executive committee of the Hartsville Board of Trustees in meeting on November 22, 1897 released claim to a microscope which was to be taken to the college at Huntington, Indiana.

Bishop Floyd, although closely connected with Hartsville College as a student, financial agent, president, and a member of the Board of Trustees, actively participated in the cornerstone laying ceremony and in the official dedication of the institution at Huntington. He became a member of the General Board of Education and a trustee of Huntington (then Central) College after he was re-elected bishop in 1897.

About 3:30 Sunday morning, January 30, 1898 fire was discovered in the Hartsville College building. People all over town arrived, but since there was no fire fighting apparatus, nothing could be done but watch the progress of the flames. The Hartsville College historian wrote, "Within an hour, the work of years, the pride of many hearts who had flowered into manhood and womanhood within its walls, was a smoking ruin, and Hartsville College that had ceased to function the year before, was now dead, dead, dead. Yet, like

all the forces of the universe, the good it did still stirs the waters and its influence will never die."

The bell of Hartsville College remained at Hartsville after fire destroyed the building. It was reported to have been seen at different places. *The Central Literary Data*, the college monthly student publication, reported that the bell was on display on the college campus, January 1917.

The fact that the Hartsville Board of Trustees turned over all books, records of proceedings and students' grades to the General Board of Education, which also served as the Board of Trustees of Huntington (Central) College, pointed in the direction of considering Huntington as the successor to Hartsville. The church and educational ties between the two institutions brought them together in purpose, vision and spiritual unity. Both students and faculty of Hartsville became associated with the college in Huntington.

Former Hartsville College students were enrolled as students in Huntington (then Central) College for the year of 1897-1898. Two faculty members of Hartsville College for the 1896-97 school year, Miss Mary Lena Barnes and the Rev. Alvin P. Barnaby, were members of the faculty when the Huntington institution opened its doors in the fall of 1897.

Other faculty members of Hartsville College of former years who served at Huntington (Central) College were: Dr. C.H. Kiracofe (Hartsville president 1879-1889) was the first president of the Huntington institution 1897-1902; Daniel R. Ellabarger (Hartsville mathematics teacher 1889-1891) was president of Huntington College 1919-1925; and Rev. C.E. Atkinson (principal of Hartsville preparatory department 1891-1892) was treasurer and business manager of Huntington College 1923-1925.

Other Hartsville faculty members who made a contribution to the church of the United Brethren in Christ after 1889 were Bishop Milton Wright, Bishop Halleck Floyd, Bishop Laurin B. Baldwin, Bishop O.G. Alwood, Rev. Rodney S. Bowman, Rev. N.D. Wolfard, Rev. W.H. Davis, Rev. Edward C. Clapp and Mrs. A.R. Kiracofe.

CHAPTER III

HUNTINGTON (THEN CENTRAL) COLLEGE--1897-1917

The seventy-five year history of Huntington College includes the twenty years when the institution was known as Central College. The burst of enthusiasm associated with the initial work of establishing the school was like a mountain top experience. The day by day activity of the college program was not so glamorous. Some of the enthusiasm waned as the years progressed. A strict economy was practiced in order to avoid indebtedness.

Central College, the name chosen for the school, emphasized two aspects. Huntington was a central geographical location for the church. The college was to be under the central control of the General Board of Education, which also served as the Board of Trustees. It was not long before it was learned that the institution had to be identified not only by name but also by location because of other colleges in the United States by the same name. It was not too surprising that the General Conference of 1917 renamed the school Huntington College. Many who had attended and graduated before that time expressed disappointment that Central College was no more. However, the stone pillars at the entrance of the front campus which were erected by the class of 1916 still bear testimony that at one time this institution was known as Central College.

Buildings

The Administration Building was the center of all the activities of the college because this was the only building on the campus. Changes were made in the building as needs arose. The first water supply was a pump east of the building and the toilet facilities consisted of outdoor accommodations on the edge of the ravine. Heat was provided by gravity forced hand-fired furnaces, located in the basement. Lighting for the building was provided at various times by coal oil, natural gas,

acetylene gas, gasoline and eventually electricity was utilized around 1905. Installation for steam heat incurred a debt of \$1,500.00 in 1903-04. It was absolutely essential for the health of the students to make this change. The old system proved inadequate and bitter complaints arose from the student body and from parents of students.

A better water and sewage system was provided before the 1909 General Conference session which met in the college building. Water was forced to a large tank located on the second floor. A portion of the basement was used for toilet facilities. Cement floors were constructed to provide for these modern conveniences.

The wooden sidewalks which were installed as the first step of convenience when the College Park addition was laid out, were worn out within a ten year period. Measures by popular subscription to provide for new walks proved ineffective. So College Park was incorporated as a town under the general laws of the State of Indiana. This action provided for a tax levy, which was the lowest of any town or city in Indiana, so that improvements could be made. College Avenue was graded and stoned the length of 2,700 feet. Cement curbs and sidewalks 1,750 feet in length were constructed. The college itself was not involved directly in this modernization of the streets, but it was a help to those who traveled to and from the college campus.

The business office including that of the president was located in the tower room on the first floor where the president's office is now located. The rooms on the west end of the first floor, where the business offices are now situated, were originally one large hall which served as a chapel. The platform was located on the west wall at the first, but it was moved to the south side with the seats running the width of the room. Chapel services were held in this room. Davis Hall on the third floor was only used for special occasions, such as commencement and dramatic productions. College Park Church of the United Brethren in Christ which was organized September 25, 1897 used these college facilities because they did not have any church edifice of their own. Eventually other changes in the college program forced the chapel services to be held in Davis Hall.

In memory of Dr. Lewis Davis, the father of higher education in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, the auditorium was named Davis Hall. Dr. Davis was a native of Virginia and was enlisted for the church through a missionary project of the Scioto annual conference in Virginia. He was converted, licensed to preach and eventually joined the



Lewis Davis.

Scioto Conference in 1839. He was a circuit preacher for three years and then stationed at Circleville, Ohio. After a year he was a solicitor for the United Brethren Publishing House; then he served as presiding elder of the Scioto Conference. In 1847 he became associated with Otterbein University. For the first three years he was the financial agent. In 1850 he was elected president and served until 1871 with the exception of three years (1857-1860). He became senior professor and virtually president of Union Biblical Seminary of Dayton, Ohio in 1871 and taught until 1885. He was bishop from 1853 to 1860. His sympathy was with the conservative group at the time of the division. Naming this hall in his honor was a very fitting memorial to this active worker for the cause of Christian education.

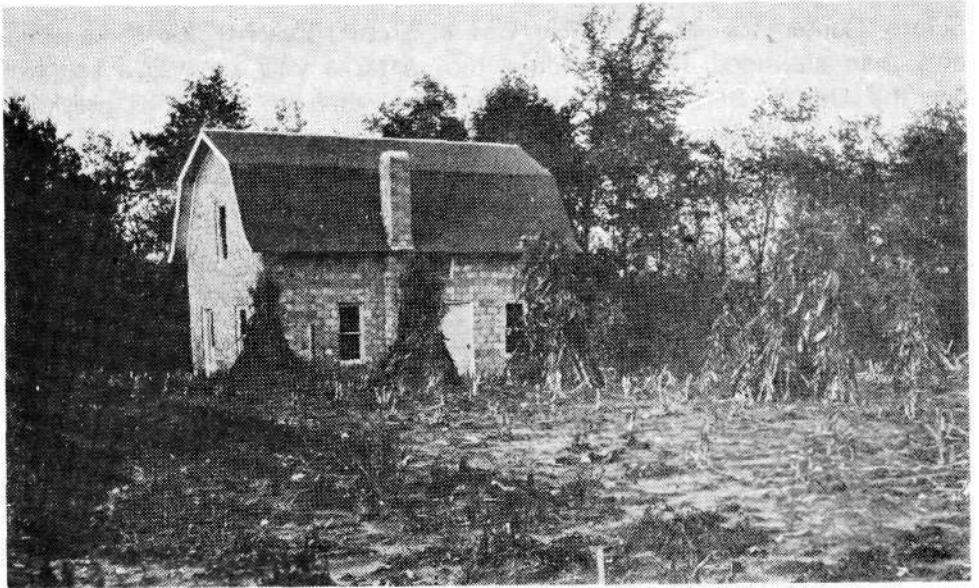
The second building on the campus was the Agricultural Experiment Station. Interest in agriculture was generated by Dr. F.A. Loew, professor of science and agriculture. In addition to this cement block building erected in 1914, a portion of the campus was used for experiments in planting and another area for animal husbandry.

The home that had been built by Dr. C.H. Kiracofe was purchased by Dr. S.L. Livingston in 1905 and at the conclusion of his service as professor of theology in 1916 he donated this structure to the college. It was the first unit of the present Livingston Hall, named in honor of the donor. Before that time students found living accommodations in homes of residents in College Park.

The academic calendar for the first twelve years of schools consisted of three terms. The first term was fourteen weeks in length, and the other two terms were eleven weeks. From 1910 to 1915 the year was divided into two semesters. The calendar reverted back to three terms in 1915 and continued that way for twenty years.

Finances

The financial plan by which the Huntington Land Association gave to the General Board of Education the college building and campus virtually free of debt prompted the administration to keep the cost of an education at the lowest possible minimum. Tuition, fees, board and room for a year amounted to \$135.00 on the average. Tuition was \$12.00 for the first semester, and \$10.00 for the second and third semesters. If any one had sufficient funds to pay the tuition in advance for the whole year the charge was \$30.00. Tuition income has never paid the cost of operating the college. The supporting denomination was



Experiment Station Building and Part of the Plats



Animal Husbandry

challenged to finance the institution so that it could operate without incurring any indebtedness. A very modest assessment of twenty-five cents per year from the church membership was to supplement the tuition and miscellaneous gifts. However, the church was not accustomed to contributing to a general educational fund. The first few years the actual giving by the church averaged about five cents per member annually. The total income of the college for the first year was only \$2,617.22-tuition, \$997.66; church contributions, \$1,320.32; miscellaneous gifts, \$299.34. Teachers in the music, business and oratory departments received their remuneration from the fees paid by students in those departments.

When the academic calendar was changed to two semesters in 1910, tuition was \$16.00 per semester. The first raise in the tuition was in 1914 when the fee was raised to \$20.00 per semester. In 1915 when the calendar was changed again to three terms, the tuition was raised to \$15.00 per term.

A common method used to increase the income among colleges was to sell scholarships. This was introduced in the early 1900's. The scholarships varied from \$500.00 for a perpetual scholarship to \$125.00 for a single scholarship. The general conference of 1913 approved the raising of an endowment fund of \$50,000.00. Solicitation was to be made primarily throughout the church. The goal was increased to \$100,000.00 by the 1917 General Conference to provide for a dormitory and a heating plant.

The women of the college community soon formed themselves into a Ladies Auxiliary, now known as the Huntington College Auxiliary, to provide some help for the maintenance of the building and to furnish some amenities that were missing. A small annual membership fee provided the start for their projects. On occasions the spring housecleaning of the administration building was undertaken by the auxiliary members. After ten years the plastered walls were no longer attractive and the Ladies Auxiliary undertook to provide for the decoration by having them painted and wallpapered. Drapes were provided for some windows and new office furniture and chairs were supplied for the offices. The generous contribution of this organization across the years has been appreciated by the college administration.

Students were hard pressed financially during these early days even though the expenses were very nominal. A number were able to find employment on the campus and in the city. Students were frequently

involved in the janitorial duties. The name of Jonathan Hacker is listed as janitor in the 1903-04 catalog. When work was available students could secure permission to work for a week and then return to class work. The needs of some students can be illustrated by the experience of one young man from an Illinois farm. He reported that he only had one pair of shoes, and when he attempted to play baseball, he armed his feet with two pairs of socks to save his shoes. The other members of the team attributed their loss to his "shoes."

Curriculum

The college curriculum for the first year listed three courses with appropriate degrees: Classical course leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree; Scientific course with a Bachelor of Science degree; and Philosophical course with a Bachelor of Philosophy degree. A three year Bible course was offered under the title of Preachers' Normal planned particularly for ministerial candidates. There was also a music and a preparatory department. Other departments that were added were business, oratory, and teachers' normal. The music department was changed to the Conservatory of Music. The ministerial course was strengthened so that those who entered with the A.B. degree or equivalent would receive the Bachelor of Divinity upon graduation. Agriculture and domestic science were added toward the close of this twenty year period.

A graduate department which conferred master's degrees to those who had received the corresponding bachelor degree was instituted in the first years of the college. Later it was discontinued. At least one of the two years of the course of study had to be in residence. In addition to the prescribed course of study, a thesis read before and approved by the faculty was required. Among the first to receive a master's degree was Matajiro Omeda, a Japanese, who became an outstanding poet, author, soldier and lawyer for his country. The title of his thesis was, "Confucianism and Christianity."

The preparatory department provided instruction for those who had no high school or needed some preparatory work to enter college. This department was stabilized and became known as the academy. Accreditation was received in 1908 so that graduates were recognized as having completed a course equivalent to a standard high school.

By 1917 the Normal, Domestic Science and Agricultural Departments had been accredited by the state. The elective system was gradually

introduced and was in full operation by the close of this period.

The library has made a specific contribution to the instructional program of the college. The description of the library in the first catalog stated that it was a "small but first class reference library." At that time it was located in a room on the second floor. The Huntington Public Library has always been available to college students. In the summer of 1906 the library of about 1,000 volumes was moved to the south room on the first floor. In 1917 it was relocated at the west end of the first floor, where the chapel had been and now where the business offices are located. At that time there were about 4,000 books.

The first librarians were from the teaching faculty. Miss Mary Lena Barnes, a former librarian and faculty member of Hartsville College, served from 1897 to 1902. Other librarians were: Jesse F. Mack, 1902-1903; C.E. Dull, 1903-1905; C.A. Phillips, 1905-1906; F.A. Loew, 1906-1913; and C.B. Young, 1913-1918.

Presidents

Ten men from the farm or rural area have served as presidents of Huntington (Central) College. Log cabins and pioneer life was experienced by some of these men. They hailed from six different states and the province of Ontario. Half of these were laymen while the other five were clergymen. With the exception of Dr. Elmer Becker who served twenty-four years, the others served terms varying from one to seven years. Four were graduates of the institution before they were elected to the presidency. Three others were granted the master's degree when the college offered graduate work in the early years. Half of these leaders were awarded honorary degrees by the institution. Three of the presidents have earned doctor's degrees.

Dr. Charles Hiram Kiracofe, the first president of then Central College from 1897 to 1902, was born in a log cabin in Augusta County, Virginia. He was reared on a mountain farm. With 20 months of schooling he escaped from below the Mason-Dixon line because he was not in sympathy with the South. He came as a refugee to Ohio at the age of 21. He graduated from Otterbein University in 1871 at the head of a class of ten. He was awarded the Doctor of Divinity degree by Hartsville College in 1889. He was an ordained minister of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, but devoted most of his life to specialized work in the field of missions, publications, and education.

Mrs. Kiracofe had graduated from Otterbein University a year ahead

of her husband and taught school at Warsaw, Indiana before they were married. The first year after their marriage they both taught school at Edgerton, Ohio for a year, and then he preached at Waterloo, Indiana one year. He taught Latin and Greek at Westfield College, Westfield, Illinois from 1873 to 1879. He accepted the presidency of Hartsville College, Hartsville, Indiana at the age of 34 where he served from 1879 to 1889. The Hartsville College historian, O.W. Pentzer, said, "He was a man of unbounded energy, giving quick, yet accurate decisions, a man of great earnestness, but cheerful withal." Describing Dr. Kiracofe as being full of the fires of youth and himself a youth of vigor, smiling, would say, "You see, you see, do you not? Then this follows, does it not? It cannot be otherwise. Now then, what will you do? Go straight forward! Ever on!" Dr. Kiracofe was active in temperance work and was candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket of Indiana in 1888. There were two sons, Horace and Alvin.

In 1889 Dr. Kiracofe was elected as missionary secretary by the Twentieth General Conference, and served for a quadrennium, maintaining his office at Dayton, Ohio. He served as editor of *The Christian Conservator*, the official publication of the United Brethren Church, for four years. It was during these eight years that he spearheaded the drive for a college under the control of the General Board of Education. He was a member of that board and also president of the group.

He was considered to be the logical person to head Central College and was elected president in 1897 and served until 1902. Along with his duties as administrator, he was also professor of philosophy, Latin and Greek. As the result of a resignation he became editor of the church paper again in 1902 and served for three years. Following this service he was advised to transfer to another denomination because his church did not have any adequate plan to aid retired ministers. He affiliated with the Presbyterian church and served pastorates until his retirement.

James Henry McMurray, a member of the faculty when Central College opened her doors, was elected the second president. He also was born in a log cabin built on the summit of one of the highest hills in Tuscarawas County of Ohio. Before 19 he had not traveled more than five miles from home. The district school and Oberlin Academy provided educational experience before he graduated from the classical course at Oberlin College in 1897. He was instructor in the Oberlin Gymnasium from 1894 to 1897. He resigned a position of



Dr. C. H. Kiracofe



Dr. C. W. H. Bangs



Daniel R. Ellabarger



J. H. McMurray



Thomas H. Gragg



Dr. H. C. Mason



Dr. Elmer Becker



Rev. F. L. Hoskins



Dr. C. A. Mummart



Dr. E. DeWitt Baker

superintendent of schools in North Clarendon, Pennsylvania, to accept a position as professor of science and French at Central College in 1897. He studied geology at the University of Chicago in the summer of 1897 and on a leave of absence in 1900-1901 he completed a Master of Arts at Harvard with distinction in one year, specializing in botany, geology and zoology. During the summer of 1901 he was one of six men sent by Harvard University to carry on an investigation for the U.S. Fish Commission at Wood's Hall, Massachusetts. While teaching he introduced physical education and athletics to the college curriculum. He was president for three years, 1902-1905, and also served as General Secretary of Education for the United Brethren Church. He was very popular with the students and the faculty and had the respect of the business men of Huntington. The Normal Department for the training of teachers was emphasized.

