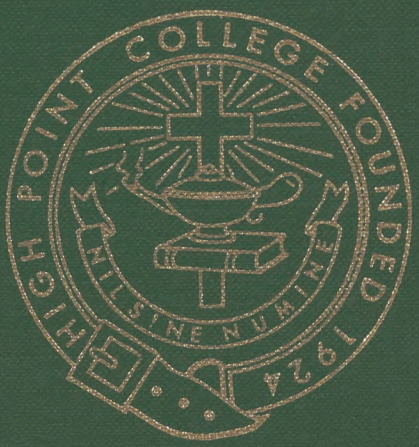
NO EASY TASK



High Point College

Office of Administrative Affairs

NO EASY TASK

The first fifty years of High Point College

by

William R. Locke

with sketches by Raiford Porter

High Point College
High Point, North Carolina

"To build a college is no easy task."

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To
Nathaniel Patton Yarborough
who
through forty-nine of its first fifty years
served High Point College faithfully and efficiently
as
Teacher, Dean of Men, and Registrar

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Without the help of many people who have shared memories and provided materials I could never have written this history. My two chief sources for first-hand information have been Hobart Allred and Nat Yarborough. They helped to make the history of High Point College, and they have relived it for me. I consulted Ben and Mabel Hill many times as they provided information and verified or checked data I gathered from other sources. Because her father, Rev. J.D. Williams, was one of the original trustees, Mabel's acquaintance with High Point College goes back to its very beginning.

Miss Vera Idol was one of the first teachers enlisted, and she remained on the faculty until retirement. I was privileged to serve with her on the faculty, and within the past year I have enjoyed several interviews as she recalled the early days. Another friend and faculty colleague is Olin Cummings, whose keen recollections have enlightened some dim areas in the years past.

Alumni who became faculty members saw the college from two angles and have given me the benefit of what they have seen. Herman Coble, the first graduate (1927) and Lelia Wagoner Coble (1928) returned to the college community in 1945. I have found them a storehouse of materials and memories. Louise Adams (1929) returned in 1933 and has been a member of the college family ever since. Her wide range of personal recollection and her encyclopedic knowledge of alumni have been invaluable to me. Virgil Yow (1930) served two periods on the faculty, and during the second period he and I were colleagues. Mrs. Locke and I enjoyed two nights as guests of Virgil and Hazel Yow at Camp Pla-Mor after the close of their busy season a year ago. The newspaper clippings and first-hand recollections that Virgil provided enlightened the account of athletes and teams and their victories and defeats.

Jack Boylin told me of the beginnings of athletics at High Point when he wrote a long letter about the early days, and then he followed this up with a call at my home one afternoon. Through letters and an interview J. Elwood Carroll (1928) shed more light on athletics and on student life as he lived it.

Many alumni have written to me or talked with me about their experiences. Miss Rosalie Andrews, a graduate of both the high school division and the college (1930), recalled six years as a student and as daughter of the first president. Mrs. W.D. Lewis (Helen Hayes, 1928) and Mrs. David B. Hawk (Eloise Best, 1932) shared with me their experiences as girls on the campus. Dr. Glenn Perry (1929) recalled his involvement in the events of 1947-48 and provided letters that shed light on that period of tension. Nat Harrison was intimately involved with High Point College

from the time he was a class mascot until the time he was a student living on campus. He provided me with first-hand recollections, with stories, and with leads to investigate.

Horace Haworth and Arnold Koonce, Sr. helped me see events from the viewpoint of trustees.

What goes on behind the scenes in administrative offices —if it can be told — helps to explain what appears outside. Three secretaries have given me discreet glimpses: Mrs. George Haltom (Pauleete Rogers), who worked with President Andrews as secretary and as bursar; Mrs. Fred Schneider (Mary Elda Clark, 1929) and Mrs. R.E. Herr (Lucile Johnston), who served with President Humphreys. Richard A. Short (1940) was Bursar under two presidents, Dr. Humphreys and Dr. Cooke, and he gave me insights into the two administrations.

As soon as she learned that I was working on the history, Mrs. G.I. Humphreys wrote to me; and we have maintained an active correspondence ever since. Besides vivid recollections of her days as the president's wife, she has sent me many newspaper clippings and other documents; and these I deeply appreciate. Her love for the college to which her husband gave his best effort and his life has never diminished.

Dr. Dennis Cooke and I have been friends ever since he brought me to High Point in 1950. I watched him making history, and in interviews this year he has interpreted history to me.

A special Thank You goes to Raiford Porter for his sketches. Raiford and I chose illustrations that we saw as typical of students at different periods, and he drew them with his own wit and skill. The landscape architect's plan for the campus appears in the Prospectus (1924). Linda Weeks copied it for reproduction in this book.

Miss Marcella Carter put the entire resources of the college library at my disposal and helped many times in locating books and records. Wesley Gaynor, Bursar, provided practical assistance in many ways.

The editors of the *High Point Enterprise* allowed me free access to microfilm copies of the paper. For this assistance and for permission to quote freely from the *Enterprise* I am most grateful.

Dr. Wendell M. Patton, President of the College, and Dr. Holt McPherson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, have allowed me free access to records of the Trustees and the College; and they have undergirded me with support and encouragement.

Dr. Harold Conrad, Cletus Kruyer, and Robert Rankin — as a committee and as individuals — have helped and guided me. Robert E. Williams and Raymond A. Petrea are handling details of printing and publishing.

