

HISTORY OF STETSON UNIVERSITY

by

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Miss Bowen in our Archives Department here at DuPont-Ball Library has consented to put on tape her vast memories of the history of Stetson and the surrounding community of DeLand. We hope to preserve these for years to come and hope to have them as a service to any researcher or scholar who in the future would like to listen to and look back with his mind's eye on the history of this university and the community. This is a transcription of the tapes which are on file in the Archives.

Dudley Yates

Director

DuPont-Ball Library

A HISTORY OF STETSON UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED 1883

In 1876 this area of Florida was almost entirely undeveloped. Captain John Rich, who came here in 1875 and had settled a homestead, was considered the first permanent settler of this area. People began to drift into Florida and since the only means of transportation to central Florida was the St. Johns River, many people came up the river to Enterprise which at that time was the only town along the river south of Palatka. In Enterprise shortly after Florida became a state, a large hotel, the Brock House, was built. It was a famous headquarters for fishing and hunting. Many important people such as U.S. Grant, John Jacob Astor, and others came to Enterprise in the winter and spent their vacations in hunting and fishing.

Before 1876 Mr. O. P. Terry, who lived in South Carolina, came to this area and was much impressed with its potential-

ties as an area for the growing of oranges. Mr. Terry was a brother-in-law of Henry A. DeLand. Henry A. DeLand was one of a large family born in New York State near Rochester. As a young man he went into business with his brother who was a manufacturer of baking powder and saleratus as soda was then called. His brother died and Mr. DeLand bought the business. He lived in Fairport, New York which is near Rochester.

Rochester was at that time a city of great culture and a seat of learning. There were several colleges in the vicinity and the people of Rochester were very interested in cultural affairs. Mr. DeLand set for himself a goal. He decided that when he had earned a certain amount of money, he would retire and live a gentleman's life. After he retired, he, Mrs. DeLand, and their two children--Harlan and Helen--went to South Carolina to visit Mr. O. P. Terry whose wife was Mr. DeLand's sister. Mr. Terry interested Mr. DeLand in coming to Florida, so the two families went to Jacksonville and boarded a steamer which brought them up the St. Johns River to Enterprise. Mr. Terry and Mr. DeLand hired a horse and buggy and drove from Enterprise to DeLand to the home of Mr. Rich. At first Mr. DeLand was not very much impressed with the area because just east of Enterprise there was nothing much but scrub oak. But as they got nearer DeLand, which is on higher land, Mr. DeLand was more favorably impressed.

He and Mr. Terry spent the night with Captain and Mrs. Rich in their home which I understand was a log cabin. They slept on a mattress on the floor in the attic. Mr. DeLand at this time purchased the homestead which belonged to Mr. Fred Hampson. It was bounded on the west by Clara Avenue, on the south by New York Avenue, on the north by Minnesota, and on the east by Amelia Avenue. Clara Avenue was named for Clara Rich who was the first child born in DeLand. Amelia Avenue was named for Mrs. Amelia Leete who was a sister of Mr. DeLand. Her husband, M. S. Leete, was a Methodist minister who was the first minister in DeLand. Their son Frederick DeLand Leete afterward became one of the Bishops of the United Methodist church.

Mr. DeLand and Mr. Terry returned to South Carolina and later Mr. DeLand and his family returned to Fairport. Mr. DeLand had been much impressed with this area and returned to it in the fall of 1876. Mr. DeLand decided to divide the property he had bought into lots and to sell the property to anyone who would buy it. He advertised largely in religious papers and in Rochester papers. Many of the people who came to this area in the early days came from the Rochester area and were cultured, refined people. A large number of people also came from Kentucky, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Mr. DeLand had definite plans for the property which he had bought. He hoped to make this area a cultural and religious center for

Florida. There was no town here, but the following year a group of people who had already come to DeLand gathered to organize a town and to elect officers for the city which they decided to name DeLand, for Mr. Henry A. DeLand. Mr. DeLand sold his property in lots and put in each deed a guarantee that if people were not satisfied, he would buy the property back. In later years this proved almost disastrous. As people came to DeLand, most of them laid out small groves and at that time the only means of livelihood in this area came from the orange groves. Other people came and bought property which Mr. DeLand owned.

New York Avenue which was the south boundary of the property which Mr. DeLand owned became one of the business streets. The boulevard which Mr. DeLand laid out ran north and south and he named it Woodland Boulevard though it has always been known as the Boulevard. In the early days people had very little money and in order to encourage people to beautify the property, the city offered a rebate on taxes for each tree that was planted. Many people planted trees in front of their property and the city planted trees down the center of the main streets so that many of the streets had three rows of trees with a road each side of the trees in the center. The Boulevard and New York Avenue both had trees down the center from one end to the other. The trees in the center were more beautiful than the ones planted along the sides of the road

which were planted by individuals and varied in size. These trees remained until the streets were paved in 1916 when the center row of trees was removed. The trees were removed for two reasons: because the roots of the trees tended to break up the pavement and secondly because they were in the way. In the early days the one side of the Boulevard and New York Avenue was paved with pine straw and the other side with oyster shells or marl. Not until 1916 was there any other pavement on the streets in DeLand.

There was a public school in DeLand for two years before Stetson University was started. It was a small building downtown which was built up on piles and it is reported that in hot weather the pigs used to sleep under the building to get out of the sun. This building stood near the site of the V. M. Fountain store and was used for many years as the City Hall after it was moved from the piling to the ground level. Miss Rowena Dean was the first school teacher. She remained here two years and then returned to the north. It is not certain that there was another public school until later years. In our files are some pictures of Miss Dean. One is a tintype showing her driving an oxcart; another is a very attractive picture of her which is in a book given to us by Miss Helen DeLand.

In 1883 Mr. DeLand asked Dr. J. H. Griffith who was the pastor of the Baptist Church in DeLand to start a school.

The first school was held in the Baptist Church. Dr. Griffith was the principal and possibly the only teacher. In the spring of 1884, Mr. DeLand built a building now known as DeLand Hall at the approximate cost of \$4,000. In the fall of 1884, Stetson University as it was later named, moved into this building which is still standing today. When it was built the front of the building contained the classrooms. There were four classrooms on each floor. The wings contained the chapel and the library, the chapel on the first floor and the library on the second. Mr. C. T. Sampson, for whom the Sampson Building is named, gave \$1,000 to start the Stetson Library.

In the spring of 1885 Dr. Griffith told Mr. DeLand that he could no longer carry on two jobs and he had decided that he preferred to be the Baptist minister. Therefore it was necessary for Mr. DeLand to secure someone to head up the little school. He chose John F. Forbes, who was known to his family and close friends as Franklin, to be the first President of Stetson University. Dr. Forbes came from Rochester, New York, and was a graduate of the University of Rochester. After his graduation he taught Latin and Greek at Brockport State Teachers' College which is near Rochester. When Dr. Forbes came to Stetson University in the fall of 1885, the campus consisted of a piece of land four acres in extent and DeLand Hall. The name of the institution was the DeLand Academy and DeLand College and unlike the belief of many

people it was not named for Mr. DeLand but was named for the city which had been named for Mr. DeLand. Dr. Forbes was apparently a very aggressive and very able man. He realized that if the college were to grow there must be a dormitory because DeLand was not large enough to support a school. He began at once to raise money to build this dormitory. In the winter of 1886 John B. Stetson first came to DeLand. I have never been able to find out why he selected DeLand but he came here and loved it. Dr. Forbes met him and at once began to interest him in the school. Mr. DeLand had developed a little town near DeLand--Lake Helen--which was named for his daughter. In Lake Helen he built a nice hotel, the Harlan House, named for his son. So he and a few others arranged to take Mr. Stetson over to the Harlan House for dinner and on the way they talked with him about the needs of the little University and especially the need for a dormitory. Mr. Stetson was interested and said he would give \$1,000 toward the building of a dormitory. Others gave sums which amounted to \$5,000.00. Work was begun in the spring of 1886 and the dormitory was opened at the beginning of the school year in the fall of 1886. The building was named for Mr. Stetson who was the largest donor. J. T. Clake was the contractor. He also built Chaudoin and Elizabeth Halls.

Prior to the opening of Stetson University, an effort had been made to start a Baptist College in the state. Rev. F. B.

Moodie, a Baptist minister who had been president of what was then called a Female College, was very interested in starting a Baptist College for women in the state of Florida. This matter was first brought up at the Baptist Convention of 1881 or 1882 and Mr. Moodie urged the establishment of a female college which would be the property of the Baptist Convention. The matter dragged along and in 1883 a committee was appointed to investigate various sites at which the Baptist College might be established. Wiersdale was one of the places considered, as were Gainesville, Leesburg, and the DeLand Academy which was already in existence though not yet on the present campus. The committee came here and talked with Mr. DeLand. Mr. DeLand offered to cooperate. He said that he would give to the Baptist denomination four acres of land and the building, DeLand Hall, provided the Florida Baptist Convention raise \$10,000. He himself would give \$10,000 toward the new school and any money raised in the town of DeLand in addition to his gift would be counted as a part of DeLand's gift, not that of the Baptist denomination. Here began the trouble between Stetson University and the Baptist Convention. The whole trouble has been a matter of terminology. The men of the Florida Baptist Convention thought and talked in terms of Convention. Mr. DeLand had not been a Southern Baptist. He had belonged to the Baptist Convention in the north which is quite different in organiza-

tion from the Southern Baptist Convention. He used the term denomination in referring to the Baptists because he was accustomed to that terminology. Rochester University which was a Baptist school was the property of the Baptist denomination, not a special convention. When Mr. DeLand said denomination, the people in the Florida Baptist Convention thought convention and it was commonly believed that Mr. DeLand had given the little school to the Florida Baptist Convention. According to Mr. DeLand's own statement, this was not his intention. In the files in the archives is an undated letter from Dr. W. S. Gordis who was a member of the Stetson faculty from 1888 to 1898; 1913 to 1956; to Dr. W. A. Hobson who was one of the outstanding pastors in the Baptist church. The letter gives Dr. Gordis' recollection of the beginnings of the trouble with the Florida Baptist Convention and Stetson University. The following is a copy of Dr. Gordis' letter.

"Dear Dr. Hobson:

Please excuse my delay in acknowledging your letter to Dr. Edmunds with accompanying material on your relations with Stetson. In connection with my reference to your activities as Stetson ambassador, I shall be glad to insert details regarding your career and valued services to the University.

Since our conference at St. Petersburg and my reading of Dr. Rosser's chapters on Stetson University I have carefully reread my authorities for my account of relations between the

Convention and the University and I can find no evidence to justify any change in my account.

From the very beginning of College and Convention relations, I believe there was an unfortunate but very natural and understandable misunderstanding.

There were two contrasting ideas as to what constituted a denominational college. The Female College which Dr. Moodie was trying to establish was to be owned and controlled by the Florida Baptist Convention, Incorporated, as the State Board of Missions. A provisional board of trustees was appointed by whom the college was to be chartered.

On the other hand, Mr. DeLand and his associates were familiar with the denominational college as it is generally known in the North, an institution appealing to the interests of the denomination, the president and a working majority of a self-perpetuating board of trustees members of the denomination in question.

Mr. DeLand's offer as recorded is 'that he would give to the denomination (i.e. Baptist people in general) for the purpose of education all the property belonging to DeLand Academy worth not less than \$2,000, and \$10,000 for endowment, while all that should be contributed by citizens of DeLand and vicinity should be so much additional, provided the denomination and friends of education in the State at large should raise as an endowment for the institution the sum of \$10,000.'

There is no reference to the Convention, a term which might refer to the delegates from Florida's churches, and surely no reference to the State Board of Missions, Inc.

There seems to be overwhelming evidence that by the term denomination Mr. DeLand meant simply members of the Baptist churches in general. Yet not unnaturally those who had been working on the Moodie project interpreted the offer in their own terms and proceeded to elect a provisional Board of Trustees.

There began the unfortunate misunderstanding which has caused so much trouble.

The Academy continued to operate under Mr. DeLand's ownership until 1887 when there was a serious depression. Mr. DeLand had purchased large amounts of land at inflated values and was threatened with bankruptcy. In the May 23rd issue of the Gospel Herald is reprinted an article by Mr. Hamlin, Mr. DeLand's attorney, addressed to the Baptist Witness, explaining and defending the circumstances of the incorporation of the institution. Some of the main statements I will summarize.

Mr. DeLand was unable to contribute to the expense of the Academy and appeal was made to Mr. Stetson, who called attention to the fact that the property was in the hands of Mr. DeLand and that if he failed financially the property would be lost, suggested that a trust deed to a holding committee be secured as soon as possible, to be followed by se-

curing a charter. On these conditions Mr. Stetson undertook to supply funds needed to keep the Academy going.

At once Messrs. DeLand, Forbes, and Hamlin began working on a charter, making an extended study of the charters of many denominational colleges and deliberately formulating what they concluded was best for all concerned.

Mr. DeLand evidently regarded the preliminary activities of the Convention as suggestions to which he was not committed, but which he would sympathetically consider. For instance, the Board of Trustees as announced in the 1887 catalog included in their twenty-three members eleven who had been suggested by the Convention and most of the others were Baptist.

The charter provided that the president and three-quarters of the trustees should be 'members of the Baptist denomination in good standing with their several churches.' By these provisions Mr. DeLand sincerely believed he had fulfilled his offer to give the property of the institution to the Denomination, and yet many continue to hold that Denomination should be the same as the Florida Baptist State Board of Missions.

As to the attitude of the Trustees to Convention ownership and control, I find not a particle of evidence that it was favored by a majority of the Board. In the printed minutes of the Board the issue first is mentioned in connection with the Meeting of March 15, 1906 when Mr. Jennings' motion that titles of Stetson University property be transferred from the

Board of Trustees to the incorporated Florida Baptist Convention. This was defeated 16 to 7, which seems to represent the recorded attitude of the Board.

Various concessions were favored looking toward better relations with the Convention.

When attempt was made to change the charter so as to convey title to the Convention Dr. Hulley based his entire case on the assertion that the Board had repeatedly considered the proposal and rejected it by large majorities. In the May 9 issue of the Gospel Herald Dr. Hulley asserted that the Board had rejected the measure ever since its introduction into the Legislature, and he gives the names of sixteen trustees opposed to the measure.

Is it reasonable to think that only a few weeks after the legislative contest a sane man even if a liar would venture to publish these names under these circumstances?

Nor do I find any evidence of difference between the majority of the Board and Dr. Hulley as to Convention ownership. Dr. Rosser, p. 186-7, seems to assert such divergence of opinion, referring to the May 3, 1906 meeting of the Board. But a careful examination of the printed minutes of the Board, p. 90-93, seem to show two misapprehensions on Mr. Rosser's part: 1) The discussions did not concern the existing Board, but the concessions that should be made in filling vacancies in the new

Board that might be created in keeping with the offer of Mr. and Mrs. Stetson. The Board was divided over the Fortes controversies. To secure a harmonious Board the Stetsons offered \$100,000 if all the trustees would resign after electing harmonious successors; but the resignations seem never to have been made. 2) The differences between Dr. Hulley and the majority of the Board were slight. Both were in favor of accepting the offer, and making concessions that would better the Convention relations. Trustees could be elected for limited terms and a certain part in the election granted to the Convention. Dr. Hulley and the Trustees seem to have been practically agreed except on one point. One group favored the trustee election from Convention nominees, as is our present arrangement, while Dr. Hulley favored Convention confirmation of elections made by the Board.

As I have said at the start, the whole trouble seems to me to have resulted from two contrasting views as to the relation of the terms Denomination and Convention, Mr. Deland understanding denomination to mean all members of Baptist churches, the other group, identifying the term with the chartered Convention, The State Board of Missions."

As Dr. Gordis states all the trouble arose from the misunderstanding between the Convention and Stetson University over the terms, convention and denomination.

When Mr. DeLand sold his property in the early days, there was a clause in each deed stating that if people were not satisfied with their purchase Mr. DeLand would buy the property back. In 1886 there was a disastrous freeze. Since the livelihood of most of the people in this area depended almost entirely upon their income from their orange groves, many people wanted to leave and Mr. DeLand bought back the property as he had promised. In doing so he almost bankrupted himself. The title to the four acres of land and to DeLand Hall was still in Mr. DeLand's name. Mr. Stetson who was a business man, realized that if the threat of bankruptcy for Mr. DeLand took place, that DeLand Hall and the land on which it stood would be involved in the bankruptcy proceedings. Therefore, on the fourth day of April, 1887 Mr. DeLand deeded the four acres and DeLand Hall to Dr. J. F. Forbes, President, DeLand Academy and DeLand College, John B. Stetson, and David Moore, who was an outstanding minister, as Trustees. On the eighteenth day of January, 1888 these three trustees, Mr. Stetson, Dr. Forbes, and Dr. Moore deeded DeLand Academy and DeLand College to the Corporation, DeLand Academy and DeLand College, which had a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees.

In the meantime the Baptist Convention had appointed a Board of Trustees for what they considered was their own Baptist College. This Board of Trustees never actually functioned but they were elected for staggered terms, and when a

man's term expired, he was to be replaced by election of the Baptist Convention. The Board of Trustees to whom the trustees: Dr. Forbes, Mr. Stetson, Dr. Moore deeded the University was a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees. During the meeting of the legislature in 1887 a charter was granted incorporating DeLand Academy and DeLand College as the school was known in its early days with a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees. Mr. Stetson did a great deal for the University and to show their appreciation the Board of Trustees in 1889 at Mr. DeLand's suggestion voted to name the little school for Mr. Stetson if he were willing. He reluctantly agreed and in 1889 the legislature of Florida amended the charter to change the name from DeLand Academy and DeLand College to John B. Stetson University.

Stetson Hall which was named for Mr. John B. Stetson, the largest donor, was begun in spring of 1886 and occupied that fall. It was the first coeducational dormitory in Florida. On the second and third floors, there was a wall which divided the building into two parts. Women occupied one side of the building and men the other. That is the reason there are two parallel staircases which go to the second and third floors. There were quarters on the first floor for the president and his family, also for the matron who had charge of the dormitory and for a dining room and kitchen. Mrs. A. C. Winters was the first matron or lady

principal as they were then called. She was a widow of a former principal of a Baptist preparatory school, Cook Academy. She had three sons one of whom, Harry S. Winters, was the second graduate from the College of Liberal Arts of Stetson University. The other sons, George and Walter Winters, also attended Stetson but did not graduate. Mrs. Winters remained here four years. She was a woman of culture and refinement and added much to the University. Dr. and Mrs. Forbes and their family lived on the first floor at the west end of the building until the President's house was built.

There is no definite date for the erection of the President's home. But, according to the minutes of the Board of Trustees, the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in the President's home in 1890. The President's home stood directly across the street from the west front entrance to Stetson Hall. It was a large three-story building which contained ten bedrooms, a large reception hall, a parlor, a large dining room, and kitchen. In later years a large sleeping porch was added. The reason the building was so large was because at that time there were no good hotels in DeLand and the President of the University entertained all University guests. The home was occupied by the President of the University until 1938. Dr. and Mrs. Hulley lived there as long as Dr. Hulley lived. Dr. Allen who followed Dr. Hulley as President of Stetson lived in the house until 1938. By.

that time the enrollment of the University had grown so that there was not dormitory room for all the girls. The south wing of Chaudoin Hall was added and opened in 1935. The President's house became a women's dormitory and was named Holmes Hall for Robert Shailor Holmes, a trustee of Stetson, who had done a great deal for the University. Dr. and Mrs. Allen lived at 812 N. Blvd. until the war began. When the war started in 1942 the enrollment dropped and it was possible to place all the girls in Chaudoin Hall and Stevens Hall which were then the only dormitories for women. Dr. and Mrs. Allen returned to the President's house. When President Edmunds came to Stetson, the University bought the Steed home which stood across the street from the campus and that has been the President's home ever since. When plans were made to build the DuPont-Hall Library it was to occupy part of the area on which the President's house stood. It was decided to move the building, but when an investigation was made it was found that the underpinning of the building was not strong enough for it to be moved and so it was demolished. The two big palm trees which stand northwest of the DuPont-Hall Library stood each side of the entrance to the President's home.

After Emily Hall was built there was room enough for the girls in the girls' dormitories and the former President's home, Holmes Hall, became the headquarters for the Art Department which remained there until the building was demolished.

The following is a brief history of the buildings on the Stetson campus:

DeLand Hall, the first building on the Stetson campus, was built by Henry A. DeLand on four acres of land. It was first occupied on October 13, 1884. It contained eight rooms in the main section of the building which were used as class rooms. The first floor of the wing was used as a chapel and the library occupied the second floor. Until the center section of Elizabeth Hall was built DeLand Hall housed all the classes. Since 1892-1893 it has served many purposes. Beginning in the fall of 1892 it was used until 1908 by the School of Music with one room devoted to the Art Department. In 1902-1903 one room of the building which was still occupied by the music school was given over to the kindergarten. Also one room was used by the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.. Beginning in the fall of 1908 the building was used by the Model School and the kindergarten until they were discontinued in 1910. For the next several years DeLand Hall was occupied as a chapter house by the Phi Kappa Delta Fraternity, the oldest one on the campus. In the fall of 1919 the building was made into a dormitory for young women in the Preparatory School. After the Preparatory School was discontinued it was occupied by college women until 1936 since which date it has been used by the School of Music. The original cost of the building was \$4,000.00. In the fall of 1969 the School of

Music moved into its new home, The Theodore Presser Hall.

Stetson Hall was the second building erected on the campus. Soon after Dr. Forbes came to DeLand Academy and DeLand College he and the trustees realized that if the school were to grow there must be a place for boarding students to live. At the earliest recorded meeting of the trustees held on January 19, 1886 it was decided to build a dormitory. Henry A. DeLand offered to give \$1,000.00 toward its construction. Mr. John B. Stetson made his first visit to DeLand during the winter of 1886. Dr. Forbes interested him in the young school. Mr. Stetson gave the largest amount toward the cost of the building which was \$6,000.00 to \$7,000.00. The new dormitory was named in his honor, Stetson Hall. Mr. C. T. Sampson who gave \$1,000.00 to start a library was also a donor. Originally Stetson Hall contained a suite used as living quarters for Dr. Forbes and his family, offices, a room for the preceptress who had charge of the building, the dining room, kitchen, and on the second and third floors rooms for students and teachers. A wall across the halls of the second and third floors divided these into dormitories for men and for women. Twin stairways served the upper floors. The building has had many uses. When the center section of Chaudoin Hall was built in 1892 the women students were moved to the new building and Stetson Hall was occupied by men. After Conrad Hall was erected in 1909 Stetson Hall was occupied by men in

the Academy until the fall of 1920 when it became a dormitory for women who lived here until the fall of 1935 when the south wing of Chaudoin Hall was occupied. From 1935-1945 men lived in Stetson Hall. In 1945-1946 Stetson Hall was remodeled and greatly enlarged. The south-west corner of the building is the original Stetson Hall. Since the remodeling it has served as a women's dormitory.

A gymnasium used by both men and women was built by Mr. Stetson and the apparatus furnished by Mr. C. T. Sampson in 1891. The building stood north-west of Stetson Hall. The site is now occupied by the west wing of Stetson Hall. This was a plain but spacious building. It was also used as an auditorium. There was a stage at the north end of the building. Plays were given here and it was used for large gatherings until the chapel was built in the south wing of Elizabeth Hall in 1897-1898. When Cummings Gymnasium was built in 1910 it was used by men and the old building was used by women. In 1935 the old gymnasium was moved to the rear of Hulley Gymnasium and remodeled for use by the band.