After resigning at Central he went to Lincoln College in Nebraska. He was the speaker for the 1937 commencement and received the honorary doctor of laws degree.

Thomas Herman Gragg, the son of a pioneer family who traveled to Oregon by ox carts, became the third president. He was born in Benton County, Oregon and received his early training there. Because of the lack of finances he was compelled to alternate studies with teaching. He attended Philomath College, Philomath, Oregon and graduated from the commercial department in 1884 and the scientific course in 1889. Further training in mathematics was taken at the University of Chicago. He was professor of mathematics and commercial subjects at the College of Philomath from 1889 to 1897. He joined the faculty of Central College as professor of mathematics in the fall of 1897. He attracted many students to the college because of his excellence as a mathematician. He participated in varsity football at center. His well groomed beard was covered with a sugar sack during practice and playing. Upon the resignation of President McMurray, Mr. Gragg was elected acting president for one year and thereafter was appointed president, serving from 1905 to 1911. He was acting dean during the one year interim presidency of his western colleague, Bishop Hoskins.

The father of Fermin Lincoln Hoskins was a pioneer to the West, crossing the plains to settle at Scio, Linn County, Oregon. He received his training at a private secondary school, Washington Seminary, Huntsville, Oregon and Philomath College. While in school he became especially noted as a mathematician, and was also proficient in Latin,

Greek and several modern languages. He was also a great debater and was known as one of the best parliamentarians of his time. He received the Doctor of Divinity degree from Central College in 1905 and completed course work for the Master of Arts which he received in 1910. He taught in the elementary schools of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho for 13 years. He was principal of Eastern Oregon State Normal School, Weston, Oregon, president of Washington Seminary and Edwards College, Albion, Washington, one year each. In 1911 he was elected president of Central College and served one year. It was reported that his personal library was as large as the college library. His service as bishop of the United Brethren Church extended from 1905 to 1933.

Dr. C.A. Mummart, the fifth president of Central College from 1912-1915 was also president of Huntington College 1925-1932. He was born in a farm home near Welsh Run, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Poverty in the home forced him to be hired out to work on a farm at the age of nine. He worked from April to October or November and spent the winter months in school. Education was not considered essential by his family, so by the time he was seventeen his education consisted of reading, writing, arithmetic, and spelling with a little grammar and history. He decided to teach school by the time he was twenty and actually received his first contract on his twentieth birthday. He attend normal school in Pennsylvania to prepare for teaching. Later he attended Central College where he completed more courses and received more degrees than any other one person. He received the A.B., B.D. and A.M. degrees and also the honorary Doctor of Divinity. He attended the University of Michigan one year and completed the Master of Sacred Theology at Northwestern University. He was a member of the faculty for a total of sixteen years. He also served as editor of *The Christian Conservator* for three years and was bishop of the church for two different quadrenniums. There were three children who graduated from Huntington College.

Dr. Clare W.H. Bangs was born in Richfield Township, DeKalb County, Indiana where his father farmed the Bangs Homestead. He attended elementary and high school near his home. He was graduated from Tri-State University and attended Indiana University. He was principal of two Indiana schools, Flint and Hudson, and taught all the subjects for a three year high school program. In 1912 he was invited to the faculty of Central College by Dr. C.A. Mummart, president. Along with mathematics he was to teach a course in surveying which

skill he had acquired at Tri-State during the summer. After three years of teaching he was elevated to the presidency and served four years.

His father had felt keenly the lack of educational facilities in his youth, so he encouraged and made possible the obtaining of a higher education for his children. An interest in law was implanted in Dr. Bangs early in life. His father was an actuary of an insurance company and he often took his son with him to the city and "parked" him in the county court house where cases were being tried while he conducted his business. This desire to devote himself to law was encouraged by his wife, the former Miss Nellie Binning, a teacher of English and oratory on the Central College staff. He resigned the presidency in 1919 to enter Columbia University where he secured a law degree. On an honor scholarship a doctor of jurisprudence was earned at the Sorbonne in Paris. He has practiced law in Huntington since returning from France, and was honored by the city of Huntington which elected him to the office of mayor. Huntington College granted him an honorary Doctor of Jurisprudence degree in 1966. There are two children, Charles and Sarah. He is the only living former president of the institution at this time.

The name of the institution was changed from Central to Huntington College during his administration.

Faculty

The faculty for the first year numbered seven. Four of this number were involved in the collegiate offerings, one devoted his time to the preparatory department and the other two were teachers in the music department. During the twenty years of the history of Central College the number on the staff averaged ten with a total of 54 different individuals who made a contribution to the school. Some of them did not remain more than a year or two, but others gave a number of years of service. Among those who served five years or more were: Dr. C.H. Kiracofe, Prof. J.H. McMurray, Prof. T.H. Gragg, Miss Mary Lena Barnes, Prof. John B. Metz, Dr. S.L. Livingston, Dr. F.A. Loew, Mrs. Nellie Binning Bangs, Dr. C.A. Mummart, Prof. C.R. Wood and Dr. C.W.H. Bangs.

Among the many who have devoted many years of service as a member of the faculty, the contribution of Dr. Fred A. Loew, who was associated with the institution over a period of 46 years, is outstanding. He began his college training at Hartsville College in 1895. He was



Dr. F.A. Loew

forced to drop out of school because of finances, and taught school and married Miss Cora Sebright. In 1899 the Loew family were residents of College Park and Dr. Loew was a student. After graduating from Central College, he earned other degrees from Michigan State University and the University of Michigan. He took up his teaching duties at Central College in 1905 and taught until a few months before his death with the exception of a few years of service as the first Huntington County Agricultural Agent during the days of World War I and a term as Clerk of the Huntington County Court. He was librarian for seven years, in addition to his teaching. He introduced the agricultural department and was interested in the construction of the Agricultural Experiment Station. He was concerned in a number of projects for student employment. He helped J. Clayton Smith, a student president of the Huntington College Athletic Association, to launch the program which led to the construction of the first building to be used as a college gymnasium.

He fathered the Huntington College Foundation and was a close personal friend of Dr. Jacob L. Brenn, the industrialist who was the first president of the Huntington College Foundation. Experience at Michigan State University had given Dr. Loew the concept of a botanical garden and arboretum. He was thrilled when he received the go-ahead sign from Dr. H.C. Mason in 1935.

After years of leadership given to the Huntington College Alumni Association, Dr. Loew fostered the idea of a new library building as a worthy project of the Alumni Association. As president of the Alumni Association he promoted this plan and the name given to the new building (against his will) was the Loew Alumni Library.

His long tenure at Huntington College was his own choice, because he had continuous offers at the Michigan universities where he studied to join their staffs at a stipend three times that which he was then receiving. His alma mater recognized his devotion to the school by awarding the honorary Doctor of Science degree in 1942. He died November 7, 1950. His only daughter Elizabeth is a graduate of the academy and college.

Students

The net enrollment of students for the first year was 85. About half of this group were from Huntington and the surrounding area. More than half of the student body was enrolled in music courses. The

student body averaged 100 during this 20 year period, varying from 72 in 1909-1910 to 143 in 1915-1916.

There were no graduates the first year. The 1899 class had three graduates. There were over 200 graduated in the 20 years, varying from one in 1900 to 28 in 1917. There were 69 graduates from the collegiate courses, with the bachelor of arts and the bachelor of science graduates ranking highest. The contribution of the academy to the total program can be seen in that there were 45 graduates. There were only three bachelor of divinity degrees awarded in the twenty years, with eleven more completing some other theological program. This shows a lack of emphasis upon theological training for the ministry within the supporting denomination.

Student activities have included music, dramatics, athletics, literary societies and spiritual emphases. The expressions of these activities have varied across the years.

Instrumental and vocal music was included in the student life from the beginning. The male glee club and the orchestra included students and faculty in the 1900's. The 1902 orchestra revealed that the college was co-educational and inter-racial from the beginning. The professor of music was a member of the male quartet. These music groups presented concerts for churches and other organizations, both on and off the campus.

Elocution was in vogue when the institution began. Private lessons were given the same as music lessons. This emphasis was so prominent that at one time a Bachelor of Oratory degree was offered. The first dramatic production was Shakespeare's "As You Like It" in 1906 under the direction of Miss Nellie Binning (Mrs. C.W.H. Bangs).

Literary societies were a tradition of college life in the latter part of the nineteenth century. When Hartsville College closed there were three organizations. In October 1897 two societies were organized at Central—Philomathean for men and Zetaethean for women. Students, faculty members and community residents were on the roll of members. Meetings were held weekly at 3:00 p.m. on Friday in the first years. Inter-society programs were presented during commencement week. Society rooms for each organization were maintained by the societies. The west rooms of the second floor were the location at first. Later they met in the rooms at the west end on the third floor. An attempt to merge the two organizations into one known as the Athenian Literary Society took place in 1902, but it did not prove beneficial; so the next



Philomathean Literary Society



Male Glee Club



Zetalethean Literary Society



Orchestra



"As You Like It"

year the two groups were reactivated. Programs usually consisted of music, orations, debates, and original literary contributions. There was a large portion of the meetings devoted to parliamentary procedure. One officer was a critic who evaluated the program, calling attention to the good points as well as grammatical errors and mispronounced words.

Lecture courses have been a part of the college life from the beginning. At times these programs have made a vital contribution to campus life. At other times they have disappeared from the scene. The first recorded lecture program was for the 1902-1903 school year. Numbers were: "Impersonation of David Copperfield" by Herbert Sprague; concert by Central College Glee Club; "Abraham Lincoln" by Prof. S.D. Fess from the University of Chicago; "An Egyptian Prince" by the Rev. T.M. Guild, pastor of Huntington Methodist Church; and "Rimes Rough Hewn," original poetry read by Paul Leston Corbin. The general content remained the same. The program for 1914 was to include two musicals, two lectures and one entertainment.

During the 1911 school year a natural history society was organized known as the Central College Agassiz Association. The purpose was to promote scientific education, to collect natural and scientific specimens and to make general observations of scientific phenomena. This club had a life span of a half dozen years.

A student ministerial association was organized in 1906 whose purpose was to provide a fellowship for ministerial students and give opportunity for expression of their Christian faith. Some type of ministerial fellowship has had intermittent existence during the years.

Published literary productions have also been a part of the college scene. An annual, known as the *U.B.C.* was first published in 1900 and came out each year for seven years. The next publication was a monthly magazine, *Central Literary Data*. The first issue was October, 1910. When the college name was changed, this paper was renamed *The Huntingtonian*.

For a few years around 1910 male students engaged in military drill weekly. They took the name of Central College Cadets. The commandant was W.H. Kindell who had experience in the Ohio National Guard. The purpose was physical exercise, knowledge of marching commands, and coordination with the group.

The first annual stated that the college colors were apple green and scarlet, which are still recognized as the official colors. A college yell was given:

U. B., U. B.! Who you B?

I B Central, U. B. C.

"Hurrah for Central," words and music by Prof. W. H. Kindell, was the first approach to develop a song for an alma mater. The debut date was December 21, 1910.

The entire student body and faculty had an interesting experience on November 28, 1911 when Mayor Shank of Indianapolis provided a free trip by interurban to the state capital. A fine luncheon and sight-seeking were included in this "field" trip. This gesture on the part of the mayor resulted because of an unintentional statement included in a chapel address which he had presented previously.

The spiritual life of the college community has been intertwined with that of the College Park Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Services for the church were conducted in the administration building because there was no separate church structure. The minister of the church was frequently designated as the college chaplain. A student group, known as the Young People's Christian Association, held weekly Sunday evening meetings. Later this group became known as Christian Endeavor. Other groups were organized as the needs arose, such as the Young Ladies Missionary Band. Daily chapel services were instituted the first week of school in 1897. The annual baccalaureate sermons and commencement addresses as well as other special lecturers have helped to uphold the moral and spiritual values of life.

A co-educational institution provides opportunity for "boy to meet girl." Many young people have not only developed their life philosophy and discovered their life work but also have found their life mate during their college experience. This was not only true of students but also faculty. It was while Dr. C.W.H. Bangs was president that he was married to Miss Nellie Binning. Amusing anecdotes have filtered down through the years of the times he visited Miss Binning at the Loew residence where she was living.

Some of the students who entered the state of matrimony because of their college experience during these two decades were: Otto Bowman and Mary Morehouse, Chester A. Philipps and Mary McMurray, Ralph W. Wood and Roxie Kerns, Clarence Bender and Alice Howe, Roy S. Kindell and Mazo Ferguson, Charles Clay and Lessie Miller, George A. Shepherdson and Nina Stemen, Perleh J. Harpham and Nellie Whitaker, Clarence E. Brinckerhoof and Daisy Kretzinger, Wright Moats and Clella Hildebrand, Herbert Miller and Orpha Miller, Vernon Kopp and Audrey

Phillips, Ray C. Pellett and Ruth Snyder, Waid W. Tuttle and Leotine Brower, Paul H. Galbraith and Ruth Cooper, William Swales and Mary Hartman, Harold R. Auman and Dorothy Mosier, Stanley Birdsall and Minnie E. Shields, and Earl F. Nauss and Minta Skinner.

Athletics

An athletic program is a manifestation of the abundant energy which is an inherent quality of young people. In the early days of Central College the athletic program was engaged in the outdoors, because there were no facilities for indoor sports. Basketball for women and baseball and football for men were the sports that were a part of the campus life. An athletic association was organized by Prof. J.H. McMurray, former athletic manager and captain of the football team of Oberlin College. This organization came into existence the fall term of 1899, the third year of the history of Central College. The format for this association was based upon the State Intercollegiate Constitution. This organization was responsible for the total program including the finances as well as coaching. The officers elected were: Charles E. Dull, president; Robert F. Clark, vice-president; Otto B. Bowman, secretary; Daniel A. Powell, treasurer; Milton W. Barnaby, manager of football team; Byron M. Bowman, manager of baseball team; and J. Calvin Morehouse, field marshal. The first football team was coached by Prof. McMurray and with the exception of two or three, none of the team members had ever seen a football game. Baseball teams had a similar experience. The "commons" was the athletic field, located in an area west of College Avenue between Himes and Opal streets.

An interesting feature of the athletic activity in these early days was the inclusion of faculty members on the team. Prof. McMurray played center on the first varsity football team while Prof. T.H. Gragg was involved in varsity football.

Basketball was the organized sport for women. At first this activity was considered too feminine for male participation, but by 1909 provision was made for a "gymnasium" by partitioning the west end of Davis Hall and basketball for men became one of the leading sports. This gym was eventually condemned as being hazardous to the structure. Basketball continued with outdoor practice, some floor practice at the Huntington Young Men's Association gym and some games in the Huntington Coliseum. Prof. Ray C. Pellett made a contribution by coaching and planning for suitable sites for practice and games.

The first venture to provide something permanent as an athletic park was an attempt to raise funds to provide for a gymnasium in 1904. A tract of ground north of the administration building was designated as the location of this proposed park. Cash and pledges for this proposed gymnasium were given in the amount of \$1,200.00. This contemplated athletic park was probably too far ahead of the times and it lost for want of further support.

Tennis was introduced by the construction of tennis courts east of the administration building where the parking lot is now located. Students were involved in this program in the summer of 1915.



(Above) Football Team 1900
 (Left) Baseball Team 1901
 (Right) Basketball Team 1915-16

CHAPTER IV

HUNTINGTON COLLEGE - 1917-1941

The fifty-five year period when the institution was officially known as Huntington College can be divided into two convenient periods. The extent of the first period is from the change of the name in 1917 to 1941, the year that Dr. Elmer Becker began his administrative duties as president which extended for twenty-four years.

The era opened during the World War I upheaval when a number of the male students left the campus to enlist in the armed services of their country. An honor roll of 37 names was published in the April, 1918 issue of *The Huntingtonian*.

A beginning of expansion characterized this period. There were three buildings on the campus in 1917—Administration Building, Livingston Hall and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Four buildings were added during the period—the Central Heating Plant, the Gymnasium the President's Home and Stemen Hall. Changes were also made in the Administration Building.

Buildings

The increased holdings in the library made it imperative to have larger quarters. To provide for these facilities, the chapel on the west end of the first floor was discontinued. Chapel and church services were then held in Davis Hall on the third floor. Even then people complained about the numerous steps which had to be climbed to reach the auditorium.

The former chapel became the library about 1917. The south room on the first floor then became the college business office. After the gymnasium on the west end of the third floor had been abandoned the literary society rooms were moved from the second floor to the third floor. Originally the Philomatheans had met in the southwest room on the second floor, but they were given the northwest room on the third

floor so that the men would not have access to the tower room.

The library was moved to the west end of the second floor in 1934. An additional room on the south side adjacent to the entry of the tower room was added. Two years later another room on the south side was utilized for stacks which enlarged the reading room.

The central heating plant was erected in 1918 at an approximate cost of \$15,000.00. It was reported as being capable of furnishing heat for a much larger number of buildings than were on the campus at that time. The second floor of the structure was not finished at first. Later the room was partitioned and provided classroom space for the life sciences. In 1926 the chemistry department was moved from the ground floor of the Administration Building to that area.

The removal of furnaces from the basement of the Administration Building was made possible when the central heating plant was erected. The west end of the ground floor became a dining hall and kitchen known as the "commons."

A tract of land of approximately twenty acres east of the campus known as the Bippus addition had been utilized by The Huntington Auto Transit Company as a park which was then called the T.H.A.T. Park. Four buses were in use for transportation of people to and from the park. The area was provided with swings and slides for children. There was also a "band stand" where programs could be presented. In the fall of 1918 this tract of land was purchased by the college and added to the campus. Many students found this park a good place to take a date for a stroll. Students in elocution found one spot that was a convenient place to stand up and practice their orations or sermons. They were to speak so that those on the other side of the railroad could hear and understand.

