

CHAPTER IV

STRAIGHT ALONG THE HIGHWAY

This chapter will deal with the fourteen years from the restoration of affiliation between the University and the Florida Baptist Convention, to the decease of President Hulley in January, 1934.

Essential controversies were practically settled. The period was one of moderate but steady progress along various lines. The attitude of leading and well informed Florida Baptists as reflected in Convention reports and the Witness, official organ of Florida Baptists, was one of loyal and even enthusiastic support of Stetson University as their institution. There seems to have been general acceptance of President Hulley's position that the essential educational aims of Florida Baptists could be met by an institution positively Christian in profession and practice, the president and leading members of the faculty Baptists, and a working majority of the Board of Trustees prominent in the activities of the Florida Convention, the Convention having a genuine part in the election of the Stetson Trustees.

Yet we have seen that from the beginning there had been a rival plan for an institution actually owned and rigidly controlled by the Florida Convention. This con-

ception in the minds of some still survived.

Dr. Hulley maintained that the other plan was more fair and workable. He called attention to the fact that the major financial support of the University had been from others than Florida Baptists, and that while the student body included more Baptists than those of any other denomination, they were only about one half the entire enrollment. Nor were the students by any means all from Florida. Usually about twenty-five different states were represented in any year's attendance.

We have seen that one of Dr. Hulley's enjoyments was in contests in any innocent or worthy issue. In 1920* an opportunity was presented him in a movement to establish a Junior College near Sebring. It aroused the enthusiasm of those whose slogan had been Convention ownership and control. Dr. Hulley saw in the enterprise one even more futile than that at Lake City, and one quite as harmful for Stetson, entirely inconsistent with the pledges of unqualified support previously given Stetson by the Convention. He accordingly girded himself for the contest. Articles in the Witness, discussions with committees, and a report before the 1926 meeting of the Convention were means of expression. A characteristic comment was, "He was made a veritable target, but he never seemed happier or more selfpossessed." This illustrates his gift to express cogently his position in a conciliatory manner.

The date is controversial. Was 1925 or 1926.

Articles and discussions regarding the Junior College continued for a time, but it gradually faded from the picture.

At the 1926 meeting of the Florida Baptist Convention a committee of five, of which Dr. George Hyman was chairman, was appointed to investigate certain current criticisms of Stetson, and to discuss with the Stetson trustees the whole question of the relations of the Convention and the University. The committee was entertained at DeLand for a week at the time of the February 1927 meeting of the Stetson Board. The title of the Witness article regarding the conference was "Heyday for Stetson, Trustees and Committee hold a Love Feast". Detailed reports and comments on the conference seem entirely to justify the title. Criticisms regarding the conditions at the University were declared entirely baseless. The chairman declared himself more enthusiastic for Stetson than ever before. The 1919 terms of affiliation were discussed and various amplifications agreed upon that would increase sympathy, understanding, and cooperation between the two bodies. Corresponding report was made at the 1928 meeting of the Convention. There was even a proposal that the Convention undertake a campaign to raise within a period of five years the sum of a million dollars for buildings and endowment at the University. The generally friendly spirit prevailing is indicated by the fact that Dr. Hulley was elected President of the 1928 meeting of the Convention and reelected

in 1929.

President Hulley from his popularity as an assembly speaker, and his careful financial management had accumulated a goodly estate, much of which he had invested in the stock of the local bank. Two conditions made these years perilous for banks. The post-war inflation and following depression left the banks with inflated securities. By an unfortunate coincidence the Mediterranean fly came to be believed to have infected the Florida orange crop, and government authorities ordered the fruit destroyed, thus eliminating the State's major income. The result of the coincidence was the failure of many Florida banks. As a major stock-holder of the local bank, Dr. Hulley was interested in keeping it off the rocks. He accepted the presidency of the bank, and from his own resources from time to time loaned it funds.