To Mrs. Mary Spurrier, Secretary to the President, I owe debts that go back for more years than she or I care to admit. Most recently, she typed the entire manuscript. Dr. William L. DeLeeuw read the manuscript and made suggestions to improve construction and punctuation. And my wife, Charlotte, read every chapter as it came from the typewriter and offered both criticism and encouragement.

William R. Locke

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INTRODUCTION

Fifty years ago the doors were actually opened on what had been a dream in the minds of many North Carolina Methodist Protestants since the late 1800's. High Point College was in operation! Those of us today can know little of either the intensity or the duration of the hard work, heartbreak, and anxiety and frustrations of those who made this institution come into being, but their prayers were answered and have continued to be answered.

As a part of the acknowledgement of our Fiftieth Anniversary, the Board of Trustees authorized the preparation of this History of the College. This was indeed appropriate, for the only attempt so far was *A Brief History of the First Twenty-Five Years of High Point College*, by Dr. J.E. Pritchard. Obviously half of our history was missing. Each passing year saw the deaths of our early friends and those who loved this institution, and the loss of artifacts, memorabilia, programs, reports, and anecdotes that should be preserved. The graduating class of 1965, in recognition of this, gave as its class gift a walnut display case, which now resides in Roberts Hall, so we could begin a collection of bits and pieces of High Point College's history. The publication of this history is a continuation of our preservation of the exciting story of how a college was born, nurtured, developed, cherished, and survived insurmountable odds. This history will become more and more meaningful to generations of students yet to know this great institution.

There was no one better equipped to accomplish this important and difficult task than Dr. William R. Locke, a former faculty member and one of the most respected teachers ever to serve this institution. Dr. Locke served 23 years as Professor and Head of the Department of Religion and Philosophy, and at the same time continued his writing, teaching, and counseling of young people. After he was officially retired, he maintained an office on the campus and spent over a year interviewing, researching, and organizing materials. No one can know the total number of hours he spent, the fruitless searching, and the following of false trails. With the help of alumni, former teachers, trustees, friends, city and county officials, he has built a file on High Point College that is second to none today. It is from his research that this volume came into being. Throughout he has maintained an approach of human concern, singling out events and anecdotes that to some would appear to be of little importance to our history, but carefully building step by step an awareness of this College's unique and special personality. Herein unfolds the real secret of the college — that High Point College as it is today was not built by a single individual at a single moment in history. Instead, it was the inspirational and continuing belief in principle, continuous prayers, dedicated

commitment, and the hard labors of many, many people down through the years.

Dr. Locke has indeed produced a thrilling and exciting story — a story of an institution that by all rules of the game could not have been born. An institution that could not have survived. This is the story of an institution born in poverty, but also born in love. One that thrived on misfortune and impossibilities. One which overcame difficulties with hard work and prayer, to become in just fifty short years one of the finest and strongest Christian colleges of not only the State of North Carolina, but the South.

Wendell M. Patton
President
High Point College
November 20, 1974


HIGH POINT COLLEGE
HIGH POINT COLLEGE
1927

I

A COLLEGE OF THEIR OWN

High Point College opened its doors on "the biggest sea of mud in Guilford County." On the opening day, September 14, 1924, it rained. Miss E. Vera Idol, who was there, says that the rain kept up for three weeks. Three buildings — one completed, one barely habitable, and the third a frame with no roof — were connected by planks raised off the ground. Knee boots were the proper footwear, and if you stepped off a plank, you were sunk. It was rumored that somewhere on campus a mule strayed off the path and got mired up to its neck.

The Dean of Women, the unmarried ladies on the faculty, and the girls camped out in the girls' dormitory. There were no curtains or screens at the windows, no locks on the doors, and the girls were scared. On the first night, Miss Mary Young, the Dean of Women, dressed up in an outlandish costume and paraded around the rooms to amuse the girls and cheer them up.

The heating plant was in operation, but it was not yet connected to the dormitory, and the building was cold. According to Miss Idol, they hung sheets in the clubroom (for privacy), dressed in front of the fire, and ran to their cold rooms.

For the boys there was no place to stay on campus. The dormitory, in which they had been assigned rooms, did not even have a roof to keep off the rain. One boy might have moved into the girls' dormitory if he had taken the room assigned to him. His admission had been approved and his $5.00 deposit accepted for a dormitory room; but the letters from the college continued to address him as "Miss," in spite of the fact that he put "(Mr.)" in front of his signature. Finally he wrote to set the matter straight:

> Dear Mr. Harrison,
>
> I see that you have assigned me a room in the girls' dormitory. I don't want to live in the girls' dormitory. I am not a girl. I am a boy.
>
> Yours truly,
> Ptylla Bingham[1]

The boys, including Ptylla, were assigned rooms with families in the neighborhood. As soon as the roof was on one end of the dormitory and the water and lights hooked up, they moved in. When another section of

the building was more habitable than their end, they moved in there. A third move got them into permanent quarters.

The dining room was as makeshift as the dormitory accommodations. Equipment for the kitchen, ordered from Atlanta, had not arrived when the college opened. A borrowed four-burner oil stove cooked the meals for sixty people. It was two weeks before plumbing was connected up in the kitchen, and all that time water had to be brought in from a spigot outside.

George Sharpe, the cook, came from Woman's College in Greensboro, where President Andrews found him in charge of the dining room. Cooking he had learned from his mother. Of her eleven children he was the one who took an interest in-the kitchen, and there she taught him to cook. What he learned he put to good use, and he fed the High Point College family for twenty-seven years until his retirement.