When the library was moved to the second floor the college business office was moved to the southwest room on the first floor. The president's office was once more located in the tower room. The northwest room was converted into a lounge. A stairway was constructed leading to the dining hall just below.

Plans had been developed for a girl's dormitory as early as 1917. The board of trustees anticipated at various times that bequests would make possible the erection of one or more dormitories. Funds were solicited from the church for this purpose. Changes in administration militated against the implementation of plans. The original home of Dr. C.H. Kiracofe had been purchased by Dr. S.L. Livingston who presented



Gymnasium, Heating Plant, Experiment Station



Gymnasium 1934

Livingston Hall 1916
Livingston Hall 1943



Girl's Basketball Team 1904

this home to the college. It was a large frame building. In 1938 it was remodeled and enlarged. The completed structure made a fine brick edifice. Dormitory space was provided for 28 women and a house mother.

In the fall of 1919 the Huntington College Athletic Association was reactivated and reorganized. J. Clayton Smith was elected president. In a new burst of enthusiasm plans were initiated to raise money for a gymnasium. Preliminary sketches were published to create interest in this project. The description included basement dressing rooms and a swimming pool. Removable seats for spectators were on either side of the first floor basketball court. A track was to be around the building above the playing floor. Finances did not materialize to erect this ideal gymnasium. The first unit constructed in 1920 was a frame building 60x80 feet which cost approximately \$4,500.00. The funds were raised by students, alumni and friends. Christian Endeavor societies from the United Brethren church made contributions.

The gymnasium was enlarged and brick veneered in 1934. The building was widened 12 feet. An unused brick building in the city was secured and the salvaged bricks were utilized to cover the exterior of the gym. Student activity was again manifested in 1937 when funds were solicited and the structure was lengthened to 107 feet, providing a playing floor 50x90 feet. The hardwood floor is laid over a concrete base.

The gift of the senior class of 1919 was the cement side walk from the front of the Administration Building to the curb on College Avenue. The figures "1919" can be seen in two different places on the walk. The class of 1920 erected the flag pole on the front campus and donated an American flag. Other classes have made gifts to the college.

Another attempt to erect a building on the campus which did not come to fruition was a cooperative venture between the College and the College Park Church of the United Brethren in Christ. The Board of Trustees of the church presented a plan to the General Board of Education on May 28, 1919 regarding the erection of a building which could be used for a chapel on the campus and for the services of the local church. The Board of Education agreed that the College would raise \$2.00 for every \$1.00 raised by the church, the total sum for the structure was not to exceed \$12,000.00. This plan was never implemented, although the church did solicit funds from the membership.

The campus has provided opportunities for study in a natural outdoor laboratory. This was expanded when the botanical garden and arboretum was developed.

Dr. F.A. Loew, professor of science and agriculture, had been inspired while a student in the Michigan universities he attended to develop a botanical garden and arboretum on the Huntington College Campus. This goal was finally realized in the fall of 1935 when opportunity was given during the administration of Dr. H.C. Mason. The garden, an area north of the administration building, was laid out in plats of various designs and sizes with grass walks between them. Plants were secured from the surrounding fields and woods. The goal was to have a specimen of every plant growing in Huntington County in the garden. The first plant brought in was the large purple wild aster.

The arboretum part is an extensive tract of creek bottom, ravines, banks and upland which is naturally wooded with trees and shrubs, many of them being mature.

The garden was officially dedicated on June 12, 1937 with an address by Dr. Ernest Bessey, head of the botany department of Michigan State College. "The Function of Biological Gardens" was the topic of this address. An account of this dedication was published in *Chronica Botanica*, Leyden, Holland. The garden was described in the *History of Botanical Gardens of the World*, published by Dr. C. Stuart Gager, director of the Brooklyn Botanical Garden. It has been recognized by other gardens of the United States and Canada as well as by the director of the Botanical Garden of Barcelona, Spain.

Following the dedication, Dr. Loew promoted a garden day program and tour of the garden annually. For a number of years an annual report was prepared by the director. The 1951 senior class commemorated the work of Dr. Loew by erecting a marble monument with a brass relief likeness of the gardener.

Stemen Hall was originally the home of Mr. and Mrs. S.A. Stemen, located on College Avenue where the library now stands. Mr. Stemen had been a member of the Board of Trustees and was treasurer in the early days. This property was secured and served as dormitory space for twelve students. Later when the library building was erected this building was moved and now serves as a music hall.

The President's Home was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P.J. Harpham, graduates of the institution. It was purchased and remodeled for the home of the president.



Loew Botanical Garden and Arboretum

Curriculum

The academic calendar in 1917 consisted of three twelve week terms with a summer term available. In some years there were short terms of varying lengths for different departments of the school. There was a spring term for normal school students and a short course for the school of agriculture. The seminary also promoted a short course for ministerial candidates who were in active service.

Two eighteen week semesters were introduced in 1935 with a summer term of eight weeks (equivalent to half a semester). This change to the semester calendar was authorized as early as 1931, but it was not implemented at that time.

The curriculum was organized with the following areas: liberal arts, school of education with eight two year programs, theological seminary and Bible school with six different courses, school of agriculture, school of home economics, conservatory of music, school of art, department of public speaking, and academy.

Accreditation from the state department of education was maintained in the school of education for the two year courses. The graduates from the prescribed two year program were granted first grade licenses as primary, intermediate, grammar grade, and rural school teachers. The two year courses in art, home economics, agriculture and music were also accredited. A second grade license was available for the completion of the first year of the program. There was also accreditation for the second grade license in high school subjects. The academy also continued to be accredited.

The state department of education recommended the discontinuance of the two year elementary programs and the academy when accreditation was sought in 1925 for the four year liberal arts for high school teachers. These two programs were phased out and accreditation was received for the first and second grade high school licenses in English, Latin, French, mathematics and social studies. After some upgrading of the science laboratories and relocating the departments accreditation in science was received in 1927. The first grade special elementary license in music and art was retained. The policy of the state department was altered so that accreditation was again received for two years of the elementary teachers curriculum in 1937.

From 1925 to 1935 the liberal arts and sciences were organized in eleven departments: Biblical literature, education, English language and

literature, foreign language and literature, mathematics, natural sciences, philosophy, political, social science and history, physical education, religious education and speech. In 1935 the arts and sciences were grouped in four divisions: I. Arts and Letters, II. Natural Sciences, III. Social Studies, and IV. Philosophy and Religion. The curriculum also provided for a Conservatory of Music and a School of Commerce.

In 1917 two degrees were offered—Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science. Other degrees were added: Bachelor of Arts in Theology and Bachelor of Science in Education in 1936; and the Bachelor of Science in Music Education in 1939.

The theological seminary and Bible school offered programs to meet the needs of students. There was a Sunday School and Christian Endeavor Normal Course of one or two years. There was a two year Bible course, a four year English theological course, a Hebrew-Greek Diploma course and the Bachelor of Divinity program. A non-resident program was offered and a Correspondence Bible Course was included. In 1925 the four year college-theological course with the Bachelor of Theology degree was introduced. Demand for some of the courses was not sufficient to continue offering them.

Some innovations in the curriculum were introduced. In 1917 the Laboratory Training School was developed and in 1918 the Student Army Training Corps was promoted for two months.

Laboratory Training School

A laboratory training school was established on the Huntington College campus by the department of education in the fall of 1917. Huntington County Superintendent of Schools, Clifford Funderburg, was the dean of education. The teachers in the consolidated schools in Huntington County thought that it was unreasonable for the county superintendent to ask them to teach more than one or two grade levels. However the economic situation forced the administration of the schools to group a number of grades together.

The idea was conceived of establishing a laboratory school where a demonstration teacher would show that one person could successfully handle as many as four grade levels, all in one room. This experiment in teaching became a vital part of the school of education through the cooperation of Mr. Funderburg and President C.W.H. Bangs.

Dr. Roxy Lefforge was the teacher for this educational venture for the year 1917-18 before she went to China as a missionary. She had



Dr. Roxy Lefforge



Laboratory Training School (Room 17)

experience in teaching in the country schools, primary grades and high school. In addition to teaching duties she was township supervisor of schools and principal of a high school. About twenty children from the community were enrolled in the laboratory school in the first, second, fourth and seventh grades. After the children were dismissed she taught a psychology class.

The room selected for the laboratory school was room 17 of the Administration Building. It was described as the "cheeriest room of the college building, and no expense has been spared in making it ideal." The blackboards were low enough for children to reach and some of them were lined. School desks were installed. Bright curtains were at the windows. This room is now used by the public relations department.

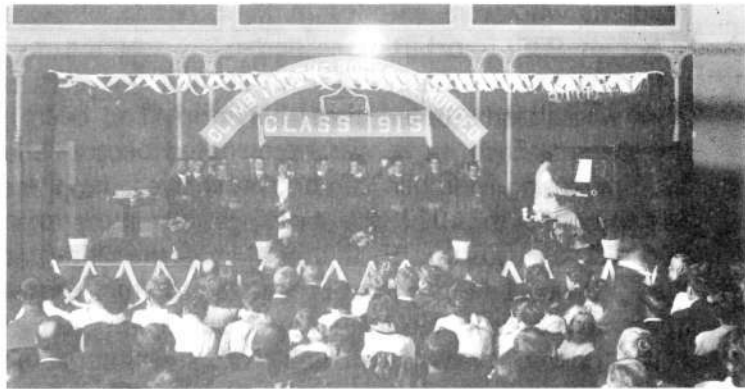
S.A.T.C.

World War I brought to the campus a Student Army Training Corps Unit in the fall of 1918. This program was to train men who would be non-commissioned officers when they were drafted. In a very short time President Bangs and others associated in this endeavor recruited 100 young men for this training on the college campus. They came from Huntington and nearby villages and towns. Others were from Fort Wayne and Indianapolis. There were some from the United Brethren Church from neighboring states. These men were quartered in the old gymnasium on the third floor and in the literary halls on second floor. A few were housed in homes in the community. The mess hall was in the west end of the basement of the administration building. The commanding officer, First Lieutenant A.D. Henderson, Jr., used the tower room on the first floor as his quarters. Since the war ended by an armistice on November 11, 1918, the men were on the campus about two months. All of them were mustered out by Christmas.

The training program consisted of some class work in engineering, mathematics, surveying, and history. A great deal more time was spent in drill and marching. The front campus was worn thin by the exercises which the prospective non-coms were put through. For longer drills the streets were utilized and the ten mile hikes found the group marching north on Guilford Street. Football was enjoyed by the men when they had no other duties. Singing by quartets or larger groups was an evening experience, much to the disgust of the commanding officer. Since many of the men were nearby residents they were permitted to go home over weekends.



(Above left) Library 1905
 (Above right) Library 1920
 (Center) 1915 Commencement
 in Davis Hall
 (Below) First Floor Chapel 1915



A number of the men had the flu during this period. Some were taken to the local hospital. A temporary hospital was set up on the college campus in the heating plant. One person reported that since he was a local resident he was sent home when he became ill so that he could be cared for at home. However, his mother who nursed him contracted the flu and passed away, much to his sorrow.

Regular uniforms were provided by the government. Army cots were used in the quarters. Other equipment that is usually associated with the army was never issued.

Wallace Reed, Paul Bouman and Robert Brown are some local residents who were enrolled in the S.A.T.C.

The Library

It was already noted that the library had been relocated twice during this period. Each move was necessitated because of the lack of space for the increasing number of books shelved in the library. From about 4,000 books in 1917 the holdings increased to more than 14,000 by 1941. The majority of the books of the library of Dr. C.H. Kiracofe, the first president, were presented to the Huntington College library upon his death in 1921.

A forward step was taken for the library when a full time and qualified librarian was employed in 1923. Between 1917 and 1923 either teaching faculty members or students served as librarians. Professionally trained librarians have been: Mabel McColgin, 1923-25; Blanche Johnson Davis, 1925-27; Mary E. Kitchen, 1927-28; Anna Harwood Pugsley, 1928-32; Ruth E. Wood, 1932-34; Margaret Cook Jones, 1934-44.

Presidents

Four men served as president during this period—1917-1941. The average tenure in the office was six years. Dr. C.W.H. Bangs was in the midst of his four year term. Upon his resignation Bishop O.G. Alwood, president of the Board of Trustees, was elected as acting president, who served until Prof. D.R. Ellabarger was elected. His term of six years was followed by a seven year term by Dr. C.A. Mummart, the only person who has been president twice. Dr. H.C. Mason was president from 1932 to 1939. There was no president for the next two years. Dr. O.R. Stilson, dean of the college was appointed to serve as the administrative head of the college in the academic work. Bishop W.E. Musgrave was

the representative of the Board of Trustees in administering the finance and the contact man with the church.

Prof. Daniel R. Ellabarger, president from 1919 to 1925, was born on a farm near Dublin, Indiana. He received his education in a one room elementary school and took his high school training at Hartsville College. He completed work for the bachelor's degree at Indiana University.

While at Hartsville he became acquainted with Miss Luella Scudder, the daughter of one of the trustees and a staunch supporter of Hartsville College. They were married and were the parents of two children, Leora and Lowell. His daughter Leora (Mrs. Warden Stoudt) was the author of the words of the present alma mater.

He was a member of the Hartsville College staff from 1889 to 1901. A former student characterized him as "a young dynamic instructor in mathematics. He not only understood mathematics but possessed in a high degree that essential quality of a teacher which transfers, to the student, that understanding."

He was superintendent of the Knightstown, Indiana, public school and principal of the Richmond, Indiana, high school. From 1908 to 1919 he was principal of the Piqua, Ohio, high school. After his service at Huntington College he resided on his farm at New Lisbon, Indiana and taught in the Dublin elementary school. During World War II when there was a shortage of teachers Mr. Ellabarger, at the age of 80, taught mathematics and science in the Centerville, Indiana, high school. He died at Cambridge City, Indiana, March 12, 1948.

Dr. Harold C. Mason was the only Huntington College president who was not born on a farm. His father was the proprietor of a general store at the rural village of Kunkle, Ohio. When Harold was five years old his father entered the ministry in the United Brethren Church, in whose footsteps he followed. He attended the public elementary schools but at the age of 15 he left home to enter the preparatory department of Huntington College. He received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1907. He taught a year at the Cheshbrough Seminary in North Chili, New York. He was married to Alta McFate of Waldron, Michigan near the first church he pastored. There are two sons, Robert and Wendell.

He entered the ministry of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ and was ordained in 1915. He served pastorates in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana while furthering his education. He received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Huntington in 1913 and completed additional work for another Bachelor of Arts degree from Adrian College. He received

the graduate degrees of Master of Arts from the University of Michigan and the Doctor of Education from Indiana University. He was granted honorary degrees, Doctor of Divinity from Huntington College and Doctor of Humane Letters from Houghton College.

He served as bishop in the United Brethren Church from 1921 to 1925. He was professor and dean at Adrian College for four years and superintendent of schools at Blissfield, Michigan for another four years. In the spring of 1932 the Board of Trustees of Huntington College voted to suspend operations at Huntington College for one year, due to the financial situation. However the response of the church to this emergency was such that the board decided to continue. Under such circumstances Dr. Mason was elected president and served for seven years. Despite almost insuperable financial obstacles, the college remained alive and grew in enrollment, faculty, and facilities during the depression years. After an interim pastorate at the Free Methodist church in Winona Lake, Indiana Dr. Mason devoted 18 years as a professor of Christian education at Northern Baptist Theological Seminary and Asbury Theological Seminary. His retirement years were spent at Winona Lake, Indiana, where he gave part time help to nearby Christian colleges and seminaries. His death occurred June 2, 1964.

Administration

The president of the institution had numerous duties to perform in the early days of the school. Not only was he the administrative officer of the school, he also functioned as dean, caring for the academic matters. He was a member of the teaching staff. He was also the financial agent, securing additional funds beyond tuition and fees to support the ongoing educational program. At times the president was also the treasurer, dispensing the funds as well as securing them.

Prof. Ray C. Pellett was the first person given the official title of dean. Prof. Charles Deich, head of the education department, was dean for a couple of years while President D.R. Ellabarger was the leader. Prof. M.J. Searle, teacher of mathematics and languages, was dean from 1921 to 1925. At times this office was vacant. Prof. W.N. Holiman was dean from 1929 to 1931 and Dr. O.R. Stilson was dean for more than ten years beginning in 1935.

Rev. C.E. Atkinson, a graduate of Hartsville College, was financial agent and treasurer from 1923 to 1925.

When the academy was flourishing Prof. W.H. Kindell served as

principal of that department.

Beginning in 1925 the secretary to the president was also given the title of registrar. Miss M. Edna Shipley who served in the registrar's office for fifteen years began her service in 1938.

The seminary was directed by the leading professor in that field, but at times he was named dean. Some who filled that post were Dr. C.A. Mummart, Dr. W.H. Clay and Dr. E.C. Clapp.

Faculty

The increasing enrollment during this period necessitated a larger and more diversified faculty. There were more than 100 different people on the staff with others who gave part time in various areas, especially in the music field. The staff averaged 15 over the years.

The rising economic standard which was being appreciated by the population of the nation made it more difficult to secure members for the teaching staff. The low income of the college due to the minimum cost for students made it difficult for the administration to compete with other colleges and universities or industry to employ qualified and experienced personnel.

Those who served on a full time basis for five years or more were Prof. M.R. Searle, mathematics and language; Prof. M.C. Guha, chemistry; Dr. W.H. Clay, theology; Prof. W.H. Kindell, academy principal and philosophy; Dr. F.A. Loew, science; Prof. M.F. Wolverton, social science and church history; Miss Cora Lee Smith, English and speech; Dr. Allen Bowman, history and political science; Prof. A. Wheeler Jones, chemistry; Prof. R.W. Wood, biological science; Miss M. Edna Shipley, mathematics and physics; Dr. J. Ralph Pfister, Biblical literature; Dr. W.P. Musgrave, foreign languages; Dr. J.E. McMullan, education; Dr. M.C. Miller, history and political science; Prof. O.W. Beitelshes, education; and Dr. O.R. Stilson, philosophy.