An unfortunate incident occurred in this connection. The DeLand Baptist Assembly met in July 1929. Funds for the expenses of the meeting were deposited in the Volusia County Bank, and on the following day the bank closed, and the funds were tied up and more or less lost. Of course Dr. Hulley was criticized; but a prominent member of the Convention, whose bias, if any, would naturally have been with the Assembly, in an article stated that an inspector came after the bank had closed for the day on which the deposit was made; and that at a meeting that evening

the directors decided not to open the bank, and that no one, not even the president of the Bank, could have known that this would happen. Dr. Hulley's reelection as President of the Convention at the December meeting would indicate that those familiar with the circumstances did not hold him responsible for the loss.

The annual Assemblies, held each summer at DeLand, have been attended by hundreds of Baptist young people from all over Florida. Some of the prominent leaders of the denomination have conducted classes and delivered addresses. Meetings of the Assembly at DeLand have been a reciprocal advantage. The buildings and equipment of the University have been at the disposal of the group. On the other hand, this ten day sojourn on the Stetson campus effectively introduces many to the University. The Assembly has been characterized as one of the greatest assets of Florida Baptists.

In 1933 the University for the first time offered a summer term, and the schedule interfered with entertaining the Assembly, which for that session met at Tampa. Later, however, the college program was so arranged that there was no conflict.

In connection with the Florida Assemblies we find reference to Dr. W. A. Hobson. He was a prominent advocate of what was known as "School of the Prophets," a school of Bible study, pastoral problems, church efficiency, and denominational cooperation, held annually at Stetson either during or preceding the Summer Assemblies.

In 1928, Dr. Hobson, Stetson Trustee since the session of 1902-1903 had been "engaged to take the field as a missionary of Christian Education." Frequently he was referred to as "Stetson Ambassador." He served as field representative to promote among Florida Baptists acquaintances with and understanding of this institution.

Notwithstanding the sympathetic understanding of informed leaders, increase in such understanding was needed. Only ten per cent of Florida Baptist students were attending Stetson. This is a measure seemed due to lack of sympathetic understanding, although financial, local, and other causes had their part. Here is an illustration. A leader coming from another state met such conflicting statements regarding the University that he published an extended article reflecting many misgivings. Later when at first hand thoroughly familiar with situations, he renounced his misgivings as entirely baseless. Yes, an ambassador was needed, and Dr. Hobson rendered a fine service.

Summer meetings at Ridgecrest, about twenty miles east of Ashville, North Carolina, perform for the entire South, functions similar to those of the DeLand Assemblies for Florida. The attractiveness of this region for scenery, climate, and accessibility is indicated by the fact that it is the center for the Southwide meetings of the leading denominations and other religious and social organizations. It is frequented by many from Florida. Stetson students and

faculty often share in the advantages offered at Ridgecrest.

During this period there was little net change in the total number of names of students enrolled in each respective session. There were various shifts up and down due to various conditions. In 1921-1922 the total was 543, including 32 in the Academy, with no Summer or Saturday classes. In 1933-1934 the total was 491, including 79 in Summer and Saturday classes but none in the Academy. The highest total was the 626 in 1925-1926.

In 1931 it was announced at the meeting of the Florida Baptist Convention that Stetson had met the requirements of the Southern Association of Colleges, and this statement was repeated in subsequent catalogs. The long delay of this recognition was due to minor technical considerations. The scholastic standards of the institution from the very beginning of its history had been on a nationally recognized level. The earliest graduates of the Academy were prepared to enter the freshman class of standard colleges. The published minutes of the Southern Association for 1913 are quoted as crediting Stetson for "maintaining the highest standards in all the South." Affiliation with the University of Chicago and the recognition of Stetson students at Columbia, Cornell, and other leading universities all testify to Stetson's established standards.

The University had long owned an ample field facing the campus and extending westward from the Boulevard the

distance of an entire block. It had been used for athletic practice and contest. The Cummings Gymnasium had been built close to the Boulevard. At the extreme west of the field there was built during the latter part of the Hulley administration what at first was called the Assembly Hall, later, the Stover Little Theater. The field was named the Beaver Quadrangle, in honor of Mr. Fred F. Beaver of Dayton, Ohio, a prominent trustee. For a time the plan was that this should become a woman's campus, site for dormitories and sorority buildings. The Assembly Hall, as attendance should outgrow the common chapel, would function for the women. The plan was never carried out, as other dormitories were built and apartment houses purchased.