When it opened, the college offered instructions in two years of high school courses and two years on the college level. The high school courses were phased out, one year at a time. The Prospectus, published before the college opened, listed courses in French, Spanish, Education, Religious Education, Home Economics, Social Sciences, English, Greek, Chemistry, Physics, Latin, and Mathematics. The Music Department, with two instructors, was listed separately. Courses in the twelve academic areas were assigned to nine teachers. Of these nine, Professor McCulloch taught part-time in addition to his duties as editor of the *Methodist Protestant Herald*. He carried this double burden for only one year and then gave up teaching. It is worth noting that of the nine teachers listed in the Prospectus, five were still on the faculty twenty-five years later, when the college observed its anniversary in 1949.

Transfers from other colleges made up the Sophomore Class at the beginning, and they were the graduates at the "First Real Commencement" on May 26, 1927[2]. Herman E. Coble received the first diploma. As the college approached its first commencement, an editorial in the Winston-Salem Journal observed:

> Babies of all sorts are perenially appealing, but none more so than a college during the first few years of its history. The youngest institution of higher learning in North Carolina, which is de novo in every respect, is High Point College. It will round out the third year of its existence with its first graduating class this Spring.
>
> A visit to this institution is a refreshing experience. With an excellent physical plant of three excellent buildings of uniform and beautiful architectural design, a virile and enthusiastic faculty, and a fine student body of boys and girls . . . it is a composite of educational efficiency and eager interest in life. Every college has its own individuality, and High Point College

> has its distinctive qualities. It is neither ultra-modern nor ultra-conservative . . .
>
> The spirit of the institution is admirably exemplified in the well poised and genial personality of its president, Dr. R.M. Andrews, who has guided the destinies of the college thus far with a firm and efficient hand. Sympathetic and interested in youth, he is admirably fitted for the position he now holds . . . If "the child is father to the man," as Wordsworth assures us, the future history of High Point College will undoubtedly furnish us one of the brightest chapters in the State's educational history. [3]

The first students began their college experience with a rosy glow of enthusiasm. Miss Idol recalls that, in spite of rain, mud, and cold rooms, not one of the original students left because of homesickness. J. Hobart Allred remembers the students of 1924 as "the brightest, happiest, most cheerful group known." This was *their* college, and they did not complain at all over difficult conditions. To a special session, meeting on the college campus in June, 1925. A.G. Dixon, President of the Annual Conference, reported: "About the bravest and the happiest set of students anywhere in North Carolina for the last college year were housed here. They were brave because they hung right on and plowed through the mud for the greater part of the fall and winter; and they were happy because of the sunshiny, congenial, happy Christian conditions which confronted them in these halls and class rooms." [4]

Equally glowing estimates of the faculty were expressed by the students. Annie Livengood, writing in the *Methodist Protestant Herald* about "My Impressions of High Point College," said: "My impression of High Point College is expressed in the word, 'High', not only in name, but in all the activities . . . The deans: where could we find any better ones than Miss Mary Young, dean of women, and Rev. N.M. Harrison, Jr., dean of men? I think they are the finest and best Christian deans that our High Point College could get." [5]

What was the secret of this "rosy glow"? Part of it stemmed from church loyalty. Many of these students were sons and daughters of Methodist Protestants who had contributed money to the building of the college. They were proud of their college and happy to be here. Church loyalty was emphasized off campus and on. A communication in the *Herald*, addressed to ministers, said: "Every Methodist Protestant boy or girl who is graduating from a high school in your home, or on your charge, is certainly a prospective student for the High Point college." [6]

The summer before the college opened, W.A. Harper, President of Elon College, stated in the *Herald*: "I wish to state publicly . . . what I have repeatedly stated in private conversation, that the duty of Methodist Protestant boys and girls is to attend High Point College this fall." [7]

Most of the early students came from North Carolina. The *Zenith* for 1927 lists 13 Seniors, all from North Carolina. There were 46 Juniors: one from Virginia, one from Georgia, one from Indiana, and the rest from North Carolina. Of 55 Sophomores, 4 were from out of the State, as were 12 Freshmen out of 84.

Indicative of home-town loyalty were the regional clubs that were organized. The *Torch* for April, 1926, carries a cover picture, "Students and Faculty Members from Guilford County," including President Andrews. Inside appears a picture of the "Alamance County Club," including Dean Lindley. An article describes the club. "First among the students to demonstrate the club-life inclination were the representatives of Alamance County. The organization fosters the spirit of 'old home town' acquaintances and county loyalty . . . Picnics and parties characterize the club's social life, while a wholesome friendship among the members is constantly in evidence." [8]

"Chapel hour is from 10:30 to 11 o'clock five days a week, and we would be glad to have our friends drop in and attend this service when convenient. Our Sundays are spent in the following way: the students all attend Sunday School at the churches of their choice and likewise preaching at 11 o'clock. They have been holding Christian Endeavor meeting in the afternoon, and in the evenings services have been conducted by some member of the faculty." [9] President Andrews sent this report to the *Methodist Protestant Herald* to reassure the parents, who might feel concern for their boys and girls.