Finances

The rising cost of living during this period was manifested in the tuition charges. There was a slow gradual rise from 1917 to 1935. It was \$15.00 per term in 1917, \$20.00 in 1920, \$25.00 in 1922, \$30.00 in 1925, \$36.00 in 1927, \$40.00 in 1931 and \$48.00 in 1934. The calendar was changed to two semesters in 1935 and the tuition charge was \$75.00 per semester. It remained constant during the remainder of the period.

As already noted, the general conference of 1917 set a goal of \$100,000.00 to provide for a heating plant and a dormitory. The 1921 general conference planned a progressive program under the caption, "Otterbein Forward Movement." A financial goal was included for Huntington College in the amount of \$400,000.00 with three-fourths of this amount to be a permanent endowment fund. The General Board of Education was in control of this fund. The total amount was never pledged and as time passed payment of pledges decreased. Eventually some of this endowment fund was invested in dormitories on the campus.

There were periods during these thirty-five years when the general economy of the nation was at a low ebb. Finances were hard to raise. Various economies were practiced. The funds received for the college were not sufficient to operate on a balanced budget. Rigid economy was practiced by the administration. Some proposed improvements could not be realized because of the lack of funds. In the 30's when depression was severe there was a system of barter operating so that students could make payment on accounts by produce and some faculty members received the same in lieu of cash salary.

In spite of the financial struggle that was experienced the total net assets increased from \$63,699.12 in 1917 to \$124,075.99 in 1941.

Students

The enrollment of students in the various departments varied across the years, depending upon curriculum offerings, requirements for the certification of teachers, and economic factors.

There were 237 students enrolled in 1921-22. A large number of them were enrolled in the normal department with 28 in the liberal arts department. The lowest enrollment for the period was in 1929-30 with a total of 50, but of that number 34 were enrolled as liberal arts students.

There was a total of 474 graduates, with an average of 20. The largest class of 48 graduated in 1925 and the smallest class was in 1932 with three graduates. Nearly half of the graduates completed a bachelor's degree. During the ten years that the academy was operating there were 71 graduates. The two year elementary teachers' program had over 100 graduates.

There were more students and graduates from the Bible and theological courses than in the first twenty years. There was a total of

44 graduates. Nine received the Bachelor of Divinity degree, 16 completed the new four year Bachelor of Theology course and 19 others completed a Bible or theological course and received a diploma.

The activity of students outside the classroom was expressed in various ways depending on the interest and ability of the individual. The literary societies which were organized in the fall of the opening year of college continued to function throughout this period. In addition to the weekly programs some social and recreational activities were promoted. The reception for new students and faculty members at the beginning of each term of the academic calendar was an interesting social function. The hayrack ride in the fall was sometimes supplemented by a moonlight hike through the ravines. Frequently the moon failed to cooperate and the hike consisted of each person clinging to the rope that was used to guide the followers over "lover's lane." The inter-society programs were usually public sessions. A "mock trial" could always create interest. Electing different officers for each term gave opportunity for the members to participate in a creative and learning situation beyond the classroom.

The Y's—the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association—made a spiritual impact upon the college campus. Delegates to the Lake Geneva Assembly profited from contact with the spiritual giants who were leaders in the conferences. Fall and spring retreats were a vital part of the program. A Thanksgiving banquet was a social function sponsored by the Y's.

The missionary emphasis was promoted by such fellowships as Student Volunteers and Young People's Mission Band. The Student Volunteers had committed themselves to serve Christ on a foreign mission field nothing preventing. The Y.P.M.B. fostered interest in missions through study, prayer and action.

Speech as communication was highlighted in numerous ways. Oratorical and elocutionary contests and later debating were emphasized. The Rev. Elmer Ward Cole, minister of the Central Christian Church, offered \$15.00 worth of books for a first prize and \$5.00 in books for the second prize for an oration on the subject, "Why I Believe That Christ Is Divine." This was known as the Cole Oratorical Contest.

The Swales Annual Oratorical Contest emphasized temperance. John R. Swales, a graduate, provided a silver cup upon which was engraved the name of the winner of this contest. The winner in 1916 was Earl F. Nauss. Two other names are engraved on the cup: 1917, Lyman M.

Light and 1918, Jerry L. Towne.

The Elocutionary Contest was for the best reading with emphasis upon artistic execution. The first prize was \$5.00 and the second \$3.00.

Debating received emphasis in the early 1920's and again in the late 30's. At one time Miss Inez Schad (Mrs. Elmer Becker) had the distinction of being the only representative of the fair sex on a debating team in the State of Indiana. Incidentally she was a member of the same team of which Elmer Becker was a debater.

Huntington College cooperated with Manchester in sponsoring an invitational intercollegiate debate tournament beginning in 1936. This tournament ceased after 1942 due to war conditions. Manchester College began this contest in 1931 and after a few years it grew to such proportions that it could not be handled by one institution. Huntington was asked to cooperate in sponsoring the tournament. In 1940 there were a total of 236 teams from 11 different states. Huntington College hosted 100 teams with 267 debaters. The Administration Building, College Park Church and the Huntington High School building was utilized for this event. The name of Prof. Robert W. Schumm should be associated with this forensic contest.

The Student Union was organized in the 1932-33 school year. This organization, in cooperation with the faculty, helps to develop and maintain the highest standards of college life in the promotion of college activities. The first students to serve as officers were: president—Isaac H. Osgood, vice-president—Leon Bowman, secretary—George Bergdall, and treasurer—Kenneth Carrick.

Other organizations which have served a purpose at various times have been the Educational Club, the Music Club, Palette Guild, Commercial Club, Future Teachers' Association, the H.C.B.C. (Huntington College Booster Committee), and the C.B.A. (Collar Button Association). Men who have received letters for participation in sports are members of the Varsity Club and women who are interested in sports belong to the Woman's Recreational Association.

A print shop was started in the 1933-34 school year in a very small area in the basement behind a latticed wall. Some type and a very small press were purchased and students became involved in a work program financed by some government aid. Dale Fleming was one of the first with the title of "printer's devil." The most challenging production was *The Huntingtonian*, printing a page at a time.

An outstanding social activity of the school year was introduced in

1920, upon the suggestion of President D.R. Ellabarger. The Washington Banquet attained stature from year to year and became one of the formal occasions sponsored by the college. Students, faculty, alumni and friends from the community gathered to pay honor to the father of their country.

The first banquet was held in the west classrooms on the second floor of the Administration Building. Many of those who attended the first dinner were dressed as George and Martha Washington. Some of the men had difficulty in obtaining a white wig. The problem was solved by the purchase of a mop and combing the rope strands to resemble white hair. One student made an excuse that he had to look after the fire in the boiler in the heating plant in order to take off his "wig" and wipe his brow and head because of the excessive heat generated by an additional hair piece.

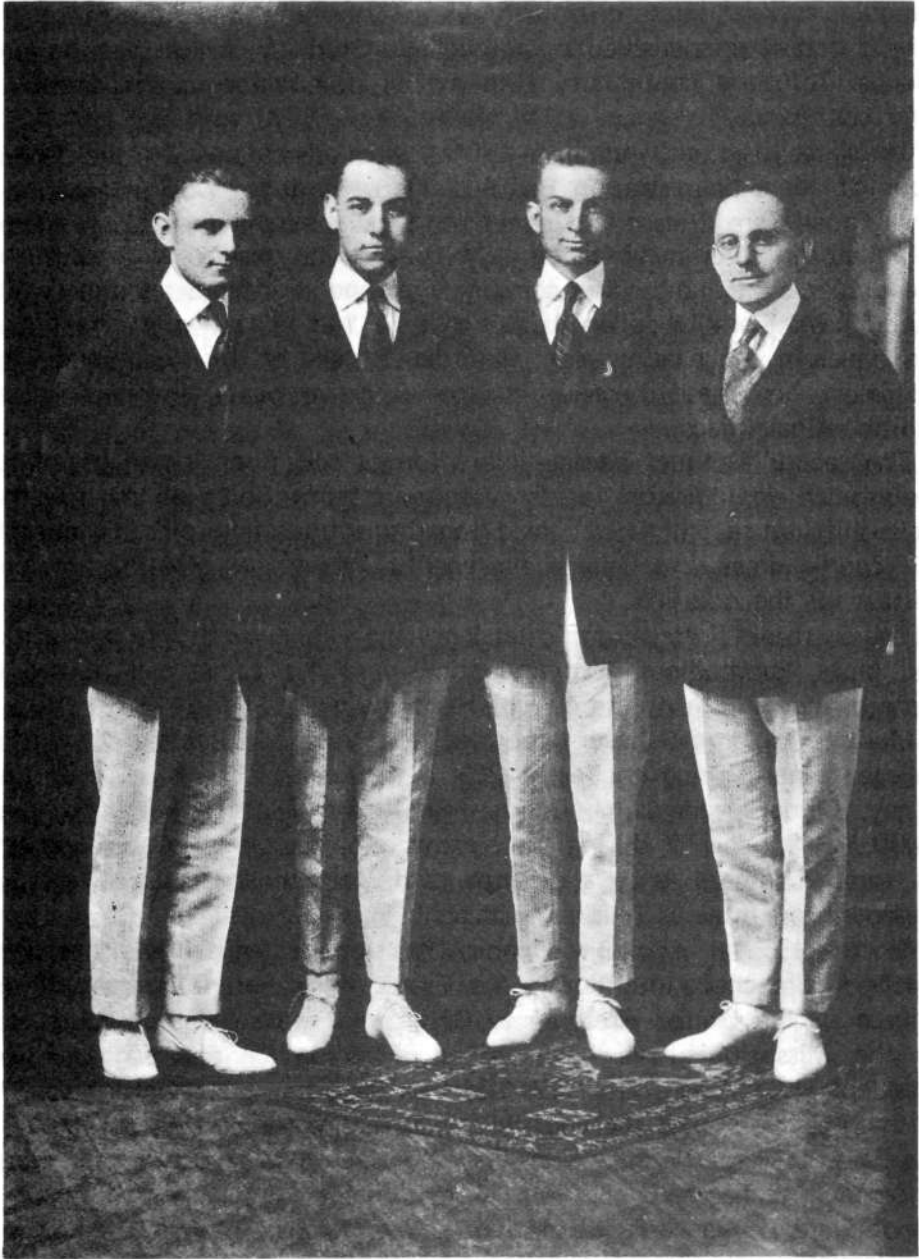
The second banquet became more formal and floor length gowns for the women and tuxedos for the men were worn. Some of the men had make-shift attire for "tuxs" held together with safety pins. Frequently one couple dressed as George and Martha Washington was the host and hostess for the occasion.

The increased interest and attendance made it necessary to seek larger and more commodious accommodations and the dinner was housed in some banquet room of the city of Huntington.

Music and drama have continued to make a contribution to the college scene. During the early 20's a male quartet consisting of Loy Laney, Clyde Meadows, J. Clayton Smith and Titus Wilt traveled over 8,000 by "Model T" during the summer months and presented concerts in local churches and at camps and conferences. Musical groups presented operettas as well as recitals.

Since 1935 an a cappella choir has been organized and has been involved in a choir tour during the Easter season. Various areas of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ and some other churches east of the Mississippi have been visited. This service was suggested by President H.C. Mason. The sacred concert includes classical music as well as the great hymns of the church. The first director of the touring choir was Miss Esther Oelrich and William A. McCoy accompanied the group as business manager. Others who were directors of the choir during this period were Lawrence R. Schoenhals and Milton U. Johnston.

"Hamlet" was presented as an all school play in 1922 under the direction of Miss Emma Wyman. Some other presentations were "Just



Male Quartet

Loy Laney, Clyde Meadows, J. Clatyon Smith, Titus Wilt

Out of College," "The Lion and the Mouse," and "The Fifteenth of January." College classes became involved in dramatic productions.

Huntington College continued in the tradition of Central College of providing opportunity for "boy to meet girl." Some had the opportunity to change their name but not Esther Smith who married J. Clayton Smith. Some of those who have given leadership to Huntington College and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ were Elmer Becker and Inez Schad, Clyde Meadows and Mabel Mumma, William A. McCoy and Elizabeth Loew, Allen Bowman and Ruth Wood, Marion Miller and Viola Connor, Wilford Musgrave and Madge Slusher, Glen Betterly and Lillian Latsch, Corinth Lange and Alice Mosier, Duane Reahm and Leona Welker, Isaac H. Osgood and Bernice Hanauer, Ernest Gingerich and Lydia Burton, Kennard Schaibly and Thelma South, Otis Kerns and Martha Hollinger, Robert W. Schumm and DeLora Burk, Fred Wild and Emma Steckle, Paul A. Graham and Hazel Park, Howard Yohe and Neoma Barker.

Among others who made contributions in the ministry and missionary activity were Preston Horst and Vivian Swoveland, Roy Lautenschlager and Grace Miller, Ira W. Shindle and Elsie Showalter, Leslie Huntley and Mary Bergdall, David McNelly and Anna Baker, Wilbur Fix and Grace Hoskins, and Leland Skinner and Carol Gardner.

A number have been involved in the public schools and in higher education. Some of them are Linford Alwood and Wretha Robinett, Hershel Griffith and Ethel Mummart, Cletus Mummart and Sue Klinglesmith, Warden Stoudt and Leora Ellabarger, Russell Griffith and Mary Mummart, Dallas Porter and Hilda Gordon, Paul Miller and Ruth Harwood, Taylor Gluth and Cecile Norman, Lewis Snyder and Fairie Telfer, Gladden Hull and Mary Dolby, Wilbur Lemar and Charlene Osborne, Clare Holley and Vera Plumley, Robert Mason and Nellie Wood, Ralph Gallagher and Fern Beielser, Charles Baum and Margaret Rowden.

The field of service for some was business and industry. Among them were Harry Gibson and Myrtle Stemen, Coleman Regnier and Ruth Plumley, Clifford Wechsler and Blair Wood, Glenn Birdsall and Lois Seeley, Harold Cook and Marjorie Wood, Norman Brechbill and Leona Musgrave, Richard Welker and Geraldine Coble, Milford Kindley and Ferne Kelty.

An impetus to develop and maintain the spiritual life on the campus was the inauguration of a week of special services which came to be

known as "Christian Life Emphasis Week." Invited guest ministers spoke in the chapel service and in an evening meeting. Students participated by serving on committees, acting as chairman of the services, leading devotions, presenting special music, and providing appropriate decorations in keeping with the theme. The challenge has been threefold—salvation, consecration, and full time Christian service.

The contribution of the Gospel Volunteers in helping to create a spiritual atmosphere was important. The purpose was to develop the spiritual life and render service. Daily prayer times were observed in addition to the appointed meeting. Activity off campus included jail services, street evangelism as well as services in local churches.

Commencements

The climax of the college year centers in commencement activities. The events have changed over the years. Baccalaureate and commencement have remained constant. A junior-senior banquet usually precedes these other events. A musical recital was frequently included in the week. The Philomathean and Zetaethan Literary Societies usually presented an inter-society program. A program in which members of the graduating class had opportunity to participate was called the "Class Day Program." A meeting of alumni was also scheduled during the week. The baccalaureate sermon on Sunday morning was followed in the evening by a service sponsored by the campus religious youth groups. Some of the commencement speakers during this period were Dr. W.P. Dearing, president of Oakland City College—1926; Dr. Leslie E. Fuller, brother of Rev. Charles E. Fuller of the Old Fashioned Revival Hour—1927; Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church from Washington, D.C.—1935; Dr. John Timothy Stone, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Illinois—1936; Prof. James Henry McMurray, president of Central College from 1902-1905—1937; The Honorable Luren D. Dickenson, governor of Michigan—1940; and R.G. LeTourneau, industrialist and philanthropist—1941.

Senior skip day was an early tradition and was fostered all through this period.

Athletics

Basketball and baseball have been the continuing sports during this period. Football tried to make a comeback but did not gain enough momentum to last. Tennis and track were also a part of the total

athletic program.

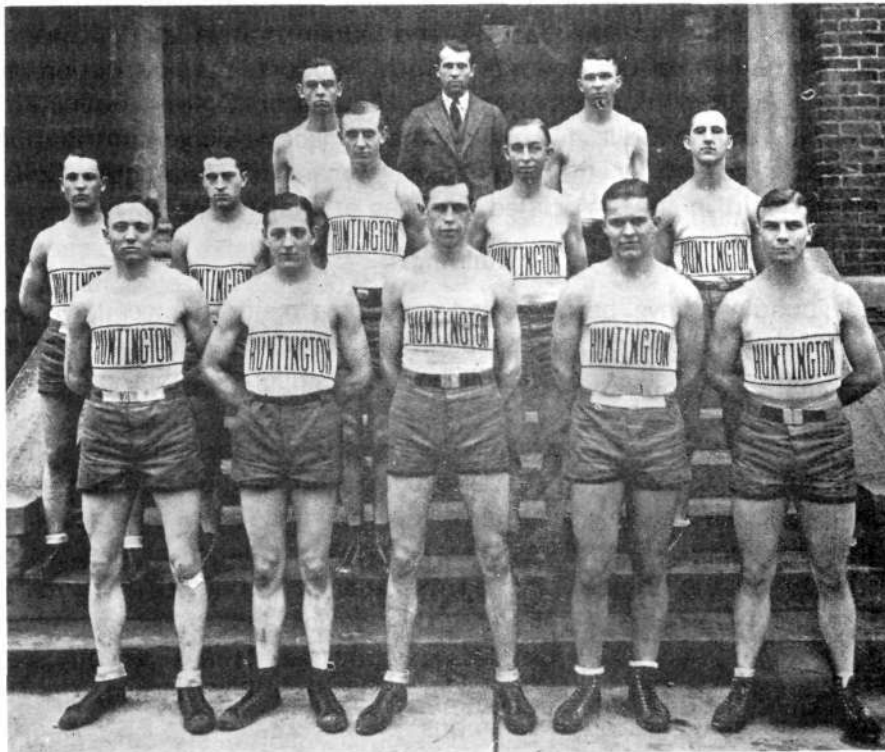
The construction of the gymnasium as noted earlier gave an added impetus to the athletic program, particularly basketball. Physical education for all students became a possibility. An intramural program was promoted at times.