The drama had long been one of Dr. Hulley's major interests. He had written and published many plays and had followed with keen interest Dr. Stover's dramatic presentations, which up to this time had been in the University chapel. The new building was so planned and equipped as to provide the very best facilities for play production. There was accommodation for an audience of four hundred and fifty, and frequently two consecutive presentations were required.

The Cummings Gymnasium, as we have seen, was at first used exclusively for men, the original frame building being used by the women. In the late twenties the University acquired for athletic purposes a spacious field on the east

side of the Boulevard north of the campus. The entire tract was graded and a large gymnasium building erected at the southeast corner. It was plain, but the equipment was said to be the finest that could be procured, and the floor the largest in the state. This building has been used by the men, leaving the beautiful Cummings Gymnasium for the women. Both the field and the new building were named for Dr. Hulley.

Thus the University came to have both for men and for women ample and complete equipment for athletic training and activities, and not for athletics alone but for the comprehensive department of Health and Physical Education.

From 1924 to 1935 Herbert R. McQuillan was Director of Physical Training and Athletics. A graduate of the University of North Dakota in the class of 1916, he had extended experience as coach before coming to DeLand.

From the rear of the Carnegie Library building an addition was projected, the main floor of which serves as the general stack room, and the basement as depository for less used material. Formerly the stacks had formed four blocks at the corners of the main floor of the library building which subsequently was used exclusively as a reference and reading room.

We have seen that the Eloise Chimes, purchased largely from contributions by the attendants of the Vesper Services, and named for Mrs. Hulley, were installed in the tower of Elizabeth Hall. Dr. Hulley after the analogy of the famous

Hok Tower, with its chimes and a mausoleum for the builder, planned for a tower that would house the Eloise Chimes and provide a Hulley mausoleum. It was built at his own expense and located just south of Chaudoin Hall. The financial resources of the University continued to increase. In 1911 the endowment was reported to be \$400,000.00. In the following year the estimate was raised to \$1,023,000.00. This sudden increase, however, is said to have been based on an increase in the returns from the Stetson Company's common stock, an increase that was temporary. Large sums in cash were added to the endowment without preserving the million dollar estimate. The catalog of 1925-1926 reported additions to the endowment during the previous five years of \$232,225.33 and "a new movement to add \$8120,000.00 nearing completion," and there are official records showing that during Dr. Hulley's administration there was added in cash to the endowment funds \$560,357. Gifts for other purposes amounted to \$87, 751. This includes the \$13,000, contributed by Dr. Hulley for the construction of the Hulley Tower. In the last years of his administration the endowment funds were said to amount to "more than a million dollars."

During this period, as previously, we find the practice of sometimes presenting practically all the work of the University under Departments of the College of Liberal Arts, and at other times dividing it among various Colleges, Schools, and Conservatories. At the beginning of the period

we find seven colleges, and at its close only two, all except Law courses being presented under fifteen departments of the College of Liberal Arts. Between the catalog of 1929-1930 and that of 1930-1931, there was a radical rearrangement of departments and courses.

Of course there was, with time, change from the former emphasis on Latin and Greek classes except in the form of English translations. Dr. Farriss, cultured Professor of Greek, gave most of his time to other subjects except such as was needed by the ministerial students for the study of the New Testament in the original.

A number of those who had long been with the faculty remained throughout this period. Doctors Farriss, Carson, Stover, Gordis, and Seward continued as leaders of their respective departments, Dr. Seward resigning in 1933. Mr. Clifford Rosa, Bursar, Miss Annie N. Holden, teacher of English, Miss Mary Tribble, now Mrs. Curtis M. Lowry, Dean of Women and English teacher are included in this class. Miss Olga Bowen, while an instructor performed as an assistant to Dean Carson many of the functions of Registrar, which became her title in the sessions of 1927-1928.