The president was a pastor to the boys and girls, for the college was the students' church, as well as their "home away from home". This feeling of church and home was fostered in the Christian Endeavor meetings, especially in one which had "Home" as its topic. "The meeting was held in the club room, which is our home fireside. With the chairs arranged in a family circle, and our little 'school family' together, it seemed like the evening worship back home." [10]

Meals in the dining hall, like meals at home, began with grace being said before anyone sat down. At each table a faculty member sat at the head in the place of the parent. Miss Mary Young kept an eye on the whole dining room; and if conduct anywhere became improper, or the speech or laughter too raucous, she would ring her little bell to call down the offender.

In the evening after dinner, the faculty members who lived on campus and ate with the students gathered in the foyer of Roberts Hall for socializing, or they would go up to the next floor to the music studio to

sing. A little alcove off the foyer (in 1974 a part of the Admissions Office) was the place where they sat, talked, and paired off for dates.

The President, as well as the Dean of Women, closely supervised the conduct of the students. Regulations forbade a boy and girl to hold hands while they walked across the campus. A casual meeting in the drug store downtown, if it was observed and reported as a "date" without permission, could result in a penalty of demerits or probation. Fifteen minutes limited an evening date during the week. On the week-end a date, with permission, could last for one hour. Afternoon recreation might consist of a walk down town for a soda or a sundae to supplement the fare of the college dining hall. Two favorite spots were Randall's Drug Store, on Main Street between Broad and Commerce, and Matton's Drug Store, between Washington and Broad.

Did the students protest these restrictions on their conduct and on boy-girl relationships? No, these restrictions were in keeping with the religious culture from which most of the students came. The Dean of Women knew what the parents expected of their children, and she tried to keep the students in line with those expectations. Parents "down east" were saying to each other, "As long as Mary Young is there, we don't need to worry about what goes on at High Point College."

Movies were regarded as a legitimate form of amusement. In an early issue of the *Torch*, the students expressed their appreciation to Mr. A.B. Huff: "Mr. Huff has permitted all the boarding students to the picture shows of High Point for half price." [11]

The students were not always angelic, and some of their early pranks have become legendary. Morning Chapel, held in the auditorium on the second floor of Roberts Hall, was one day called off because of a cow. Chapel began, according to custom, with a procession into the auditorium, Dr. Andrews leading, followed by the faculty and then by the students. On this particular morning the entering procession was greeted by a loud "Moo!" from the stage and then by an unmistakeable odor of cow from the floor. Dr. Andrews, taken aback by the invasion, hesitated a moment and then announced, "Chapel for today is dismissed."

Then came the problem of getting the cow off the stage, out of the auditorium, and down the long flight of stairs to the outside. Elwood Carroll was a "country boy" with no fear of cows, and he led the creature out. Because he knew how to get the cow out, he was accused of getting her in; but to this day he swears that he was not the guilty one. According to N.P. Yarborough, Dr. Andrews let all the girls leave and questioned each boy in the school, but no one admitted to having any part in the prank.

NO EASY TASK

Mr. Yarborough, who was made Dean of Men when he came to High Point in 1925, was scarcely older than the students for whose conduct he was responsible. Once he was mistaken for a Freshman when he stuck his head out of the window of his second floor room of McCulloch Hall, and a gruff voice roared out, "Get your head back in the window, RAT!"

One night about midnight, the peace of the dormitory, and of the whole campus, was shattered as the bell in the tower of Roberts Hall began to ring. This was a summons for the Dean of Men to act, and Mr. Yarborough responded promptly. He ran to the building and up the tower stairs to catch the culprits, but he found the tower empty. After he returned to his room, the bell started ringing again. Investigation finally discovered a cord that had been attached to the clapper and ran from the tower to the one tree on campus—a black gum in front of the boys' dormitory. Under the tree Dean Yarborough caught one of the boys who had been pulling the cord. No action was taken against the boy, and some years later he became a trustee of the College.

Another prank, recalled by J. Elwood Carroll, was staged in a turnip patch across Montlieu Avenue from the college. Mr. Dalton ran a transfer business and also had a florist place and a garden. Some of the boys got permission to use his turnip patch for a little fun. They went around the dormitory one night and enticed the students to come out and sneak a "raid" on Mr. Dalton's turnips. One of the conspirators was waiting in the field with a shotgun. After the would-be thieves had gotten into the patch, he yelled, "You get out of my garden!" and fired the gun into the air. The boys ran for their lives. One fell and called out, "I'm shot." Another blast came from the shotgun. "Boob" Hauser, a big football player with a voice like a foghorn bellowed, "Put up that gun! You've already killed one fellow." There was a barbed wire fence around the garden and a cow pasture beyond. The boys fled into the dark through the fence and across the pasture, and next day the mending and dry cleaning establishments had plenty of business.

Wholesome social activities were organized, and the students took part enthusiastically. The Christian Endeavor planned a hike and a picnic, "somewhere along Deep River". First Methodist Protestant Church in High Point entertained the students and faculty at a reception. On arrival the attendants signed up for "courses", such as English, History, Forestry. The most popular was Chemistry, which turned out to be the punch bowl. [12]

A senior Box Party in the chapel began with "a play of school life", in which the characters impersonated members of the college faculty. "Next

on the program was the auction of many beautifully decorated boxes piled high on the piano and stage." [13]

"Last Friday evening in Woman's Hall . . . the Christian Endeavor Society . . . sponsored a 'Tacky' party." Miss Young impersonated Texas Guinan, "famous night club idol of Broadway." [14]

In 1932 a "Leap Year Party" was given in the club room. "An Easter Egg Hunt will be the first feature of the program. Progressive conversation will be carried on throughout the evening. Card games will also be in progress." [15] For the Freshman Class one year the first social affair was a "kid party", featuring costumes and the auction of lunch boxes. [16]