Elizabeth Hall was built in three sections by Mr. John B. Stetson and was named for his wife, Elizabeth Stetson. The center section was completed in 1892. It housed the library in the quarters now occupied by the registrar's office; offices of the president and the business office as well as a number of class rooms. Mr. George T. Pearson of Philadelphia,

Mr. Stetson's architect, designed the building. J. T. Clarke of DeLand was the contractor. A spur was built from the railway tracks on Ohio Avenue and the cars containing materials were unloaded at the rear of the building. In its early days a water tank occupied the tower. Water was pumped from a well south of the building. Water was thus furnished to the campus until city water was available. The tower is a replica of the tower on Independence Hall. The building was presented by Mr. Stetson in February 1893. The date of this presentation and the announcement of a gift of \$50,000.00 to endow the president's chair was celebrated until 1935 and called Presentation Day in honor of Mr. Stetson. The center section of the building cost \$45,000.00. Together with the wings it was valued at \$125,000.00 when completed. The wings were added in 1897-1898. Presentation of these to the University was made by Mr. Stetson on February 10, 1898. The south wing housed the chapel on the first two floors. Mr. Stetson gave a splendid pipe organ for the chapel. The Presentation Day concert was played by Adam Geibel, a blind organist of Philadelphia, who was a friend of Mr. Stetson's. The third floor of the south wing has served several purposes. Here were located laboratories and class rooms for physics and chemistry until Flagler Hall was built. The Music Department (School of Music) occupied this area from 1908-1936. The first floor of the north wing was planned for the library

which occupied this space until the Sampson Building was erected in 1908. The second floor also was one large room which was used by the Business College. In the 1920's the space was divided into class rooms and offices for the School of Business Administration which used these quarters until 1948. The third floor contained laboratories for biology, geology, and class rooms, and the Monroe Heath Museum of Natural History. In one of the rooms was a collection of stuffed Florida birds in glass cases which was given by Mr. Stetson. This building was the first on the campus which was wired for electricity when it was built. There were green shutters on the windows of the center section. The first floor of the north wing was used as an Art Gallery after the Sampson Building was erected. In the late 1940's it was divided into offices for the Dean of Women, the Dean of Men, the Business Manager and the Admissions Office. The Elcise Chimes, named after Mrs. Hulley, were hung in the tower from 1915-1934 when they were moved to Hulley Tower.

The president's house (the first one) was built in the late 1880's. No definite dates of its erection can be found but according to the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees, the annual meeting of 1890 was held in February in the home of the President. The building stood across Minnesota Avenue directly south of the old section of Stetson Hall. The entrance was opposite the west front door of Stetson Hall.

The house was large, for when it was built there were no good hotels in Deland and University guests were entertained in the president's home. There were five bedrooms and a bath on the third floor. There were also five rooms and a bath on the second floor. One of these rooms was used as a library. There was a large entrance hall on the first floor which extended from the front door to a large sliding glass door at the rear. The beautiful stairway from the first to the second floors was modeled after the one in Mr. Stetson's Deland home. A living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen and closets occupied the first floor. There were fireplaces in the hall, living and dining rooms, and in some of the upstairs rooms. In 1963 the building was demolished to make room for the DuPont-Ball Library. Plans had been made to move the building to another site on the campus but it was found that the house was not in good enough condition to be moved. The first three presidents of Stetson resided in the house. In 1938 because of need for more dormitory space for women, Dr. W. S. Allen who was the third president of Stetson and Mrs. Allen moved to a rented house at 812 N. Woodland Boulevard. The President's home became a small dormitory for women which was named Holmes Hall for Dr. Robert Shailor Holmes, a trustee and patron of Stetson. At the beginning of World War II enrolment decreased so Dr. and Mrs. Allen returned to the president's house where they lived until Dr. Allen resigned

in September, 1947. From 1948 to the fall of 1950 it was again used as a dormitory for women. From 1950 until it was demolished Holmes Hall was used by the Art Department.

Chaudoin Hall was named for Dr. W. N. Chaudoin who was president, corresponding secretary, and treasurer of the Florida Baptist Convention, 1880-1901. He was a trustee of Stetson 1886-1904. Mr. Pearson of Philadelphia was the architect, and Mr. J. T. Clake of DeLand was the builder. Like Elizabeth Hall the building was erected in three sections and it has always been used as a women's dormitory. The center section was built in 1892. It housed a suite of rooms for the Dean of Women, guest rooms, and a large parlor on the first floor. The second and third floors contained rooms for women students. The largest part of the money to erect the building was given by Mr. Stetson and Mr. C. T. Sampson. In 1894 the north wing of the building was added. Only the first floor was completed at this time. The back parlor, a suite of rooms for the steward, the large dining room, kitchens, bakery, and store room were housed on this floor. In 1901 Mr. Stetson gave \$1,000 toward the cost of finishing the rooms on the second and third floors of this wing. The kitchens and the dining room were used as such until the Commons Building was erected in 1937. Apparently all the bath rooms were not completed for on January 15, 1907 Mrs. C. W. Merrill sent a check for \$50.00 to purchase bath tubs for the north wing. The north

and central wings had green shutters at the windows. These were removed in 1934-1935. The south wing of Chaudoin Hall was added in 1935. The cost was underwritten by the Florida Baptist Convention. The rooms in this section of the building are arranged in suites, two rooms with connecting baths. Each corner room has a private bath. A new suite of rooms for the Dean of Women is in this wing. The rooms formerly occupied by the dean were made into offices. When the dining room and kitchens were moved to the Commons Building in 1937 the area occupied formerly by the dining room was rebuilt into suites for women. The section occupied by the kitchens became the infirmary. The cost of the central section and the north wing together with the land was \$62,000. The south wing cost \$50,000.

As early as 1897 Dr. Forbes began a campaign to interest Henry M. Flagler in Stetson University. In 1898 "a friend" gave \$10,000.00 toward the \$100,000.00 endowment fund raised by Dr. Forbes. Letters of the period state that Mr. Flagler was the anonymous donor. In late January or early February 1901, Dr. Forbes visited Mr. Flagler in Palm Beach. Though there is no definite statement that the money for a new building was promised at that time the arrangements were probably made at that meeting. The first installment toward the cost of the building was received on July 4, 1901. The \$60,000 which Mr. Flagler gave for the erection of Science Hall as it

was called was given with the understanding that the name of Henry M. Flagler was not to be used in connection with it. Not until after Mr. Flagler's death was it called Flagler Science Hall. The building was started in the late summer or early fall of 1901. It was occupied the fall of 1902. William Charles Hayes of Philadelphia was the architect. Mr. and Mrs. Stetson bought the land on which the building stands from John A. Greene and presented it to the University. In order to get the most for the \$60,000.00 it was decided that the University would not have a contractor. Mr. J. T. Clake who had been the contractor for Elizabeth and Chaudoin Halls was hired as superintendent. The style of the architecture was chosen by Mr. Flagler. He sent his own men from Palm Beach to oversee the application of stucco over the brick of which the building is constructed. The trim was originally green. Later this was changed to Mediterranean blue. This included the blinds which were originally at the windows. The trim was painted off-white after Dr. W. S. Allen became president and the blinds were removed. Mr. Hayes, the architect, arranged for the woodwork such as wainscoating, doors, windows, etc. to be made in Philadelphia and shipped to DeLand. All the terra cotta work was also done in Philadelphia. There were many annoying delays in the delivery of the material. After plans for the building were drawn and accepted it was decided to lower the floor of the basement by two feet. This

is the reason the back stair way is so steep. The building was designed to be the home of the technical school which Dr. Forbes planned to develop into a great engineering school. The front part of the north wing of the basement housed the cooking class in the Domestic Science Department. In the southwest part of the basement was a large woodworking room. Adjoining this was a large ironworking shop. A part of the north side of the basement was used for campus maintenance. Laboratories and class rooms for chemistry occupied the north end of the first floor. The south half of the first floor was used for laboratories and classrooms for the Physics Department. Some of the classrooms were occupied by classes in mathematics and history.

The south half of the second floor was planned for use by the School of Law which occupied it from the time of completion of the building until World War II when the law school was closed for the duration of the conflict. The large room in the front of the southeast wing and the adjoining room were used by the law library. The large room was also used as the court room for Moot Court with the fittings of a regular court room. Law classes occupied the classrooms and the offices on the second floor were used by members of the law faculty. After the close of the war the law school was moved to other quarters and the space was used by other classes. At first the Art Department used the front of the northeast wing.

Classes in mechanical drawing were located in the large adjoining room.

When the teaching of domestic science was discontinued in 1935 the area occupied by the cooking laboratory was made into a print shop and an office for the purchasing agent. Later it was used temporarily by the School of Music.

When the Chemistry and Physics Departments were moved to Sage Science Center the area occupied by the Chemistry Department was temporarily taken over by the School of Music for studios and practice rooms. The second floor houses the departments of Psychology, Sociology, Economics, and Anthropology. The Monroe Heath Museum of Natural History and the L.L. Rice Planetarium are housed in the northeast wing. When the new building for the School of Music is completed it is planned to remodel Flagler Hall for use as the Administration Building.

Some of the money given by Mr. Flagler was used to build a large central heating plant which was erected immediately to the rear of Flagler Hall. In 1965-1967 each of the buildings formerly heated by the central plant were supplied with individual plants. The old central heating plant was demolished in 1967.

In 1907 Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave a grant of \$40,000 with which to erect a building to house the library. Mrs. John B. Stetson gave the matching \$40,000 for endowment. There was also an endowment of \$20,000 left by Mr. C. T.

Sampson in his will. Mr. Sampson gave \$1,000 to establish the Stetson library and he gave \$1,000 each year until his death in 1893. In 1908 the library was moved from Elizabeth Hall to the new building. The Stetson Library remained in this building until the occupancy of the DuPont-Ball Library in May, 1964. The wing on the south side of the library was built in 1929. In 1935 the book stacks were moved from the main room of the library to the wing. The ground floor of the wing housed periodicals. The second floor of the main building has served many purposes. In the early days of the building a large room at the west end of the building was used by the literary societies, the Stetson Literary Society for men and the Eusophian Society for women. A similar room at the east end of the floor was used by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Four large rooms which opened off the hall which extended through the building were used as chapter rooms by the women's fraternities. One of these rooms was used by the class in sewing until a fourth women's fraternity came to the campus in the early 1930's. They were given the use of the room which had been used by the sewing class. In the 1940's more class room space was needed, so the large rooms at each end of the second floor were divided into smaller class rooms. Beginning in the 1940's nearly all of the space on the second floor was used by the library. One large room housed government documents. During the summer 1964, the Carnegie

Building, now Sampson Hall, was remodeled. The first floor of the main building became quarters for the Art Department. The main floor of the wing was made into language laboratories. The Ceramics Department is housed on the ground floor of the wing. The second floor of the main building is used by the Departments of Speech, American Studies, and Foreign Languages.

Conrad Hall, the second by that name, was built in 1909 and named for J. E. Conrad, a lumber man who owned a large sawmill near Glenwood. Mr. Conrad was a large donor toward the costs of both buildings which bore his name. The first Conrad Hall stood near the Boulevard in front of the area now occupied by Emily Hall. It was built in 1901 and burned in 1903. The purpose of this building which was not large was to furnish quarters for students, largely ministerial students, who could pay only a minimum amount for board and room. The second Conrad Hall which is still standing was erected in 1909 to house men of college rank. In 1937 Conrad was remodeled and enlarged by adding a lounge. In 1943-1944 it was occupied by the Star Unit, a Special Training Army Reserve. From 1944-1950 it was used as a residence hall for women. Men again occupied the building as a dormitory from 1950-1957. Since that time it has been a residence hall for women.

Cummings Gymnasium was named for J. Howell Cummings, who was secretary and later president of the John E. Stetson

Company. Mr. Cummings was the largest donor toward the cost of the building which was erected in 1910. It was used as a gymnasium for men until the building of Hulley Gymnasium for men in 1929. Since that date it has been used by the Women's Physical Education Department.

Hulley Gymnasium for men was erected in 1929 and has been used by men since that date. It was named for Dr. Lincoln Hulley, the second president of Stetson, 1904-1934.

Stover Theater was built in 1929-1930. It was first called the Assembly Hall for Women. In 1938 it was named the Irving C. Stover Little Theater for Dr. Irving C. Stover, who was head of the Speech Department at Stetson from 1908-1964. In 1964 Dr. Stover became Professor Emeritus. His death occurred in 1965. Here University plays, operas, etc. are produced.

The Commons building which housed two cafeterias, a private dining room and a lounge was erected, 1936-1937. It burned in 1954. It stood on the site of the north part of the Student Union Building.

A small building between DeLand and Stetson Halls was built in 1946 to house a soda shop and a post office. In 1957 these were moved to the Union Building. The Gillespie Museum of Minerals, gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Gillespie of St. Augustine, who assembled what is considered the second largest collection of minerals in the world, was presented to

Stetson University on November 14, 1958. The collection is housed in the old soda shop which was renamed the Gillespie Museum.

Allen Hall was named for William Sims Allen who was the third president of Stetson and an outstanding Baptist layman. The Florida Baptist Convention furnished the money for the building. The dedication on November 16, 1950 was attended by Dr. and Mrs. Allen during the only trip which they made to Florida after his resignation in 1947. Allen Hall is the center of Baptist student activity. Classes in religion are held in this building and there are offices for the faculty in religion. There is a small library given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Winters. Mr. Winters earned the second degree granted at Stetson and served on the faculty for many years. The Archives of the Florida Baptist Historical Society once housed in Allen Hall have been moved to the DuPont-Ball Library.

Brittain Hall was originally the home of Mrs. J. E. Conrad. After her death it was sold and enlarged. For several years it was operated as a small hotel called the Stetson Lodge. It was purchased by the university in 1945 and named Brittain Hall for Dr. C. M. Brittain who was a trustee of Stetson, 1927-1943. For many years he was the secretary of the Florida Baptist Convention. Brittain Hall was first used as a dormitory for women. Since 1953 the R.O.T.C. headquarters have been housed in the wing of the building and the main build-

ing was used as a dormitory for men through 1967.

After the Commons Building burned in 1954, the basement of Hulley Gymnasium was made into a dining room. Efforts to raise money for a new Student Union Building were begun at once by Dr. Edmunds, the President. It took time, for the new building was to be large and expensive. The Student Union Building was opened in the fall of 1957. The building contains the university cafeterias; student and faculty lounges; a snack shop, the Hat Rack; post office; bookstore; large banquet room; private dining rooms; bowling alley; offices for the campus newspaper, the Reporter and the annual, The Hatter; offices for student government and other organizations; seminar rooms; and university guest rooms. It is the living room of the campus and is in constant use. On Sunday, June 1, 1969, the building was named the Doyle E. Carlton Student Union Building for Doyle E. Carlton who entered the Stetson Academy, 1901; was graduated in 1905; A.B., 1909. Mr. Carlton was an outstanding student. He has been a successful lawyer. He was Governor of Florida from January 1, 1929 to January 1, 1933. Mr. Carlton became a trustee in 1921. He served as the Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, 1950-1961; President, 1969. Mr. Carlton became Trustee Emeritus, February 20, 1969.

The building now occupied by the women's fraternities was originally an apartment house, The Standish Apartments.

It was purchased by Stetson and in 1937 was remodeled into a dormitory for women, Stevens Hall, which was named for H. B. Stevens who had been the general manager of Mr. Stetson's enterprises for many years. He served as a trustee of Stetson, 1890-1938. Since 1948 the University has rented the building to the six women's national fraternities.

Emily Hall which is named for Emily Edmunds (Mrs. J. Ollie) is the newest dormitory for women. The central section and north wing were occupied in 1955. The south wing was occupied in 1963. The building is fully air conditioned and is occupied by upper class women.

Three residence halls for men were built in 1955-1957. Carson and Gordis Halls were occupied the fall of 1956; Smith Hall in 1957. They are named for three of Stetson's early faculty members. Dean Prentice Carson came to Stetson in January, 1887 when DeLand Hall and Stetson Hall were the only buildings on the campus. He was a professor at Stetson until he was made a Dean, Emeritus in 1934. He died in June, 1946. He was a Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, 1912-1934, Dean, Emeritus, 1934-1946. Warren Stone Gordis came to Stetson in the fall, 1888. He was a member of the faculty as Latin teacher until 1898 when he was granted leave of absence to work toward a Ph. D. at the University of Chicago. For family reasons he did not return to Stetson until the fall of 1913 and then as Professor of English. From 1942-1946

he was Professor of Greek. From 1946-1956 he was Professor Emeritus of Greek. He died in January, 1956. J. Archy Smith was Professor of Mathematics at Stetson, 1900-1923. He was Dean of the University, 1900-1914. He died suddenly in June, 1923. These three men have been known as "The Grand Old Men of Stetson".

In 1961-1962 the University built five small dormitories on the north side of the campus, which is called Fraternity Row. Four of the buildings are leased to chapters of men's fraternities, Pi Kappa Phi, Lambda Chi Alpha, Pi Kappa Alpha, and Sigma Phi Epsilon. The fifth building is occupied by men in the Honors Program. These buildings were occupied in the fall of 1962.

The Alumni House was the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Allen. Mr. Allen was one of the earliest settlers in this area who homesteaded on what is now South Blue Lake Avenue, two miles south of New York Avenue, before the town of DeLand was founded. When DeLand became a town he moved here, started and operated a jewelry store, a furniture store, and a mortuary. After the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Harry S. Winters, their son-in-law, purchased the property from the estate and presented it to the University. Until Allen Hall was built the house was used as a religious center. It was then used by the English Department and was called the English House until 1964 when it was remodeled for use by the alumni

and development offices which occupied it in September 1964. It is known as Alumni House.

Hulley Tower was the idea of Dr. Lincoln Hulley. Mr. Curtis M. Lowry of the Stetson faculty drew the plans. Work on the building had been started before Dr. Hulley's sudden death on January 20, 1934. He had planned to finance the project himself. He intended it to be a carillon tower and a mausoleum which it is. His family assumed the obligation and saw that the tower was completed. The Eloise Chimes named for Mrs. Hulley were moved from the tower in Elizabeth Hall to the top of Hulley Tower. On the north side of the first floor are crypts where the bodies of Dr. and Mrs. Hulley rest. Mrs. Hulley died in October, 1959.

The DuPont-Ball Library was named for Mrs. Jessie Ball DuPont who is a trustee of Stetson University, as a tribute to her and her family. Mrs. DuPont was the largest donor toward the cost of the building. The building was designed by the firm, Perry, Shaw, Hepburn, and Dean of Boston. The contractor was Daniel Construction Company of Jacksonville. In May, 1964 the books in the library were moved from the Sampson Building to the new library by students and faculty. One hundred thousand books were moved in one day. The library is housed on the main and mezzanine floors. The government documents for which Stetson Library is a depository are on the mezzanine floor. Offices, work rooms, and rooms for

special collections and seminars are on the main floor. The ground floor is being used temporarily for class rooms and offices for the Departments of Education and English. The receiving room for the library is also on this floor. The DuPont-Ball Library cost approximately one and a quarter million dollars. The building is fully air conditioned. The Archives of the Florida Baptist Historical Society are now housed on the mezzanine floor.

The Sage Science Center was first occupied by the science departments at the beginning of the second semester 1967. The building houses the Departments of Biology, Chemistry, and Physics. The cost was one and one-half million dollars. The building is the first unit of what is planned as a center to house research facilities as well as class rooms and laboratories. It has the newest equipment for the study of sciences. The building was named Sage Science Center in memory of Henry J. Sage and his son, Jeffery Carver Sage, who died when he was a child and is a tribute to the Sage family. Mrs. Sage made possible a greater portion of the finances for the center. Mrs. Henry J. Sage attended the dedication service November 17, 1967. The building is fully air conditioned.

Davis Hall, which is the home for the School of Business Administration, was occupied in the fall of 1966. The building is the gift of the four Davis brothers: Tine, A. D., Austin, and J. E., who are the principal owners of the Winn-

Dixie chain of food stores. Davis Hall is located on the corner of W. Minnesota and N. Florida Avenues. The building contains nine class rooms, seventeen faculty offices, faculty and student lounges, a seminar room, a small auditorium, reading room, and business machines class room. In the beginning the names of the donors were not announced. However when the building was dedicated on November 29, 1967 it was named Davis Hall. Three of the Davis brothers-- J. E., Tine, and A. D.--and their wives were present for the dedication services. Bert Thomas, President, Winn-Dixie Stores Inc., gave the address. Davis Hall replaces an old wooden building which Stetson purchased from the deactivated naval air base near Deland. It was cut into seven sections and moved to the campus. The building served as the home for the School of Business Administration from 1948 until it moved into Davis during the fall semester, 1966. The old building was demolished.

Theodore Presser Hall, the home of the School of Music, was occupied in the fall of 1969. The Theodore Presser Foundation contributed a large sum toward the erection of the building which is named for its founder. The three story building houses offices for the faculty, class rooms, and practice rooms. At a later date a small auditorium will be erected to the south of the main building and connected to it by an arcade. The auditorium will be used for recitals.

Theodore Presser Hall is fire proof, sound proof, and air conditioned. It is a fitting home for the oldest School of Music in Florida.

A new residence hall for men as yet unnamed which stands on Arizona Avenue back of Smith Hall was erected in 1966-1967. It was occupied by upper class men at the beginning of the second semester, 1967. It is fully air conditioned. The building is built in five units each of which houses thirty men. It was planned with the idea that the smaller units would allow groups to know the men in each section better. It is an effort to eliminate the impersonal feelings caused by large group living.

The brick house which faces East Michigan Avenue was the home of Judge and Mrs. J. W. Perkins and was built by them in 1921-1922. They occupied the residence until their deaths. A niece of Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. C. Aubrey Stoudenmire, inherited the house. In 1964 she and her husband gave the property to Stetson University when they built a new home in Country Club Estates. The house is known to the students as the "Erick Palace", and is occupied by offices of the counseling center, rooms for seminars and for some night classes. The basement, called the Cellar Door, of the building is used as headquarters and a recreation center by the Independents, students who do not belong to fraternities.

The home now occupied by the President of Stetson was

built in 1910 by W.A. Steed, a DeLand business man. In 1918 it passed into the ownership of Judge and Mrs. J. W. Perkins. It was sold to Mr. and Mrs. James N. Williamson, Jr. of Asheville, N.C., who used it as a winter home until Mr. Williamson's death. On February 16, 1948 it was purchased from the Williamson estate by Stetson University to be used as the home of the president. Dr. J. Ollie Edmunds and his family were the first Stetson people to live in the house. It was until recently occupied by Dr. Paul Francis Geren, fifth president of Stetson, and his family.

Dr. J. Ollie Edmunds was elected the first Chancellor of Stetson following his resignation as Stetson's fourth president, 1967. The house, remodeled and refurnished for his use, was a property owned by Stetson and called the Taylor House. It was erected not long after World War II by Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Taylor. Dr. Taylor was a DeLand physician. After Dr. Taylor's death Mrs. Taylor occupied the home until her death. The property was purchased by Stetson on June 2, 1965 and used as a residence for men through 1966-1967. During the fall of 1967 it was fitted up for Chancellor Edmunds who occupies it when he is in DeLand. There are also two rooms and a bath for guests. The house is located on the corner of East Michigan and Amelia Avenues.

In addition to the buildings treated here, the University has owned and used a number of other small buildings which

are no longer in existence.

Kent Hall was a residence which stood on the corner of N. Boulevard and W. Michigan Avenue. It was built by Henry A. DeLand and was his home when he lived in DeLand. It served many purposes. The University engineer at one time lived there. When the law school was opened it was used as a dormitory for men registered in law school. It was occupied for several years by the local fraternity Phi Kappa Delta which became the Alpha Chi Chapter of Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity. It was demolished in the 1950's. It was apparently purchased by Mr. Stetson. Colonel Napoleon Stetson, an uncle of John B. Stetson, once lived there.

North House was a residence which stood north of the first Conrad Hall. It faced the Boulevard in front of the present Emily Hall. At first it was rented by Stetson but after the first Conrad Hall burned it was purchased and moved to a site on E. Minnesota Avenue where it was combined with East House in 1904 or 1905.

East House was a residence located east of Stetson Hall. It was used as a dormitory for men. After Conrad Hall burned in 1903, North House was moved and combined with East House to be used as a dormitory for men. It was occupied for several years (probably beginning 1914) by the Phi Beta Psi local fraternity. In 1921 the Pi Kappa Phi's built a chapter house east of this building. After this East House was occupied

by the Oxford Fellowship, a group of ministerial students, until it was razed in 1935.

Hamilton House which stood on the northeast corner of North Florida and W. Minnesota Avenues was built by Dr. James E. Hamilton, Professor of Psychology and Biology 1893-1894. Dr. Hamilton died during the year. Mr. Stetson evidently purchased the house for it was rented in 1902 from him to be used as a residence by young women who furnished their own rooms and did their own cooking. The University apparently never owned the houses.

Hon House was for years the home of E. L. Hon who was manager of the electric light and water plants which were built and owned for years by John B. Stetson. Mr. Hon who died in 1948 left in his will a provision that his home could be purchased by Stetson at a very reasonable amount. This was done and Hon Hall as it was called was used as a residence for men until it was razed during the summer, 1967.

The University also owned two small buildings which stood between Chaudoin and Conrad Halls. The one closer to Chaudoin was used as a laundry and the other as servants' quarters. The buildings were demolished in 1935 or 1936.

In addition there are several small houses which were purchased when Stetson enlarged the campus. These are used by men for residences or rented to faculty members.