Professor J. Archy Smith, head of the department of Mathematics since 1900, continued in that position until 1925, when he suddenly broke down in health, resigned and lived but a short time. Professor Garwood contributed to the July 16, 1925 issue of the Witness an extended obituary,

stating that in Professor Smith's passing, Stetson "has lost one of its strongest teachers, and brainiest men, the denomination has lost a thoroughly orthodox teacher in one of its schools and a loyal supporter of its full program, and the boys have lost a sympathetic teacher and friend." He spoke of him as "severe on bluffing," but out of the classroom always approachable and congenial, man among men, strong and fearless, foe to what he considered wrong, and large spirited. "He did not carry bitterness in his soul. He was misunderstood by some, but what great man is not misunderstood?"

We may add that Professor Smith was prominent in the activities of the DeLand Church, and habitually liberal in giving financial aid to needy students. For ten years he was Dean of the University.

We have referred to Professor Garwood as one whose relations with Stetson extend from that of undergraduate student to that of Dean of the University. Coming from the pastorate of the Stanton Memorial Baptist Church of Miami in 1921, he is one of those serving throughout the period which we are considering. His Ph. D. from Yale came in 1934.

He had hardly become established in his professorship, before there appeared in the Witness appreciative references to the fine contribution made to the life of the local Baptist Church by Mr. and Mrs. Garwood. Later the Garwood

class was characterized "as one of the most promising organizations on the Stetson campus," and we find expressions of regret at the absence of Professor Garwood when he was on leave for graduate study. He spent several summers at Peabody College and completed his work for the Ph. D. degree at Yale in 1934.

There were other important additions to what now would be called the faculty of the Division of the Humanities and Social Sciences. The case of Professor Harry S. Winters is interesting. We have noted his coming as an Academy student with his mother who in 1888 joined the Stetson faculty. In 1896 he was the second to graduate from our College of Liberal Arts. In 1927, after various activities in business and educational fields, he became a member of the Stetson faculty. At present he is our popular and efficient Professor of History and Secretary of the Faculty. He has done graduate work at the University of Chicago and the Peabody College for Teachers, holding from the latter the degree of Master of Arts.

Dr. Harry L. Taylor, local Episcopal Rector, with a Ph. D. from Cornell University, a profound thinker and stimulating teacher, has since 1930 from time to time conducted classes in Philosophy.

Also in 1930 came Dr. R. E. Clark, at first as Librarian. During most of the intervening time he has been our Professor of Sociology. He is a graduate of Wake Forest College

and Crozer Theological Seminary. He has done graduate work at several Universities, receiving his Ph. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He has had varied pastoral and teaching experiences, and is making a vital contribution to the University and the Church.

Science and Mathematics, departments sometimes associated with a School of Technology, had important additions, three of whom, Professors Curtis M. Lowry, R. I. Allen and J. F. Conn, are still prominent members of the faculty.

In 1926 Mr. Curtis M. Lowry came as Professor of Mathematics and Engineering. He had a Bachelor's degree in Engineering from Bucknell, and was soon to receive the Master's.

Professor Lowry was assisted by Mr. Donald Faulkner, who remained on the faculty until 1942, advancing from Assistant Instructor to Professor with a Ph. D. degree. Mr. Faulkner was throughout his undergraduate years active as leader of the Stetson Band and Orchestra.

Also in 1926 Robert I. Allen, graduate of the University of Georgia in the class of 1920, and for four years member of the Furman University faculty, came as Professor of Engineering and Physics. In 1933 he received his Ph. D. degree from Duke University. Among his specialties have been radio and preparatory class work for aviators. He has done summer teaching at Harvard University and is active in the local Church and Sunday School.

Professor John F. Conn came to the department of Chemistry

in 1929, succeeding Professor Barrell. A graduate of Georgetown College, a Baptist with a Ph. D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh, Professor Conn was called from the faculty of Judson College, Alabama.

The courses of Dr. Charles B. Vance, member of the Stetson faculty for the ten years following 1930, in some ways fitted in with those just mentioned, for he was listed successively as Professor of Mathematics, of Biology, and of Geology and Geography.