"Women's Hall will be the scene of an old-fashioned candy pulling Saturday night from 7:30 to 10." This was sponsored by the Christian Endeavor, and a "small admission fee of 5 cents" was charged. [17] A Halloween Party, given by the College to the entire student body, featured a "Tunnel of Darkness", a "House of Horrors", exhibition of magic, judging of costumes, and bobbing for apples. "Professor N.P. Yarborough . . . and Miss Mary E. Young, draped in a sheet, acted as co-masters of ceremonies." [18]

As a new class entered, social events were staged "to make the Freshmen at home." "On Thursday evening the resident faculty members entertained the student groups in their various dormitories. In Woman's Hall faculty members, as well as students, donned childish clothing for their frolic . . . [On the lawn] instructors and co-eds joined in the time-honored pastime of jumping rope." [19]

For the benefit of the folks back home a reporter in the *Herald* described social life at the college:

> High Point College students are always busy during the early spring, planning the numerous picnics and outings that the social side of the College offers. In the afternoons one can see students donned with sporting outfits ready for some big picnic . . . The boys are all beginning to be real nice to the girls . . . On the other hand the girls are all smiling very sweetly to the boys in order to show them that they would like to be invited to some of their social events . . .
>
> On Tuesday afternoon two big functions took place. The Sigma Alpha Phi sorority had a picnic at the North Carolina Public Service Company's club house near Greensboro . . . The other picnic . . . was that of the Y.W.C.A., held at the Friends' playground near Archdale. This happened to be an 'Old Hens' party, but they wanted to be alone for one time and not have some boy chasing after them. One of the girls remarked, "We had lots of fun and still more to eat." [20]

II

NINETEENTH CENTURY FORERUNNERS

Two colleges sponsored by the Methodist Protestant Church were fore-runners of High Point: Jamestown Female College and Yadkin College. A great zeal for learning animated the Methodist Protestants in North Carolina during the two decades preceding the Civil War. The Annual Conference undertook to build two colleges of its own and at the same time endorsed and supported a college outside of the state. In 1851 and 1852, the Conference voted to raise money for scholarships to Madison College in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. The following year Madison College was commended as "a most suitable place . . . at which the sons of Methodist Protestants should be educated." J.F. Speight, as agent, solicited funds for Madison College. Political tensions (North-South) disrupted Madison, and some of the faculty opened a new Methodist Protestant college in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1855. North Carolina Methodist Protestants continued their support. [1]

> In 1848 it was agreed that "a literary institution is very much needed by this Conference to afford to parents in this and other districts a place to educate their children." The interest in schools took various turns until C.F. Harris in 1855 offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a "committee of five to inquire into the practicability of establishing a female school at High Point, on the N.C. Railroad." With the report of this committee in mind, President John F. Speight stated in his message the following year: "Literary institutions have become one of the great Church enterprises of the day; and if we wish to succeed as a denomination we must embark heartily in this matter."

A lot was purchased in High Point, but due to lack of funds no building was erected.

> Wm. G.C. Mendenhall, of Jamestown . . . made an offer of $2,000 and a tract of land in Jamestown if the school should be located there. Jamestown was selected, and trustees for "Logan Female Seminary," as the name was designated, were selected.

To the Annual Conference in 1857 the trustees reported that title to the land had been procured and a charter granted by the State Legislature.

> Contract for the building, which was to be 50 x 84 feet and four stories tall, had been let. The cost was to be about $16,000. The name of the institution was changed to Jamestown Female College, and Alson Gray was chosen as field agent. The interest of Jamestown Female College in 1858 was so important that the sessions of the Conference were held in Jamestown, though the Methodist Protestants had no church there.

> All things seemed to move smoothly during 1859 and 1860, but the unhappy end came in 1861, when Jamestown College was burned . . . "A girl suffering from toothache one night lighted a candle to seek medicine and left the lighted candle near an open window. She fell asleep, a wind sprang up and blew the curtain against the candle, and the fire resulted. The men of the village were away in war, and the fire was not extinguished."

The war and the decline in real estate values hindered the settlement of the debt of the college.

> Since the Conference was in no legal way liable for indebtedness, the members of the Board of Trustees bore the burden of these obligations, placing considerable sacrifice upon many of them.[2]

Years later Alson Gray was still attempting to raise money to settle the debts of Jamestown Female College.

"When the building of Jamestown Female College burned, the students were brought to the Female Seminary at Yadkin College, which institution was headed by Professor George W. Hege, when he was also head of Yadkin College for boys."[3] Apparently the "Female Seminary" was maintained as a separate institution for a few years, and then the two sexes were brought together in one school.

The High Point College Catalog (1972-73) states: "High Point College dates its birth to the founding of Yadkin College in 1856 by the Methodist Protestant Church in North Carolina." The continuity between Yadkin and High Point is one of sentiment only. In the early days of High Point many alumni of Yadkin transferred their loyalty to the new institution. On the High Point campus Yadkin College is commemorated by a monument, a bell, and a dormitory.