To return to the controversy between the Florida Baptist

Convention and Stetson University: It has been recorded that the trouble arose between the Convention and Stetson University over the meaning of a term. Mr. DeLand used the name denomination in referring to the Baptists of Florida, and the Florida Baptist Convention which had originally planned to build a college of their own used the word convention. Therefore the misunderstanding began because of the words, convention and denomination.

One of the men who was very active in the early days of the Baptist church of Florida and also very active in Stetson University was Dr. W. N. Chaudoin. Dr. Chaudoin was born in Tennessee and became a Baptist minister early in his life. He worked for the Baptist Mission Board and was Executive Secretary for the Mission Board for Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. He spent most of his time in Florida, and built his home in a little village called LaGrange which was near Titusville. The village is no longer in existence, but the Baptist church which Dr. Chaudoin built there is still standing and Dr. and Mrs. Chaudoin are buried in the church yard cemetery. Dr. Chaudoin and Dr. Forbes were close friends, and Dr. Chaudoin worked hard to build up the University. As long as he lived and as long as Dr. Forbes was President of the University there seems to have been little controversy over who owned Stetson University. A lot of this was due to Dr. Chaudoin who acted as sort of a mediator. Dr. Chaudoin was

a President of the Florida Baptist Convention from 1880-1885, and from 1889-1903 when he resigned because of poor health. He was Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of the Florida State Board of Missions from 1881-1901. He was a Trustee of Stetson from 1886-1904. He was President of the Board of Trustees from 1903-1904. He died in January, 1904.

Dr. Chaudoin had charge of the fund which helped to pay for the expenses of ministerial students who attended Stetson. In the early days the Baptist Convention attempted to pay for the education of men who planned to become Baptist ministers. At times the account was greatly in arrears but Dr. Chaudoin always managed to raise the money to pay off the debt. Dr. Chaudoin was a man who was greatly loved and greatly admired. He was called Uncle Shad by most of those who knew him well. Stetson University gave Dr. Chaudoin an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1893, the first honorary degree ever given by Stetson University. Chaudoin Hall is named for him.

To return to the controversy between Stetson University and the Florida Baptist Convention--Dr. Harry C. Garwood who was a student of Stetson, a Baptist minister for several years, a professor and Dean at Stetson University and at one time acting President, has written a book entitled Stetson University and Florida Baptists. This gives a much clearer picture of the trouble which arose between the convention and

Stetson than anything we can put here. When Mr. DeLand gave the property, four acres and DeLand Hall, to the Baptist denomination, he gave a note for \$10,000 to be used toward endowment of the University. The Baptist Convention also gave a note which likewise was to be applied to the endowment fund. Though they kept up the interest for years and paid part of the note, this note never was paid in full. Mr. Stetson paid off Mr. DeLand's note after Mr. DeLand lost most of his money. There was little controversy about the relationship between the Florida Baptist Convention and the University in the early days. Dr. Chaudoin, who was the outstanding member of the Baptist denomination in Florida, and Dr. Forbes were close friends and they worked harmoniously to keep the Baptist Convention happy and to build up the University. Dr. Forbes resigned in 1903 though his resignation was not accepted until the meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1904. From September when he presented his resignation until it had been accepted in 1904 Dr. Forbes was given a leave of absence. Dr. Farriss, Vice-President, served as acting President.

Dr. Lincoln Hulley, who had been a professor at Bucknell University and who was an outstanding scholar, was chosen as the second President of Stetson University. Dr. Hulley was a man of very different temperament from Dr. Forbes. Dr. Forbes was congenial, pleasant, and willing to compromise.

He managed to keep everybody happy. Dr. Hulley was an autocratic individual, a man of great intelligence, and an exceptionally fine orator.

When he came to Stetson, apparently some of the people who had opposed the charter giving Stetson University to a corporation with a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees decided the time had come to take over Stetson University for the Baptist Convention. Former Governor William S. Jennings who was a member of the Board of Trustees together with others tried to get the charter changed. In doing so they had a good deal of backing from members of the Baptist Convention. This aroused Dr. Hulley's fighting spirit. He at once plunged into the battle and was determined that the University should be governed by the original charter. The Baptist Convention over the next three years made many efforts to get control of the University. Committees were appointed to confer with Dr. Hulley and with the members of the Board of Trustees, but no satisfactory agreement could be worked out. Mr. W. S. Jennings, a former governor of the State of Florida, drew up a bill which was presented in the legislature in the spring, 1907. This bill provided for a change in the charter which would give the Florida Baptist Convention the ownership and control of Stetson University. The trustees were to be elected for staggered terms by the Convention. Dr. Hulley fought this bill bitterly. His main argument was

that Mr. Stetson had given over \$400,000 to the University and other friends had given large amounts under the old charter and that this charter represented a contract or an obligation for the University to continue under the old charter under which the money had been given. The bill was defeated in the legislature.

Prior to 1905 there had been a number of state schools in Florida. One was the State Agricultural College at Lake City; another was the Florida Experimental Station in Gainesville. There were a Teachers' College at DeFuniak Springs, a West Florida Seminary at Tallahassee, and a state school at Madison. In 1904 the Florida Legislature passed what is known as the Buckman Bill combining all of the State institutions into two colleges-- a college for women known as Florida State College for Women which was to be located at Tallahassee, and the University of Florida for men which was to be located at Gainesville.

According to the charter granted by the legislature in 1887 Stetson University belonged to a corporation which was governed by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees. The convention maintained that Mr. DeLand had given the University to the Convention and they should elect the Trustees. They also insisted that the term of the members of the Board of Trustees should be staggered so that no one member of the Board would serve for any length of time and they objected

very strenuously to the members of the Board of Trustees electing their successors. The various committees that had been appointed by the Convention to work out a satisfactory arrangement with Stetson University and the Trustees so that the Convention would own and control the school had made no progress. In the mean time Lake City, which felt that it had been cheated when the state school was removed from there, began to look around to get another school to occupy the buildings of the former Florida Agricultural College. Lake City had been accustomed to being a college center and felt that they had been discriminated against. They offered to give the buildings and \$15,000 which the state had given to the town when the agricultural college was discontinued to the Florida Baptist Convention. There was much discussion and some controversy about this but in 1907 a Board of Trustees was elected by the Florida Baptist Convention. A President and faculty were hired and on October 1, 1907, Columbia College, the property of the Florida Baptist Convention, was opened in Lake City, Florida. It was called Columbia College for the county in which Lake City is situated. It had no endowment and was in financial difficulty from its beginning. In 1917 when World War I began the enrollment greatly decreased. There was an indebtedness of \$50,000. The Convention made vigorous efforts to raise the money to pay off this debt and also to accumulate an endowment fund. The college struggled

on until the summer of 1917-1918. The money had not been raised to pay the debts nor had the money for an endowment been secured. It was suggested that a committee made up of members of the Convention, trustees of Stetson, and of Columbia College get together to see what could be done to seek a closer relationship with Stetson University. When the Convention met in January, 1920, the following agreement had been made: "This agreement made and entered into this eleventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen between Dr. Lincoln Hulley, President of John B. Stetson University, representing the Trustees of said University, a party of the first part, and S. B. Rogers, Secretary and Treasurer, and Chief Executive Officer of the Florida Baptist Convention, Inc., acting for the Convention, party of the second part, covenant and agree as follows:

Dr. Lincoln Hulley, President of Stetson University acting for the Board of Trustees agrees:

First, that a majority of the Board of Trustees of John B. Stetson University should ever be resident Florida Baptists identified with the Florida Baptist Churches and affiliated with the Florida Baptist Convention.

Second, that this majority shall be obtained at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the regulations now governing the Board of Trustees of said institution.

Third, that at least three Florida Baptist Trustees

shall be added to the number of Florida Baptist Trustees already connected with the Board within twelve months.

Fourth, since the authority to elect members to the Board of Trustees of said institution is lodged in the Board itself it is further agreed that the Board of Trustees of Stetson University will not elect to membership of said Board a Florida Baptist Trustee until such a person shall have first been approved by the Florida Baptist Convention. S.B. Rogers, acting for the Florida Baptist Convention, Inc., agrees that so far as it may be possible said Convention will throw its whole influence--moral, religious, and financial--to the support and maintenance and development of John B. Stetson University. Second, that the Florida Baptist Convention will accord to the President of John B. Stetson University and to the Trustees all courtesies, rights, and privileges which may be possible for said Convention to grant in united endeavor to make John B. Stetson University a great, Christian school.

In testimony of which we each affix our names and set our seal in the presence of Almighty God and the witnesses whose signatures are hereto attached. Signed: W. A. Hobson; Lincoln Hulley, President of John B. Stetson University acting for the Board of Trustees; Julian S. Rogers; S. B. Rogers, Secretary-Treasurer and Chief Executive Officer of the Florida Baptist Convention, Inc., acting for the Convention." On the

basis of this agreement, the Convention nominated for Trustees of the University: Doyle E. Carlton, Frank Bentley, and S. E. Rogers to be elected by the Board of Trustees in the annual meeting in February. Later in the Convention, W. L. C. Mahon read a resolution offered by the Trustees of Columbia College recommending that the property of the college be deeded back to Lake City and that the Board of Trustees of Columbia College be discharged and take the necessary steps to dissolve as the state required, and after winding up its affairs the Convention adopted the resolution.

Thus begins a period of comparative calm between the Convention and Stetson University. There were times when Dr. Hulley, the Trustees and the Convention did not see eye to eye on many matters. The support from the Convention was not very large. On January 20, 1934, Dr. Hulley died suddenly after having been President of the University for a little over thirty years. He had brought it from a small college to a University.

Dr. W. S. Allen who succeeded Dr. Hulley as President of Stetson came from Baylor University where there had been a close relationship between the Texas Convention and the University. Dr. Allen at once set out to interest the Convention in aiding Stetson University and in building a closer relationship between the Convention and the University.

Let us now return to the time when Mr. Stetson's interest

in the University increased. He, with Mr. Sampson, was instrumental in building the first unit of Chaudoin Hall which is now the central section of the building. This was erected in 1892 and was named for Dr. W. N. Chaudoin who for many years had been a great friend of Stetson. Two years later in 1894 the north wing of Chaudoin Hall was added. At this time only the first floor was finished. The kitchen and dining room which had been in Stetson Hall were moved to the first floor of this north wing. The building was occupied by young women. When the women were moved out of Stetson Hall arches were cut between the two wings of the second and third floor making each a unit. The building was occupied by men. In 1892 Mr. Stetson built the center unit of Elizabeth Hall and presented it to the University. It was named for his wife, Elizabeth Stetson, and was called Elizabeth Hall. The north and south wings of Elizabeth Hall were added in 1897-1898.

In 1894 Mr. Stetson gave \$50,000 endowment. To commemorate this gift, Stetson University each year in February at the time of the annual meeting of the board of Trustees celebrated the occasion with what was known as Presentation Day. An outstanding speaker was always invited to be the guest of the University and to present an oration on some subject in the field of education. There was special music. It was a great occasion and prominent people from all over Florida came to

this affair. In 1898 Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, outstanding Baptist College in the United States, was the speaker at the Presentation Day exercises when the north and south wings of Elizabeth Hall were dedicated. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harper. They were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Forbes who tried to show them as much as possible of central Florida. In the meantime Dr. Forbes had come to know Henry M. Flagler, the millionaire who did so much to develop the east coast of Florida. Mr. Flagler lent Dr. and Mrs. Forbes his yacht on which they took Dr. and Mrs. Harper for a trip on the Indian River.

Evidently Dr. Harper was favorably impressed with the young school. The University of Chicago was a comparatively young school having been opened in 1893 and Dr. Harper was its first president. The school was backed by the Rockefeller millions. It was able to build beautiful buildings and hire the very finest of faculty. In order to build up the enrollment more rapidly the University of Chicago entered into affiliation with four small colleges; one of which was Stetson University. Under the arrangements, a student who graduated from Stetson University could get a degree from the University of Chicago by attending there for a summer session or one quarter. University of Chicago students could come to Stetson for the winter quarter and return to the University of Chicago and be given full credit for the work done here. It is not

certain that the faculty of the University of Chicago was ever fully in favor of this plan or whether it was Dr. Harper's brainchild. There is much correspondence which shows that the path of affiliation was not smooth. At first all the teachers hired by Stetson had to be approved by the University of Chicago. Any examinations given at Stetson had to be sent to the University of Chicago for approval before they were given and after the examinations had been given the papers had to be returned to the University of Chicago for their approval. There was a good deal of friction between the two schools. Dr. Harper died in 1906 and was succeeded by Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, the second president of the University of Chicago. He apparently did not approve of the affiliation and since many members of the faculty of the University of Chicago did not approve either, the affiliation was ended. I have been unable to find any definite date when this occurred. In the catalogue for 1910 it says that the affiliation ended in 1910, but in correspondence dated 1909, Stetson University is taken to task for advertising that it is affiliated with the University of Chicago when it was not. So the affiliation ended sometime in 1908 or 1909. In the files of the Archives, file #5, is an article which goes into detail about the affiliation between Stetson University and the University of Chicago. Under Dr. Forbes' guidance and with Mr. Stetson's help, the University grew rapidly.

In the late 1890's Dr. Forbes became acquainted with Henry M. Flagler, the millionaire from New York City, who had become interested in Florida and was working diligently to develop the Florida East Coast. Stetson University needed more buildings. It particularly needed a building for the sciences. Dr. Forbes started as early as 1897 to interest Mr. Flagler in giving the money for the needed Science Hall. There is a file in the office which contains some correspondence between Mr. Flagler and Dr. Forbes in relationship to the gift of Science Hall, but apparently most of the arrangements were carried on in person. Dr. Forbes made many trips to Palm Beach to see Mr. Flagler.

In 1898 Dr. Forbes raised \$100,000 for the endowment of Stetson. Of this \$100,000 Mr. Stetson gave \$50,000. In addition he gave \$1,500 for Mrs. Stetson and \$1,000 for each of his sons--Henry and John, Jr.. In the list of the donors for this endowment is an anonymous gift of \$10,000. There is correspondence in the files which states that Mr. Flagler was the anonymous donor and that he did not want his name connected with the gift. Dr. Forbes continued to make an effort to interest Mr. Flagler in building a Science Hall for Stetson University and in 1901 he succeeded. There is no definite date as to when the money was promised. In January and February, 1901, Dr. Forbes made trips to Palm Beach

to see Mr. Flagler, and apparently it was at this time that Mr. Flagler agreed to give \$60,000 which was to be used for the erection of the Science Building. However, he insisted that his name not be connected with the building and it was called Science Hall until after Dr. Edmunds came to Stetson. The first installment of the money to erect the building was received in July, 1901. The building is of a different type of architecture than the other buildings on the campus. This is because it is the type of building which Mr. Flagler wanted. William Charles Hayes of Philadelphia was the architect who made the plans for the building. Mr. Flagler even sent his own men here to teach the masons how to apply the stucco to the building. The building was completed and occupied in the fall of 1902. Though the name of the donor of Science Hall was a secret, it apparently became rather an open secret.

Mr. Stetson who had given so generously of his time and money for the past sixteen years had come to feel that the University was really his possession. No faculty members were ever hired without his approval; no money was dispersed without his approval. All of the funds of the University were kept in Mr. Stetson's name. There was a committee on finances but it had never met. Mr. Stetson in 1898, had become an elderly man. He apparently did not like the fact that Dr. Forbes had interested Mr. Flagler in his University as he seemed to feel it was. From this time on, there was

a growing rift between Dr. Forbes and Mr. Stetson. Mr. Stetson no longer paid the operating deficits at the end of each year and the University began to go into debt.

There is no one now living who knows the real cause of the troubles which arose between Dr. Forbes and Mr. Stetson. The spark which started the public trouble was caused by the dismissal of a steward who had been at Stetson for three years. In December, 1901, John Perkis who had been the steward and whose wife had been the matron, was dismissed from Stetson University because he bought things in the name of the University, sold them, and kept the money. There is no doubt about the truth of this accusation because in the files are letters in which Mr. Perkis admits his guilt.

In the summer of 1901 the Peabody Foundation of Washington D. C., conducted summer schools throughout the south which were planned to produce better teachers for the south. During the summer of 1901 Stetson University lent its buildings to the Peabody Foundation for one of these summer sessions. Dr. and Mrs. Forbes had never spent their summers in DeLand since they had moved here. The summer of 1901 Dr. Forbes took Mrs. Forbes and the family to New York State as was their usual custom and he returned to teach in the summer school. A Mrs. Mathes of Tampa who had been teaching in the Practice School was in charge of the Practice School of this summer session. After Mr. Perkis was dismissed in December, 1901, he started

stories reflecting on the conduct of Dr. Forbes with Mrs. Mathes. The stories persisted and in the summer of 1902 they were called to Mr. Stetson's attention. He approached Dr. Forbes on the matter. In September of that year, Dr. Forbes called a meeting of the Board of Trustees for September. So did Mr. Stetson. At this meeting, the Board of Trustees fully exonerated Dr. Forbes and stated that there was no evidence of any guilt on his part. Dr. Forbes was very pleased and felt that he had been completely vindicated. However, there were people in Florida, and particularly in DeLand who did not like Dr. Forbes and wanted to get rid of him. A lawyer, who had been Mr. Stetson's lawyer in this case, would not let the stories die. He threatened to publish them in the papers, even threatened to print a pamphlet and distribute it to the state. Dr. Forbes felt that this feud was injuring the University and in September, 1903, he presented his resignation at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees refused to accept the resignation and gave him a leave of absence. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1904 his resignation was accepted and thus ended the career of a brilliant man who had brought Stetson University from a little one-building school to a real college. Dr. Forbes returned to New York State and there opened a business college which he ran for a number of years. He died in 1926. Dr. Charles S. Farriss, Vice-

President of the University, served as Acting President during the year 1903-1904.

On the first of September, 1904, Lincoln Hulley, who was then a professor at Bucknell University and who had a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Chicago became the second President of Stetson University. He served as President until his sudden death on January 20, 1934. Dr. Hulley was a very different type man from Dr. Forbes. He was an autocratic individual and a fighter. Dr. Forbes was the more conciliatory individual. Dr. Hulley found the state, the Convention, and the city of DeLand badly divided over the Stetson-Forbes controversy. Stetson was in debt about \$16,000 which in those days was a large amount. Dr. Hulley set about to bring a reconciliation between Mr. Stetson and the University. He succeeded and in 1906 Mr. Stetson attended the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees for the first time since 1903. He was elected President of the Board and planned to take up the duties as he had in past years. He also paid off the indebtedness of the University. At this meeting of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Stetson made a proposition--he would give \$100,000 in endowment provided the members of the present Board of Trustees would all resign and elect a new board in their places. Nothing was done at this time and three days later, February 18, 1906, Mr. Stetson died suddenly. Apparently Mr. Stetson's pur-

pose in asking for the formation of a new Board of Trustees was to get rid of those on the Board of Trustees who had sided with Dr. Forbes. They made up the majority of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Stetson had been a generous benefactor of the University named for him until he and Dr. Forbes began their controversy. He had given \$100,000 in endowment, he built Elizabeth Hall and presented it to the University, he gave \$1,000 toward the building of Stetson Hall, he was the largest donor in the building of Chaudoin Hall. Each year he paid the deficit in operating expenses. When Mr. Stetson was in DeLand, he came to the University every morning to attend the chapel services. For fourteen years in succession he came to DeLand to attend the opening of the University. In those days it was a long, hard trip from Philadelphia to DeLand. He gave generously of his time and of his means. He not only gave money, but he gave material things. Much of the equipment used in the teaching of science was a gift of Mr. Stetson.

Elizabeth hall, his gift, was erected in three parts. The center section was built in 1892, the two wings added in 1897-1898. It is named for Mrs. Stetson. The building was dedicated in February, 1898. The north wing of the building was planned so that the first floor was one large room to be used for the library. Previous to this, the library had been in two locations. It first was on the

second floor of the east wing of DeLand Hall. When the center section of Elizabeth Hall was built, the library was then moved to the quarters which are now occupied by the Registrar's Office. The second and third floors of the north wing of Elizabeth Hall were used for classrooms. The second floor of the north wing was one large room like the room below it. This was used for the Business College and was fitted up like an office and a bank. There was a grill which ran across the north end of the room and the bank occupied part of this area. There were an express office, and other types of offices used in business. The third floor was occupied by the Department of Biology and when Mrs. Heath gave the Monroe Heath Museum it also was located in this area. The chapel occupied the first two floors of the south wing of the building. It seats about 900 people. Mr. Stetson installed in this a very fine pipe organ, the first in Florida, and he brought from Philadelphia a blind organist, Adam Geibel, who dedicated the organ and gave a concert at the time of the dedication ceremony. Mr. Geibel was a personal friend of Mr. Stetson's and he wrote a Stetson song-- "The Stetson University March"--a copy of which is in the files. It was at this dedication ceremony that William R. Harper made the principal address and it was during his visit that he and Dr. Forbes entered into the arrangement for affiliation between Stetson University and the University of

Chicago.

Mr. Stetson was buried near Philadelphia but on the date of his funeral in Philadelphia a memorial service in his honor was held in the chapel at Stetson University. A program of this service is in the file of programs in the Archives. Mr. Stetson died before anything could be done about his offer of \$100,000 for the endowment; however, Mrs. Stetson renewed this offer and at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees on April 19, 1906, Dr. Hulley again presented Mr. Stetson's offer in the name of Mrs. Stetson. Mrs. Stetson said that if the present Board of Trustees would resign and elect a new Board to take their places, she would honor Mr. Stetson's promise of \$100,000 for the endowment fund. The Board of Trustees refused to resign and thus ended the opportunity of getting the \$100,000 which Mr. Stetson had promised and whose promise Mrs. Stetson endeavored to carry out. However, Mrs. Stetson gave generously to the University during her lifetime. When the Carnegie Library which is now known as Sampson Hall was built, Mr. Carnegie gave \$40,000 toward the building on condition there had to be a matching endowment fund. Mrs. Stetson gave the \$40,000 to match Mr. Carnegie's gift. She gave money for many other causes in connection with the University and was a generous patron of Stetson as long as she lived. Mrs. Stetson was a second wife and much younger than Mr. Stetson. I have been

unable to find out anything about Mr. Stetson's first wife, or his first family except to know that he had some daughters. John B. Stetson and his wife, Elizabeth Stetson, had three sons: John B., Jr., G. Henry, and Ben. Ben Stetson died when he was a child and the chapel in Elizabeth Hall was given in his memory. There is a tablet to Ben Stetson on the south wall of the chapel. Mrs. Stetson married again after Mr. Stetson's death. The date is uncertain. Her second husband was the Count of Santa Eulalia. He was from Portugal and was a Portugese representative to the United States. Mrs. Stetson met him and not long after this they were married. In addition to being a diplomat, the Count was a sculptor. He made many pieces of outstanding sculpture. They attended the Presentation Day ceremonies February 19, 1909, and at this time the large bas-relief of Mr. Henry A. DeLand on the west side of the door to Sampson Hall was presented to the University by John B. Stetson, Jr.. It is the work of the Count of Santa Eulalia. The Count and Countess were the honored guests of the University for the Presentation Day ceremonies. There was a lot of elaborate entertaining in their honor while they were here. The Count did not live many years after the marriage. After his death Mrs. Stetson divided her time between California , where her younger son, Henry Stetson, lived, and the family home near Philadelphia. In 1926 the Countess visited DeLand and the

campus as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Hulley. This was her last visit to Florida and she died in 1929.

As has been noted earlier, Dr. Hulley was an outstanding orator. When he came to Stetson in 1904 a group of ministerial students were holding Vesper Services in the chapel on Sunday afternoons. Dr. Hulley was invited to speak at one of these and he made such a splendid impression that he was asked to take over the management of the Vesper Services. These grew to be a very important asset to the community. Each Sunday afternoon Dr. Hulley, or rarely an invited speaker, spoke on some religious subject. The most famous of these were his lectures on the psalms. There was a well-trained choir made up of people from the University and DeLand. It was a great honor to be chosen to be a member of the Vesper choir. Each Sunday afternoon the auditorium was filled to capacity to hear Dr. Hulley. In 1922 these Vesper Services were discontinued because the ministers of DeLand complained that the people attended the Vesper services and did not come to the evening church services. Dr. Hulley was also in great demand as a speaker all over the United States. During the summers until up into the 1920's he toured the eastern part of the United States speaking at teachers' institutes. The institutes have long since been discontinued but in the first part of the twentieth

century, they were a very important part of the teacher training in the United States. Dr. Hulley had a number of famous lectures which he gave for entertainment. Among these were those on Robert Burns, James Whitcomb Riley, Eugene Field, Alfred Lord Tennyson, and many other well-known poets. Dr. Hulley read beautifully. He delivered all of these lectures without any notes. Dr. Hulley had a phenomenal memory. It is said that he could recite any Psalm if called for by number and he memorized the Gospel of Saint Mark when he was in his teens. He was famous not only as a lecturer, but as a preacher and was called upon continuously. Dr. Hulley wrote many books. In his later years he became interested in drama and he wrote thirty-seven different plays, many of which were presented in the Stover Theatre under the direction of Dr. Irving C. Stover, who for many years was head of the Department of Speech. Dr. Hulley had the confidence of the Board of Trustees and they usually approved anything he wanted done. He was a keen financier and managed the finances of the University well. During his thirty years as President, the University was never in debt. He did not believe in having a large university. He often stated that five hundred students was the most economical and satisfactory number for a college. Therefore Stetson University did not grow to any great size under his administration.