Our Baptist friends may be interested to know that all five of these recruits to our departments of Science and Mathematics are active members of our denomination.

The School of Business has had a prominent place at Stetson throughout the years. In 1912 it was placed on a strictly collegiate basis, the aim, as in the other special Schools, being to combine vocational training with the cultural. Professor William Y. Mickle was director for about twenty years, until 1926. During his management reference was made in catalogs to elaborate practical methods of training. For instance, practice banks were organized in cooperating institutions carrying on reciprocal transactions analogous to those in actual banks.

Professor Mickle was followed by Professor J. M. Crandall. In 1930 Dr. Charles A. Fisher came as Professor of Business Administration and Economics. He is still, 1946, Director of the School of Business. He graduated from Yale

in 1915, and for two years prior to coming to Stetson he was Head of the Department of Business Administration, and Director of Commercial Training at Susquehanna University.

Teacher Training continued to be a prominent function at Stetson. When in 1921 Dr. D. J. Blocker, who had combined with his professorship in Philosophy the deanship of the Normal and Teachers' College, accepted another position, Dr. Garwood for a year added Pedagogy to his work in Philosophy but in 1932 Mr. Boyce Fowler Ezell joined the faculty as Professor of Pedagogy and Secondary Education. From 1930 his title was Professor of Psychology and Education.

Professor Ezell was graduated from Furman University in 1909, and from that time to 1922 he had continuous experience in education administration, including supervising Principalship of the public schools of Sanford for three years and of DeLand for five. This practical experience he supplemented by summer graduate work at various universities. Finally, on leave of absence he studied at the University of South Carolina, where in 1930 he received his Ph. D. degree. Besides his work as a teacher, Dr. Ezell has continuously been prominent in the activities of the local Baptist Church.

Music and the Fine Arts have never been neglected at Stetson. Instruction and activities have gone steadily on whether under the title of Department School, College, or

Conservatory. The institution has been fortunate in the personnel of its Music faculty. As one looks back over the years, one recalls charming vocalists and skillful interpreters of music. Student recitals have charmed large audiences. Glee Clubs, Orchestras, and Bands, besides giving local recitals have toured about the state. We have noted Mr. Donald Faulkner's part during his undergraduate days in developing the Stetson Orchestra and Band, and even after joining the faculty, he for a time combined Music with Mathematics.

During the fourteen years between 1920 and 1934 there were frequent changes in the Music faculty, many of those who were appointed serving but a short time. Miss Eva Baker, later Mrs. Welch, who had long served as instructor in organ continued until 1933, and Miss Rosa Lee Gaut coming as instructor in Pianoforte remained until 1935.

Mr. William Edward Duckwitz came to Stetson in 1921 as Instructor in Piano, and in the following year assumed his present position as Director of the School, College, or Conservatory of Music. Graduating from the Chicago Music College in 1900, he spent the following three years studying under musicians in Leipsig and Munich, Germany. He has held important positions over extended periods, including that of Director of the Conservatory of Toledo, Ohio, and that of Rochester, New York. Under his leadership, as we shall later see, our work in the field of Music has greatly

expanded.

We may mention two others of those added during the period who have continued in the service to the present time. Miss Ethel Fisher since 1922 has been Assistant or Instructor in Piano, specializing in the training of younger pupils, and from time to time presenting their attainments in recitals. Miss Veronica Davis, now Mrs. Gove, after extended training and experience in the field of Public School Music, has taught that subject at Stetson since 1931.

Instruction in the Fine Arts has in our catalogs sometimes been joined with Music in a single Conservatory, and sometimes presented as a distinct Department. The outstanding figure in our Art Department from 1914 to 1935 was Professor Harry D. Fluhart. It is no exaggeration to say that he was a great artist. He had extended experience in Europe and America. Reference has been made to his paintings in our art collection. (For about ten years) Mr. George E. Ganiere was Instructor or Professor of Plastic Arts. His work was of distinguished excellence as examples of it in Elizabeth Hall still testify.