The 1922-23 basketball season was one of the best in the history of the institution. Under the leadership of Coach Glenn Johnson the team chalked 17 wins out of 22 in their schedule. Football was attempted that year but was dropped. In the fall of 1924 some soccer was practiced in lieu of football.

Baseball and tennis were spring sports.

Some other coaches during this period were William Williams, Maynard Stull, Harry F. McGee, Lee R. Craft, S.P. Orvis, Cassius Keller, George Zinz and Arthur Howard.

The women on the campus were involved in basketball in the winter and softball in the spring.



Basketball Team 1922-1923

CHAPTER V

HUNTINGTON COLLEGE - 1941-1972

The period (from the beginning of the administration of Dr. Elmer Becker in 1941 to the present) shows more growth and development than the two previous periods. Growth in many areas of the college program has been evidenced during these 31 years.

Five major buildings have been erected. The highest accreditation ever received by Huntington College was achieved during this period from the North Central Association in 1961. Enrollment has increased, which has resulted in adding to the faculty and administrative staff. Financial giving from the various publics which support the institution has increased. The Alumni Association, the Huntington College Foundation, and the Huntington College Auxiliary have made valuable contributions.

Another indication of the steady development of Huntington College was membership in the Associated Colleges of Indiana in 1971.

Buildings

Major buildings have been erected and some major changes have been made in existing buildings. These additions were necessary to meet the demands of an increasing enrollment and upgrade the quality of teaching.

Livingston Hall was enlarged in 1944 to provide living accommodations for 22 girls. It was occupied on January 1, 1945 at the beginning of the second semester. This building now provides living facilities for about 45 students and a resident counselor. The cost of this addition to the original building was about \$16,000.00. A recreation room on the ground floor was remodeled and a prayer chapel accommodating about 100 people was provided. It has recently been named Zimmerman Chapel in honor of Rev. Ray Zimmerman, the first director of religious life on the campus.

The Administration Building has been remodeled and room

assignments made to meet the changing needs. A portion at the rear of Davis Hall on the third floor of the Administration Building was partitioned to provide for two class rooms and later an audio-visual projection booth was developed as a part of one of the rooms. The north room on the first floor was utilized as the book store. Offices have been provided for the various administrative officers on the first floor. The tower room and adjoining small room on the second floor have also been used for office space for the dean of students and some of his associates. The west room on the ground level was a student lounge until the HUB was constructed. It is now used as a lecture room.

Housing for faculty and students was provided during 1945. Four small houses were erected to provide housing for faculty members. These are located on Fruit Street. Five barrack buildings were secured from the Federal Works Agency of the United States Government. These buildings were located on Opal Street, west of College Avenue and provided housing for ten veteran families. They have been removed within recent years.

Another barrack building 120 x 24 feet was obtained from the Federal Works Agency and converted into a temporary science building in 1946. This structure was located on Campus Street adjacent to the front campus. Later this building was utilized by art classes and is now known as the Art Centre. About the same time a utility heat tunnel was constructed extending from the heating plant to the Administration Building at a cost of \$7,000.00

The 1945 General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ authorized the plan to solicit funds to the amount of \$100,000.00 from the church to build a men's dormitory. The ground floor and the first floor were completed and dedicated on June 12, 1949 during the General Conference session. This building was named the Milton Wright Memorial Hall, in honor of the former Bishop Milton Wright. It is also a memorial to the young men of the college who served in the armed forces and to those who sacrificed their lives during World War II. The college dining hall and kitchen were located on the ground floor. At the time of dedication more than \$200,000.00 was invested in the dorm. The second floor was added during the summer of 1960. It has normal living accommodations for 135 students and an apartment for the resident counselor. Additional room will be available by some renovation of the lower level.

The high steeple which adorned the Administration Building from 1897 had deteriorated to such an extent that it had to be dismantled. On Monday, October 23, 1953 there was a sign near the front door instructing students and faculty to use the rear doors because the tower was to be torn down. Many who were accustomed to the high tower were disappointed in the "new look" when it was completed. The present tower harmonizes with the architecture of the building. The entire exterior of the Administration Building was re-pointed in 1956-57.

The Loew-Alumni Library was dedicated June 6, 1959. The portion of this report on the library contains details of the erection of this much used building.

The J. L. Brenn Hall of Science was dedicated Saturday, October 19, 1963. Construction on this building was begun early in the spring of 1962. Miss M. Edna Shipley, chairman of the division of natural sciences, visited 20 colleges and universities to study science buildings and secure suggestions toward the plan for a new hall of science. The architects incorporated many of these ideas into the specifications for the science building. There are lecture rooms and laboratories for chemistry, physics, botany, zoology as well as offices for the science faculty.

This structure was made possible through the gifts from industries, businesses, professional people, other interested individuals of Huntington County and the larger college community. The Huntington College Foundation was instrumental in raising funds for this building. The Alumni Association contributed \$25,000.00. It was completed at a cost of \$350,000.00. The Board of Trustees of Huntington College dedicated the building to Dr. J.L. Brenn to recognize his excellent leadership of the Foundation. The building was named the J.L. Brenn Hall of Science.

The address at the time of dedication was delivered by Dr. Paul Burkholder, research biologist at Lamont Geological Laboratories at Columbia University. Guests included representatives from Indiana colleges and some institutions outside the state.

Hardy Hall, a residence for women, located on Lake Street, west of the Administration Building, was erected in 1966. It is a four-story building with accommodations for 113 girls and an apartment for the resident counselor. There is an attractive lounge, a recreational room, a meditation room and a guest room. An initial gift of over \$100,000.00 from Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hardy of Hudson, Indiana provided impetus for the project. Additional gifts from the church constituency and a bond



Wright Memorial Hall



Hardy Hall



J.L. Brenn Hall of Science

issue helped to finance this \$500,000.00 addition to the college buildings.

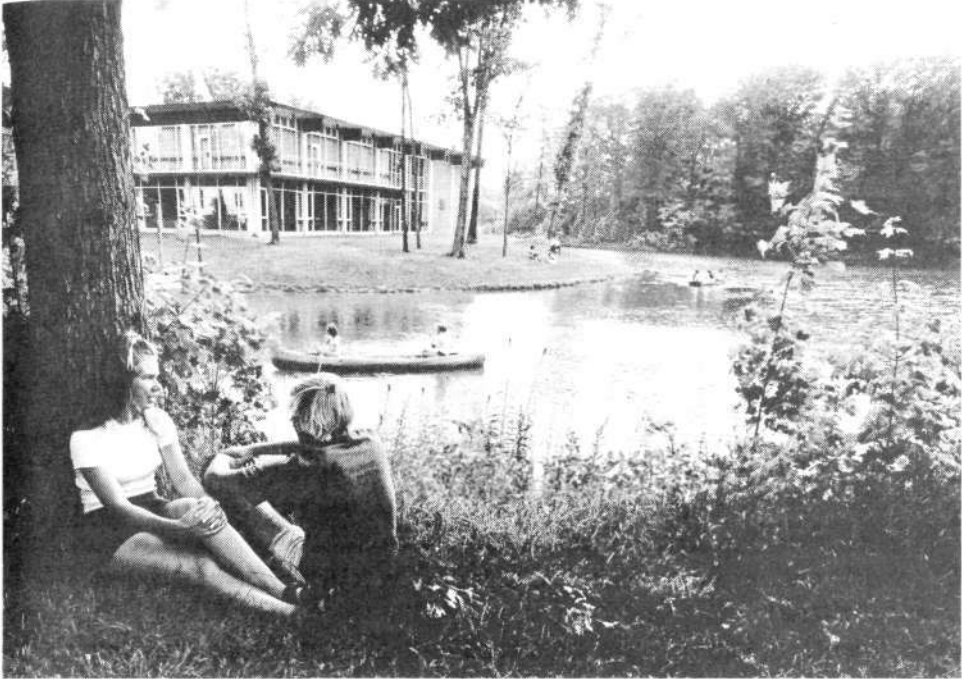
At the same time that Hardy Hall was being built, an eight acre lake was constructed on the campus. This lake was in the original plans for the development of the campus. This project was possible because of the contributions of labor, materials and equipment amounting to an estimated \$20,000.00 by private enterprise, individuals and local government. In addition to adding scenic beauty to the campus, the lake can be used as a "classroom" for teaching of marine biology and water sports, as well as for recreational purposes. Lake Sno-Tip received its name from two men who planned and engineered its construction—F.L. "Bill" Tipmore, director of development, and Gene Snowden, a resident of Huntington and Indiana State Senator and a member of the Board of Trustees at that time.

Additional apartments for married students have been provided at the corner of Freedom and Opal Streets. There are three one story duplexes, making six apartments.

A two story seven room dwelling house on Lake Street directly west of Livingston Hall was used as separate housing for the Seminary in 1966. Two classrooms and five offices are provided.

The Thornhill Campus, a 77 acre nature preserve, located seven miles north of Huntington, was acquired in 1967 through the generosity of Miss Mabel Thorne and the Nature Conservancy, Washington, D.C. This undisturbed area, enclosing a small lake, provides wonderful opportunities for ornithological studies, field biology, botanical studies, and demonstrates conservation through wildlife restoration projects started many years ago.

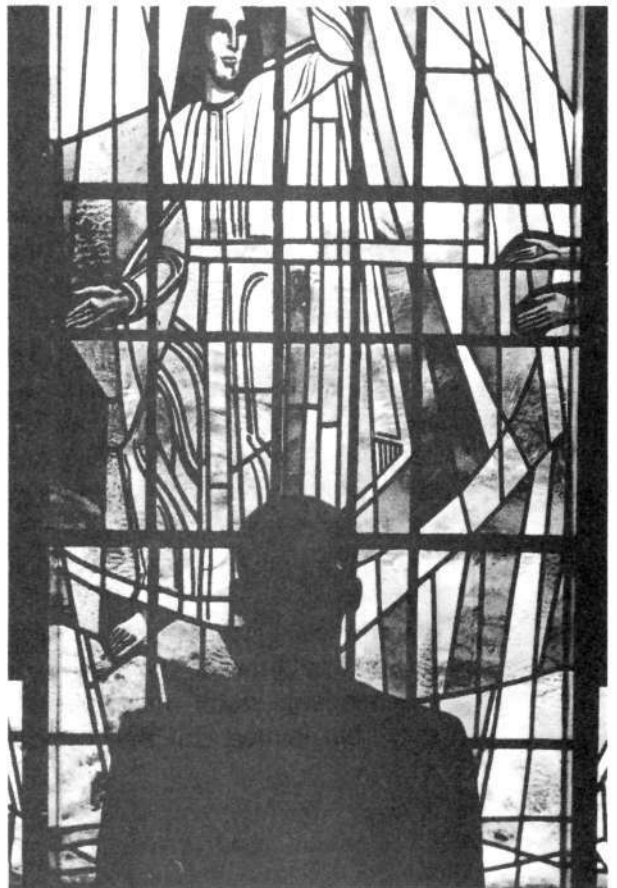
The Huntington Union Building, popularly known as the HUB, was completed in 1968. It was erected on a portion of land on Lake Street across from Hardy Hall. It is surrounded on three sides by Lake Sno-Tip. The college dining hall, the snack lounge, the book store, publication offices, student government office, a formal lounge, a meditation chapel, a TV lounge, a recreational lounge, a locker room and student mail service are housed in this structure. It is a popular and practical meeting place for college, city and church functions. It was financed by gifts amounting to \$150,000.00 from the Huntington Community, a \$30,000.00 per year commitment from the student body collected as a special fee, gifts from foundations and corporations, sizeable contributions from the supporting denomination and the sale of



Huntington Union **Building** and Lake Sno-Tip



Thornhill Campus



Picture Window in HUB Meditation Room

bonds. Over \$610,000.00 was invested in this building.

The Forester Soccer Field, adjacent to the U.S. 24 Bypass, is a 70 x 120 yard athletic field. It provides a well-carpeted and drained soccer playing facility. There are gently sloping banks on either side to provide seating in addition to the bleacher accommodations. The field is a four minute walk through Hammel Woods from the Huntington Union Building.

Curriculum

The curriculum has remained somewhat permanent with a few changes during this 30 year period. In 1941 the college of liberal arts offered the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science degrees with various options. Diplomas in business administration and a secretarial science for two year's work and a diploma in Bible for a two or four year course of study were offered.

The departments of study were organized into four divisions to show the relationship of subject matter. In 1950 the departments were divided into five divisions. In 1967 they were again reduced to four divisions by rearrangement.

The two and four year Bible courses were discontinued in 1949 and a three year course was offered, but it was discontinued because of lack of interest in 1961. Also the two year business administration program was eliminated in 1964.

The degrees offered by the seminary have been the collegiate program of Bachelor of Theology and the graduate course leading to the Bachelor of Divinity.

The most radical change in the academic calendar was the adoption of the 4-1-4 program in the 1969-1970 school year. This new program organizes the calendar with two 14 week semesters of actual class sessions and a four week January Interim. The fall semester is completed before Christmas and the spring semester late in May. The curriculum consists of courses which normally meet four class periods a week per semester. Thirty-five courses are required for graduation.

In the January Interim a student will concentrate on one course. Courses in the Interim give the student opportunity for uninterrupted and intensive study of a subject in which he is interested. Some courses during the Interim may be taken off campus. A course by research and independent study may be completed by a student. Visiting scholars may be invited to the campus for lectures during this period. The



Interim Courses-"As You Like It"



Art in Mexico



Adult Education Class—Flower Arranging

courses are graded on the basis of pass or fail.

The January Interim has been in operation for the past three years and the results show that students can be interested in unconventional courses. Five or six courses have been held off campus. These prove more expensive than those on campus. Some students have traveled to Europe, West Africa and Palestine. Others have gone to colleges in the United States that offer the January Interim. The majority of students remain on campus to take interesting courses.

Some of those courses off campus have been "Decision Making in Washington," "Pre-Columbian and Present Day Art in Mexico," "Field Ornithology," and "Florida Camping and Cycling."

Courses on the campus that proved popular were "Bible and Modern Man," "Bible and Music," "Roaring Twenties," "Reader's Theater," "Black Church in America," "American Presidents," "Situation Ethics and/or Absolute Moral Values," "Humor in American Literature," "Dynamics of Ministry," "Education's Answer to Change—Innovation," "Freedom, Myth or Possibility," "Investment Program," "Hospital Ministry," "Shakespeare on Stage," "Witchcraft and Magic," "Unconventional Sculpture," "Introduction to Data Processing," "American Education in Transition," "Limnological Studies of Indiana Waters," "Living in French," "Order Chaos and Equilibrium," "Experimental Principles of Behavioral Modification," "Clinical Counseling Psychology," and "Environmental Water Testing."

Dr. Howard O. Jones, a member of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association, was the guest lecturer for the seminary offering, "Black Church in America."

Late afternoon and evening classes with academic credit are offered for those who cannot attend during the day. Adult and continuing education classes are also presented. These are without credit. Different topics have been found interesting to community residents, such as "Antiques," "Bird Watching," "A History of Huntington County from the Ice Age to 1789," "Personal Development for Women," "Photography," "Basic Electronics," "Advanced Electronics," "Flower Arranging for Everyday Living," "Conversational Spanish," "Nurses Aides," and "Medical Terminology."

Seminary

The Theological Seminary has always been an instructional unit of Huntington College. It has provided specialized training for Christian

workers for service at home or abroad.

In the early days of the institution every attempt was made to provide theological training for everyone who came to the campus for that purpose. Those who had the necessary preparatory training were awarded the regular seminary Bachelor of Divinity degree. Others completed some type of Bible course or theological program leading to a diploma.

Recently two courses of study were offered. The graduate theological course leading to the Bachelor of Divinity degree consisted of three years of seminary training on the graduate level, requiring an A.B. degree or its equivalent for admission. The college theological course leading to the Bachelor of Theology degree consisted of three years of theological training on the college level, requiring two years of college training as a prerequisite for entrance. Seminaries changed the nomenclature of the seminary degree from Bachelor of Divinity to Master of Divinity which took place at Huntington in 1969.

The various courses of study in the seminary were grouped together in four fields—biblical, doctrinal, historical and practical. Within these fields there were areas for specialization. The graduate program required a satisfactory thesis of approximately 15,000 words to demonstrate the ability of the student to do research work and develop an integrated study of the subject being investigated.

A program under the jurisdiction of the seminary since 1949 has been the Correspondence Bible Studies. This three year program was based upon the three year Bible program previously offered by the college. This plan provided a study opportunity for those who cannot attend Huntington College to complete their work. These courses are applied toward ordination requirements for the ministry in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ and do not carry credit toward the degrees of the liberal arts college.

The faculty for the seminary has never been large, due to the enrollment. At times only one person was required to give all the courses that were offered. Probably the first person to have the title of professor of theology was Dr. S.L. Livingston who came to the school in the early 1900's. Dr. W.J. Dillon served for a year while he was on a leave of absence. At times the leading professor was given the title of dean. Some who have had that title have been Dr. C.A. Mummart, Dr. W.H. Clay, Dr. E.C. Clapp and Dr. M.I. Burkholder.