Dr. Hulley was interested in good music and in 1905 he

brought to the campus Mr. Orwin A. Morse who was an outstanding musician. He left Stetson in 1909 to go to Greenville Female College, in Greenville, South Carolina. He was succeeded by John W. Phillips, an outstanding musician. During the years when Mr. Morse and Mr. Phillips were at Stetson great things were done in music. It was indeed the Golden Age of Stetson University so far as music was concerned.

Almost from its beginning Stetson has offered instruction in the field of music. The School of Music has occupied several quarters. When the first music lessons began, DeLand Hall was one of two buildings on the campus. The other was a dormitory, Stetson Hall. All classes were held in DeLand Hall and so were music lessons. When the center section of Elizabeth Hall was built in 1892 classes were moved to the new building. From 1892 to 1908 the so-called School of Music occupied DeLand Hall with one room reserved for the Art Department. When Flagler Hall was erected in 1902 the Art Department moved to new quarters in that building. From 1908 to 1936 the School of Music occupied the south half of the third floor of Elizabeth Hall. In the summer of 1936 DeLand Hall was remodeled for the School of Music by subdividing some rooms and sound proofing others for practice rooms. In 1948 a building from the deactivated DeLand Air Base was moved to a site adjoining the north side of DeLand Hall to be used as supplemental space for the School of Music.

It was called the Annex. A building which formerly had been the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity house was used for the teaching of brass instruments and for practice rooms. In 1935 the original gymnasium which stood northwest of Stetson Hall and was one of the earliest buildings erected on the campus was relocated east of Hulley Gymnasium, was remodeled and has been used since that time by the Stetson Band and Orchestra. Woodwinds are taught there. In January 1968 the annex was demolished. The studios and practice rooms which had occupied it were moved to that part of Flagler Hall which had been vacated when the science departments moved to Sage Science Center. Beginning on December 2, 1968, a new building for the School of Music was erected on the area south of Elizabeth Hall. The new quarters for the School of Music will consist of two buildings connected by an arcade. Theodore Prosser Hall will house classrooms, offices, studios, the library, and practice rooms. The other building when erected will be a small auditorium for recitals and concerts.

Almost from its start Stetson University has offered instruction in the field of music. When Stetson, then known as DeLand Academy and DeLand College, published its first catalogue for 1885-1886 with announcements for 1886-1887 no mention of music was made for the year 1885-1886 but in the announcement for 1886-1887, the following appeared:

"Provision has also been made for a thorough and complete course in instruction in both instrumental and vocal music. Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, who has charge of the department, possesses not only a thorough musical education, secured under some of the best instructors in this country, but has a long and successful experience as a teacher: a diploma will be given to students completing the regular course in vocal or instrumental music." An identical statement appears in the second catalogue, 1887-1888. Mrs. Cheney was listed in the faculty as Principal of the Music Department. She was one of seven members of the faculty included in the catalogue and the only teacher of music. She is listed as being "in charge of the Music Department." In this same catalogue there is a brief paragraph about the music department and the names of students who studied music were listed under a separate heading, Department of Music. Thirty students are so listed, many of whom were DeLand children who took only piano lessons. In the catalogue for 1888-1889 Mrs. Cheney is "Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and in charge of the Music Department."

Miss Mabel Abernathy had a similar listing in the catalogue for 1889-1890. Miss Abernathy remained at Steeple for only one year. She was followed by Charlotte T. (Lottie) ZuTavern who was head of the Music Department from 1890-1894 as Director of the Music Department and Teacher of

Voice and Piano. Not until 1901 were the titles of professor, instructor, etc. used in the catalogues. The number of pupils studying music at Stetson increased and in 1890-1891 Josephine I. Davis joined Miss ZuTavern as Assistant in Instrumental Music. No catalogue for the year 1891-1892 is in the files. Anna B. Metzger, Teacher of Voice, Piano, and Organ, and M. Clementine MacGregor, Teacher of Piano and Harmony, together with Miss ZuTavern comprised the faculty in 1892-1893. Until this time piano and vocal music had been the only offerings in the Music Department. Miss Metzger and Miss MacGregor remained for only one year, 1892-1893. Miss Lena J. Schreuder, B. M., who was the Director of the Music Department, 1895-1897, was the first member of the music faculty to have a degree in music. Mrs. C. S. (Alma) Farriss, the wife of Dr. Charles S. Farriss, who served on the Stetson faculty from 1892 until his death in 1938, and as Vice-President, 1904-1938, Teacher of Piano; Josephine van der Hooges, Teacher of Piano and Voice; Olive B. Tawney, also Teacher of Piano, joined the faculty in 1893-1894. Mrs. Farriss taught piano 1893-1895; and 1899-1910. In 1904 Mrs. Farriss secured a Bachelor of Music degree. Miss Tawney on May 30, 1899 married Clifford E. Rosa, Eursar, 1895-1948, and as Olive T. (B.) Rosa taught piano at times but more often violin, at intervals from 1893-1925. She for several years directed the orchestra which

was composed of Stetson students and residents of DeLand. There were several music teachers in the Music Department during Stetson's first quarter of a century. Among the more outstanding was Orwin A. Morse who was the Director of the School of Music, as it was then called, from 1905-1909. Mr. Morse earned a Mus. B. from Trinity University, Ontario, Canada, and was also an Associate, American Guild of Organists.

Mr. Morse was an outstanding organist. By 1904 the offerings in the School of Music had been increased. In 1898 when the new chapel in Elizabeth Hall was completed Mr. Stetson had a splendid pipe organ installed. Mr. Morse taught organ. Other subjects offered were piano, voice, violin and theory. There was also a Normal Class in singing which dealt with the teaching of singing. A Glee Club for men had been organized and a Choral Society, members of which were citizens of DeLand as well as Stetson students, had been started.

Mr. Morse was followed by John W. Phillips who served as the Director of the School of Music, 1909-1913. Mr. Phillips had a beautiful voice and was in demand throughout the state as a soloist. His wife, Margaret Phillips, was his accompanist and she taught harmony and counterpoint, 1910-1913.

The importance of the music department and the courses offered before 1921 seem to have varied with the abilities

of the heads of the department and the training of its teachers. At times there was no director or if there were he was not so listed in the roster of the faculty. Evah (Eva) Baker Welch, nee: Eva Baker, who studied at Stetson, taught organ, 1909-1922; 1924-1933. At times she taught theory. Zoe Virginia Sinnott, a brilliant pianist taught piano, 1910-1920.

In 1921 William Edward Duckwitz came to Stetson as the Director of the Conservatory of Music as it was then called. In 1936 when Stetson was admitted to membership in the National Association of Schools of Music, Dr. Duckwitz was named Dean of the School of Music and served in that capacity until he became Professor Emeritus in 1953. He was succeeded by Claude M. Almand, Ph. D., who was the first member of the faculty of the School of Music to have a doctor's degree. Dean Almand was killed in an automobile accident, September 12, 1957. Donald C. Yaxley, Mus. B., A. M., served as Acting Dean from 1957 to 1963 when Paul T. Langston, S. M. D. who had been Assistant Professor of Church Music since 1960, was appointed dean.

Over the years the Stetson School of Music has been called by various names. From 1866-1896 it was called the Department of Music. It was known as the School of Music, 1896-1912, though in fact it was only a department of the College of Liberal Arts. It was again the Department of

Music, 1912-1914; the School of Music 1914-1915; Department of Music, 1915-1917; from 1917-1931 the music department was known as the Stetson Conservatory of Music. Because the Conservatory did not yet meet the standards of the National Association of Schools of Music it was again called the Department of Music until Stetson was admitted to membership in the Association, 1936. Since 1936 the Stetson School of Music has been a separate school in the University. The variety of names was due to the desire of whoever headed the department or of Dr. Lincoln Hulley, President, 1904-1934 who changed names of departments as he pleased. Also until Dr. Luckwits came to Stetson no efforts had been made to meet standards required for accrediting as a School of Music.

In the early days of the School of Music there were no standards for accreditation. By the time Dr. Luckwitz came to Stetson, associations had become important and standards for accreditation had been set. Dr. Luckwitz realized that if it were to survive and grow the Music Department must be accredited and he began to work toward membership in the National Association of Schools of Music. Many improvements in faculty and in organization had to be made. One of the obstacles was the fact that music teachers were not paid a guaranteed salary but were paid a percentage of fees paid by music students. There was no fixed tuition

but fees were charged for each subject. The teacher received eighty per cent of the fees paid by the students in their classes and the University twenty per cent. Dr. Hulley refused for a long time to pay the music teachers a guaranteed salary. Part of his refusal was due to the fact that it had always been customary to pay the teachers on a percentage basis. Also he feared that the income from tuition paid by the students would not be large enough nor consistent enough to meet regular salaries which must be increased to meet standards for membership in the Association. This difficulty was finally resolved by the charge of a tuition fee for students enrolled in the School of Music. Another obstacle was in meeting the requirement that teachers have degrees. Until the National Association of Schools of Music was organized not many teachers of music felt the need for degrees. Many studied abroad. Those studying music sought teachers with outstanding reputations rather than colleges. There was not a great number of conservatories or schools of music which gave degrees. Dr. Duckwitz who spent more than thirty years as head of the Stetson School of Music and worked so hard for its accrediting had only an honorary degree. However, he not only graduated from the Chicago Musical College but he spent three years in Germany studying piano under famous teachers. Before he came to Stetson he had been the head of two conservatories and he had been a concert

pianist.

Not until 1931 were teachers in the Music Department given ranking such as professor, assistant professor, instructor, etc.. Many of the Stetson teachers were outstanding in music circles and some remained at Stetson over a long period of time. Evah (Eva) Baker who became Evah Baker Welch when she married, studied at Stetson. She taught organ, 1909-1922; 1924-1933; and at times she taught harmony. Mrs. Welch earned a Mus. B. in 1918. In 1916 Paul R. Geddes, who had studied voice in Italy and had to give up his opportunity of becoming an opera singer because of failing health, taught voice at Stetson 1916-1918. He returned in 1926 and taught until 1933 when he resigned because of failing eye sight. Marian Dow Kenefick taught voice and directed the Glee Club, 1922-1925.

In 1924-1925 the Department of Public School Music was organized by Frances Mahoney who had charge of the department until she was succeeded by Veronica Davis Gove, nee: Veronica Davis, Mus. B., University of Illinois, A. M., Columbia. Mrs. Gove joined the faculty in 1931 as Instructor in Public School Music. She built up this department which became of increasing importance as the teaching of music in the public schools increased. She rose to the rank of professor and served on the faculty until her death in 1963. Rosa Lee Gaut, Mus. E., University of Illinois,

joined the faculty as instructor in piano in 1920. She served until her retirement in 1935. In 1922 Ethel M. Fisher came to Stetson to have charge of piano instruction for children. She headed this department until she retired as Assistant Professor, Emeritus in 1952.

In 1923 Donald Faulkner came to Stetson as instructor in wind and brass instruments. This was the beginning of instruction in this field. Mr. Faulkner organized and directed the first Stetson band, 1926. He reorganized and also directed the Stetson orchestra. Mr. Faulkner later earned a Ph. D. degree and taught Mathematics at Stetson. When this was written he was Vice-President of Western Reserve University in charge of finances, retired.

Dr. Hulley died suddenly in January 1934. Dr. William Sims Allen succeeded him as Stetson's third president. He was interested in accelerating the effort to secure membership in the National Association of Schools of Music. New faculty members were secured. Harold M. Giffin, A. B., Mus. B., A. M., a graduate of Denison University and of the Eastman School of Music came to Stetson as Professor of Voice. Mr. Giffin had a beautiful tenor voice. He directed the University Glee Club which soon made an outstanding reputation for itself. At the time of this writing, Mr. Giffin is the head of the Department of Voice and the director of the Concert Choir. He was on leave of absence during World

War II in the armed services but returned to Stetson. Mr. Giffin has appeared as soloist with orchestras, in concerts, and radio throughout the south, east, and mid-west. He is widely renowned as a conductor. He regularly serves as judge and director in state and national vocal festivals.

In 1935 John J. Heney who had played percussion instruments with the famous John Philip Sousa Band came to Stetson as Director of the Band and Instructor in Wind and Percussion Instruments. He welded the Stetson group into a splendid marching band. Mr. Heney left Stetson in 1942. In 1943 Victor J. Graebel came to Stetson as Professor of Wind and Percussion Instruments and Director of the Band and remained through 1948. He had been a distinguished composer, band director, and one of the editors of ETUDE. Richard M. Feasel, Mus. B., A. M., a graduate of the Stetson School of Music, became Instructor in Piano and Theory in 1946. He reorganized the band and again made it into a splendid marching unit. When football was discontinued at Stetson in 1956 the marching band became a symphonic band which is still directed by Mr. Feasel. Mr. Feasel serves as a judge in state music contests.

In 1936 Arthur J. Graham, Mus. B., Detroit Institute of Musical Art, Detroit, Michigan, a brilliant pianist, became Professor of Piano and Organ. Mr. Graham remained until World War II. William Horace Bailey, A. B., Pomona College, California; M. M., Eastman School of Music, became Professor

of Violin and Theory and head of the Department of Violin and Conductor of the Orchestra in 1936. Mr. Bailey also remained at Stetson until World War II.

During World War II, Mr. Giffin and Mr. Heney entered the armed services. Mr. Graham joined the war effort. Mr. Giffin was the only one of these to return to Stetson. In 1940, Helen Allinger, Mus. B., Cincinnati College of Music; S. M. M., A. A. G. G., School of Sacred Music, Union Theological Seminary, came to Stetson as Instructor in Voice. In 1943-1944 she became Assistant Professor of Voice. In 1945 she became head of the Department of Sacred Music and Director of the Glee Club. In 1946-1948 Miss Allinger was Professor of Organ and head of the Department of Sacred Music which positions she held until 1951. In 1943 Frances Buxton, Mus. B., Cleveland Institute of Music; M. M., Eastman School of Music, joined the faculty as Assistant Professor of Violin and Theory. In 1945 she became an associate professor and professor in 1946. Miss Buxton conducted the orchestra until 1951 when Richard Feasel became director. She has been an outstanding soloist and a member of the Stetson trio which is composed of Miss Buxton, violin; Roger Cushman, piano; Eleanor Leek, violoncello. Miss Buxton plays viola in Stetson String Quartette.

Rosemary Clark, Mus. B., Stetson University; M. M., Philadelphia Musical Academy; A. A. G. A., who graduated

from Stetson School of Music, 1940, returned to Stetson after graduate work as Instructor in Piano, Organ, and Theory. She became an assistant professor in 1945 and associate professor in 1946. Miss Clark resigned from Stetson in 1949 for further graduate study. Eleanor Leek, Mus. B., M. M., Eastman School of Music, joined the faculty in 1946 as Assistant Professor of Violoncello and Theory. She became associate professor in 1946 and professor in 1964. Miss Leek is a member of the Stetson Trio and of the Stetson String Quartette. Also in 1946 Ruth Richardson Carr, B. S., Houghton College; M. M., Eastman School of Music, nee: Ruth Richardson, joined the faculty as Instructor in Voice. She became assistant professor of Church Music, 1950; associate professor in 1959. She also taught organ and then Music Education upon the death of Veronica Gove. She resigned in 1968.

Roger L. Cushman, B. M., M. M., Yale University, came to Stetson in 1950 as Assistant Professor of Piano and Theory. He became an associate professor in 1952 and a professor in 1960. Mr. Cushman is an outstanding pianist and a member of the Stetson Trio. Donald C. Yaxley, Mus. B., A. M., is a graduate of the Stetson School of Music, 1949. Mr. Yaxley joined the faculty in 1949 as instructor in brass instruments. In 1956 he became an assistant professor; in 1960, an Associate Professor and in 1964 a Professor. From 1957-1963 he served as Acting Dean of the School of Music. Paul T. Langston,

M. S. M., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; S. M. D., Union Theological Seminary, joined the faculty in 1960 as Assistant Professor of Church Music. In 1963 Dr. Langston was appointed Dean of the School of Music and Professor of Church Music.

In 1946 Richard M. Feasel, Mus. B., A. M., 1942, a graduate of Stetson School of Music joined the faculty as Instructor in Piano and Theory. From 1951-1960 he directed the orchestra. He had directed the band since he became a member of the faculty. Mr. Feasel is now Associate Professor of Woodwind Instruments and Theory.

Lenoir Patton Almand, B. A., Furman University; diploma from the Juilliard School of Music; widow of the former dean, became Assistant Professor of Piano in 1958. Mrs. Almand is a brilliant pianist.

Paul R. Jenkins, Jr., B. S., Davidson College; M. M., University of Michigan, joined the Stetson faculty in 1956 as an Instructor in Organ. He was made an Assistant Professor in 1957; Associate Professor of Organ 1962; Professor, 1966. Mr. Jenkins was active in securing for Stetson the Beckerath organ which was installed in 1961. He plays the organ for university functions.

In 1967 Frederick L. Maraffie, B. M., and A. B., Oberlin College Conservatory; M. M., College Conservatory, University of Cincinnati, joined the faculty as instructor in violin and

conductor of the orchestra. Mr. Maraffie played second violin in the Stetson String Quartette. He resigned in 1969.

William Martin, B. M., M. M., Temple University joined the faculty in 1968 as an Instructor in Violin and Theory. He plays the first violin in the string quartet. Jay Thompson, B. M., M. M., University of Michigan, became Assistant Professor, 1968. He teaches Voice and is in charge of the Opera Workshop.

As had been noted the only music subjects taught at Stetson when instruction in music began were voice and piano. The offerings for many years depended on the training of faculty members and the demands of students. Organ was first offered in 1892-1895. The first pipe organ was installed in 1897-1898 so the instrument must have been a reed organ. In 1892-1893 harmony was first taught by M. Clementine MacGregor. There is no evidence that it was offered again until 1895-1896. From that date all students who wished to receive certificates were required to study theory, harmony and music history for two years. In 1899-1900, D. Lee Hutcheson was an Assistant in Piano and Instructor in Guitar and Mandolin. In 1898-1900 two University of Chicago students, Paul D. and Harvey M. MacQuiston, who spent the winter quarters at Stetson taught guitar, banjo, and mandolin while they were at Stetson. There is no record of anyone's teaching these instruments again. Beginning in 1904-1905, harmony, counterpoint, instrumentation,

acoustics, form in composition, and music history are combined in a course called theory. The offerings varied little until 1924-1925 when a course in public school music was organized by Frances Mahoney. This course was further organized and developed by Veronica Davis Gove, who was head of the department for over thirty years. Under Miss Mahoney the course was two years in length. A diploma which entitled the holder to a certificate to teach public school music was given. Beginning in 1929-1930 definite courses for degrees in piano, violin, organ, and voice are outlined in the catalogues. Public school music was still a two year course. Beginning with the fall of 1932 the course in public school music was raised to four years. Offerings in the School of Music were increased in 1952-1953. Majors in voice, piano, violin, violoncello, organ, wind and percussion instruments, and music education were offered. In 1954-1955 majors in church music, viola, and theory were added. In 1955-1956 music education majors in voice or orchestral instruments were available. The majors offered are virtually the same today. An A. B. degree with a major in music is also given. There is less emphasis on music and more on subjects in liberal arts in this course.

From the time that music courses were first offered at Stetson, certificates were granted to those students who finished the prescribed courses in vocal or instrument music.

The first Bachelor of Music degrees were awarded in 1925 when the department was called the Conservatory of Music. Mrs. Charles C. Clark, nee: Persis Burns; Mrs. George Deen, nee: Frances Mahoney; Mrs. J. Francis Griffith, nee: Grace Watson; Revilo M. Standish were the first recipients of the degree. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Deen majored in voice and Mrs. Griffith and Mr. Standish in organ. In 1926, 1928, and 1929 the Bachelor of Music degree was awarded. From 1930 through 1936 students were awarded B. S. (1930) or A. B. degrees with majors in music. Since the commencement of 1937 which marks the end of the first year of membership in the National Association of Schools of Music, the degree, Bachelor of Music, has been awarded. Major fields may be: voice, piano, organ, orchestral instruments, theory, church music, music education with either voice or instrumental emphasis. Those who graduate with a major in Music Education are granted a B. M. E. degree. An A. B. degree with a major in music is also granted.

Since its early days of one faculty member to the present faculty of sixteen, the School of Music has grown from a small group of piano pupils to a degree granting school with majors in eight fields and enrollment of 140 college students. In addition there are many students who elect to take lessons in voice, piano, organ, or an instrument or those who sing or play in one of the music organizations. The physical plant has grown from one room in DeLand Hall to a new building

especially designed for the School of Music. In 1897-1898 Mr. Stetson added the north and south wings to Elizabeth Hall. The south wing houses the chapel. For this Mr. Stetson gave a beautiful three manual pipe organ, the only one in the state at that time. Mr. Adam Geibel, a blind organist from Philadelphia and a friend of Mr. Stetson's gave the concert at the time of the dedication of the wings of Elizabeth Hall on February 10, 1898. In the early 1930's this organ was rebuilt by Mr. Roswell S. Bushnell, a DeLand musician and music dealer. By 1953 the organ given by Mr. Stetson had become unusable. It was removed and an electronic instrument was substituted. In 1961 a large new pipe organ, a Beckerath, built in Hamburg, Germany by Rudolph Von Beckerath, one of the foremost builders of organs, was installed by Mr. Beckerath's staff and voiced by Mr. Beckerath. It is the second instrument in America built by Mr. Beckerath and the first in a University.

The first mention of group singing is in 1893 when there is a statement about a class in ensemble singing. This evidently was a class in sight singing which met for one hour each week. In 1901 Stetson had a university Glee Club which apparently was for men only. Since one of the officers was not a Stetsonite, probably people from DeLand as well as Stetson students participated in the group. The Apollo Glee Club was composed of twelve young men who were available for concerts

in the state. Also in 1901 there was a Cecelian Glee Club which was made up of men and women, and a Girls' Chorus. Mr. Robert L. Schofield, B. M., Northwestern Conservatory, Director of the School of Music, directed the men's groups. Miss Mabel C. Webb, Instructor in Voice, directed the Cecelian Glee Club. The Aeolian Club was a group of young women singers. Hattie Mae Porter, an assistant in the School of Music, directed the Girls' Chorus. There may have been singing groups earlier than 1901 but there is no proof of this. Residents of DeLand as well as students and faculty participated in these groups. In 1908-1909 the Stetson Quartette which was composed of Doyle E. Carlton, Frank Wideman, Harry C. Garwood, and Arthur Y. Milam traveled about the state advertising Stetson. During the summer of 1910 the Quartette traveled over the state as they worked for the Florida Anti-Saloon league. All of these men graduated from Stetson. One became the Governor of Florida.

When Orwin A. Morse became Director of the School of Music in 1904 he placed great emphasis on the glee club and chorus. In December 1905 the Stetson chorus presented "The Messiah" which was the first time it had been given in Florida. Under his direction the University chorus also presented "The Creation" and "Elijah". Dr. Morse made Stetson truly the music center of Florida. The chorus was composed of residents of DeLand, Stetson students, and faculty. By 1904 the Apollo

and the Cecelian Glee Clubs had been discontinued. The Stetson Glee Club, the University Choral Society and the Ladies' Chorus continued. The Vesper Choir had been organized. When Dr. Hulley came to Stetson in the fall of 1904 he began to speak at the Sunday afternoon Vesper services and in a short time he was the only speaker. The Vesper Choir sang at these services and became an important music organization. Only those with good voices were chosen and to be a member of the Vesper Choir was an important privilege. The Vesper services were discontinued in 1922 at the request of the ministers of DeLand because they felt that they interfered with attendance at evening church services..