In 1920 the Dean of the College of Law was R. A. Rasco. He in 1922 was followed by Lewis H. Tribble, who remained as Dean throughout our period. Dean Tribble, son of the Columbia College president, graduated from Columbia College, Lake City, Florida and from the Stetson College of Law in 1915. He received his LL. M. degree from Yale in 1926.

The College of Law, as we have seen, differed from the other so-called Colleges or Schools in that the cultural element of the program was a prerequisite rather than an essential element. During Dean Tribble's term of office the standards of the College advanced rapidly. In the catalog for 1930-1931 we find a brief account of essential changes. At first Law students had but two years of training, requirements for admission being the same as those for entering the freshman class of the College of Liberal Arts. In 1923 the number of years of study in law was raised to three. In 1924 one year of college was required as a prerequisite for entrance to the Law College. In 1926 two years of Liberal Arts work were required and in 1930 the Law College was reported as receiving the approval of the American Bar Association and placed upon its accredited list. The work of the senior year of the Liberal Arts College could be fused with that of the first years of the College of Law so that the two degrees could be obtained in six years.

The Stetson number of the Witness in May 1931 stated that among the graduates of the Law School there were six Florida Circuit Judges besides various state Attorneys, County Judges, and Prosecuting Attorneys. The Moot Court or Practice Court provided elaborate practical training paralleling the situation to be met in actual legal practice.

The number of law students varied greatly from year to year. In 1922-1923, 79 were enrolled. A maximum of 127 were

recorded for 1925-1926, but this included 41 special students. For 1933-1934 the number was 42, including but one special student.

Not only did Founders' Day and the Commencement season continue as occasions for the appearing of distinguished guest speakers, but a new feature introduced was the University Forum. This was sort of a "chain" institution. A group of prominent speakers, specialists in various fields of public interest, are engaged to address audiences in a series of places, links in the chain. A Stetson Trustee, Dr. Robert Shailer Holmes, contributed the sum required to make the University one of the links. So, at four o'clock each Monday afternoon for ten or twelve weeks, the college community and general public had, gratis, the opportunity of hearing in the University auditorium one of these speakers. At the close of each address the audience is invited to ask questions, to which the speaker responds.

The catalog of 1932-1933 listed about forty-five organizations, social, departmental, vocational, honor, alumni, and religious. About half of them were designated as Fraternities, the others as Clubs, Societies, or Associations. The strictly social fraternities numbered seven. There were sixteen local alumni clubs distributed throughout the State. The Ministerial Association was at this time a chapter of the Oxford Fellowship.

The ministerial students are in many cases supply

pastors or even regular full time pastors, some merely licensed, others ordained. Hence in the files of the Florida Baptist Witness we find many references to prominent ministerial students, their work in the churches and their part in the religious activities of the student body and of the organized Baptist student work of the state. Students thus mentioned often have become prominent pastors of Florida churches. At the risk of seeming partiality we shall mention some of these students whose work has been reported. Doubtless there are many others equally worthy of mention.

Two members of the class of 1922 were James S. Day and Clarence E. Saunders. The Days were a missionary family, members of whom were among the early Stetson students. James has become prominent in the affairs of Florida Baptists. In 1933 he was called to the pastorate of the Southside Church at Lakeland, a position which he still holds.

Mrs. Day is a granddaughter of H. B. Stevens, Stetson trustee for more than forty years. The October 14, 1943 issue of the Witness states that after a successful eight years pastorate at the Murray Hill Church, C. E. Saunders was called to the Lake Shore Church in the southwest section of Jacksonville.

James Anderson and R. Grady Snowden were members of the class of 1929. We find frequent references to Mr. Anderson, affectionately known by Stetson students as "Pop". He was a successful pastor as an undergraduate

student. Later he became pastor of the prominent Calvary Baptist Church of Daytona Beach, where he served ten years. At one time he was President of the Stetson Alumni Association. "Pop" was always expected at Stetson affairs. His sudden death from pneumonia was to many an occasion of poignant grief. Mr. Snowden completed his Seminary course in 1932, and for nine years was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Hopewell, Virginia, during which period membership is reported as having grown from about six hundred to more than a thousand. In 1941 he came as pastor of the DeLand First Church, his present position. He also has assisted in the Bible Department of the University.