Three staff members who have served for a length of time have been



(Above) Dr. M. I. Burkholder
(Below) 1972 Seminary Graduates
(l. to r.) Paul Hirschy, John Barnett, Richard Case, Fred Johns

Dr. Burkholder, dean and professor of practical theology (1942-1972), Prof. R.G. Bealer, who came to Huntington in 1946 and Dr. J. Ralph Pfister, who served from 1929-33 and 1947-71. Mr. Bealer is associated with the biblical field, while Dr. Pfister was in the doctrinal and historical fields.

In the early days of the institution the supporting denomination did not place too much emphasis upon formal training for the ministerial service. During the first 20 years there were only 14 who graduated from some seminary or Bible course. When the Church of the United Brethren in Christ began to raise the educational standards for the ministry, more students enrolled in the seminary and graduated from the school. Between 1917 and 1941 there were 44 who completed course work for a degree or diploma. The three decades from 1941 to 1972 witnessed an increased interest in seminary training which reached an all time high of 24 students enrolled in the Bachelor of Divinity course in 1962-63. Recently there has been a drop in the number of recruits for the ministry. The church through its Board of Education after a thorough study concluded to phase out the seminary program at Huntington and establish in its place the School of Christian Ministries. The program would offer a fifth year of study on the graduate level offering the degree of Master of Christian Ministries. This new program started in the fall of 1972 with the Rev. Paul R. Fetters as the director. The church will assist those who desire to complete training in a seminary.

The total number who have completed degree and diploma requirements have been: Master of Divinity—10, Bachelor of Divinity—76, Bachelor of Theology—53, some other Bible or theological course—56.

Accreditation by North Central Association

Twenty years before Huntington College was accredited by the North Central Association, the goal for such accreditation was suggested by the president and accepted by the Board of Trustees. However it took eight to ten years before this goal was implemented by action.

An impetus to proceed with a study preparatory to application for accreditation was an invitation given by the Committee on Liberal Arts Education appointed by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1945. Huntington College participated in the summer educational workshops sponsored by the Committee on Liberal

Arts Education. The entire program of the institution was evaluated through participants in the workshops. The faculty and administration were apprised of the insights and suggested changes which would upgrade the educational standards of the institution.

The first cooperative achievement of the faculty was the development of the aims and objectives of Huntington College. They were published in the 1946-47 annual catalogue and have been a part of the catalogue every year since.

The next step was to develop a "Manual of Operations" for the institution. A committee composed of the president of the college, dean of the college, registrar, librarian, directors of student life, business manager and editor of official publications worked for about a year, meeting weekly on Saturday forenoons. The original study was approved by the faculty and the Board of Trustees of Huntington College as of May 21, 1951. A major revision was made in 1954 and again in 1961.

Committees in areas suggested in the North Central Association Manual (Board of Trustees, faculty, administration, student, alumni) were organized. It was rather difficult to get committee action at first. Later the committees were reorganized to include all faculty members. A schedule for meeting was set for every other Monday to alternate with the faculty meetings. As the program of study proceeded, changes were immediately incorporated.

A preliminary report of the self-study was presented to the North Central Association in July of 1957. The reaction of the Association was such it was felt advisable to wait a year before applying for official accreditation. A revised report was filed in July of 1958. Word was received that an examining team would be sent to the college campus. The team which examined the institution recommended approval, but the Association deferred approval and gave the college a deferred status (neither rejected nor approved) with the privilege of renewing the application in a year or two. A new self-study report was not required. Supplemental material in certain areas could be added to the original report. This supplemental report was submitted July 1, 1960. An examining team of three members and an observer from the University of Michigan Graduate School presented a report that pointed out the progress that had been achieved in the past two years.

At the annual spring meeting of the North Central Association there was a division of opinion so no decision was rendered. The matter of accreditation of Huntington College was referred to the June meeting of

the executive committee. Between March and May certain improvements were made which had been suggested by the office of the North Central Association. These included the actual adoption and inclusion of a retirement program; a further increase in the faculty salary schedule; further action by the Board of Trustees to increase the financial commitments of the supporting denomination; the transfer of the endowment holdings to the Board of Trustees; a tightening of admissions policy; and the improving of the academic climate, such as the use of the library, etc. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in the first part of May gave hearty approval to the updating process. May 22 a third examining team visited the campus and checked on a number of items. The quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met June 6-10 and re-emphasized the work of the Board of Trustees and urged the administration to continue to work for accreditation.

The executive committee of the North Central Association reported favorably and word was received by Huntington College on Monday, June 26, 1961 that the 20 year struggle had been successful. Accreditation was retroactive to March 24, 1961. Dr. and Mrs. Becker were returning to Huntington on that date and it was impossible to contact them to give them the news that had been anticipated. A service of praise and prayer was held during the school hours. The faculty and staff gathered on the lawn of the Becker home for a picnic supper, hoping that the president would arrive before the festivities were over. When Dr. and Mrs. Becker arrived they were surprised to find a group of people occupying their side lawn, but they soon joined in the celebration.

A team of three educators visited the Huntington College campus in April of 1968 to re-examine the institution. By action of the Executive Committee of the North Central Association on July 31, 1968, accreditation was continued. The report complimented the institution for the expanding facilities and the beautiful campus, the rising level of learning and the well qualified faculty and staff. It was pointed out that greater emphasis should be placed on student recruitment and library needs.

Huntington College as a small Christian liberal arts college was not asked to surrender any basic philosophy or theology which was a part of the institution since its inception. Although some of the barriers appeared formidable, it was concluded that nothing was asked by way

of meeting standards which were not good for the college and by meeting them the school became stronger. The school was challenged relative to the adherence of her objectives. This testing was good for all. A key to the achievement of the goal was thoroughness in preparation. In retrospect it can be seen that good things do not come easy.

The contribution of the community of Huntington to achieve this goal cannot be overlooked. The examining teams not only were on the campus to look over the academic program, but these scholars met with representative business men and public-minded citizens of Huntington to learn of their attitude toward the college. The good relations which existed between the Huntington community and the college community were considered by the examiners as evidence that the college was doing her educational task in the community.

The North Central Association will re-examine Huntington College in the spring of 1974.

The Library

The library was housed in four classrooms on the second floor of the Administration Building in 1941. The librarian in her annual report to the president in the spring of 1941 made a request for a library building, due to the fact that the existing facilities were being rapidly outgrown.

The Alumni Association accepted this as a project and promoted the idea through the annual meetings and the Alumni News Letter. When the original plans were developed it was estimated that this would be a \$40,000.00 undertaking. The total goal was to have the amount on hand by the 1947 commencement.

Actual construction was started in 1947 and the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on April 10. The cylinder in the cornerstone contained a Bible as a symbol of Christian library service, a college catalogue, a record of library service and a list of the librarians, a record of the building and an announcement of the day's program from the *Huntington Herald-Press*.

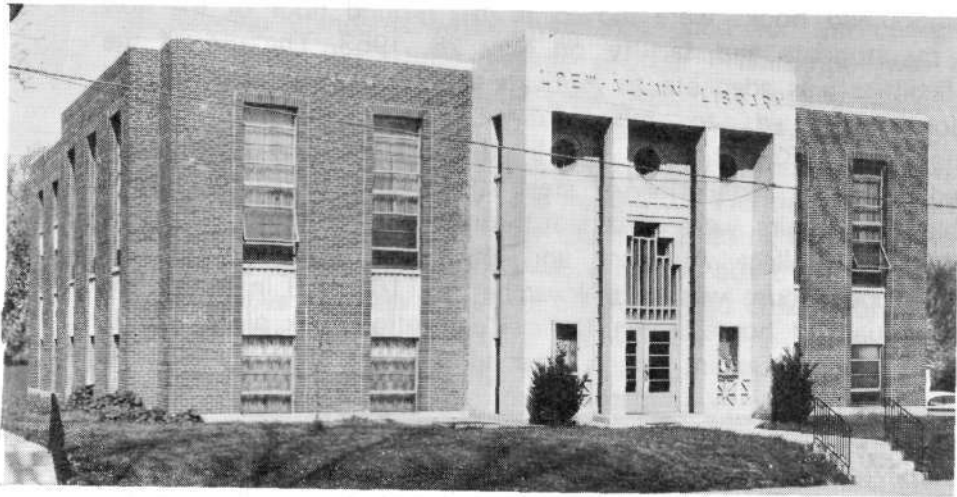
Due to the sharp rise in labor and material costs between 1944 and 1947 the original estimate proved inadequate. Work stopped in the spring of 1948 when the first floor level was reached. Additional finances made it possible to re-activate the construction in November of 1951. By the spring of 1953 the building was completed on the outside, but only the ground floor was available for use.

The stacks and books were moved to the ground floor of the new building by students and faculty on May 28, 1953. The use of the limited facilities was adequate to motivate additional gifts. The Alumni Association continued to raise funds. The Huntington College Foundation gave \$33,000.00 to aid in this project. The project was completed with the installation of steel stacks, and 15 study carrels. New tables and chairs were obtained through the combined efforts of the Huntington College Auxiliary and the 1952 work day student project. An open house was held November 15, 16, 1958 in connection with the annual fall homecoming. Official dedication took place June 6, 1959 during commencement season. The address was given by Mr. Phil Eskew, recently appointed superintendent of Huntington city schools. The work of Dr. F.A. Loew was recognized. He had been president of the Alumni Association for a number of years. An oil portrait of Dr. Loew, painted by Mrs. Harold Cook was presented by Prof. Robert Mueller, director of alumni affairs. The name of the building as Loew-Alumni Library brings together Dr. Loew and the Alumni Association. He declined to have the building named after him, but after his death in 1950, it was thought fitting to name the building in his honor along with the organization that sponsored the project.

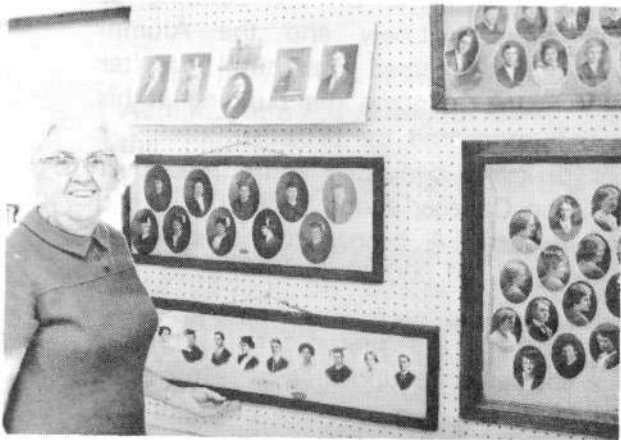
In 1959 when the building was officially dedicated and turned over to the Board of Trustees of Huntington College, about \$186,000.00 had been invested in the building and fixtures. A bronze memorial tablet lists the names of those who donated \$1,000.00 or more to this building.

When the reading room was moved to the first floor in 1958 a faculty lounge, display area, and a special collection area were provided in the lower level. The faculty lounge was the meeting place of the regular faculty sessions, as well as social activities. From 1956 to 1969 the librarian sponsored a monthly coffee hour during the regular school year. Book reviews, travelogues, poetry reading sessions and walking rehearsals of dramatic productions were included in the monthly programs.

The display area had occasional exhibits from industry, displays by foreign students, pictorial presentations of history and missions, as well as Huntington College history. The special collection area housed curriculum materials but now government documents are shelved there. Two display windows in the front of the building have been utilized for various exhibits—announcements, hobbies of faculty members, archival



Loew-Alumni Library



Archives, Miss Faye Connor Archivist



Learning Resource Center



Reading Room

material, old and new books.

A Freedom Shrine, consisting of 28 authentic copies of the most cherished documents in American history, was provided by the Exchange Club of Huntington. These documents are now displayed in the learning resource center.

The library became a depository for selected government documents in 1964 through the suggestion and cooperation of U.S. Congressman J. Edward Roush. The selected materials are provided without cost to the library. The northeast room on the ground floor houses this collection, where the card catalog is readily available. Approximately 30,000 titles are catalogued.

The faculty lounge was converted into a learning resources center, which provided help for the language department. The music and speech departments also make use of these facilities. This center also serves as an audio-visual room.

The archives department was established in the fall of 1969. Miss E. Faye Connor, former librarian, devotes part time as the archivist for the Church of the United Brethren in Christ and Huntington College. The seminar room on the north end of the mezzanine floor houses the archives. There are some 2,000 titles catalogued. Many pictures associated with the college and church are also housed there.

In 1941 the collection of books was recorded as 14,397. When the library was moved in 1953 there were 17,093 accessioned volumes. In October of 1971 there was reported 46,086 fully catalogued and bound volumes. While new books have been added to the library, there has also been a periodic weeding of the stacks of obsolete books and duplicate copies. The number of periodicals received has likewise increased until there are 550 titles, 370 of them are paid periodical subscriptions. Many of the periodicals are bound. There are about 300 paperbacks.

Audio-visual materials have been added to the library holdings. Microfilmed material is being added. There are some film strips as well as nearly 900 records along with tapes and video tapes.

For a number of years a personal library contest was sponsored by the library committee during National Library Week. Students were given opportunity to make a display of books they owned personally. A minimum of ten books and a maximum of 20 books with no textbooks constituted the student's display. An essay was to accompany the display, pointing out the theme of the collection and giving reasons for

the choice of each particular title. Through the generosity of the librarian a first prize of \$15.00 and a second prize of \$10.00 was offered.

Librarians during this period were Mrs. Margaret Cook Jones (1934-1944); Miss E. Faye Connor (1944-1969), Jonathan Sparks (1969-1971), and Miss Judith Greeson, coordinator of library services (1971-1972).

Finances

One of the major problems of any private liberal arts college in the twentieth century is an adequate financial program. In this respect Huntington College is no different than other institutions. Tuition fees paid by students do not balance the budget. The supporting denomination makes annual contributions. Other publics that help support the institution are the Huntington College Foundation, Inc., the Alumni Association, the Huntington College Auxiliary, and special gifts from businesses, industries and foundations.

Tuition fees have been adjusted to meet the rising economy. In 1941-42 the tuition for a semester was \$85.00. Five years later it was \$120.00. Ten years later, in 1956-57 it was \$200.00. It was adjusted to \$300.00 in 1960-61. By 1965-66 it was \$465.00; 1969-70 it was \$750.00 and in 1971-72 it was \$865.00 for the fall semester and the Interim or \$1,580.00 a year.

The giving of the supporting denomination also reflects the rising economy. In 1940-41 contributed income from the church and a few other sources was \$28,864.00. The report for 1970-71 reveals \$235,628.00 was provided by the church.

The Huntington College Foundation has supported the institution in the past ten years in the amount of more than \$500,000.00. The Huntington College Auxiliary has contributed \$52,793.43 in the 30 year period from 1941 to 1971. The Alumni have been contributing through the Alumni office about \$10,000.00 a year. In the year of 1968 approximately 625 Huntington College Alumni contributed over \$35,000.00 through all channels.

General overall figures show that in 1941 the total capital account was \$154,733.00 while in 1971 it was \$4,272,328.00. The net assets jumped from \$124,076.00 in 1941 to \$2,007,954.00 in 1971.

Huntington College became a member of the Associated Colleges of Indiana in 1971. The purposes of "ACI are to encourage and promote

scientific, literary and educational values within the state of Indiana, and more particularly to further the cause of higher education and culture within the state; to support the members of ACI in a cooperative movement to secure eminent teachers, worthy students, and adequate plants and equipment; to broaden the financial foundations of higher education and culture in the state of Indiana; and to stimulate the interest of the citizens of the state of Indiana in educational and cultural pursuits." Huntington College received approximately \$20,000.00 during her first year membership.

The office of Student Aid assists students to find financial help so that they can continue their education. Between 60 and 70% of the regular students are given some financial aid. In the year of 1970-71 scholarships were awarded to 107 students amounting to \$43,656.50. Grant-in-Aid totaled \$58,263.00. The College granted 99 National Defense Loans in the amount of \$49,500.00. Also certification was made for 230 federally guaranteed loans through the students' local banks in the amount of \$238,705.00.

Senior classes have continued to make gifts to their alma mater. The 1950 class put in the concrete sidewalk south of the Administration Building to Campus Street. The class of 1963 erected the fountain in the center of the campus. A decorative translucent paneling has been installed on the second floor lobby of the HUB to provide space for storage by the class of 1966. A corner in the snack lounge of the HUB was provided by the class of 1971. A semi-circular seating unit serves as a divider and a cone-shaped sleek designed fireplace donated by the Majestic Company enhances this corner.

The first presidents were not only administrators in academic matters but also financial affairs. The expanding program and facilities across the years made it necessary for the president to have assistance in the finances of the institution. The following have served as treasurer and business manager: J. Edgar Cole (1941-49), Harry Chamberlain (1949-50), Fred J. Calkins (1950-51), Donald R. Johnson (1951-53), Robert Hershiser (1953-55), Eugene Riebe (1955-65), Paul Cairl (1965-70) and Paul D. Keller (1970 to the present).

Development and Public Relations

Various avenues of contact between the college and the different publics have been developed. It has taken time to learn the correct

procedures. Trained personnel willing to serve has not always been easy to locate. Thus many changes in both methods and workers have been necessary during the years.

Admissions may be more directly related to the academic program but contacts with prospective students is a part of the total program. Attractive literature must be developed and contacts made by people who have good rapport with young people. This area was thought weak by the last examining team of the North Central Association. It has been strengthened and two full time men are engaged in this activity. Those who have served in this area are Galen A. Colclesser, W.M. Souders, Robert E. Myers, Donald Kline and Richard Scoville.

The area of development is concerned with making contacts with foundations and organizations that make contributions to educational institutions. Contacts need to be cultivated and friendly rapport established. The story of Huntington College needs to be told. The results need to be graphically portrayed. The goal of this activity is to secure financial commitments. Directors of development have been Phil J. Gerringer, Harold W. Ranes, Floyd H. Tipmore and Edward L. White with Paul A. Graham as the present director.