At its session in 1851 the North Carolina Annual Conference began to consider "the expediency of building a seminary of learning under the control of the Methodist Protestant Church." The following year Henry Walser appeared before the conference and made an offer of land and money. A committee including Reverend Alson Gray, Esquire Walser, and five others, reported in 1853. On the basis of their report the conference adopted the name "Yadkin Institute" and "agreed to locate said institution in the County of Davidson, on the road leading from Lexington to Mocksville in Davie County, 8 miles west of Lexington and three miles east of the Yadkin River."[4]

> In 1854 all circuit superintendents were designated agents of Yadkin Institute with the right to collect contributions for the institution. The agents were allowed a commission of 10 per cent on all collections. Henry Walser reported the following year that a contract for a two story brick building 30 x 60 feet had been let. In 1856, Walser again reported for the trustees that the building was completed and the school in operation under the leadership of George W. Hege, who had leased the property for five years for $200 a year . . . Yadkin Institute made such fine progress as a preparatory school that it was decided . . . to make it a college. Eleven trustees were named to incorporate the same.[5]

Alson Gray is the only man listed as a trustee of both Yadkin College and Jamestown Female College.

At the time the school was chartered as a college, in 1861, there were eighty boarding students besides those living in the community. Of these eighty, "sixty entered the Confederate Army, which practically broke up the school."

"A new location was procured in 1871. The Standing Committee reported that it had two acres of land and a building unencumbered, provided a school was established. The requirements having been met, Committee Chairman C.A. Pickens reported that the property was transferred to them on March 7, 1871."[6] Shadrach Simpson was elected president of Yadkin College in 1873, shortly before his graduation from Trinity College; and he served as president for ten years, resigning to become a professor in Western Maryland College.

Yadkin College became co-educational in 1878,[7] but the training of ministers remained its most important function. The year 1881 brought educational advance in the form of a chair of theology and material advance in the form of a new, three story building. This is the building which came to symbolize Yadkin College. A drawing of it appears in Carroll, *History of the N.C. Conference of the M.P. Church*, and a photograph in Michael, *Yadkin College*. This photograph is entitled, YADKIN COLLEGE SECOND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1881, and these words are stamped on the picture: "Yadkin Collegiate Institute, Yadkin College, N.C. Established in 1881. This school is said to be one of the best preparatory schools in the state."[8]

Chosen president in 1883, W.A. Rogers did not stay long. In 1887 A.R. Morgan, principal of the neighboring high school, was asked to take over the institution and operate it as a high school. Professor George W. Holmes served as president from 1890 to 1899. He administered Yadkin on the status of a junior college. Students who completed two years at Yadkin could transfer their credits to a senior college. President Holmes "encouraged all ministerial students to attend without the payment of any tuition fees."[9]

NINETEENTH CENTURY FORERUNNERS

The title "Yadkin College High School" heads a program of the Commencement Exercises May 17 and 18, 1893. In the Annual Conference of 1893, the Committee on Colleges reported a debt of $800 on Yadkin College and added: "The present status of the institution, other than financial, is very low . . . From Bro. Powell we learn that the enrollment is now about forty, the average attendance about twenty-eight. Of those in attendance, seven are 'irregular' boarders, and none are candidates for the ministry."[10]

One of the serious drawbacks to Yadkin College was its location. James E. Holmes, who lived there as a boy, describes the beauties of the village with its "lovely lawns, terraces, and flowering shrubs." To his youthful eye the "new college building" was "probably the most imposing college building in North Carolina . . . In its majestic beauty it overlooked the silvery Yadkin River as it made its graceful bend around the village." But, "It was a full day's journey to Lexington and return," and Mr. Holmes concludes, "The college was situated too remote from any large town, or railroad, to thrive and grow as it should."[11]

In 1894, the Annual Conference was proposing to establish a new college, and the president saw the debt on Yadkin as a hindrance that must be removed. "I trust this matter will receive due consideration at our hands for I am of the decided opinion that plans for the future, looking to the establishment of a college elsewhere, would be seriously crippled by the present status of things at Yadkin College."[12]

The Conference adopted in 1895 a plan to liquidate the debt by an apportionment on the churches and resolved, "That the legislature be asked to annul the charter of Yadkin College and that it be known as Yadkin High School."[13] The debt lingered until 1898, when it was entirely paid off.

Yadkin College continued to operate as a high school. The Annual Conference recognized some responsibility, for in 1920 it appropriated $500 to supplement the income of the school. W.T. Totten was principal until the institution closed in 1924. The story ends with this entry in the Journal of 1933: "On motion it was ordered that the $100 received from the sale of the Yadkin College property be turned over to the Methodist Protestant Church at that place."[14]

The fact that High Point College opened its doors the year that Yadkin College High School closed was only coincidence. The Annual Conference did not act to transfer its support from the old school to the new one. If there had been any thought of perpetuating the old school, the Annual Conference would have moved in that direction five or ten years earlier, rather than undertaking to organize and build a new school.

Another indication that High Point College was from the beginning regarded as a new institution is seen in the action of Mr. J.C. Roberts of Kernersville. In 1901, Mr. Roberts "made an offer of $10,000 to a fund to establish a college should one be opened within the bounds of the North Carolina Conference." [15] At the time he made the offer, Mr. Roberts was a trustee of Yadkin College; [16] and if he had wanted Yadkin to continue as a college, he would have given his money for that purpose. When Mr. Roberts died in 1907, he left in his will a bequest of $10,000 to be used by the Board of Education in the building or support of a college provided the same should be opened by 1920; otherwise the money would go into a trust fund, the income of which should be used for the education of young men for the ministry. [17]

Alumni of Yadkin College, particularly those who were Methodist Protestant ministers, transferred their loyalty to High Point College. S.W. Taylor and J.D. Williams, Yadkin alumni, became trustees of High Point College, as did George W. Holmes, who had become a pastor after leaving the presidency of Yadkin.