The Stetson Glee Club, one of the oldest in the state and among the first to travel, has an enviable reputation in Florida. The Club sang at the inauguration of the Governor of Florida in 1909 and one of the members of the group, Doyle E. Carlton, later became Florida's Chief Executive. The Stetson Chorus and Band also performed at the inaugural programs in 1929 and again in 1955 when the governors took the oath of office. Stetson University first presented Handel's "Messiah" in December, 1905. It was repeated in February 1909. Beginning in 1935 twenty-five consecutive annual performances were given just before Christmas of each year--a tradition which was inaugurated by Professor Harold M. Giffin, Head of the Voice Department and Director of the Glee Clubs, since 1960

called the Stetson Concert Choir. Until 1960 there were several distinct units within the membership of the one hundred voice choir which is heard in oratorio, at university functions, and in concert. The group is divided to serve as choirs for the chapel services each week. The Travel Squad of forty selected mixed voices is heard throughout Florida and the east. The men and women also appear as separate units with their own officers headed by a general manager who is responsible to the director. Soloists, duet teams, girls' trios, male quartettes complete the organizational structure. Membership, by audition, is open to students from all colleges of the University. Highlights include appearances at the Biennial Federated Music Clubs Convention in Baltimore; New York World's Fair; Kiwanis International Convention; Southern Baptist Convention; Florida State Chamber of Commerce Convention; many Florida Baptist Conventions; Philharmonic Hall, Lincoln Center, New York City; and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.. The Travel Squad took an eighteen day tour to New York in 1948 and a fourteen day trip there in 1967; a nineteen day tour to Chicago in 1953. These tours included national radio broadcasts. Television appearances have been made from Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio; Jacksonville, Miami, and Daytona Beach, Florida. The chorus has produced several operas and operettas in DeLand and Daytona Beach and has appeared with orchestras under the batons of Dr. Howard

Hanson, Dr. Wayne Barlow, Dr. Claude Almand, Gail Kubik and Vincent Persichetti. The fundamental structure has been the same since 1960 with a membership of 65 when the University Chorus was formed. In 1968 the University Chorus and Choir were merged and a new small music unit termed Collegium Musicum was formed.

The Opera Workshop had its beginning under the guidance of Professor Harold M. Giffin in 1947. This Workshop provides an opportunity for juniors and seniors in the School of Music to acquaint themselves with scenes from great operas. The Workshop has been continued under other directors.

First mention of an orchestra at Stetson was in the catalogue for 1901-1902. Mrs. C. S. Farriss, Instructor in Piano, was the director of the group which had seven members, three from the faculty and four from the student body. No further mention of an orchestra appears in the catalogues until 1925. However there was a Stetson orchestra, at least part of the time. The name, Stetson Orchestra, Director, Mrs. C. B. Rosa, appears on programs. In 1909, 1911, 1913, Music Festivals were held in February and the orchestra played the accompaniments for these. Mrs. Rosa was the director. When Donald Faulkner came to Stetson in 1923 he reorganized the orchestra and directed it until Louis Harold Marvin joined the faculty in 1930 and became the director. When William H. Bailey came to Stetson in 1937 as Professor of Violin and

Theory, he assumed direction of the orchestra. In 1942-1943 Frances Buxton replaced Mr. Bailey as Assistant Professor (later Professor) of Violin and Director of the Orchestra. The orchestra was under her direction until 1951 when Richard M. Feasel assumed the position until 1960. He was followed by James Perdue, 1960-1962. James Perdue was succeeded by Robert L. Hause, B. M. E., M. M., University of Michigan, who became the conductor, 1962-1966. He was followed by Frederick L. Maraffie, B. M., A. B., Oberlin College Conservatory; M. M., College Conservatory of Music of Cincinnati; who has conducted the orchestra since that time.

Donald Faulkner not only revived the orchestra when he came to Stetson in 1923 but he organized Stetson's first band in 1926. He was followed by Louis Marvin in 1930 who directed the band until 1935 when John J. Heney joined the faculty. The band was a marching band so long as Stetson engaged in intercollegiate football. The first uniforms were green. Broadrimmed white Stetson hats, gift of the Stetson Hat Company, were worn with the green uniforms. When football was discontinued in 1956 the marching band became a symphonic band. It holds concerts and plays at athletic events. Richard M. Feasel has been director of the band since 1948. Mr. Feasel has been outstanding in Florida music circles. He serves as judge and director in state band and orchestra festivals.

From 1904 through 1913 Stetson brought to the campus

many people outstanding in the field of music. Dr. A. O. Morse started the practice and Dr. Hulley encouraged it. John W. Phillips continued it. Madame Schumann-Heink gave a concert at Stetson on February 27, 1908. She appeared again in the 1920's. The DeLand Choral Society composed of Stetson students, faculty members, and citizens of DeLand was organized. In the winter of 1905 the society gave Gaul's "Holy City". Just before Christmas 1905 they presented for the first time in Florida, Handel's "Messiah". In February of 1909, 1911, and 1913 Music Festivals were presented. In the 1909 festival, the "Messiah" was presented again and "Elijah" was given. Swift's Orchestra of Boston presented a concert and played the accompaniment for "Elijah". Mr. Swift was the son of one of DeLand's early settlers. He studied music at Stetson, 1887-1888. Genevieve Wilson, Elaine DeSelle, John Miller, and Arthur Middleton of Chicago sang the solo parts in the oratorios and gave concerts. There were concerts each afternoon and an oratorio or a concert each night. The festivals each lasted for three days.

In the 1911 festival, grand opera was sung for the first time in Florida. Stars from the Chicago-Philadelphia, and New York opera companies sang the principal solo parts. Anna Allison Jones, Arthur C. Craft, and George Lee Tenney, of the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, were among the soloists as were Harriet Case and Russell B. Thomas of Chicago. Lena

Conklin and Mary L. Buttorff, graduates of Stetson's Music Department, sang the minor leads. The operas given in 1911 were "Bohemian Girl" and "Il' Trovatore". In 1913 "Joan of Arc" and "King Olaf" were presented. Mme. Nina Dimitrieff, New York and London Opera Companies; Marcus Kellerman, Berlin Opera Company; Beatrice McCue and Ellison Van Hoose, Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company were the soloists in the operas. They gave concerts as did Mme. Annie Louise David, Harpist, and David Bispham. People came from all over central Florida for those festivals. Numerous recitals by Dr. Morse and John W. Lewis and other artists were presented.

When John W. Lewis left Stetson at the end of 1912-1913 the "Golden Age" of Music at Stetson came to an end. There were concerts by the Glee Club and other Stetson groups including the Vesper Choir but no outstanding performances were given. The School of Music began a period of inactivity. There were no teachers of note except Paul R. Geddes who taught at Stetson, 1916-1918 and 1926-1933 and Dr. William E. Duckwitz who came in 1921 and started the School of Music on its way to accreditation.

Dean Claude Almand had been interested in having a commissioning program at Stetson devoted to the composition of sacred music. Following his tragic death in an automobile accident, September 12, 1957, a memorial fund given by his coworkers and admirers was used to commission the writing

of original compositions by outstanding composers in memory of Dean Almand. A "Testament of Life" was the first of a series of compositions commissioned by the Claude Almand Memorial Fund. It was written by Halsey Stevens as a memorial composition for chorus and orchestra. Mr. Stevens is a distinguished composer and author, the Chairman of the Department of Composition at the University of Southern California. A "Testament of Life" was presented on April 9, 1959 by chorus and orchestra under the direction of Mr. Stevens. It was repeated in November, 1959 in Elizabeth Hall for the Florida State Music Convention which was meeting in Daytona Beach. The second composition was a chapel service written by Richard Donovan, Bartlett Professor of the Theory of Music, Yale University. The service consisted of an anthem, two hymns, prayer responses, and an amen. The chapel service was presented, February 23, 1962. Mr. Harold M. Giffin, Stetson School of Music, conducted the program assisted by Dr. O. Lafayette Walker, Professor of Religion. The prayer responses and the amen are used in the Stetson chapel services and the anthem and hymns have been repeated on special occasions. The third composition, "The Creator" was written by Henry Cowell, outstanding composer and at the time a professor at Columbia University and the New School, New York City. "The Creator" was a composition for chorus and orchestra which was presented, May 1, 1964. Mr. Cowell gave a speech of

introduction at the performance.

The Stetson School of Music sponsors active chapters of the American Guild of Organists, Music Educators National Conference, Tau Beta Sigma (national honorary sorority for college bandswomen), Kappa Kappa Psi (national honorary fraternity for college bandsmen), and Phi Beta (national honorary professional women's fraternity for music and drama), Pi Kappa Lambda, (national honorary music fraternity).

In 1968 a faculty string quartette consisting of William Martin, first violin; Frederick L. Maraffie, second violin; Frances Buxton, viola; and Eleanor Leek, cello; was organized. It is Stetson's first string quartet.

The School of Music at Stetson University has always concentrated on excellence in undergraduate Music Education. Although there have been many requests and some opportunity to enlarge its curriculum to include graduate study, Stetson has chosen to remain entirely undergraduate. Because of this, the University has been able to give undergraduates the best that its faculty could offer, and Stetson music graduates have found places in the best graduate institutions in the nation. Moreover, the University can be proud of the professional accomplishments of its graduates. Many have gone on to distinguished careers as concert performers, teachers and church musicians.

From a small department presided over by one teacher the

Stetson School of Music has grown to be an influence not only on the campus and in the city of DeLand but in the state of Florida. Its faculty members are outstanding performers in music circles. The School furnishes assistance to DeLand area organizations by providing soloists or music groups for many functions. Many requests for entertainment are received by the School of Music. As many invitations are accepted as is possible.

Stetson University has always had high standards and Dr. Hulley upheld these during his administration. It was one of the first colleges of the south to require fifteen units of high school credit for admission. Dr. Hulley was an individualist and did not want to be governed by any association. When he came to Stetson, education associations had not yet reached any strength and Stetson did not belong to the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools which at that time and now is the accrediting association for colleges and secondary schools in the south. Dr. Hulley was not interested in joining the association. He insisted that Stetson University maintained higher standards than those demanded by the Southern Association. He often said, "No one is going to tell me how to run my University." In fact, he felt it was his University and he would not allow anyone to dictate to him how it should be run. He often made changes in curriculum that many thought unwise but no one ever questioned

his authority. By 1920 the Association had become strong enough that it was putting pressure to bear on all colleges to join it. Other colleges began to accept credit only from colleges which are members of the Southern Association. Some of the faculty members at Stetson felt that a big mistake was being made in not joining the Association. One of these was Dr. B. F. Ezell; Professor of Education, 1922-1947, Professor of Psychology, 1947-1957, Professor, Emeritus, 1957-1965; who kept insisting to Dr. Hulley that Stetson should join the Association. About 1930 Dr. Hulley became convinced and made application for membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Much to his chagrin and amazement Stetson was refused admission. In numerous small ways, Stetson fell short of the requirements. It did not have a trained librarian. The percentage of its faculty with Doctor of Philosophy degrees was too small. The salaries of the teachers did not meet requirements. Dr. Hulley immediately set about trying to meet the requirements of the Association. Some changes in curriculum had to be made, a trained librarian was hired and other criticism met. In 1932 Stetson was admitted to membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and it has been a member in good standing ever since. Dr. Hulley had some peculiar ideas. He always felt that any teacher who had a Ph. D. degree could teach in any field. This was one of the objections which the Southern Association raised--

that men were teaching in fields in which they were not trained. Dr. Hulley set about to remedy this.

Dr. Hulley had been a vigorous, active man. Up until he was fifty-three years old he played tennis every day when he was in DeLand. That year he was advised by his doctor that because of a heart murmur he should give up tennis. He then decided he would learn to play golf which he did and he became a golf addict. He played every day when it was possible to do so and was a very good golfer. In 1933 he began to have trouble with his heart though he would never admit it. During the Christmas vacation 1933 he went to New York and had an examination by a doctor there who warned him that his heart was in bad condition, but still he would not admit it. On January 20, 1934, he died as the result of a heart attack which had occurred the day before. Thus ended an era in Stetson's history that at times was violent, at times peaceful, but never uninteresting because Dr. Hulley was always an interesting man and his personality dominated the University. He was not a popular man. He was a man of very definite likes and dislikes and a very decided opinion and he often clashed with people. If he could be convinced that he was wrong he was quick to admit it, but it was very difficult to prove to him that he was wrong. He was very strict in discipline. He believed in keeping the sexes well segregated and nothing enraged him so quickly as seeing a young man and a young

woman talking together on the campus. In 1906 he brought to Stetson as Dean of Women, Miss Ellen Webster Martien, a lady from an old southern family in Baltimore. Miss Martien fulfilled the definition of a lady and she carried out Dr. Hulley's strict disciplinary regulations to the letter. She was a cordial person but never allowed the girls to become familiar with her in any way or herself with the girls. She never called a girl by her first name--always Miss -----. Miss Martien remained at Stetson until 1919 when she resigned to go to the Philippines to teach in a missionary school. She was a woman of high principles and a well-educated woman who had a great deal of influence on the girls at Stetson University.

Though Stetson was recognized as the Baptist school of Florida after the closing of Columbia University the path of association between the Convention and Stetson was not smooth. In the 1920's a movement was started to open some Baptist secondary schools in Florida. The Convention maintained that students were not being taught according to the principles of the Baptist denomination. The idea was for these secondary schools to feed their students into Stetson University where they would receive Baptist training. Nothing ever came of this plan for in 1925 a movement was started in south Florida to start a junior college. The city of Sebring offered a site and financial backing for the college. The

starting of the institution was debated for a couple of years, but by this time Florida had begun to run into financial difficulties. The great Florida land boom which burst suddenly in 1925 expired just as suddenly in 1926. People were left with useless financial paper and property for which they had gone in debt to pay inflated prices. There was not money to start the junior college and the idea was dropped until in the 1960's when it again came before the Convention.

We have brought Stetson from its beginning to the death of Dr. Hulley in 1934. Let us now return to the beginning of the school. When DeLand Academy and DeLand College opened its doors it was really only a secondary school. It took students of all ages, from kindergarten through high school. When Dr. Forbes came to Stetson in the fall of 1885 which was the beginning of the third year of the college, thirty-nine students were enrolled in the high school, twenty were enrolled in the grammar school. These figures are taken from the first catalogue which was published at Stetson University in the spring of 1885. There were five faculty members: Dr. John F. Forbes, E. H. Albert, Fannie Bigelow, Addie Parce, Mrs. R. S. McNamee. For the following year 1886-1887 the faculty was increased to six. One of these was G. Prentice Carson who joined the faculty in January, 1887. He was to remain as a member of the Stetson faculty until his death in

1946. He served as teacher in several departments, as Registrar, and as Dean. His name became synonymous with Stetson University. He was a man who was greatly admired and respected by all who knew him.

The first graduate of Stetson was the son of Mr. DeLand, Harlan A. DeLand, who was graduated from the Academy in 1886. There were two graduates in 1887. There were five graduates in the Academy class of 1888, five in 1889 and seven in 1890.

The first student registered in the College of Liberal Arts was Martha Owens who was enrolled in the sophomore class, 1888-1889. The following year, 1889-1890, Leila Child entered the freshman class. Each was the only student registered in the college during those years. In 1892-1893 three students were in the college division.

There were no graduates from college until 1893 when Miss Leila Child secured the first degree from Stetson University. The second college graduate from Stetson University was Harry S. Winters whose mother had been the first lady principal. He graduated from the Academy in 1890. His first three years of college were spent at Colgate University in New York State. He returned to Stetson for his senior year and was the second college graduate from Stetson University in 1896. In 1896 the enrollment remained small and since there were almost no accredited high schools in Florida at this time, students who wanted a high school education for

the most part came to Stetson. The Academy for many years was much larger than the college division of the University. It was not until after 1900 that there were more than two or three graduates from the college division. After Dr. Hulley came here he placed more emphasis on the college and the enrollment grew. Also by this time the population of Florida had increased and high schools were being organized in more towns. Many of the towns had junior high schools and a few had four year high schools.

After the center section of Elizabeth Hall was built in 1892 the academy and college classes were moved to this new building. The elementary school from the kindergarten through the eighth grade continued to meet in DeLand Hall. In 1911 the elementary school was discontinued and no students were taken who had not finished the eighth grade of the public school. The Academy continued until the 1920's. By this time nearly all of the towns had four-year senior high schools and there was not much demand for high school education at Stetson. In 1924 Stetson began to discontinue the Academy a year at a time beginning with the first year. The last class graduated from Stetson Academy was 1926.

One of the reasons Dr. Forbes was so anxious to have a science building was that he wanted to start an engineering school. When the Science Hall was opened in 1902, classes in engineering were begun. However, not much emphasis was

ever placed on the engineering school and most of the work was vocational. Dr. Hulley had little or no interest in this phase of the University when he came here though it continued to operate until 1934 when Dr. Allen came to Stetson. There were a few graduates from the course, but not many. Most of the classes were held on the ground floor of Science Hall. The mechanical drawing room was on the top floor of the north wing of the science building.

In 1900 Dr. Forbes had correspondence with the University of Chicago asking them to recommend someone to teach mathematics at Stetson. They recommended Dr. J. Archy Smith who was an instructor at the University of Chicago at the time. They assured Dr. Forbes that while they could recommend him highly, they did not think he would leave the University of Chicago because they had offered him such a good proposition there. However Dean Smith came to Stetson the fall of 1900. From 1900 to 1902 he and Mrs. Smith lived in Stetson Hall and had charge of the boys in that building. In 1902 they built their own home and Dean Smith taught Mathematics at Stetson until his sudden death in 1925. He was an outstanding mathematician and was recognized in the world of mathematics as an authority. He developed a system for playing the stock market that proved satisfactory and he accumulated a fortune. From 1900 to 1914 he served as the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

Frank R. Osborne came to Stetson as Instructor in Mathematics in 1898. He was Professor of Mathematics and Physics, 1899-1900, Professor of Physics 1900-1902; also Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, 1901-1902. Mr. Osborne may have been an engineer. He had a Master of Science degree. He was very active in the preparation of plans for Flagler Science Hall. When the plans were being made Dr. Forbes wanted the building planned for the use of a School of Technology and also for the Department of Sciences and the Law School. It was first called the School of Technology. During the summer of 1901 Mr. Osborne, at the request of Dr. Forbes, visited various colleges which had schools of technology to get ideas for Science Hall. See volume 17, page 217 of Stetson's early correspondence. Mr. Osborne worked with William Charles Hays of Philadelphia who was the architect for the building. He also worked with Mr. Hays in making contracts for materials for the building. He evidently helped with the erection of the heating plant which stood at the rear of Flagler Hall and was demolished in 1968. Mr. Osborne made arrangements for the purchasing of equipment for Science Hall. It seems that Mr. Osborne had general supervision of the erection of Science Hall and the heating plant which were built without a contractor. Mr. J. P. Clarke who had been the contractor for DeLand Hall, Stetson Hall, the first President's home, Chaudoin Hall, and

Elizabeth Hall was the superintendent of construction for Flagler Hall. When the trouble between Mr. Stetson and Dr. Forbes arose Mr. Osborne evidently sided with Mr. Stetson though the majority of the Board of Trustees sided with Dr. Forbes. Mr. Osborne resigned from Stetson on October 3, 1903. He returned to Stetson in 1906 as Professor of Mathematics and Physics, and was on the faculty until 1908. Later Mr. Osborne worked in the old Volusia County Bank of which he became president. He served in that capacity for many years. Mr. Osborne was a tall, erect, courtly, white-haired gentleman when I knew him. He was respected and admired by everyone. Mr. Osborne died June 12, 1939.

Claude S. Tingley entered Stetson University as a Freshman in 1902. He was graduated with a B.S. degree in 1906. He taught for a year someplace in the west and returned to Stetson as Instructor in Chemistry in 1908. During the summers he attended the University of Chicago where he was awarded a Master of Science degree. In Chicago he met Helen Eloise Poor whom he afterward married. After her marriage she attended Stetson and was graduated with a B.S. degree in 1912 and an A.M. in 1914. Mr. Tingley became Professor of Chemistry in 1913 and taught here until his death from cancer in 1916.

Albert J. Farrah, LL.B., University of Michigan, came to Stetson in the fall of 1900 as the first Dean of the Stetson College of Law. He had been recommended to Dr.

Forbes by Dean Huffcutt of Cornell University. Dean Farrah organized the work of the law school which was the first in the state of Florida. Dean Farrah worked hard to build it up. Until the time of the opening of the law school there was no school for legal education in Florida. There were five men enrolled in the first law class. Of these, four, William E. Baker, Thomas W. Fielding, Bert Fish, Frank W. Pope were graduated in the first class of 1902. Dean Farrah was lured away in 1909 to the University of Florida at a much higher salary than he received at Stetson to organize the law school at the University of Florida. Dean Farrah brought to Stetson, also from the University of Michigan, Cary D. Landis, LL.B., who came as Instructor of Law in 1901. He was Assistant Professor of Law in 1902-1903, and Professor of Law from 1903 to 1905. In 1902, he and Bert Fish, a member of the first graduating class from the law school formed a law partnership. The partnership continued until in the 1930's. D. C. Hull, who was graduated from the Stetson Law School in 1909 and with a B.S. degree in 1910, entered the law firm after his graduation. It became known as Landis, Fish, and Hull. In 1932 Mr. Landis became the attorney general of the state of Florida and served in that capacity until his death in 1938. When Erskine W. Landis, LL.B., Mr. Landis' son, was graduated from Stetson Law School, 1919, he entered the firm. After Mr. Hull's retirement he became

the senior member of the firm until his death in 1968. Francis P. Whitehair, LL.B., Stetson, 1921, joined the firm after his graduation. After Mr. Landis became attorney general Mr. Whitehair purchased his interest and the firm was known as Landis, Hull, and Whitehair. It was so known until 1950.

Robert S. Rockwood, B.S., came to Stetson in the fall of 1908 as Instructor in Physics. I have been unable to find where he secured his college degree. He was Instructor of Physics from 1908-1911. From 1911 to 1914 he was Instructor of Physics and Civil Engineering. He was Professor of Physics from 1914- 1917 when he enlisted in the service for World War I. He died during the war.

Litchfield Colton, B.S., came to Stetson in the fall of 1903 as an Instructor in Ironworking and Mechanical Drawing in the School of Technology. He served in this capacity until 1913 when he became Professor of Ironworking and Mechanical Drawing and occupied this position until his death in 1924. Mr. Colton served as the chairman of the Committee on Athletics from 1905-1924. During his early years at Stetson he served as football coach and produced some outstanding teams.

One of Stetson's most energetic and outstanding professors of the early 1900's was Ambrose L. L. Suhrie, M.E., Ph.B. He came to Stetson in the fall of 1905 as the Director of the Normal School. Stetson began as a general school which had grades from kindergarten through senior high school in the

days when there were no public schools in Florida. As the public schools improved there were fewer and fewer pupils enrolled in the grammar school. Beginning in 1898 this grammar school was called the Practice School and students who trained to become teachers were used as part-time teachers. When Mr. Suhrie came to Stetson the name was changed to the Model School. The Model School was used for practice teaching and observation. It was discontinued in 1911. The DeLand grammar school had improved until there was no longer any need for a grammar school at Stetson. Professor Suhrie worked hard to develop the Normal School. There was a great shortage of well prepared teachers in Florida. He must have been a human dynamo. In addition to being the head of the Normal Department, he taught in that department. Also he taught elocution, known today as public speaking, and directed plays at Stetson. He served as a recruiter of students and traveled widely in the state trying to interest students in attending Stetson. During the summers, Dr. Suhrie operated the recruiting office at Stetson. There are copies of hundreds of letters written by him in the files. Professor Suhrie was in demand as a speaker. He acted as an adviser to students. During the spring term Stetson held what was known as the Spring Normal Course, directed by Mr. Suhrie. The purpose of this was to give review courses in subjects on which the state teacher's examinations were based. The majority of those who came were public school

teachers, though anyone who wished could take the course in preparation for the examination. This work began in the spring of 1897 and continued until about 1916. No record was kept of those who enrolled and no grades were given, so the exact time of the termination of this plan is uncertain. Florida issued three grades of certificates, first, second, and third. The second and third grade certificates were based on the same subject matter, and the standings depended on the grade on the examinations. The third grade certificate went to those who made the poorer grades. The first or highest grade certificate also depended on the grade on the examinations, but more subjects were required for this certificate. For instance, teachers had to take an examination on a course in methods of teaching and in algebra. Professor Suhrie was given a leave of absence from Stetson in 1910 so that he might do graduate work. This leave was extended through the following year. Professor Suhrie did not return to Stetson. He earned his Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Pennsylvania and taught for many years at New York University.