We find frequent references to Milner Brittain, member of the class of 1932, and son of Dr. C. M. Brittain, prominent leader among Florida Baptists, and Stetson trustee from 1926 to the time of his death in the forties. Milner was ordained in 1935 and soon went to China as missionary. Since his return in 1940 he was engaged in various denominational activities in Florida.

Three other Stetson ministerial students may be mentioned. Albert E. Lightfoot, 1930, has held important Florida pastorates, especially at Starke, where he rendered fine services in caring for Camp Blanding soldiers, and later with the Brentwood Church at Jacksonville. While Preston Sellers, 1935, and Albert Carnett, 1936, graduated later than the period with which this chapter is concerned,

they were in their undergraduate days prominent in student religious activities, and their later activities have frequently been mentioned.

To many Stetson alumni the name of Albert Carnett will suggest chapel solos, as will that of Chan Johnson, who was not a ministerial student.

The Pixley family is interesting, Henry, 1923, John, 1926, and William, 1930, were sons of a deceased Baptist minister. They came to Stetson "on their own" and combined clerking in a local grocery with exceptionally successful work as University students. All three have had prominent careers.

In other connections we meet two significant names, Edmunds and Henderson. J. Ollie Edmunds, Stetson, A. B., 1925; LL. B., 1928, has for years been a prominent judge or attorney in Jacksonville, and teacher of what is said to be one of the largest men's Bible classes in the State. In the catalog of 1933-1934 his name appears for the first time as Stetson Trustee, and in 1939-1940 as member of the Finance Committee, of which he is now Chairman. Thus far we have used the term "now" as indicating June 1946. In view of subsequent developments the reader will see further significance in the name of J. Ollie Edmunds.* His brother Jake has long been connected with the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. The sister, Jewel, A. B., 1927, is Mrs. Edward B. Henderson. There are two

* Became President of his Alma Mater, January 1, 1948.

Henderson brothers, Edward B., B. S., 1927, M. S., 1928 and Charles Tom, B. S. and LL. B., 1928. The career of the former, familiarly known as "Ed", has been in the field of public school education, either as teacher or administrator. Charles Tom has had a varied career, including education and law. In many relations, including those of alumni and the local Church, he has shown himself a dynamic leader. Now he is coming to Stetson as Professor of Law.

We have seen that President Hulley was devoted to athletics. For a long time tennis was his specialty, but finding that it was too strenuous for his heart, he transferred to golf. The heart grew weaker, and on January 19, 1934 he suffered a sudden attack and survived but to the next day. Up to that time he had remained active, he is recorded as being present and taking part in the meeting of the Florida Baptist Convention during the previous months.

Dr. C. W. Duke delivered the funeral address, a glowing eulogy based on thirty-six years of intimate acquaintance. The Baptist Witness for February was largely devoted to tributes to the memory of Dr. Hulley, and similar material appeared in later numbers. Dr. Duke's funeral address was reported in detail. Dr. Brittain's article referred to the "great and good man" who stood above the very greatest of Florida Baptists both in scholarly attainments and in executive ability and "who had guided the destinies of Stetson University for a generation." An editor of the Witness gave

an account of his relations with Dr. Hulley. Dr. Willian wrote of him as a Sunday School teacher, and David Sholtz on "Dr. Hulley as a Friend."

Versatility was a characteristic emphasized; and we have earlier quoted Dr. Spilman as having years before spoken of Dr. Hulley as the most versatile man whom he had ever known. This versatility consisted not merely in the number and variety of his interests and activities, but in the high degree of excellence attained in so many of them. A versatile genius seems his most distinctive characterization. As a summary we may say that he was a scholar in many fields, a teacher, administrator, preacher, lecturer, diplomat, and athlete. He found joy in contest. A keen clear thinker he could state the grounds of his convictions cogently, yet in so conciliatory a spirit as to avoid controversial reaction. Yes, he was a versatile genius.