Joe W. Holmes, younger brother of James Holmes, was born after their father had left Yadkin College. He planned to attend the University of North Carolina like his three older brothers, who had attended simultaneously and graduated in the same class; but his father's loyalty led him in another direction.

> My father said that since he was a trustee at H.P.C., and that it was so hard to get students, it wouldn't look good for me to go to Carolina. He promised that if I would go to H.P.C. for one year, and then wanted to go to Carolina, it would be satisfactory.
>
> So I entered H.P.C. that fall, and the FIRST FRESHMAN CLASS honored me by electing me to be their first class president . . . Needless to say, after the first year at H.P.C., I had no desire or intention to transfer to any other school.

Knowing his interest in Yadkin College, "Ma" Whitaker suggested that if he would drive her car they might go and see what was left of the place. That was in 1924, the year that Yadkin closed.

> We made the trip, and found the buildings in bad condition, windows broken out, some of the doors off their hinges, books and papers scattered all over the building, and on the wall of the office was a 24 x 28 portrait of my father.
>
> "Ma" suggested that if I wanted it, I should go ahead and take it, which I did. After picking up a few papers and old books we started to leave.
>
> It was then that we noticed the bell, and I am not sure if it was I or "Ma" Whitaker who made the suggestion that we take it back to H.P.C. I loaded it into her car, and we carried it with us. [18]

So the bell came to High Point on the back seat of "Ma" Whitaker's Ford. Five years later it was "unveiled" with great ceremony on Founders' Day, October 17, 1929. Reverend George L. Curry appealed to the alumni for their loyalty and support and their participation in the Founders' Day program.

> Yadkin College as an institution of learning will perhaps never be what it once was, but it has been a great school in its day, and many feel indebted to it because of many fond recollections and because of valuable training received there. High Point College has properly and well taken its place as our school, and certainly it should receive the full heritage of the former institution. [19]

Founders' Day featured surviving Yadkin students and their children and grandchildren. Mr. E.E. Raper delivered an address, after which the bell was dedicated and christened "Old Yadkin." Mr. A.I. Walser and Mr. Z.V. Walser, grandsons of the late Henry Walser, "whose influence was largely responsible for the establishing of Yadkin College," spoke; and president Andrews accepted the bell for High Point "with very fitting words." Miss Elizabeth Hanner and Miss Ruth Curry, High Point students who were daughters of former Yadkin students, removed the veil; and the honor of ringing the bell for the first time went to Mr. William Snotherly, a Junior at High Point and son of a former Yadkin student. [20]

Placed at the end of the boys' dormitory, the Yadkin bell woke students in the morning and summoned them to meals and to daily chapel. A student wrote in the *Hi Po*:

> Clang, clang, clang, rings that old bell that wakes us in the morn, and calls us to meals, and sounds the summons to chapel. Oh how we love and hate that old bell. [21]

Another student waxed lyrical with the memory aroused:

> Seated upon the steps of the old college bookstore, I waited for the cook to come and ring "Old Yadkin," the bell that once called the students of seventy-five years ago to the classes, and probably their lunch, in Old Yadkin College, the embryo of High Point College. What hardships and disappointments it had gone through! Lying useless through the years following the Civil War, it waited for the inevitable to happen, and High Point College was founded, an evidence of the lasting spirit that "Old Yadkin" had instilled into the souls of inspired men so long ago. [22]

A steel tower, back of Roberts Hall near the entrance to the dining room, became the next home of "Old Yadkin." Here it announced meal times. To announce victory in athletics or scholastic debate, students climbed to the tower of Roberts Hall and rang the "Victory Bell."

> "Old Yadkin" stands for the sustenance of life, and the "Victory Bell" signifies the joy of living; so may our bells continue to peal forth with more zeal than ever. [23]

In time the function of the bells changed. The bell in Roberts Hall fell into disuse. "Old Yadkin" ceased to be a dinner bell and became the victory bell. The steel tower rusted and became unsafe. At the present writing, "Old Yadkin" hangs in a brick tower, a gift of the classes of 1964 and 1967.

Alumni erected on the High Point campus, not far from Woman's Hall, a granite monument with a bronze tablet commemorating Yadkin College. On Commencement and Alumni Day, 1941, Mrs. Lucy (Walser) Owen English, president of the Yadkin College Alumni Association, unveiled the marker. [24] Michael, in his book on the history of Yadkin, affirms:

> Some say that Yadkin College died, but I say that the spirit of Yadkin College has been resurrected or continued in the great High Point College which opened the same year the former institution discontinued. The Alumni Associations of both institutions have been united into one association since 1927. The Library of Yadkin College has been donated to High Point College. [25]

III

DREAMS BECOME REALITY

The dreams which finally resulted in the building of High Point College were a long time in becoming reality. Financial stringency in the hard time after the Civil War dampened the educational zeal that had flourished earlier. Beyond the meager schooling available in the state, candidates for the ministry followed a course of study laid down by the Methodist Protestant Church and administered by the Annual Conference. The Conference had a Committee on Colleges and it gave its attention to a number of secondary schools which were endorsed by the church. These included Yadkin Collegiate Institute and schools at Fallston, Denton, and Liberty. President T.T. Ferree had these schools in mind when he said to the Annual Conference in 1894, "I wish to call attention to our educational interests." [1]

Joseph Flavius McCulloch was the man who provided the impetus to establish a college and who pushed the proposition to its fulfillment. At his death in 1934, the *Hi Po* said of him that he was "A dreamer who made his dreams come true." [2] He was born near Tabernacle Methodist Protestant Church nine miles south of Greensboro. When he was old enough to work away from home, he went to Greensboro and learned the printer's trade with Rev. J.L. Michaux, publisher of the *Central Protestant.* At the age of twenty-two he went to Adrian College in Michigan and earned his way through college by working in a printing office.