When Dean Farrah left Stetson to go to the University of Florida, Richmond A. Rasco, A.M., LL.B., who was born in Newton, Mississippi, came to Stetson to teach in the law school. He had been an outstanding student. He was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree at the Dickenson Normal School in Tennessee in 1895. In 1898 he was graduated with a

Bachelor of Laws degree from Southern Normal University in Huntington, Tennessee. He was granted a Master of Arts degree from Texas Normal University in 1904. Mr. Rasco came to Stetson as Professor of Law and continued in that capacity until 1922. He served as Acting Dean of the law school and then Dean from 1913-1921. He introduced the case system of law instruction at Stetson and started the moot court. During the summer months Dean Rasco traveled throughout Florida recruiting students for Stetson. He was very successful at this. Dean Rasco was an outstanding teacher and was well liked by his students. In 1921 Dr. Hulley and Dean Rasco had a disagreement and he was removed as dean of the law school. He remained at Stetson through the following year as Professor of Law. He taught in various colleges until 1926 when he was asked to come to the University of Miami to organize the law school. He was Professor of Law from 1926-1927 and served as Dean of the Law School until his death in 1931. One of his sons, Russell Austin Rasco, the eldest, was graduated from the Stetson Academy in 1915. He was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1921, a Master of Arts degree the same year, and a Bachelor of Laws in 1922. He taught in the University of Miami Law School and succeeded his father as Dean. Thus Stetson was the mother of two law schools, that at the University of Florida and the one at the University of Miami.

Dr. Forbes had a dream of developing a true School of

Technology at Stetson. It was for this purpose he worked so long and so hard to secure money from Mr. Flagler to build Flagler Science Hall. In the beginning it was called the School of Technology at Stetson. The first man to head this school was Ellery B. Paine, Master of Science, who served as the Dean of the school of Technology. He came to DeLand in late March, 1902 for a visit to the campus. He inspected the work being done on Flagler Science Hall which was then under construction. He was requested by Dr. Forbes to arrange for the purchasing of equipment for the School of Technology. He returned July 1, 1902, and oversaw the installation of the equipment. Dr. Forbes left Stetson a year after opening the School of Technology, and Mr. Paine remained here for two years. Mr. Paine made arrangements with Mr. Burton who operated the electric light and ice-making plants for Mr. Stetson in the city of DeLand so that the students could study electrical engineering and ice-making there. Whether Dr. Hulley was not interested in the School of Technology or whether there was no demand for one, the school never grew. A good many students were graduated from this school over the years with a Bachelor of Science degree in the field of engineering. The last graduating class of the School of Engineering was in 1935. In 1936 the course was reduced to a two year course in pre-engineering. Students took two years of pre-engineering and then transferred to an engineering school to secure a degree. Mr. Paine

selected the location of the boilers and the equipment in the heating plant. He oversaw the installation of this equipment, which for many years was used to heat all of the buildings on the campus. Mr. Paine stipulated when he came to Stetson that he would not be required to live in the dormitory where other unmarried teachers lived because he did not want to have any supervision over students.

Claire Virginia Whiting entered the Junior Class at Stetson in 1905. She was graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1907, and a Master of Science in 1908. Miss Whiting returned to Stetson in the fall of 1909 as an instructor in the Model School. In 1910 she became Instructor in French and held this position until the spring of 1916 when she accepted a position at Shurtleff College in Illinois.

When Dr. Forbes came to Stetson in the fall of 1885 as President of DeLand Academy and DeLand College, as it was then known, there were four other members of the faculty. Their names are listed in the first catalogue for 1886-1887. There is no indication of what subjects they taught. These were E. H. Alger, Fannie Bigelow, Addie Parce, and Mr. R. S. Macnamee. Addie Parce may have been a niece of Mrs. Henry A. DeLand whose maiden name was Parce. In letters written in 1879 by Mrs. J. Y. Parce, sister-in-law of Mrs. DeLand, to her son, Walter, who had remained in Fairport, New York, mention is made of the name of Addie. She evidently was the

daughter of J. Y. Parce, brother of Mrs. Henry A. DeLand.

Many of the early faculty members remained for only one year. The salaries were pitifully low. Forty dollars per month for eight months was the average. Some of the unmarried members lived in the dormitories, and they were paid in addition to room and board thirty to forty dollars per month. None of the first year faculty members except Dr. Forbes returned.

Information about some early faculty members who followed these has already been recorded. Among these are G. Prentice Carson, Warren Stone Gordis, Charles Sherwood Farriss, John F. Baerecke, J. Archy Smith, and Clifford B. Rosa, all of whom came here before 1900 with the exception of J. Archy Smith, who came in the fall of 1900. These were some of Stetson's greets and have already been dealt with elsewhere. During the year 1886-1887 Julia A. Dickerson joined the faculty as Teacher of English Literature, Rhetoric, and Grammar. She remained ten years through the spring of 1896. From 1886-1893 she taught English. In the fall of 1893 she was listed as the Assistant Librarian and in 1895 as Librarian. There are letters on file which were written from Evanston, Illinois and from Chicago, but nothing is said about what she did after she left Stetson. After leaving Stetson she sent money to help pay the deficit which had been incurred in the operation of Stetson.

The name of Lottie W. Zutavern appears first in the

catalogue of 1890-1891, as Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music and in charge of the Music Department. She remained at Stetson until the spring of 1894. She married Dr. R. H. Gillen, one of DeLand's first doctors. Only two students, a freshman and a sophomore, were enrolled in the college in 1890-1891, so most of the faculty members taught in the Academy or grammar school.

Edwin G. Baldwin, M.A., Ph.D., came to Stetson in the fall of 1900 and remained here through the year, 1916-1917. He was Instructor in German and Latin from 1900 to 1902, Professor of German 1902-1903, Professor of Latin 1903-1917. Before he was married he studied in Germany during the summers. He was Director of Athletics from 1901 to 1911, when the position either was discontinued or taken over by Litchfield Colton. He did a great deal of lecturing around the state. He married Elizabeth Remmers who was graduated from the Academy in 1900, and was awarded a Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1904, a Master of Arts degree in 1918. Dr. Baldwin also served on the discipline committee of the University which had charge of judgment in the case of infraction of rules by students. He was quite active in the field of athletics and did much to promote athletics in the state of Florida.

Carl Larnquist, better known to everyone as Carl, was associated with Stetson from 1892 to 1925 as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. He was a Swede and never completely

lost his Swedish accent. He was greatly beloved by everyone. He was a splendid cabinet maker and during the years when he was in charge of the Stetson buildings they were well cared for. He was able to make all minor repairs himself. He was industrious, responsible, and greatly respected. His passing was a great loss to Stetson University. From 1902-1924 he taught Woodshop. After his death, the teaching of woodshop was discontinued. He always rode a bicycle as he went about his duties on the campus and somehow, Carl Turnquist and the bicycle always seemed to belong together.

Sarah Elizabeth Bangs who was called Elizabeth came to Stetson as Instructor in German in 1911 and served in that capacity until 1917. She was Librarian 1917-1918 and 1919-1920. She was a quiet, modest introvert who kept very much to herself. She lived in the dormitory as all unmarried women were required to do, and I am afraid that the girls often teased her.

Marian Powell came to Stetson in 1886. The Powell family moved to Deland to escape the yellow fever epidemic in Jacksonville. She was graduated from the Academy in the class of 1889. In 1895 she was married to G. Prentice Carson who spent sixty years on the Stetson faculty. In 1903 a course in Domestic Science as it was called was organized. Really, cooking and sewing were the only two subjects taught. Mrs. Carson taught the cooking class from 1903-1933 when she resigned because she was not very well. She was very active

in the First Methodist Church of which she and her husband were members. She also did a great deal to help poor people. She collected clothing and gave it to those who needed it. At that time there was no organized welfare department. She always kept magazines and newspapers on her porch and anyone who wished could stop and read, and if he were tired, rest. Mrs. Carson died the summer of 1940. She was the most beloved person in DeLand.

Mrs. Rebecca M. Peek taught sewing at Stetson from 1912 to 1921, when the position was given up at her request. She was a widow who lived in DeLand. She had one son, G. Medwin Peek, who attended Stetson from the time he entered kindergarten. He was graduated from the Academy in 1916 and was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree in 1920. He went to Princeton where he studied architecture and today is a practicing architect in DeLand.

William A. Sharp, who was a noted artist, came to Stetson in the fall of 1894 and remained here through the year, 1903-1904. He is listed in the catalogue as the head of the Art Department. There is no information about his training. He was an outstanding artist and was commissioned by the Board of Trustees to paint the portraits of Dr. Forbes, President, and of Mr. Stetson, Dr. W. N. Chaucin, Henry A. DeLand, C. T. Sampson, and David Moore, all of whom were early trustees of Stetson. These portraits were painted in the years 1896-1899 to be hung in the chapel where they remained

until after Dr. Edmunds came to Stetson. He felt that they did not belong in the chapel, and they were moved to various locations on the campus. Mr. Sampson's portrait hangs in the office of the Director of the Art Department in Sampson Hall. Dr. Chaudoin's portrait hangs in Chaudoin Hall which was named for him. Mr. DeLand's portrait hangs in DeLand Hall. The portraits of Mr. Stetson and Dr. Forbes are in the office of the President of the University. Later other portraits were added. Of these the one of Dr. Hulley also hangs in the President's office. That of Dean Carson is in Carson Hall and the one of President Allen in Allen Hall.

The National Educational Association meeting of 1900 was held in Charleston, South Carolina. Plans were made for the city of DeLand and Stetson University to combine in an exhibit which was to be shown at this meeting. The plans did not materialize. The city of DeLand was unable to raise the money for its share. Dr. Forbes was determined that Stetson would have some representation there, so at Dr. Forbes' request Mr. Stetson offered to pay Mr. Sharp fifty dollars for a painting of the campus which was to be used in the Stetson exhibit along with catalogues and bulletins of the University and DeLand.

The original painting has disappeared but a photograph of it is in the files of pictures in the Archives. There is also a photograph of it in one of the early catalogues. In the picture, there is a building on the site of Flagler Hall.

It is not Flagler Hall but one created by Mr. Sharp's imagination. Mr. Sharp also did the large charcoal drawing which is on the north wall of the chapel. It is called "Jesus before Pilate". He was a nationally known artist, but like many artists, he was a poor businessman and was always in debt. His wife taught violin at Stetson while he was here. Mr. Sharp left Stetson in the Spring of 1904 and moved to California.

Harry Davis Fluhart was a well known artist who taught art at Stetson for many years. He had studied art in the United States and spent four years in study in France. His specialty was Florida landscapes, and there are many of his paintings of the ocean and also of the river in Daytona Beach. He had lived in Daytona Beach before he came to DeLand. He also specialized in the painting of fruit orchards in bloom in the spring. His pictures were always in great demand. At one time there was an art gallery in Elizabeth Hall in which a large number of Mr. Fluhart's paintings were exhibited. Mr. Fluhart remained at Stetson until 1935 when he retired because of age. His second wife, Bertha Weeks Fluhart, taught art at Stetson from 1925-1935. Her specialty was china painting.

William W. Frost, A.M., was recommended to Stetson by the University of Chicago as an English teacher. He came to Stetson in the fall of 1904 and remained here until 1909. At that time there was only one teacher in a department so he

was the faculty of the English Department. He frequently spoke at commencements of the high schools at Dr. Hulley's request when Dr. Hulley was unable to make the address at the invitation of a high school.

Harry Crawford Garwood from Green Cove Springs entered the Second Year, Academy at Stetson in 1906. He was graduated in the spring of 1909 and in 1913 was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree. The Garwood family had little means and Harry Garwood worked at various jobs on the campus to help pay his way through college. He served as a janitor, as a waiter, and at times as an instructor in various subjects. After he was graduated from Stetson he went to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville where he was graduated in 1917. He studied during the summer sessions at George Peabody College in 1924, 1929, and 1930. In 1930 he was on leave of absence and he spent that year in residence at Yale University working for a Doctor of Philosophy degree which was awarded him in 1934. Dr. Garwood was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church in 1913. He served as pastor in various churches after he finished his work at the Theological Seminary. During World War I he served as a Chaplain at Camp Taylor, Louisiana. In 1921 he came to Stetson as Professor of Philosophy and Bible. When the name of the department was changed to the Department of Religion he remained as head of that department. He was very active in religious work on the campus. He sponsored

the Ministerial Association and was adviser to the men who were studying to become ministers. He served as Dean of the University from 1941 to 1949. He was Acting President of the University from September 1, 1947, when Dr. Allen resigned, until January 1, 1948, when Dr. J. Ollie Edmunds became the President of Stetson. He served as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts from 1949 to 1952; Dean, Emeritus, from 1952-1960. He died of a stroke April 22, 1960, when he was enroute to Miami to help celebrate the anniversary of a church which he had founded there. Dr. Garwood was a quiet, Christian gentleman who had a great deal of influence in the religious circles on the campus.

Boyce Fowler Ezell was graduated from Furman University in 1909. He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of South Carolina in 1930. After his graduation from Furman he served in various cities as principal of schools. He was principal of the DeLand schools from 1917 to 1922. In 1922 he came to Stetson as Professor of Psychology and Education. It was he who was probably most influential in getting Dr. Hulley to make application for membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Dr. Hulley had always refused to join the Association because he did not want "to be dictated to by anyone as to how he should run his University." Dr. Ezell finally convinced Dr. Hulley that if Stetson were going to grow it would have to join the Association. Stetson was admitted to

the Association in 1932. Dr. Ezell also persuaded Dr. Hulley to start a summer session. Stetson had never held a summer session and in 1933 Dr. Ezell organized Stetson's first summer school. It was small at the time but has since grown to a large enrollment. Dr. Ezell became Professor, Emeritus, in 1957 and died in January, 1965. During his tenure at Stetson, he served as a liaison man between the Florida Education Association and Stetson University.

Professors who served in the School of Music, the College of Law, and the School of Business, through the years, have been treated in the histories of these schools.

Olga Bowen, the author of this article, entered Stetson University the spring term of 1915. She was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1918 and a Master of Arts degree in 1919. During the summer of 1919 Dr. Hulley invited her to join the Stetson faculty and in the fall of 1919 she became the Recorder and Assistant to the Dean and a part time instructor in the Academy. She served in this capacity until 1927 when, because of a long illness of Dean Carson, she took over part of his work and served as Registrar until she resigned because of ill health in 1943. In December, 1961, she returned to the University to organize and work in the Archives of Stetson and is still serving in that capacity. Because of her long association with Stetson, and because of her acquaintance with many of the professors who had been here since the early days of the University, she was requested

to write this history.

Mary Estelle Tribble entered the Freshman Class of Stetson the fall of 1916. She withdrew from the college before the close of the year but returned in 1920. She was graduated with a Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1923 and a Master of Arts degree in 1925. During the years 1923-1925, she had charge of DeLand Hall which at that time was a girls' dormitory. From 1925-1935 she was Dean of Women at Stetson. She was an Instructor in English from 1925-1945, Assistant Professor of English 1945-1956, Associate Professor of English, Emeritus, in 1964, also Professor of English 1956-1964, and lives in DeLand. In August, 1927, she was married to Curtis Milton Lowry, a professor at Stetson.

Curtis Milton Lowry was graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Bucknell University in 1924. He attended the graduate school at Bucknell the following year and in 1931 was granted a Master of Engineering degree from Bucknell. He was a Professor of Engineering from 1926 until he became Professor of Engineering, Emeritus, in 1967. He and Mrs. Lowry live in DeLand.

When Olga Bowen resigned from the Stetson faculty in March, 1943, Barbara Rowe, who had been serving as Assistant Dean of Women, became Registrar and remains in that position to this time. She is a graduate of Hillsdale College in Michigan and has a Master's degree from Stetson University.

Stetson has had a number of Deans of Women. The first, who was called "lady principal", was Mrs. A. C. Winters who

came to Stetson in 1888 and served through 1892. She was followed by Ann L. Barrett, B.S., who was here from 1892-1895. She was the first to have a college degree. She was followed by Julia M. Ober, A.B., from 1895 to 1898. Helen H. Harrison was lady principal and had charge of Chaudoin Hall from 1898-1900. Annie M. McLean, Ph.D., was the first and only Dean of Women to have a doctor's degree. She was the first woman to be called the Dean of Women. She served from 1900-1902. She also taught in the Law School. She was followed by Emma Bush who served from 1902-1904. There was no one listed in the catalogues as Dean of Women from 1904-1906. Ellen Webster Martien, a gracious lady, came to Stetson in the fall of 1906 as the Dean of Women. She served through the spring of 1919 when she resigned in order to go to the Philippines to teach in a missionary school there. Miss Martien was a cultured and refined lady of the old southern school. She was born and reared in Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Hulley had very Victorian ideas about the relationship of boys and girls on the campus. Miss Martien was a true Victorian lady and she carried out Dr. Hulley's ideas with firmness. She was cordial to meet but she was aloof in her relationship with the girls in her charge. She always addressed them by their surnames, such as Miss Smith. She was never on a first name basis with students. Miss Martien was not well-liked among the girls because of her firmness, but they respected her. I've always felt that if she had

been free to make the rules she might have been more lenient. Girls who attended any event in the evening which was held outside the dormitory were required to gather in a group in the hall in Chaudoin and go with a chaperone. They had to sit together, even at affairs in the auditorium. No dating was allowed outside the parlors of Chaudoin, and dates were permitted only on Friday and Saturday nights. Couples had to sit in the parlors. They were not even allowed to turn their chairs so that they could face the wall. No couple could have dates on successive nights.

Miss Martien arranged seating at the tables in the dining room. These seats were changed every two weeks so that the girls would not become too well acquainted with any young men. Lists were posted every two weeks at the door of the dining room and there was always a rush to find out where you were going to sit. No one was allowed to change his seat. Miss Martien taught a class in Bible during her years at Stetson. She was a very religious woman. She remained at the school in the Philippines until the late 1940's, when she returned to this country. Her brother, Cary J. Martien, was a Stetson trustee from 1912-1925.

Miss Martien, who had been Dean of Women from 1906-1919, was followed by Dr. Hulley's daughter, Louise C. Hulley who served as Dean of Women (although she did not have that title) for the year 1919-1920. In the year 1920-1921, Mrs. Alzora Bashlin was in charge of Chaudoin Hall, which at that

time was the only girls' dormitory. She was Dean of Women from 1921 to 1923. Dr. Abbey D. Allen, who was a Doctor of Medicine, took charge of DeLand Hall, which at that time was a girls' dormitory, in 1921. In 1923 she became Dean of Women and served in that capacity until 1925 when Mary Estelle Tribble, who later became Mrs. Curtis M. Lowry, began her tenure as Dean of Women. She served until 1935. Maude Emma King, M.A., became Dean of Women in 1935. She resigned in the spring of 1937 to become Assistant Professor of English. She left Stetson during the summer of 1941 to become Dean of Women at Hardin-Simmons University in Texas. Miss King was followed by Miss Lola B. McCullough, A.M., who took over as Dean of Women in the fall of 1937. She served until the spring of 1940. She was not liked by the girls. When she resigned from Stetson, her place was taken by Etter M. Turner, A.B., A.M., Stetson, who had been Assistant Dean of Women. Miss Turner attended Columbia University during the summer of 1935 doing special work in personnel. Miss Turner is still serving as Dean of Women and adviser to students. She has been a good Dean of Women and well-liked by the students. This is rare.

Sarah Edith Harvey, called Edith Harvey, became an Assistant Professor of Art at Stetson in the fall of 1935. She had a Bachelor of Science degree from George Peabody College for Teachers and a Master of Arts degree from Columbia University. Though Stetson had some outstanding artists as the

head of its Art Department, the department had never grown very much and painting was about the only subject taught. Miss Harvey set out to build up the department. She added a course in Art for Public School Teachers. She taught painting, both oil and water color, and such handicrafts as tied and dyed work, and fashion design. The department outgrew its quarters on the third floor of Flagler Hall and, when Holmes Hall was vacated as a dormitory, the Art Department was moved into that building. Miss Harvey retired in 1958.

Stetson had one of the first football teams in the state. Any man who could play well enough could be on the team. It did not matter if he were in the academy or college. No scholarships were given to players. Coaches were members of the faculty who were teachers and coached on a part-time basis. Among these were C. B. Rosa who was the Bursar and Litchfield Colton who taught engineering. Before the University of Florida was organized Stetson played the Florida Agriculture College in Lake City and Rollins. When the University of Florida was organized in Gainesville, Stetson played them. According to early correspondence there was difficulty in arranging games with Florida. Four times in one year Florida cancelled their game with Stetson. See Volume 56 page 28. In 1905 when Florida cancelled the fourth game the Athletic Director, C. A. Holton states that Stetson might claim the championship cup. Again in 1910

Stetson won the state championship. See Volume 74 page 60. For many years in the 1920's and 1930's Stetson played football with Florida only to be defeated. Finally in 1938 Stetson defeated the University of Florida for the first time in twenty-nine years, 16-14. This ended the competition in football between the two schools. In 1928 Stetson won a great victory over Alabama Polytechnic University, better known as Auburn for the town in which the college was located. The name has now changed to Auburn University.

Until in the 1920's football had never been emphasized strongly at Stetson. Stetson had one of the first football teams in the state, but until the 1920's it was not considered of great importance to a college. In 1924, Herbert R. McQuillan came to Stetson as football coach. He was a graduate of the University of North Dakota and had coached in various high schools - the last before he came to Stetson being Winter Haven High School. He brought a number of football players whom he had known in various high schools and began to build up the Stetson team. His teams on the whole were very successful and a number of the men who were members of his teams became important citizens in the state and in the nation. Two of the best known of these were Chet Freeman and Larry Bernard, young men who came to Stetson from Duluth, Minnesota. Lawrence J. (Larry) Bernard, LL.B., 1929, joined the United States government and served as an Attorney in the Treasury. When World War II came he enlisted

in the Coast Guard and became Director of Personnel. After the war, he started his own law firm in Washington, D. C., and served as a lawyer in that city until his death in February, 1968. George Chester (Chet) Freeman was graduated from Stetson, B. S., 1928; LL.B., 1938. After 1928 he went into high school coaching. He had outstanding high school basketball teams. He returned to Stetson in 1935 and served as assistant football and head basketball coach for two years before resigning to go into the practice of law. He did not like law and gave up his practice to go to Washington to enter the Department of Agriculture. He rose to be in charge of the Department of Marketing in the Department of Agriculture. In 1962 he resigned because of ill health. He died in June, 1968. Coach McQuillan remained at Stetson until 1935. He and Dr. Allen, the new president, did not see eye to eye on the importance of football and in the spring of 1935, McQuillan resigned as coach and left Stetson.

It was following McQuillan's resignation that W. C. (Brady) Cowell came to Stetson. Cowell was a graduate of Kansas State University. He had coached high school teams in Kansas and served as Freshman Coach at the University of Florida. He retired from coaching to go into business in Kansas. He came to Stetson in the spring of 1935 to find the state of athletics badly disorganized. He was a quiet, unassuming man who had a great deal of influence with his players. He was a man of high principles and acted as a

splendid example for young men. In 1955 Brady Cowell was made Director of Athletics, and Herbert McQuillan, who had served as coach here for many years, returned to Stetson as the football coach. He acted as football coach through 1956 when Stetson discontinued intercollegiate football. Coach Cowell continued as Director of Athletics until 1968 when he became Professor, Emeritus.

During Dr. Hulley's last years at Stetson he was not well. Dr. Hulley did not seem able to exert the energy needed to push the University to greater heights. He succeeded in getting Stetson admitted as a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and the College of Law to membership in the Association of American Law Schools.

For over thirty years Dr. Hulley had dominated Stetson University. Dr. Hulley was a very vigorous, energetic, aggressive man. He was an outstanding scholar and an outstanding orator, but because of ill health in the last years of his presidency Stetson drifted. The University did not change much, did not grow, and the scholastic standing did not greatly improve.

In August of 1934 the trustees of Stetson chose William Sims Allen to be Stetson's third President. He began his presidency September 1, 1934. Dr. Allen was a graduate of Baylor University in Texas and he had a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Columbia University. He served on the Baylor faculty from June 1, 1916 to June 1, 1932. He was Vice-

President, Dean and Chairman of the School of Education from 1932 to 1934. Dr. Allen was a vigorous, strong, aggressive man who came to Stetson determined to make it into a great university. He was a man of warm, congenial personality. He made friends readily. Dr. Allen had served on the accreditation committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and he thoroughly endorsed the idea of high standards for colleges and he began at once to raise Stetson's standards. He also worked to bring about a better relationship between the Florida Baptist Convention and Stetson University. He had worked at Baylor for many years where there was a strong connection between the University and the Texas Convention. Dr. Allen succeeded in getting the state convention to give more money to Stetson. He realized if the University grew as he wanted it to there must be more accommodations. His first priority was to enlarge Chaudoin Hall. In 1935 the south wing of Chaudoin Hall was added to the building. The rest of the building was old but the new wing was modern in every respect. The rooms were in suites with connecting baths. New quarters were arranged in the new section for the Dean of Women. The Florida Baptist Convention underwrote the cost of building this wing. With the accommodations in the new part of Chaudoin the University was able to admit more women students. The dining room, which had been on the first floor of the north wing of Chaudoin since 1894, was outgrown and new accommodations were needed

for feeding students. In the year 1936-1937 a Commons Building which housed two cafeterias, a private dining room, and a lounge was erected about where the north end of Carlton Union Building now stands. It burned in 1854.