The Department of Estates Planning was established to assist people in the stewardship of their estates. A number of workshops have been held to provide information and instruction. Specific guidance is given to individuals who seek help in forming their wills. Dr. Elmer Becker was the first director followed by Paul A. Graham.

The public relations department functions in the area of making Huntington College known. News releases to newspapers and magazines tell the story of advancement. Galen A. Colclesser, W.M. Souders, Harold W. Ranes and Floyd H. Tipmore have been directors of public relations.

Out of this type of work has come organizations, movements and fellowships. In 1938 the Huntington College Foundation, Inc. was organized among the community leaders of the city and county of Huntington. The first officers were president—Jacob L. Brenn, vice-president—Lyman O. Knecht, secretary—Sumner Kenner and treasurer—D.R. Wygant.

Others who were known to be associated in the early days were Walter Ball and Phil Bash. Dr. Brenn served as president from 1938 to 1962 and was honorary president until his death in 1967. Robert M. Thompson was president from 1962 to 1969 and Carl Bailey has served

since 1969. It took the organization a little while to get their feet on the ground, but in the last ten years more than \$500,000.00 has been contributed to Huntington College. The major project was the J. L. Brenn Hall of Science. Executive secretaries of the Foundation have been Phil J. Gerringer and Floyd H. Tipmore.

A fellowship that has developed among some members of the Foundation is the monthly breakfast hour during the school year. This meeting began in 1959 and there has been an average of 30 to 35 each month to hear reports about the college program and to ask questions.

A Parents' Organization was launched May 14, 1966 and has been in operation, holding an annual meeting on some weekend in the spring. Presidents of this group have been Robert L. Brown, Lyle Cook, Mrs. Richard Goshorn, Rev. Donnell Campbell, Robert Carey and Robert Priddy. A project of this group is to make contributions to remodel the lower level of the Wright Hall for additional dormitory use.

The Huntington community has celebrated Heritage Days near the Fourth of July for a number of years. Various organizations of the community participate by sponsoring some event. Huntington College in cooperation with the Ministerial Association and the Associated Churches has sponsored the religious emphasis for the week. Renowned religious leaders are secured for this event which is usually held at the Community Gymnasium. Personnel for these programs has been—1967, Tony Fontaine from Hollywood, California; 1968—Jay Kessler, vice president of Youth for Christ from Wheaton, Illinois and the New World Singers; 1969—Rev. R. Eugene Sterner, speaker for the Christian Brotherhood Hour, Anderson, Indiana; 1970—Doug Oldham, gospel singer; 1971—Nicky Cruz, converted gangster and dope addict; 1972—Dr. Jerome Hines, Metropolitan Opera basso.

Contact between the alumni and the alma mater has been promoted by the Alumni Association. The administration of Huntington College has supported an executive secretary on a part-time basis. The first secretary was Robert Mueller who served from 1956 to 1963, Robert Myers, 1963-1966; Donald Kline, 1966 to 1970, Burton Weber 1970-1972. Two events are annually promoted by the Alumni Association—homecoming in the fall and the alumni banquet during commencement week. The major project of the Alumni Association was the erection of the Loew-Alumni Library. About \$10,000.00 is contributed annually through the Alumni office. The most recent project is a Ken Anderson film with the H.C. campus as the setting.

Presidents

Huntington College has had two presidents from 1941 to the present. Dr. Elmer Becker served a total of 24 years. Dr. E. DeWitt Baker has completed his seventh year at the helm of the institution. Stability in many phases of the institutional life has been experienced by the longer tenures.

Dr. Elmer Becker was born May 30, 1899 on a farm near Ayr, Ontario, Canada. He completed his elementary and part of his secondary school training in Ontario. At the age of 17 he was converted to the Christian faith and called to the gospel ministry. He completed his academic work for a high school diploma at Huntington College and graduated in 1920. He received his A.B. degree in 1924. He was recognized by his alma mater for his achievements and presented with the honorary Doctor of Divinity degree in 1941. He was married to Miss Inez Schad December 22, 1923, and they are the parents of five children.

He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Ontario Annual Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in 1924 and was ordained by Bishop A.M. Johnson in 1930. He was pastor in the Ontario Conference for 13 years, serving the Stevensville circuit which included three churches for seven years and then was appointed to the Kitchener church where he ministered for six years. He was also conference superintendent of the Ontario Conference from 1935 to 1937. He served as president of the Ontario Christian Endeavor Union from 1931 to 1934. He represented the Ontario Annual Conference as delegate to the General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ for eight sessions, 1937-1969.

He was elected to the office of secretary of Christian education by the General Conference in 1937. He traveled extensively in the denomination while in that office, conducting training classes and attending conventions of national importance. He also filled the office of secretary of education for one year and made the annual report to the 1941 General Conference at which time he was elected to that office and later president of Huntington College. He was re-elected each quadrennium until he reached the age of retirement. In 1965 he was appointed chancellor of Huntington College and consultant in estates planning.

During his tenure as president a number of major buildings were erected on the campus. An addition to Livingston Hall was completed in

1943, Milton Wright Memorial Hall, 1948, Loew-Alumni Library, 1959 and J.L. Brenn Hall of Science 1963. Accreditation by the North Central Association was received in 1961.

Dr. Becker was a member of the Huntington Rotary Club and Huntington Chamber of Commerce for 28 years. His death occurred in the fall of 1969 just before the opening of college classes. At a memorial service held in the College Park Church as a chapel convocation three eulogies were presented. Mr. Howard Houghton, editor emeritus of the *Huntington Herald-Press* said, "He was a man with the gift of establishing communion with other men You may look about this campus today and everywhere your eyes focus, you will see tangible reflections that Elmer Becker was both an able and dedicated president of Huntington College and a loyal and participating citizen of Huntington. In city as well as on campus, his name stands high and his memory is held dearly."

Dr. E. DeWitt Baker has completed his seventh year as president of Huntington College. He was born January 13, 1919, on a farm near Hillsdale, Michigan. He attended the district school near home and graduated from the Reading (Michigan) High School in 1936. He was a 1940 graduate from Huntington College with a Bachelor of Science in Chemistry degree. He was active in baseball and choir while in college. He met and later married Miss Evelyn Middaugh. They are the parents of four children. The second son died as the result of a tragic accident while the family were residing in Sierra Leone, West Africa where Dr. Baker was an educational missionary.

He was teacher of science in four Michigan high schools and principal of two. He devoted four years to the United States Naval Reserve Air Section. He received his wings in 1942 and became a licensed pilot in 1945. He completed his work for the Master of Arts degree in secondary school administration at the University of Michigan in 1949.

From 1949 to 1965 Dr. Baker was an educational missionary for the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in Sierra Leone, West Africa. He opened twenty or more primary schools and organized two secondary schools—Centennial (1955) and Bumpe (1963). During his furlough years, he worked on the doctorate at the University of Michigan and received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1963. He majored in comparative education and college administration.

Dr. Baker's administration has seen the construction of Hardy Hall (1966), Lake Sno-Tip (1966), and the Huntington Union Building

(1968). The college has also been admitted to membership in the Associated Colleges of Indiana (1971).

He is interested in the outdoor life and enjoys fishing and hunting.

Faculty

The staff including faculty and administrators has doubled during this period, from 20 to 40. There were more than 180 different persons employed for an average of 27 per year. The longer tenure of the staff reveals a greater degree of stability. Approximately 50 per cent are members of the supporting denomination. An increasing number of the faculty have earned doctor's degrees. The scholastic and professional status of the faculty members has been manifested by the attendance and participation in meetings of state and national importance.

The office of academic dean of Huntington College has been served by Dr. O.R. Stilson (1941-46), Dr. W.P. Musgrave (1946-56), Dr. Corinth Lange (1956-61), Dr. M.I. Burkholder, (1961-62), Dr. H. W. Byrne (1962-65), Dr. Gerald F. Swaim (1965-1968) and Dr. Watson S. Custer (1968 to the present).

The office of registrar was maintained during this period. Those with this title were Miss M. Edna Shipley (1941-53), Carl Zurcher (1953-64), Gilbert L. Dodds (1964-65), Robert H. Paine (1965-66), and Mrs. Imogene Palmer (1966 to the present).

Faculty members with a tenure of more than 20 years are Ralph G. Bealer, biblical languages and literature; Miss Irene Bergdall, mathematics and dean of women; Dr. M.I. Burkholder, practical theology and dean of the seminary; Miss E. Faye Connor, librarian; Dr. F. A. Loew, science, serving a total of 32 years, Dr. W.P. Musgrave, foreign language and academic dean; Dr. J. Ralph Pfister, doctrinal theology and Christian education; Miss M. Edna Shipley, mathematics and registrar; and Carl D. Zurcher, speech and registrar.

Those who were affiliated with the institution ten years or more were Miss Dawn Betterly, secretarial science; Charles Brady, business; Dr. Helen F. Brooks, history; Roger Buzzard, history and economics; Dr. Wendell L. Clipp, science; Robert E. Hale, physical science; James C. Howald, chemistry; Richard E. Klopfenstein, health and physical education; Dr. Corinth E. Lange, education and academic dean; Dr. Roxy Lefforge, psychology; Webster C. Muck Jr., philosophy and dean of students; Robert W. Mueller, philosophy and director of alumni activities; Robert H. Paine, history and political science; Miss Edwina

J.V. Patton, English; Dr. O.R. Stilson, Bible and academic dean; and John Lawrence Winter, foreign languages.

Athletics

The athletic program has been broadened to provide for more participation. Football was introduced again in 1949 but it was discontinued after a two year try. In recent years soccer has been one of the intercollegiate sports. The program for women has become an integral part of the Physical Education Department rather than an activity of the Women's Recreational Association.

Huntington College is a member of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, the Indiana Intercollegiate Association and the Mid-Central Conference. It schedules athletic contests with institutions of approved standing in basketball, baseball, soccer, golf, tennis, track, cross-country and wrestling. Freshmen are eligible to participate in varsity competition. Policies for intercollegiate athletics are supervised by an athletic committee composed of faculty members and students.

The intramural program, a function of the Physical Education Department, includes a variety of activities to enable every student to participate in at least one. Some sports included in the program are volleyball, basketball, archery, track and field events, tennis and badminton. Recreational activities such as bowling, chess and table tennis are also available.

Coaches for the various teams since 1941 have been: Arthur W. Howard (1941-45), Lyle Cook (1945-46), David E. Bullington (1946-47), Glen Longenbaugh (1947-51), Robert Leiman (1949-51), Robert Baker (1951-53) and Richard Klopfenstein (1953 to present). In recent years coaches for particular sports have been used. David Osgood was acting director of athletics and basketball coach from 1967-1970.

Coach Klopfenstein had a good year in basketball in 1959-60 with an 18-5 count. Keith Spahr also had a good basketball record in 1970-71 with 23 wins and 6 losses. Trophies have been won by the athletic teams. An "All Sports Trophy" was won in 1959-60 and 1961-62. A basketball trophy for first place in the Mid-Central Conference was won in 1959 and were co-champs in 1960 and 1961. The baseball team coached by Ray Zimmerman won first place in 1960, 1967 and 1969 and was a co-champ in 1966. James Wilson has coached the baseball team since 1970 and has won three first place trophies. The soccer team placed first in 1969 under the coaching of Ray Zimmerman. The golf



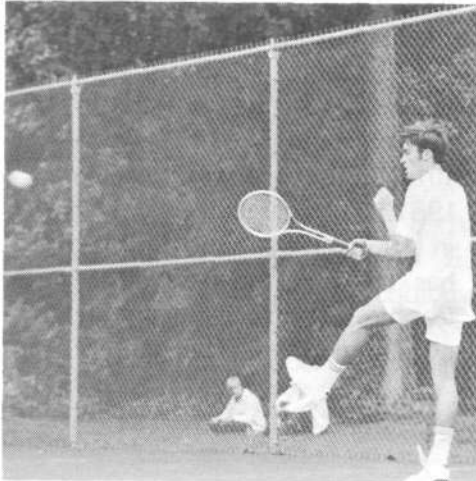
1972 Foresters Basketball Squad



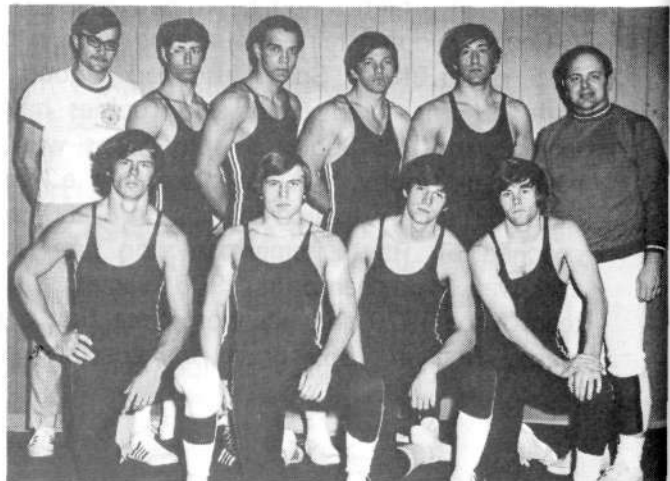
Baseball in Forest Glen Park



Soccer Game



Tennis in Forest Glen Park



Wrestling Team

team has a first place trophy dated 1965. The team also has a trophy as co-champs in **1964**. Coach Klopfenstein directs the golf team.

The coaches for the various teams for the recent years have been: basketball—Keith Spahr, baseball—James Wilson, soccer—Larry Windmiller, cross country and track—Thomas King, wrestling—Ray Seilhamer, golf and tennis—Richard Klopfenstein.

Miss Patricia Cox has been in charge of women's athletics since 1969 and the teams participate in intercollegiate basketball, volleyball, track and tennis.

Commencements

The academic year climaxes with the commencement season. Some of **the** pageantry associated with commencement has been introduced with the fall and spring convocations as the faculty participate in appropriate academic regalia. However the participation of the seniors in caps and gowns with the faculty during the final days of school provides an interesting and challenging academic procession from the college campus to the College Park Church for the baccalaureate service.

The commencement has been celebrated on the front campus for the last few years. The procession led by flag bearers wends its way from the J.L. Brenn Hall of Science on Campus Street to the central walk down to the fountain which serves as the background for the platform. Only once has this program been forced inside because of inclement weather since the outdoor event has been planned.

Commencement speakers have been chosen who represent the basic educational philosophy fostered by Huntington College. Educators, bankers, industrialists, ministers and others have been selected to address the seniors. Educators who have given the address have been Harry Morehouse Gage, Lindenwood College, Dr. Erwin J. Lubbers, Hope College, Ray Pellett, Western Michigan University, Dr. V. Raymond Edman, Wheaton College, Dr. Russell J. Humbert, DePauw University, Dr. John R. Emens, Ball State University, Dr. Charles H. Malik, University of Beirut, Dr. Elvis J. Stahr, Indiana University, Dr. George H. Schweitzer, University of Tennessee, Dr. Kenneth L. Pike, University of Michigan, Dr. Myron S. Augsburg, Eastern Mennonite College and Dr. Addison H. Leitch, Gordon-Conwell Seminary.

Other educators were Ben H. Watt, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Kenneth L. Brown, Danforth Foundation and Dr. Myron F. Wicke, Division of Higher Education of the Methodist Church.

Ministers who have given the address are Dr. Walter A. Maier, Lutheran Hour, Dr. Chester A. McPhetters, Metropolitan Methodist Church, Detroit, Michigan, Rev. Edward W. Day, First Congregational Church, Clear Lake, Iowa, Dr. Paul S. Rees, First Covenant Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, Dr. Gerald H. Jones, Superintendent Kokomo District, Methodist Church, and Dr. Oswald C.J. Hoffmann, Lutheran Hour.

Others who participated are James L. Kraft, President of Kraft Foods, Clifford A. Randall, President of Rotary International, Eugene C. Pulliam, President Central Newspapers, Dr. David W. Baker, Physician, St. David, Pennsylvania, Dr. Herbert B. Prochnow, First National Bank of Chicago and Honorable Vance Hartke, U.S. Senator from Indiana.

Students

The opening years of this period were associated with World War II and the enrollment was depleted in 1943-1944 but rose in 1946-1947 when there were a number of veterans enrolled. The low was an enrollment of 114 and the high was reached in 1970-1971 with a total of 711. During these years the majority of students came from Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania. Many other states have been represented, as well as Ontario, Canada. There has been a good representation from outside North America. The supporting denomination has provided between 35 and 50% of the student body.

The number of graduates grew as the student body increased. There have been a total of 1,671 graduates between 1942 and 1972. The lowest was nine in 1945 and there were 122 in the class of 1972. The large majority has received the Bachelor of Science degree.

The participation of students in some of the administrative and academic life of the institution was a gradual process. Students were appointed to the Student Life and Activities Committee and the Athletic Committee in 1946. By 1955 some students were also members of the Religious Life and Service Committee, Government Committee and Health Committee. At the present time there are student representatives on all the committees except those that have to do with general administration and internal faculty affairs. The president of the student senate is a voting member of the Board of Trustees of Huntington College.

A number of town hall meetings have been held in recent years between the administration and students, the faculty and students, and the most recent one was between the Board of Trustees and students. There has been an attempt to keep communication open between the students and the administration. The campus of Huntington College has not been disrupted by student riots or other signs of unrest.

Activities of students have changed during the years. Some groups have continued but others have perished along the way. The A Cappella Choir has been active and has made a choir tour every year but one. Organizations which have emphasized the spiritual life have been the Gospel Volunteers, which became the Collegiate Challenge in 1968; the Clericus, a fellowship of ministerial students was organized in 1946; and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations continued until 1966; Christian Service Teams began to make a significant contribution in 1969.