Conrad Hall, a dormitory for men, erected in 1909, was remodeled and improved and a lounge added in the front of the building. An apartment house which the University owned on North Boulevard, known as the Standish Apartments, was remodeled into a dormitory for women students. When the enrollment continued to grow, Dr. and Mrs. Allen moved from the President's house to a rented house at 812 North Boulevard. The President's house on the campus was made into a girls' dormitory and was named Holmes Hall for Dr. Robert Shailor Holmes who had been a trustee of Stetson for several years and who had been very interested in the University and generous to it.

When World War II began the enrollment dropped sharply, and Dr. and Mrs. Allen returned to the President's home on the campus. Immediately following the war there was a great influx of students and to meet the demand for extra space, Stetson Hall, which was the second oldest building on the campus, was remodeled and greatly enlarged. It is about six times the size of the original building. This has been a women's dormitory since it was remodeled. Early in Dr. Allen's presidency, the buildings on the campus were improved. Much painting and needed repairs were done and the planting

on the campus was better cared for. Better lawns were planted so that the general appearance of the University was greatly enhanced.

Dr. Allen wished to improve the scholastic standing of Stetson. In the spring of 1935 Dean Carson who had served on the faculty since 1887 and who had been Dean since 1905 became Dean, Emeritus. The following summer, Dr. Allen brought from Baylor Charles G. Smith who had a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Johns Hopkins University as the new Dean of the University. Dean Smith was a brilliant scholar. He had majored in English and was probably always more interested in books than he was in people. He worked hard to raise the scholarship but he did not have the type of personality which made a great, successful dean. He did not like dealing with people. His wife, Dr. Cornelia Smith, who also had a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Johns Hopkins, became head of the department of Biology. She was a dynamic, aggressive woman with great personality and charm. As the wife of the Dean, she did a great deal to improve the social life on the campus, particularly among the faculty.

Dean Smith introduced the Honors System to Stetson during the year 1937-1938. Under this plan, juniors and seniors who showed exceptional ability were able to work independently in fields of their choice. All honors course work and honors course students were under the general supervision of a committee on honors work. In the spring of the

sophomore year a student who wished to enter the honors course could apply for admission. If he met the rigid requirements set forth by the honors committee, he was admitted in the fall of his junior year. The program of the honors students consisted of a five hour course especially planned for honors work providing for independent study under the guidance of a professor. All departments offering honors work scheduled such courses to run throughout the junior and senior years, carrying five semester hours credit for each of the four semesters. In general there were two plans of procedure. The work might be directed toward giving the student, through a wide reading program, a broad comprehensive view of a field or fields or the work might be concentrated on a specialized topic including original research. Tangible evidence of the achievement of all students working under either of these plans was required at varying intervals. For the remainder of the program of study an honors student took regular class work, ordinarily ten hours. In so far as was feasible however, any course which an honors student took was related to the work which the student was doing in the honors field. In the spring semester of their senior year honors course students were exempt from final examinations in all their classes in which they had maintained a daily average of B. Instead of the regular course examinations they were required to stand a comprehensive written and oral examination in their major

fields. These examinations afforded to the student an opportunity to win distinction. Honors degrees were granted according to the record of the student. He might be graduated with honors, high honors, or highest honors in his major subject.

The first degree in the honors program was granted to George Aldrich Schick who graduated with an A. B. degree, Cum Laude, and highest honors in German in 1939.

In the fall of 1935, Dr. Allen brought to Stetson a new Dean of Women, Maude Emma King, who had a Bachelor of Arts from Hardin-Simmons University and a Master of Arts degree from the University of Texas. She had done special graduate work at the University of Rochester in the fields of guidance and the work of the dean of women. Miss King was a very attractive and charming woman but not particularly aggressive. She remained as Dean of Women for two years. She resigned in the spring of 1937 to become Assistant Professor of English. She continued in the capacity until the summer of 1941 when she resigned from Stetson to return to Hardin-Simmons University as Dean of Women.

Dr. Allen also brought to Stetson the first Dean of Men which Stetson had ever had. This gentleman was Robert C. Cotner, a graduate of Baylor University with an A. B. and from Brown with an A. M. In addition to his duties as Dean of Men, Mr. Cotner was Professor of History and Political Science and Director of Debate. He was on leave of absence for

the year 1938-1939. He returned to Stetson for the year 1939-1940 at the end of which he resigned to go to the University of Texas, where he is still a Professor.

Dr. Charles S. Farriss, who had been at Stetson since 1892 and who had served as Professor of Greek and as Vice President of Stetson and Acting President, died in 1938. Benson W. Davis, who had a Doctor of Philosophy degree as well as his other degrees from the University of North Carolina, was brought to Stetson by Dr. Allen to head the department of Classical Languages. In the summer of 1940, Dean Charles G. Smith and his wife Dr. Cornelia Smith who had headed the Biology Department resigned from Stetson to return to Baylor University. Benson W. Davis was appointed as Dean to take the place of Dean Smith. He served for only one year when he resigned to go to Meredith College as Dean. Dean Davis was a cultured scholar who was interested in people and made an excellent Dean. In 1945 Dr. Davis returned to Stetson as Dean of Men. He also was Professor of Classical Languages. He remained at Stetson until his death in 1959.

Dr. Allen brought to Stetson in the fall of 1937 Dr. Doris King Arjona as Professor of Spanish. Dr. Arjona had graduated from the University of Michigan and had been awarded a Master's degree and a Doctor's degree from the University of Chicago. She was an author of Spanish textbooks. Dr. Arjona was a gracious, charming woman who was

an outstanding teacher. She was granted a leave of absence for the year 1959-1960 and resigned at the end of that year to devote her entire time to the writing of textbooks. She lives in Daytona Beach, Florida and still engages in her writing.

Frances Clabough Thorton came to Stetson in the fall of 1935 as an Assistant Instructor in French. She had lived in France and had studied in various universities in the country. She had also studied in Rome, England, and Germany. She was granted a Bachelor of Arts from Stetson in the spring of 1936. She decided that she liked teaching and to continue her education. She served as a part-time instructor in French and worked toward her Master of Arts degree in 1936-1937. The Master of Arts degree was granted in the spring of 1937. She took a leave of absence from Stetson for the year 1937-1938 and studied at the University of Toulouse where she was awarded the Docteur es lettres degree, 1938. She returned to Stetson in the fall of 1938 as Professor of French. She remained at Stetson until she was injured in an automobile accident in the spring of 1960. She was given leave of absence from 1960-1961 but never was able to return to the University. She died in December, 1967.

Feeding students is always a problem. Over the years, Stetson had many stewards, as they were called, who had charge of the feeding of students. Samuel I. Brown came to

Stetson about the 1st of January, 1901 and completed the year. His wife, Mary Brown, served as matron of Chaudoir. Mr. and Mrs. Brown remained at Stetson through the year 1903-1904. They operated a summer hotel in the Catskill Mountains and found that it was too much work to operate the hotel and to be stewards at Stetson. In 1917 Mr. Brown gave up the hotel and he and Mrs. Brown returned to Stetson. They operated the dining room through 1928-1929. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had a son who died when he was a young man. They were interested in young men and they were Mother and Daddy Brown to the boys who waited on the tables in the dining room. They were very good to all of these boys. Following Mr. and Mrs. Brown were Mr. and Mrs. Hord who had charge of the dining room for many years. They were followed by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sample who remained until the Commons Building was erected. When that was opened a trained dietitian was hired. Miss Helen Batson was followed in 1942 by Mrs. Mary Cree McLaughlin. There was a succession of dieticians whose tenures were short. Mr. Roy King has had charge of food services since 1957.

When the Commons was opened the area on the first floor of the north wing of Chaudoir Hall, which had been used as the kitchen and dining room since 1894, was remodeled. The dining room area was made into suites of rooms for young women. The area which had been the kitchens was made into the infirmary. These are still in that location at this

writing. In order to take care of the overflow of students who came to Stetson prior to the war, the University bought a small hotel, which adjoined the property, the Standish Apartments, which had been made into a dormitory for girls known as Stevens Hall. It was named for H. B. Stevens who was Mr. Stetson's general manager and who was a trustee of Stetson from 1890 to 1938. This small hotel had been called the Stetson Lodge. The University bought it and made it into a dormitory. It was occupied at various times by women and also later by men. It is now the headquarters of Stetson ROTC. It is called Brittain Hall for Dr. C. M. Brittain who was Executive Secretary of the Florida Baptist Convention for several years.

Dr. Allen saw to it that standards were raised, that new ideas were incorporated in the curriculum. He discarded some courses, such as the engineering course and the course in domestic science which were really not of standard quality. He wanted to build up fewer courses to make them better and do away with those which were inferior. Dr. Allen was in great demand as a speaker; he traveled widely over the state. During the war he had to travel by bus because he was unable to secure gasoline for his car. He often stood for long periods of time on crowded buses; never would he take a seat that was occupied by a service man. He raised a great deal of money for Stetson and he also influenced the Florida Baptist Convention to give stronger backing

to the support of Stetson. He became thoroughly exhausted. In the spring of 1947, the Trustees voted to send Dr. and Mrs. Allen to the meeting of the Baptist World Alliance which was held during the summer in Copenhagen, Denmark. They hoped that the change and rest would benefit Dr. Allen's health. However, on their way home Dr. Allen had a heart attack in Brussels. He and Mrs. Allen remained in Brussels until he was able to travel, and returned slowly home by ship. Dr. Hugh West, their DeLand physician and a trustee, met them in New York City and accompanied Dr. and Mrs. Allen to Jacksonville where Dr. West placed him in the hospital. It was soon evident that Dr. Allen would never be able to return to Stetson as President. His heart attack had been so severe that his health was ruined. He resigned September 1, 1947. Dr. and Mrs. Allen returned to Texas where they made their home. Dr. Allen died June 1, 1951.

As had been related earlier in this history, Mrs. A. C. Winters was the first Lady Principal, as she was called, or Dean of Women. Her son, Harry S. Winters, was graduated from Stetson Academy in 1890 and received the second degree given by Stetson in 1896. He went into business in Jacksonville and remained there until about 1925, when he gave up his business because of ill health and returned to DeLand to live. In 1927 Dr. Hulley asked him to teach at Stetson and he became Instructor in Mathematics and Science. He rose to be Professor of History and served the University

until the spring of 1953 when he became Professor, Emeritus. He was a very popular Professor. When Mr. and Mrs. Winters returned to DeLand to live they bought the property which was just south of Cummings gymnasium and north of the home of Mr. J. F. Allen who was Mrs. Winters' father. They built a home on this property. When Mr. and Mrs. Allen died, Mr. Winters purchased their home on North Boulevard and gave it to the University. It was used for a number of years as the Baptist Student Union center. After Allen Hall was built it was used for a time as the English house. It has since been remodeled and is now the Alumni House. The Winters' home is now the Wesley Foundation.

In 1949, the Baptist Convention felt that Baptist students should have a modern building on the Stetson campus. The money was raised and a new building named for Dr. William Sims Allen was built on the corner of Woodland Boulevard and Minnesota Avenue. It is an attractive brick building which is used by the Baptist Student Union. Classes in religion are held in the building and it contains offices for the professors in the Religion Department. There are kitchen and dining facilities in the building. There is a small library which was given to Allen Hall by Mr. and Mrs. Winters for the use of Baptist students. Dr. Allen returned to DeLand on November 16, 1950 to be present at the dedication of the building. It is the only time he was in DeLand after he resigned. His portrait hangs in the lounge.

In the fall of 1929, John F. Conn who had a Bachelor of Science degree from Georgetown College, a Master of Science from the University of Chicago, and a Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pittsburgh, came to Stetson as Professor of Chemistry. He was an outstandingly good professor who was very interested in his students and maintained a nice relationship with them. He was instrumental in bringing a chapter of Gamma Sigma Epsilon to the Stetson campus in May, 1932. Gamma Sigma Epsilon is a national chemistry fraternity for juniors and seniors who are majoring in chemistry. Dr. Conn was recognized nationally as an outstanding teacher of chemistry. Any of his students who applied for admission to a medical school if they had Dr. Conn's recommendation were admitted without question because of the reputation he had as a chemistry teacher. He retired in the spring of 1967 and has been Professor, Emeritus, since that time.

After Dean Davis left Stetson, Dr. Allen appointed as Dean of the University Harry C. Garwood who has been treated elsewhere in this history. Dr. Garwood was a fine Christian gentleman who had worked long and hard with the Baptist students, particularly the ministerial students, at the University. He was not an outstanding Dean. He was an introvert; he was a quiet, unaggressive man--a man of noble ideals and high aims, but he was not always able to use the force of personality to put across his ideas. He made very few

changes in the University during his tenure. He remained as Dean of the University until the spring of 1950 when he became Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. He served in this capacity until the spring of 1952 when he became Professor of Religion. In 1958 he became Professor, Emeritus, of Religion. Dr. Garwood died April 22, 1960.

From the time Dr. Allen resigned from Stetson September 1, 1947, until Dr. J. Ollie Edmunds took over the Presidency of the University January 1, 1948, Dr. Garwood served as Acting President of Stetson. Dr. Garwood spent the last years of his life preparing a manuscript for a book setting forth the relationship between Stetson University and the Baptists of Florida. He was well qualified to do this and he spent years in his study and careful research for a book which would enable the members of Florida Baptist churches to gain the knowledge needed to understand the present relationship and to contemplate the future in the light of the past. The Historical Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention had been the recipient of the skill and dedicated intellect of Dr. Garwood in years gone by. At the time of his death he was completing his second full term of service as Florida Baptist representative, and before that he was a valuable member of the Southern Baptist Historical Society. The commission encouraged the Baptist Historical Society of Florida to have the manuscript published. He had just finished the manuscript at the time of his death. Dr. Garwood

had been a student at Stetson; he had served as a Baptist minister in churches in Florida. He had served Stetson as a Professor and a Dean and he was thoroughly familiar with the relationship between the University and the Baptist Convention. His research was extensive. Dr. Garwood read all the old minutes of the conventions. He studied all of the issues of the Florida Baptist Witness. It is unfortunate that he did not live long enough to see his manuscript published. Dr. Edward A. Holmes, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern Baptist Historical Society, a Stetson Professor, edited and published the book which is known as Stetson University and the Florida Baptists. All Baptists should read this book. It will explain to them in an intelligent, authoritative manner the problems that have arisen between the Baptist Convention and Stetson University since the founding of Stetson.

Robert I. Allen who had Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees from the University of Georgia came to Stetson in the fall of 1927 as Professor of Physics. In 1930 he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Duke University. He remained on the Stetson faculty until 1949 when he resigned to accept a position at Mercer University.

In 1927 Willie Dee Willian, the daughter of W. W. Willian who headed the state organization of the Sunday School Board for the Florida Baptist Convention, entered Stetson as a Freshman. She graduated in 1931. She became assistant to

Dr. Stover in 1931-1932. The summers from 1932 thru 1936 were spent as a graduate student at Columbia University. One of these summers was spent doing special work in speech at the University of London. A Master of Arts degree was awarded Miss Willian by Columbia University in the summer of 1936. She returned to Stetson in 1934 as an Instructor in Speech and English. In 1938 she married Paul William McIntire. From 1939 to January 1, 1942 she was Assistant Professor of Speech and English. She resigned January 1, 1942.

Dr. Allen came to Stetson in the midst of the depression. In 1929 the Mediterranean fruit fly had been discovered in some citrus groves and the Department of Agriculture destroyed all the fruit in the state to eradicate the fruit fly. The banks, which were already under a terrible strain because of the depression and the failure of the great land boom in Florida, nearly all closed in the summer of 1929. This gave Florida a very serious financial blow. Dr. Allen found the University and Florida in serious financial difficulties. The enrollment dropped because people did not have money to send their children to college. Dr. Allen at once began with his buoyant disposition to instill confidence and hope into the University and into the state. He was able to increase the gifts to the University. He encouraged the Florida Baptist Convention to build the south wing of Chaudoin Hall. The new Commons building was

built taking food services out of Chaudoin Hall and making it possible to have extra rooms for women students. The Standish Apartment Building which the University owned and which adjoined the campus was remodeled into a women's dormitory and was used for women students of advanced standing. The building was named Stevens Hall for Mr. H. B. Stevens who had been Mr. Stetson's General Manager and who was a trustee of Stetson from 1890 to 1938. The University also bought the Stetson Lodge, a small hotel which adjoined the property of Stevens Hall. This was remodeled into a dormitory and was used at times as a dormitory for women and at times for men. It was named Brittain Hall for Dr. C. M. Brittain who for many years was Executive Secretary of the Florida Baptist Convention.

In 1940 William Hugh McEniry, better known as Hugh McEniry, who had a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Vanderbilt University and had been graduated there with honors, came to Stetson as Professor of English. He immediately began to improve the work in the English Department. He raised standards and brought in new methods of instruction. He became one of the outstanding Professors at Stetson. We will deal with Dr. McEniry more fully later in this history.

Beginning in January, 1946 after the close of World War II, the campuses of the nation were swamped by young people coming out of the service who planned to go to college under the G. I. bills of rights. Stetson immediately

was inundated. New professors had to be secured. More room had to be made available. The law school which had occupied the south half of the second floor of Flagler Hall had been discontinued during the war and was not opened again until the fall of 1946. These quarters were taken over by classes of the other colleges. The part of Elizabeth Hall which had been used by the School of Business Administration was also taken over by classes of the College of Liberal Arts. The University purchased from the government the administration building which had been used at the naval air training station northeast of DeLand. During the summer of 1946 the building was cut into sections, moved to the campus and assembled to the west of Flagler Hall. This building was used by the School of Business Administration until the erection of Davis Hall in 1966. Davis Hall was the gift of the Davis brothers who are the principal owners of the Winn-Dixie Food chain. Davis Hall was occupied in the fall of 1966 and now serves as the attractive home for the School of Business Administration.

Dr. J. Ollie Edmunds who came to Stetson University January 1, 1948 as the fourth President of Stetson was the first alumnus of a Florida college to serve as its president. Dr. Edmunds graduated from Stetson with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1925. In 1927 he was awarded a Master of Arts degree and in 1928 a Bachelor of Laws degree. Dr. Edmunds had taken and passed the state bar examinations at

the end of his junior year in law school and had been licensed to practice law. During his senior year he worked with the firm of Hull, Landis, and Whitehair. He continued with this firm after his graduation until 1930 when he opened his own law office in Jacksonville which had been his home before he came to Stetson. He was appointed County Judge of Duval County at the age of 27, the youngest judge ever to serve in the state. During Dr. Edmund's years as a student at Stetson he had been outstanding in all phases of college activities. He had been editor of the college paper; he had taken many parts, most of them leading parts, in plays. He was active in the Y. M. C. A. work and in the work of the Baptist Young People's Union. He was a member of the debating team. He sang in the Glee Club and in the Men's Quartet. Dr. Edmunds is a member of the Baptist church and an outstanding layman in the denomination. For sixteen years he taught the men's Bible class in the Sunday School of the Main Street Baptist Church of Jacksonville. He has served as deacon of the First Baptist Church of DeLand and in 1960 he was elected President of the Florida Baptist Convention. In 1952 Dr. Edmunds was awarded by the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge a medal for his commencement address, "The Patriotism of Peace", given at the University of Miami. The money from the cash prize has been used since to furnish each graduating senior with a copy of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of

Rights. He received a second Freedoms Award, this time for an address, "Human Relations and World Peace", given at the meeting April 13, 1955, of the Southern District American Institute of Electrical Engineers at St. Petersburg, Florida. In 1951 President Edmunds gained nation-wide recognition for a series of bulletins setting forth the plight of the private colleges and universities. Several printings were necessary to supply the demand for these and subsequent printings have been widely quoted. Volume 27 of Who's Who in America featured Dr. Edmunds and Alfred P. Sloane on a preface page feature in recognition of their writings on the support of private education by business. President Edmunds is listed in Who's Who in America. When Dr. Edmunds assumed the Presidency of Stetson, he immediately began to plead the cause of the small, private, church supported college whenever he appeared as a speaker when the subject was appropriate. In 1953 he was the founder of the Southern Association of Baptist Colleges. He was one of the founders of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida and of the Associated Mid-Florida Colleges. For several years he was chairman of the Council of Presidents of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida. In 1954 Dr. Edmunds became Treasurer of the Association of American Colleges and in 1956 was elected its Vice-President. In 1957 Dr. Edmunds was elected President and was the only Floridian ever to hold that office.

Dr. Edmunds' efforts were not confined to the field of education. He was interested in civic and cultural affairs. During World War II he served as Lieutenant (J.G.) in the United States Coast Guard Reserve and was assigned as Executive Officer, Jacksonville Battalion, Port Security Force, 1943-1945. He was active in the civic affairs in Jacksonville during his residence there. He was chosen as one of eight young men from Jacksonville by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce for Who's Who Among Young Men of America in 1935. He was recipient in 1937 of the National Junior Chamber of Commerce Award for outstanding citizenship. Dr. Edmunds received the Florida Centennial Award for outstanding service to Florida in 1953. While he lived in Jacksonville Dr. Edmunds was a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, President of the Council of Social Agencies, Chairman of Florida Finance Committee, President of the Association of Florida County Judges--1934. He was a member of the Happy Hearts Club which helped make Christmas a happy time for poor children. During World War II Dr. Edmunds served as a Chairman of the Duval War Finance Committee. He was a member of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce and served on its Board of Directors. He served as Chairman of the Community Chest. Dr. Edmunds was in great demand as a speaker before and after he became President of Stetson University. He served three terms as President of the Stetson Alumni Association--1927, 1929, 1930.

In 1934 Dr. Edmunds was elected as trustee of Stetson. In 1943 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. President Edmunds is a member of the American Bar Association, National Council of Boy Scouts of America, the Jacksonville Historical Society and he is a member of the Board of Directors of John B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia. He is also a 33rd degree Mason and a Shriner. In 1947 Dr. Edmunds was appointed by President Eisenhower to a special committee for Science and Engineers. He is a member of the Florida Council of One Hundred. For many years he was director of the Barnett First National Bank of DeLand. From 1963-1966 he was a member of and a one time chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Atlanta, Georgia. At the present time he is a director of the Florida National Bank in Jacksonville. He is a former director of the Chamber of Commerce of DeLand and a member of the DeLand Rotary Club.

Dr. Edmunds became a world traveler when he twice toured Europe and in the summer of 1960 he made a special visit to Russia to attend the opening of the University of Moscow. After his return he made many speeches about Russia, Communism and its dangers to the United States as a way of life. In 1962 with his children Dr. Edmunds toured the Far East and gave the Baccalaureate Address at the Hong Kong Baptist College, July 8, 1962. As a representative of the Association of American Colleges he attended

the Inauguration of Dr. Joe T. Howard as President of the Central Philippines University, the only Baptist college in the Philippines. He visited all the Baptist colleges in Southeast Asia. During the summer of 1964 Dr. Edmunds, with his children, toured South America. His latest trip was during the summer of 1969 when he visited Europe again. Dr. Edmunds became nationally known for his speeches and writings on patriotic subjects as well as for his championship of financial aid to small, private colleges. Beginning in 1960 he served the University at the salary of one dollar per year.

Dr. Edmunds received a third medal from the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, known as the George Washington Honor Medal, for his address, "The Uncertain Sounds" delivered at the 1968 commencement exercises of the Stetson University College of Law in St. Petersburg.

During Dr. Edmunds' Presidency sixteen new buildings were erected on the campus and the area of the DeLand campus was enlarged from 33 to 80 acres of land. Arrangements were made for the erection of the seventeenth building, the Theodore Presser Building, for the School of Music, which was occupied January 5, 1970. The buildings were: the Carlton Student Union Building, which replaced the Commons Building destroyed by fire in 1954; Allen Hall, the religious building, was built in 1950; the DuPont-Ball Library which was occupied in May, 1964; the new Business Administration building, Davis Hall, which was occupied in the

fall of 1966; the new Sage Science Center which was occupied at mid-year of 1966; the Dana Law Library at the Law School in St. Petersburg; Emily Hall, a new large dormitory for women, named for Mrs. Edmunds who died on January 6, 1959; four large dormitories for men--Carson, Gordis, and Smith Halls and another unnamed dormitory occupied in 1967. Five other small dormitories, four of which are leased by the men's fraternities and the fifth used by the men in the Honors Program, were erected on the north side of the campus on what is known as Fraternity Row. Sampson Hall, the former Carnegie Library Building, was remodeled and is now used by the Art Department, the Departments of Speech and Modern Languages. The antiquated heating system which had been built in 1901 and which stood back of Flagler Hall was demolished. New heating plants were placed in each of the buildings. All class rooms, the library, offices, the Union building, and some of the dormitories were air conditioned. The Charles A. Dana Law Library, the Eleanor Neylor Dana Building and the H. Jackson Crummer Building were erected at the law school in St. Petersburg. All of these buildings were built during the presidency of Dr. Edmunds, who is an outstanding educator and leader.

Dr. Edmunds resigned the presidency of Stetson in March, 1967, agreeing to carry on the work of his office until his successor was elected and was ready to take over the duties

as the chief administrative officer of the University. Dr. Edmunds was elected the first Chancellor of Stetson and still serves in that capacity.

Dr. Paul Francis Geren who had been in the diplomatic service of his country was elected the fifth president of Stetson in August 1967 and assumed his duties September 15, 1967. He served as president for twenty-one months when he resigned effective June 23, 1969. Dr. Geren had no experience in the field of education other than that of a student. He became unpopular with the student body and faculty who opposed the changes in the life at Stetson proposed by Dr. Geren. During a trip to visit relatives in Kentucky Dr. Geren was killed in an automobile accident, June 22, 1969. During his tenure the Stetson swimming pool was built in answer to a great need on the campus.

Dr. John E. Johns, Vice President for Finance and Planning, assumed the duties as acting president though he was never known by that title. The Board of Trustees spent several months interviewing applicants for the presidency of Stetson. During these months Dr. Johns was proving to be the answer to Stetsons' needs. On April 17, 1970 at a news conference in the president's quarters in Elizabeth Hall which had been vacant for almost a year, Dr. Earl Edington, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, announced that after interviewing fifty-five qualified applicants, the Board had decided that the man best qualified to be President of the University was the man who had served Stetson since 1948, first as instructor in the department of

History, then thru the ranks to Professor of History and Chairman of the Department of History and Political Science. Dr. Johns in 1968 became Vice-president for Finance and Planning. During the past months he had served well as acting president.

Dr. Johns immediately assumed the duties as president and the chief executive officer of Stetson and proved the answer to Stetson's needs. The faculty had been disorganized and the student body unhappy. Dr. Johns immediately began to restore the morale of the campus. He was known to the faculty and they trusted him. He was popular with the students. He proved to be as efficient as he was popular. Dr. Johns was the son of an active Baptist layman. The relationship between the Florida Baptist Convention and Stetson, at times strained, became cordial. The convention increased its financial support.

Dr. Johns gained the support of the Alumni and harmony reigned in the great Stetson family.

When Dr. Johns became president the greatest material need of the campus was for a new and suitable gymnasium. Hulley Gym had been condemned. Though Stetson had an outstanding basketball team, there was no adequate place for the team to play its' home games. The DeLand Armory was used, but it was not large enough nor suitable for college basketball games. In September, 1974 the new Edmunds Activities Center, named by the Trustees for Stetson's fourth president, was occupied. It was through Dr. Johns' efforts that the new center was built and at his suggestion it was

named for Dr. J. Ollie Edmunds. The center has two basketball courts and an auditorium with seating capacity of 4,300. There are offices, classrooms, shower and dressing rooms and all the facilities needed for a successful program of athletics and a physical education program for men and women. The Women's Physical Education Department moved from old Cummings Gymnasium into the new center. The auditorium is used by organizations of the town as well as the university.

Dr. Johns secured a grant of \$200,000 to help in the remodeling of Flagler Hall. When the work in Flagler Hall is completed, the area which the Department of Education has occupied, part of the ground floor of duPont-Ball Library, will be available for much-needed space for the expansion of the library.

On May 27, 1976 Dr. Johns resigned as president of Stetson to accept the presidency of Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, his Alma Mater and that of his wife. The resignation became effective August 15, 1976. Dr. Johns left Stetson with the university in good condition. He was missed greatly by all connected with Stetson and the City of DeLand.

When Dr. Johns resigned as president to accept the presidency of Furman College, Dr. George R. Borders was appointed as Acting Chief Administrator of Stetson on August 1, 1976. He served in this capacity until Dr. Pope A. Duncan, who succeeded Dr. Johns, assumed his duties July 16, 1977. Dr. Borders returned to his duties as Vice-President in charge of

Student Affairs, similar to the position he had held previously as Dean of Men.

As chief administrator of the University, Dr. Borders did a superb job. The work of the University ran smoothly. He presided over the opening ceremonies and commencements and worked in harmony with the Trustees and faculty. A gift of \$50,000 was given to the University by Mrs. Doyle E. Carlton, widow of Ex-Governor Doyle E. Carlton, a long time member of the Board of Trustees and one of Stetson's most distinguished alumni. This money was used to complete the remodeling of Flagler Hall. In addition, a gift of \$500,000 was given to the endowment fund by an anonymous giver.

Many of the faculty members and students hoped that Dr. Borders would be chosen president to follow Dr. Johns. It is not certain that he wanted the responsibility of the position. He was made Vice-President for Student Affairs. Stetson is fortunate to have a man of Dr. Borders' capability in the sensitive position which deals with student affairs.

On July 16, 1977 Dr. Pope A. Duncan assumed his duties as the seventh president of Stetson University. He had been the unanimous choice of the Trustees committee for the selection of a new president. From 1946-1955, Dr. Duncan had been a member of the Religion Department of the Stetson faculty. He came to the presidency of Stetson from Georgia Southern College, a state institution.

Dr. Duncan has a long history in administrative and scholarly leadership. Stetson's is the third presidency he has held.

He has taught at four different universities and seminaries and received two Carnegie grants in teaching. He is listed in eight "Who's Who" books, including the "Dictionary of American Scholars". He is also past president of an area Phi Beta Kappa Association and the author of seven books, plus numerous articles and book reviews.

But despite the talents and accomplishments, Dr. Duncan is a warm human being. During his first week at Stetson, he moved easily from the formality of a reception to the relaxed atmosphere of a golf tournament. He mingled with incoming students and their parents during a pre-orientation program following a full week of long hours with university officers and staff.

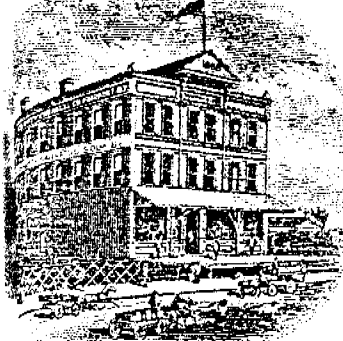
Dr. Duncan is committed to the traditional relationship between Stetson and the Florida Baptist Convention and the congregations of the state.

He believes the university has a responsibility toward parents and others for the spiritual welfare of the students, a responsibility in which his office is vitally concerned.

"I want to meet every person selected to join our faculty. Not so much to determine academic and teaching abilities, but to find out what kind of a person he is and whether he understands the nature of this university and its commitment to Christian values."

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APPENDIX



ESTABLISHED 1854
INCORPORATED 1895
CAPITAL \$ 50 000 00

Monroe County Chemical Company

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN
Baking Powder, Soda and Saleratus,
Corn Starch and Sal Soda.



A. De Land, Pres. & Mgr.
D. Terry, Vice Pres.
E. P. De Land, Treasurer.
G. De Witt, Secretary.

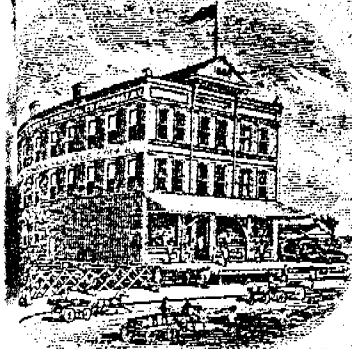
Mrs. S. E. Stetson,

Ashbourne, Pa.

Cathy Fairport, New York, Mar. 28, 1906 6

My dear Mrs. Stetson:-

I have just returned from a trip to Buffalo. Before going to Buffalo I received your highly valued favor of March 20th, 1906 with enclosures. I was very greatly pleased to get your excellent letter and the reports, etc. I have read and re-read same several times with deep interest. I am delighted to realize fully that you felt like writing me as you did. Your kind, thoughtful, considerate words and statements done me a vast amount of good. I appreciated all more than I can tell you. I was intensely anxious to know how you felt and purposed in regard to carrying out Mr. Stetson's conditional pledge, and your feelings in general about our Beloved University, and its future. Your clear statements of facts connected with the founding and early history of the University pleased me very greatly. My views and feelings are in perfect harmony with your own. I am greatly surprised at Gov. Jennings's so-called substitute. He does not state the truth. I never had a thought or desire or purpose to turn the property of the University over to Florida Baptist Convention. I never knew anyone else that did. I did not have the desire or purpose when the Charter was got out under name De Land University to ever turn it over to Florida Baptist Convention. I never have since. I do not think it for the best interest of the University. I do not think it for the interest of Florida Baptist themselves. They cannot or will not sustain it in a proper way. Hence I am intensely opposed to turning



ESTABLISHED 1854
INCORPORATED 1895
CAPITAL \$ 50 000 00

Monroe County Chemical Company

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN
Baking Powder, Soda and Saleratus,
Corn Starch and Sal Soda.



H.A. DELAND, Pres. & Mgr.
M.D. TERRY, Vice Pres.
HELEN P. DELAND, Treasurer.
C.G. DEWITT, Secretary.

Fairport, New York, Mar. 28, 1906.

2...Mrs. S.E.S.

the University or any of its belongings or property of any name or nature over to Florida Baptist Convention. Surely Gov. Jennings's proposition is behind the times as far as the educational world is concerned. I am greatly surprised to learn from your interesting letter that Florida Baptists have only paid \$4000 on the \$10,000 they pledged on condition I paid \$10,000. My ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) was paid in full over twelve years ago.

I wish I could see you and have a chat with you before Trustee Meeting of April 19th.

I hope you are real well.

Yours with thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely and heartily,

H. A. De Land.

H. A. De Land

INCORPORATED 1901

D. A. MORRISON, JR., Secy.

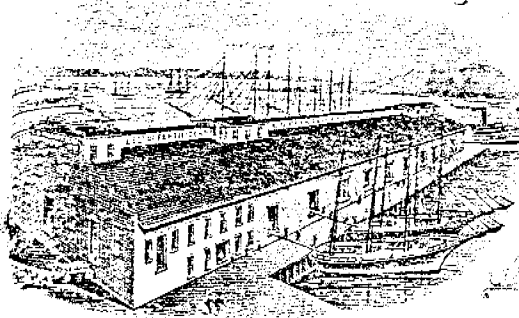
CAPITAL STOCK, \$300,000.

WM. F. SIMMONS, Pres.

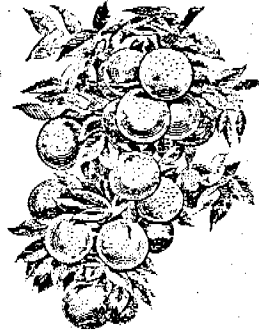
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TRIED AND
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SPECIAL FORMULAS
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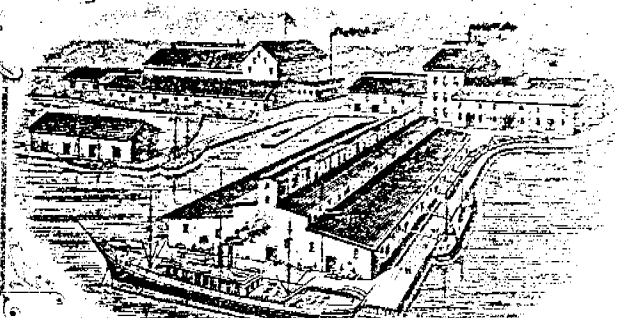
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SOUTH JACKSONVILLE FACTORY.

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
FERTILIZER CO., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Mar. 23, 1908.

Mr. Lincoln Hulley,
De Land, Fla.

Dear Mr. Hulley:

Under another cover I am sending you a copy of Baptist Church annual which will give you a list of the members and their addresses to whom you can send copies of the Gospel Herald, if you like.

You will note in the annual Dr. Hobson has given what is called a history of Stetson University. In the minutes as he gives them are correct, that the Baptist Convention was really the founder of the University, I have a claim that should knock it out. I can really claim that H.A. De Land, Col. Codrington and myself were the founders. It happened in this way.

When DeLand was very young Mr. DeLand was studying what would be the best plan to follow to build up a fine town. He called at the office of Col. Codrington, where I was employed, and I heard the discussion in regard to same. Col. Codrington remarked to Mr. DeLand to the effect that as there was no natural attraction such as boating, hunting, etc. that the only real foundation for a thrifty town would be to make DeLand a religious and educational center and establish the best schools in the state there. Mr. DeLand took up the idea at once and commenced to lay the plan for the DeLand Academy. Now while I took no part in the talking I heard it and I think I am just as much one of the founders as the Convention, don't you? Besides I was one of the charter members of the Baptist Church which helped to establish the Academy and boost things along.

This is not for publication but your information.
With kind regards, I am,

Yours respectfully,

E. O. Painter

E.O.P.

Dictated but not
read by E.O. Painter.

This letter from Dr. Harry C. Garwood was given to me on April 14, 1970 after I had written the History of Stetson: Tho it differs little from the information I used which was gathered from Correspondence and personal acquaintance with professors who were here almost from the beginning of Stetson, I file it with the history for information.

As a graduate of Stetson University, a member of its faculty for thirty-four years, and an ordained Florida Baptist minister for forty-two years, it gave me great pleasure to learn that all the living Past-Presidents of the Florida Baptist Convention will be speaking for Stetson at associational meetings this fall. Believing that you and the other members of this group will welcome information about the University which is not generally well-known and that may be helpful to you in answering questions which may arise in various places, I would like to share with you some facts which I have gathered from a careful study of the history of the institution.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University last February, President Cecil B. Carroll and Executive Secretary-Treasurer Dr. John Vaguire of the Florida Baptist Convention presented the Trustees with a written "Story of the Relations between Stetson University and the Florida Baptist Convention" and told the Trustees that "We must clear up some questions in the minds of our people if the Stetson campaign is to succeed." After carefully reading this report, I felt the challenge to try to clear up some of the questions raised and others that may exist "in the minds of our people." Since I was retiring from teaching duty in February and had time to devote to research concerning these matters, I began the preparation of a well-documented factual study of the relations between the University and the Convention. I had hoped to have this study ready for publication before associational meetings began this fall, but it will not be completed until later. Therefore, I am taking this means of furnishing you with some of the information I have gathered which I hope will increase your own understanding and be helpful to you as you represent Stetson in speaking engagements this fall. Following are some of the pertinent facts my study reveals.

1. In 1883, Mr. Henry A. DeLand, a devoted Baptist layman from Fairport, New York, a deacon in his church for some fifty years and Sunday School Superintendent for eighteen years, founded independently a Baptist Academy in DeLand devoted to Christian education. It was his intention to secure a charter for the institution and to commit its direction to a board of trustees.
2. In 1884, the Florida Baptist Convention voted to establish a proposed Baptist Female College in the state, elected a board of nine trustees to draw up a charter for its establishment, and appointed a committee of five to locate it. Early in 1885, Mr. DeLand wrote the chairman of

this committee offering to give \$6,000 cash, land valued at \$5,000 and "the use of rooms for recitation for a period not to exceed three years at most" if the college would be located in DeLand. After visiting competing places, the committee voted to accept Mr. DeLand's offer and locate the Female College in DeLand. Its report to the Convention in December 1885 was approved. The board of nine trustees also reported to the Convention that it had decided it would be better to procure a charter for the college from the State Legislature. It reported that Mr. DeLand had made a better offer than the one he had made the year before--that he now proposed to give the Baptist denomination the property of the DeLand Academy, consisting of DeLand Hall and four and one-half acres of land, plus \$10,000 endowment, on condition that the Baptists of the State-at-large would contribute an additional \$10,000 to the endowment of the college. The Board recommended that Mr. DeLand's new offer be accepted, that steps be taken to raise the \$10,000 required to meet his offer, that a board of fifteen trustees be elected to procure a charter for the college and that this board be authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur in its number during the interim of legal organization. The report was adopted, the Convention voting unanimously to accept Mr. DeLand's offer, and fifteen trustees were elected for the proposed Female College.

The new Board of Trustees proceeded to draw up a charter, presented it to the Florida Legislature, and it was enacted into law May 13, 1887. The charter named twenty-one trustees, adding six to the original number. Fifteen of these were members of churches connected with the Florida Baptist Convention, the others being out-of-state Baptists. Dr. W. N. Chaudoin, President of the Convention, H. M. King, Past-President of the Convention for two years, and J. S. Turner, a member of the State Board of Missions, were named trustees. It is a mistake, therefore, to say that Florida Baptists were deceived and kept in ignorance about the charter. It was drawn up, approved and procured by the fifteen trustees elected by the Florida Baptist Convention.

Instead of naming the new institution the DeLand Baptist Female College, the charter named it DeLand University, making it co-educational. It provided for a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, three-fourths of whom and the President of the University should forever be Baptists in good standing in their several churches. It vested the title to all the property the University should acquire in its Board of Trustees. The rights of all parties concerned were now merged in the charter--the rights of the public, the rights of the Baptist denomination, the rights of the Trustees and the rights of all donors to the institution.

Meanwhile, the Convention was experiencing difficulty and delay in raising the promised endowment for the University, in consequence of which Mr. DeLand finally threatened to withdraw his offer. Then the State Board of Missions, on the authority of the Florida Baptist Convention and in order to secure Mr. DeLand's offer, gave him its promissory note for \$10,000 dated March 2, 1887 and payable on or before May 1, 1890, with interest at 8 per cent. In turn Mr. DeLand executed his promissory note for \$10,000 endowment, payable on the same date at the same rate of interest, and gave both notes to the Board of Trustees of DeLand University. Following this, Mr. DeLand conveyed to the Board of Trustees named in the charter the property of the DeLand Academy, then consisting of DeLand Hall, Stetson Hall, and four and a half acres of land. This, of course, was Mr. DeLand's own personal and private property. He could not convey property which the University ac-

quired from other sources. Mr. DeLand's note was paid during the nineties. The State Board of Missions and the Convention kept up the interest on its note and made payments on the principal amounting in 1906 to \$4,000 when all its payments ceased. In 1937, on motion of Trustee J. Ollie Edwards, the Board of Trustees of the University cancelled this note. Four thousand dollars, therefore, represented the Convention's entire stake in the University in 1906.

4. Meanwhile, prior to 1906, more than thirty acres had been added to the campus of the University, many building had been erected, furnished and equipped for educational purposes, and an annual deficit in operating expenses had all been taken care of so that the institution did not owe a cent of debt. How did all of this happen? At first Mr. DeLand supported the University out of his own pocket, but the freeze of 1886-87 and subsequent losses wiped out his fortune and made it impossible for him to continue longer the financial burden of the institution. He and others then approached Mr. John B. Stetson, a winter visitor from Philadelphia, and persuaded him to accept the financial responsibility of supporting the University. Reluctantly at first Mr. Stetson accepted and then began his liberal and generous gifts to the University which continued until his death in 1906. His interest and liberality attracted other generous-hearted givers such as C. T. Sampson, Henry Flagler and many others. It was the generous gifts of such men as these that gave the University DeLand Hall, Elizabeth Hall, Science Hall, the steam-heating plant, the gymnasium, the President's home, East House, Conrad Hall, the furnishings and equipment of these buildings, a library, a large acreage of campus, and took care of the annual deficit in the operating expenses of the University amounting to several thousand dollars a year. All these things came from sources other than the Florida Baptist Convention. In 1906, the endowment of the University was reported to be \$300,000. Of this amount \$4,000, as we have said, came from the Florida Baptist Convention. Mr. Stetson's total gifts to the University were between \$450,000 and \$500,000, worth at that time four or five times more than similar amounts today. None of these gifts were made to the Florida Baptist Convention but to a Board of Trustees to be administered under the terms of the University's charter. Since Mr. Stetson and these other out-of-state donors were doing so much for the University, in fact putting the real foundations under the institution, does it not seem that the Baptists of that day acted wisely in gladly approving these gifts and in their willingness to place control of the University in the hands of a Board of Trustees composed of Baptists "in good standing in their several churches," rather than insisting upon lodging control in the State Board of Missions as some of the leaders of the Convention had proposed? In any event, this is exactly what they did.
5. In 1920, the endowment of the University was reported to be \$1,023,000, four thousand dollars of which had been contributed by the Florida Baptist Convention. The balance of this amount came from other sources. In 1935, the property of the University was valued at \$1,000,000, none of which came from the Florida Baptist Convention. These comparisons are not made to disparage Florida Baptists. Few in number and weak financially, they did as well as could be expected of them. Florida was mission territory in 1883, with W. N. Chaudoin serving as a missionary of the Domestic Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, his salary paid by the Board. Much of Florida remained mission territory for most of the period before 1900. The "Big Freeze" of the nineties, which ruined Florida economically, greatly reduced the gifts of Florida Baptists to all causes. We do not find fault with them, therefore, or seek to make odious comparisons. We merely cite facts.

6. Up until the year 1903 the most cordial relations existed between the University and the Florida Baptist Convention. Florida Baptists took great pride in the University and gloried in its progress. Year after year its praises were sounded on the floor of the Convention. In 1903-04, however, when Dr. Forbes, President of the University resigned his position because of the opposition of Mr. Stetson, Mr. DeLand and others of the Board of Trustees, some of the leaders of the Convention who were loyal to Dr. Forbes and felt that Mr. Stetson and a few Trustees were controlling the institution, began to seek changes in the charter that would give the Convention its control and ownership. Unable to persuade the Trustees to accept the changes they proposed, they finally introduced a bill in the Florida Legislature embodying the amendments to the charter which would accomplish their purpose. The bill was defeated in the Florida Senate on constitutional grounds, one of the Senators remarking during the debate on the bill--"If this bill is passed, it will place the Senate in the unenviable position of having passed a bill it knew to be unconstitutional." If this matter was unconstitutional then, does it not remain so today?
7. Unfortunately, however, agitation over this matter on the floor of the Convention and in the Baptist press, stirred up bitter feelings which the passing years have not fully dissipated. Despite the Rogers-Hulley agreement and later agreements between the University and the Convention which give the Convention virtual control of the University through its Board of Trustees, there are still some who agitate the matter of ownership. In recent years, happily, there has been a progressive improvement in the quality of the relations between the University and the Convention and, correspondingly, a great increase in the financial support given the University by the Convention. This is the result of the work of friends of the University who have worked untiringly toward this end.
8. In 1920, the Convention began contributing regularly to the University and in recent years its support has been increasingly liberal but it still does not compare favorably with what other State Conventions are doing for their Baptist Colleges at present.
9. It is sometimes charged that Stetson is not a Baptist School because it is not owned and controlled by the Florida Baptist Convention. Stetson is a Baptist School. It was started by a devoted Baptist layman, Henry A. DeLand. It was built, established and supported by such generous-hearted Baptists as Henry A. DeLand, John B. Stetson, C. T. Sampson and many others. At least three-fourths of its trustees and its President have always been Baptists, as required by the charter. Dr. W. N. Chaudoin, President of the Florida Baptist Convention for nearly twenty years, was a trustee of the University from the time the charter was granted until his death. Many other presidents of the Convention have been and are trustees. Many of the leading Baptist pastors in Florida and many prominent Baptist laymen of the State have been and are trustees. Stetson University has educated many Baptist ministerial students. The number for the past ten years has averaged about one hundred annually. The University has also educated missionary volunteers and other students preparing for special Christian service. Many now serving in positions of lay leadership in Baptist Churches in Florida and other states received their education at Stetson.

Stetson is a Baptist school and will remain such as long as its charter stands.

Stetson has had a great past, it has a great present, and it can have a far greater future if all the Baptists of Florida will appreciate it and give it their warm-hearted support. Baptists are a great people when they work together cooperatively. May they recognize in Stetson University a worthy and valuable channel through which to advance the interests of the denomination and may they also recognize in the University a channel through which they may contribute worthily and powerfully to the welfare and progress of our state and nation. These things can be--why not let them be?

Sincerely yours,

H. C. Garwood

H. C. Garwood

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