The *Huntingtonian* and the *Mnemosyne* have been published regularly as student publications. Students interested in the career of teaching formed the Student Education Association in 1946. A fellowship for those interested in dramatics was also organized in 1946 under the name of Campus Playhouse, which was changed to Campus Players in 1952. Other clubs representing various interests have been the Palette Guild, later becoming the Art Club; the Music Club, the Science Club, the Business Club, the Young Republican Club and the Young Democrat Club. A Creative Writers Club dating from 1966 has published the *Logos* as an attempt to provoke an interest in creative writing and to display in suitable form the best that students have written during the year. There was also a Spanish Club and a Radio Club. A Mental Health Unit has been active since 1968.

Groups associated with the Athletic Department have been in existence over the years. The Women's Athletic Association, organized in 1948 was named the Women's Recreational Association in 1955. The Varsity Club is restricted to men who have earned a major letter in sports. The Huntington College Booster Club was active for a number of years. Later a group known as Boosters of School Morale came on the scene and soon emerged as Circle K, a group affiliated with Kiwanis International. The Fellowship of Christian Athletes was formed in 1968 as a campus group of the national organization.

The Indiana Beta chapter of Alpha Chi, a national honor society was inaugurated in 1967 and is limited to juniors and seniors who rank

academically in the upper ten per cent of their class and who fulfill certain other requirements. Brother-Sister groups have been organized on the campus with a primary objective of enriching the social atmosphere as well as promoting leadership, inspiring school spirit and providing opportunities for service.

Student sponsored projects have revealed creativity and ingenuity. A program in the spring of the year was "Campus Clean-up Day." Students worked in assigned groups to beautify the campus. In the fall of 1950 a "Work Day" was instituted. Students and faculty were assigned jobs which had been solicited by the committee. Residents of the Huntington community as well as business and professional leaders hired these workers for part of a day. The income was turned over by the individual to the Work Day Fund. Numerous improvements have been made as the result of the projects. Some of them have been the purchase of a Hammond organ, the black-topping of the drives on the college campus, providing new furniture for the Loew Alumni Library and audio visual equipment, construction of the athletic field north of the Administration Building now known as Forest Glen Park, and the patio in front of the Huntington Union Building in memory of Dr. Elmer Becker.

Another project sponsored by the Student Union for the past two years is the "Walkathon." Students, faculty members and staff personnel and other interested volunteers join in the walk from Fort Wayne to Huntington, a distance of 25 miles. Each walker solicits sponsors who agree to pay so much for each mile walked. The first year (1971) sixty of those who started completed and were enrolled in the "25 Mile Club." The first venture was to start at Huntington and walk to Fort Wayne. This year 225 walkers started at Fort Wayne to walk to Huntington and 127 completed the course. The first year \$22,000.00 was raised to help balance the budget. In 1972 more than \$26,000.00 was turned over to the college. This program has attracted interest and some from the community and the supporting denomination joined the walkers. Among those who walked in 1972 other than students and faculty were U.S. Congressman J. Edward Roush, Indiana State Congressman, Ralph Heine, and Indiana State Senator Gene Snowden. There were a number of ministers and friends who participated. Craig Keefer of Hillsdale, Michigan traveled the distance in a wheelchair. He had expected to be a student in the college but due to illness he was hospitalized. Following surgery he has been confined to a wheelchair.



1972 Walk-a-Thon
(l. to r.) Indiana Congressman Ralph Heine, Indiana
Senator Gene Snowden, U.S. Congressman J. Edward Roush

1972 Participants



Rev. Gary Graham, Bishop George E. Weaver



Craig Keefer, Hillsdale, Mich.

Others aided him in the 25 miles, pushing the chair up the inclines and taking a ride on the back of the chair on the downward slopes.

Students have sponsored a musical program in the spring. The cast is selected and directed by student directors. The orchestra also has a student director. Some of the programs presented have been "My Fair Lady," "The Music Man," and "The Sound of Music."

The spiritual life among the students has been largely promoted by student groups in cooperation with faculty members. Recently there have been weeks of special emphasis during the year. A spiritual life week is held in the fall with emphasis in the chapel periods. A week to emphasize missions brings missionaries and directors of mission organizations to the campus. The Christian Life Emphasis Week in the spring has an outstanding Christian leader for speaker. In the spring of 1972 Dr. Harold Lindsell, editor of *Christianity Today* was the leader. Christian Service Teams have drawn a number of young people to give of their time and talent. Some teams are active during the school year, while others serve during the summer months also. Two teams traveled during the 1972 January interim.

The enlarged student body has brought social contacts between more young men and women than before. Thus more young people have found their life mates at Huntington College. Many couples have entered in full time Christian service at home or abroad in mission fields. More have found their area of activity in education. A number have completed advanced degrees and are administrators in public schools or higher educational institutions.

Some who have made a contribution to Huntington College are Max Ware and Jean Bayless, Carl Dinehart and Sarah Bangs, James Hotchkiss and Sandra Bowditch, Paul A. Graham and Hazel Park, Glenn Longenbaugh and Geneva Stucker, Wayne Shepherdson and Doris Spencer, Theodore Heiney and Ruby Coleman, James W.A. Hoffman and Marda Feasal, Robert Myers and Frances Densmore, Donald Kline and Mary Alice Chupp, Francis Jones and Patricia Brumfiel, David Osgood and Shirley Onstott, Richard Scoville and Margaret Graham, Burton Weber and Ruth Becker, Ray Sommers and Kathryn Densmore, Dal Hammel and Norma Deemer, Russell Birdsall and Nellie Elser, Roger Buzzard and Juanita Burkholder, and James Howald and Joyce Batdorff.

Others have served in various capacities with the Church of the United Brethren in Christ—Marvin Price and Grace Ann Graham, Howard Anderson and Eva Nell Rash, Wayne Smith and Lois Batdorff, Emmett



Musical-"My Fair Lady"



"Calamity Jane" by Campus Players



A Cappella Choir



Musical—"The Sound of Music"

Cox and Shirley Betterly, Burton Lange and Esther Bean, Leroy Sharp and Donna Alpaugh, Herbert Cherry and Phyllis Martin, Kent Maxwell and Carol Gates, Lee Palmer and Beth Malson, Frank Winterhalter and Ruth Kuhl, Gerald Gallaway and Sandra Williams, Theron Smith and Helen Howery, Robert Waddell and Rose Marie Walker, Ronald Cook and Lois Kurtansky, Roger Birdsall and Mary Lou Allen, John Barnett and Barbara Straley, Richard Case and Darlene Birdsall, Richard Raab and Donelle Birdsall, Richard Frederick and Delores Gaskill, Daniel Wolfe and Janice Blauser, Harold Wust and Delores DeSpain, Carlson Becker and Naomi Henry, John Goodwin and Barbara Boswell, Richard Else and Brenda Hamrick, Paul Hirschy and Barbara Newton, Harold Cherry and Ruby Rawley, Clarence Kopp, Jr. and Virginia Willis, Larry Beverly and Sharon Amsler, Doyle Clark and Janet George, Harold Myers, Jr. and Carol Sexton, Kirby Keller and Carol Ulrich, Roger Burke and Sandra Cope, Walter Burkholder and Erma Lehman, Earl Thomas and Irene Petrie, Raymond Waldfogel and Wardena Behrens, George Weaver and Bette Young, Ray Seilhamer and Ruth Edinger, Paul Fetters and Barbara Mull, and Robert Miller and Gail Lacy.

Still others have ministered to churches in various denominations—Duane Ray and Marjorie Barber, Delbert Cress and Juanita Hoobler, Kenneth Vasey and Terry Armstrong, Paul Tobias and Rosanna Norr, Dennis Hunt and Joan Van Tilburg, LaDoyt Rodeheaver and Kathleen Cory, Earl Kinney and Lois Howard, Keith Maxwell and Barbara Hess, James Dempsey and Carletta Randall, Carl Finley and Janet Stough, William Harrington and Harriet Foster, Macklyn Bradish and Mary Alys Smith, Roger Skinner and Mary Lou Bickel, and Richard Osberg and Beverly Pennington.

Many have served in the educational field—some in public education on both levels and others have rendered service in higher education. Some of these are Gene Gibson and Ernestine Norris, Vernon Sharp and Darlene Stoesz, Marcus Burkholder and Frances Lobdell, Herbert Tripp and Dorothy Betterly, Dean Lange and Ruth Borton, Max Thrasher and Shirley Souders, Floyd Johnson and Phyllis Johnson, Paul Buzzard and Joyce Tucker, Norman Cozad and Jean Altman, Evan Towne and Mary Chapman, Orin Grogan and Velma Jagger, Duane Kline and Rachel Hershiser, William Lightner and Anne Norris, Carl Sipe and Linda Luther, Kent Knight and Marie Kuhl, Noel Reed and Maurine Grogan, James Jensen and Jean Bealer, Dean Merryman and Susanna Shelhamer, Dorland Kuntz and Eloise Smith, Emmett Lippe and Marjorie Frisch,

Donald Cotton and Kay Landis, John Lowry and Nellie Graham, Donald Stephens and Ruth Welker, Thomas Rethlake and Carol Becker, Thaine Campbell and Millicent Magsig, Robert McClary and Donna Mae Muck, Paul Schilling and Alice Borton, Paul Hammel and Bernadine Burkholder, Don Dennie and Gloria Welker, Henry Buchholz and June Litwiller, Gale Weisman and Mary Wolfe, Fred Grogg and Henrietta Brunner, Gary Mastin and Karen Headley, Earl Kreiger and Helen Brown, Charles McCreery and June Everman, Don Ackerman and Leora Smith, Winston Becker and Maxine Ackerman, David Scoville and Bonnie Lubbs, Marvin Noser and Carol Porter, David Thrush and DuAnne Ray, Robert Baker and Agnes Wilson, Robert Diffenbaugh and Joan Huntley, Clyde Carter and Marjorie Herbstreet, Paul Wehr and Sally Slouse, George Grosskopf and Wilma Bussard, John Hornaday and Kathleen Barber, and Max Fordyce and Phyllis Burkhart.

Others have turned to business, industry and other professional fields as their area of service. Among them are J. Edward Roush and Pauline Borton, Gene Kline and Beth Spencer, Dan Boen and Jennifer Beebe, Gary Neterer and Ilene Bush, Lyle Cook and Margaret May, Lee Tiffin and Donna McCreery, Thomas Glenn and Mary Wolfe, Edward Gouckenour and Dorothy Snoddon, Theodore Slaybaugh and Phyllis Staup, Richard Diffenbaugh and Jean Gruver, Edwin Nason and Rosaline Shoop, Merritt Fogwell and Lorraine Folk, Harley Chambers and Evelyn Graham, Dean Bennett and Anita Stricker, Ray Hemphill and Joan Towne, John Hahn and Diana Russell, Ronald Baker and Jane Griffin, Robert Peters and Janet Jacobsen, Don Myers and Alice Norr, David Martin and Naomi Wolfe, and Orville Kern and Norma Weber.

Board of Trustees

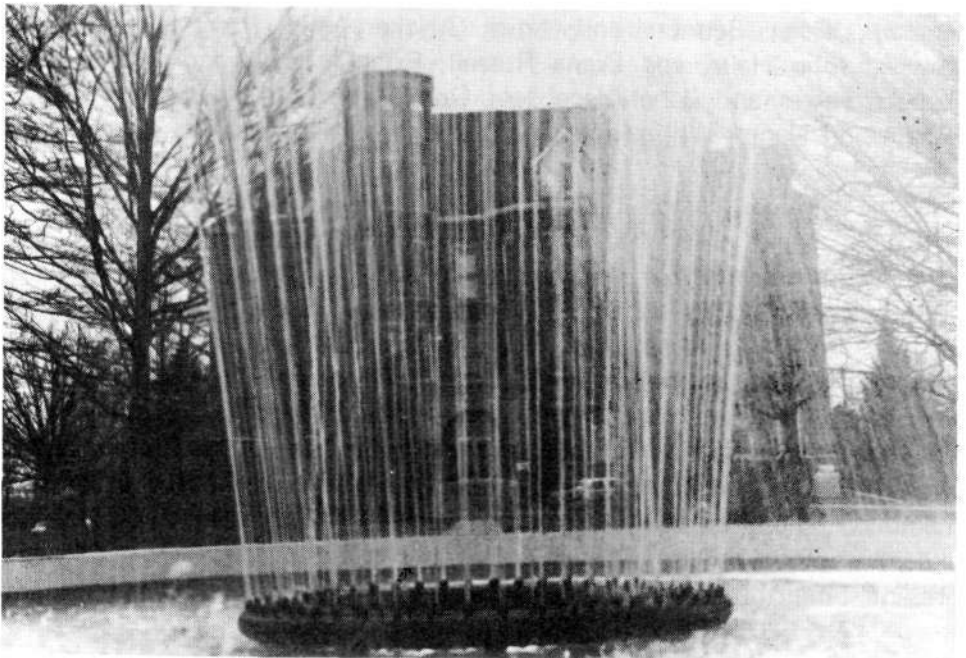
The administration of Huntington College is organized on the basis of unitary control. The Board of Trustees elects the president, who is responsible to the Board for the entire operation of the institution. Thus the Board of Trustees holds the college in trust and manages it through the president for the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. The quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ elects a General Board of Education of nine members. These nine are ex-officio members of the Board of Trustees except those who may be employed by Huntington College. At the present time there are 23 members of the Board of Trustees and 18

are members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. The Huntington College Foundation, Inc. and the Huntington College Alumni Association, Inc. are represented on the Board of Trustees by one member each. Recently the president of the Student Senate has become a voting member of the Board.

Since 1941 there have been 54 different individuals who have served on the Board of Trustees. Different professions have been included in the personnel of the Board. Members of the Board have been drawn from the ministry, industry, education, law, insurance, saleswork, banking, farming, engineering, building construction, and business consulting.

Among those who served more than 15 years since 1941 are George Bergdall, educator, Lanark, Ill.; J.L. Brenn, industrialist, Huntington, Ind.; Bishop E.M. Funk, church administrator, Greencastle, Pa.; Nelson B. Good, automobile dealer, Caledonia, Mich.; Rev. Archie A. Grogan, minister and educator, Muncie, Ind.; Harold M. Johnson, highway executive, Hillsdale, Mich.; Pearl Knapp, farmer, Blissfield, Mich.; Dr. C.W. Meadows, minister and church administrator, Chambersburg, Pa.; C. Russell Neterer, industry, Huntington, Ind.; Rev. Paul D. Parker, minister, Fort Wayne, Ind.; and J. Edward Roush, U.S. Congressman and lawyer, Huntington, Ind.

The Administration Building and the Fountain



CHAPTER VI

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Huntington (then Central) College was dedicated September 22, 1897. A year of activities celebrating the founding of Huntington College was enjoyed by the college community and some of it has been shared with the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, the supporting denomination.

Informal approaches to call attention to the seventy-fifth anniversary began early in the 1971-1972 school year. All printed materials carried an insignia of the college bell with the inscription—Huntington College Anniversary 1897-1972 75. Attention was called to this anniversary frequently in public addresses and personal conversation.

The Honorable Edgar Whitcomb, governor of the state of Indiana, was the speaker for a special convocation on Tuesday, April 25, 1972. This meeting was held at the College Park Church where Huntington College holds religious services and special convocations. The Governor was a guest at a luncheon in the Huntington Union Building at noon. Trustees, representative administrators and faculty members, special guests of the community, and leaders of the Huntington College Foundation were present to greet the Governor.

The annual commencement celebrated May 27, 1972 with Dr. Oswald C.J. Hoffman, minister for the Lutheran Hour radio program from St. Louis, Missouri as the speaker was the seventy-fourth annual commencement since there were no graduates the first year.

The Huntington College Bulletin published in May, 1972 as the annual catalog for 1972-1973 highlighted the seventy-five years by including a sixteen page supplement to the bulletin. This pictorial section was a nostalgic look at Huntington College through the past. The various facets of college life—fine arts, library facilities, science, dormitory life, athletics, spiritual emphasis—were portrayed. The ten men who served as president of the institution were pictured and thumb-nail biographical sketches were given.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1972

The spiritual and intellectual strength which Huntington College has imparted to its students has enriched their personal lives and enlarged their capacity to serve our country.

As it reaches its three-quarter century mark, I warmly applaud its steadfast commitment to educational progress and to the highest moral principles.

I wish its faculty, students and graduates every success in the challenging decades ahead.

Richard Nixon

The annual alumni dinner on Saturday, May 27, 1972 helped to emphasize the diamond jubilee. An alumni directory was distributed to those present and has been mailed to all members whose addresses are known. The program for the meeting was the first presentation of a historical play about the early days of Huntington (then Central) College. The script for the play was written by Mrs. Lucretia Mueller, a graduate of the class of 1952 and a former member of the faculty. "All the Voices . . . Every Scene" was given by members of the deputation team, "Life Unlimited."

This historical play was also presented in a number of the annual conference sessions of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ and also in some local churches during the summer months.

The celebration climaxed with events in September to coincide with the time the administration building was dedicated. A special convocation on the front campus was held on Friday, September 22 with the Honorable Richard G. Lugar, mayor of the city of Indianapolis as the speaker. Huntington College bestowed upon the mayor the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. This service combined the fall honors convocation and the emphasis for the seventy-fifth anniversary. Dr. C.W.H. Bangs, a former president, participated in the program.

The celebration on the campus concluded with the historical pageant, "All the Voices . . . Every Scene," on Saturday afternoon, September 23, 1972. The presentation during the summer was only one scene from the complete script.

A family dinner was held on Saturday evening at the Huntington Union Building. Antiques were displayed. Pictures and films of bygone days combined with music constituted the program.

The College Park Church of the United Brethren in Christ also celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of forming the local church during the week September 20-24, 1972.

The annual Huntington College week celebrated October 15-22, 1972 highlighted the contribution to Christian education which has been made over the seventy-five year span.

The seventy-fifth annual commencement will be held Saturday, May 26, 1973.