Writing in a special college issue of the *Methodist Protestant Herald*, August 14, 1924, Dr. McCulloch told his story:

> I think I was providentially drawn into the work for this institution thirty years ago. When I went to college as a student I had no thought of being a college promoter or a college worker in any capacity . . . While I was an undergraduate student in Adrian College, an instructor was needed, and I was chosen . . . Later, a president was needed for Adrian College, and I was chosen. While serving in that capacity my third year I became fired with an enthusiasm to make the college a much greater and better institution than it had ever been . . . when unexpectedly a situation arose which brought me face to face with these two alternatives: either to abandon my moral ideals for the institution or give up my position. It did not take me long to decide to do the latter . . . After an absolutely sleepless night my soul found peace and rest in the birth in my mind of a purpose to labor for the establishment somewhere in the world of a college that should be in a moral sense a type of what all colleges should be . . . Hitherto I had been called by men in my college work. Now I felt called of God.
>
> The first thing I did was to sketch on a sheet of paper the moral features and methods of the proposed institution. [3]

In this account Dr. McCulloch neglected to tell what he did between the time that he was an instructor and the time that he became president of Adrian College. At Johns Hopkins University he carried on graduate work for a year. Going to the University of Michigan for further study, he found himself appointed an instructor in mathematics. For original mathematical work he was awarded a fellowship to Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, and from Worcester he returned to Adrian to become teacher and president. He had gone to Adrian in the first place to study for the ministry, and during the time that he was doing graduate work and teaching he prepared sermons and preached as he had opportunity. He was ordained an Elder by the Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, July 20, 1893. [4]

Dr. McCulloch was sent to North Carolina by what he interpreted as divine guidance:

> Somebody, I don't know to this day who it was, sent me a copy of the Journal of the N.C. Conference of our church . . . In that copy I read that the Conference had under consideration a proposition to build a new college in North Carolina. Instantly the impulse came to me to go and join myself to this enterprise. In a few days I was in Greensboro working up some propositions from real estate owners to furnish proposed sites for our college. [5]

For a year Dr. McCulloch served as pastor of the church in Fairmont, West Virginia. He attended the session of the North Carolina Conference in 1893. To the Conference he delivered three addresses, one of them on the need of a college in North Carolina. Concerning this address he wrote later: "The Conference received me cordially, set an hour for my address, and after the address expressed their appreciation by a rising vote and on motion engaged in prayer for divine blessing upon the enterprise." Men are often more willing to pray for an enterprise than to work for it, he noted. [6] A committee was appointed, and it was agreed that a canvass for building funds should be begun at once.

A year later, when Dr. McCulloch came from Fairmont to the session of the Annual Conference, he found that the committee had published one dignified appeal, received one small pledge, and decided to lay the enterprise to rest. When informed of their decision, Dr. McCulloch told them, "Gentlemen, it takes men of faith to bring things to pass." [7]

To overcome the apathy that smothered the idea of establishing a church college, Dr. McCulloch needed a church paper. His old employer, Rev. J.L. Michaux, was ready to give up, and at his suggestion Dr. McCulloch moved to Greensboro and took over his paper. In November,

1894, the new editor brought out the first issue of *Our Church Record*, the journal which in 1910 became the *Methodist Protestant Herald*. In 1896, the Publishing House was incorporated, and some years later the charter of the Publishing House was changed to that of the Board of Education of the North Carolina Annual Conference. [8] Dr. McCulloch was the working printer, as well as the editor, the publisher, and business manager of the *Herald*.

A college building site was secured in Greensboro, and Dr. McCulloch undertook to raise money in a way that would challenge the church across the state. In 1901, J.C. Roberts of Kernersville made an offer of $10,000 to a fund to establish a college, should one be opened within the bounds of the North Carolina Conference. It was Dr. McCulloch who convinced Mr. Roberts to make this offer, for he says, "I appealed to J.C. Roberts and secured his splendid offer of $10,000." [9] In 1907, Mr. Roberts died, leaving a bequest of $10,000 for the building or support of a college, provided the same should be opened by 1920.

Was J.F. McCulloch ever tempted to quit printing his paper and go back to teaching mathematics? He never did quit, although years passed and the Conference did nothing. Dr. Pritchard says, "At almost every session of the Annual Conference some committee would bring in a report urging the Board of Education to take steps to build a college." [10] An example is the Conference of 1910, which met in Kernersville. A newspaper clipping reports that "The question of establishing a Methodist Protestant College in North Carolina was taken up, and a board of trustees was elected . . ."

Robert Macon Andrews brought to reality the dream of a college which J.F. McCulloch had promoted for so many years. As President of the Annual Conference, Dr. Andrews challenged the church and took the lead. Presenting his report in 1920, he said:

> For nearly a score of years we have talked of a college for our people in North Carolina. Committees have been formed, informed, reformed, and with the passing of the years have become deformed; but as yet no college has come of their efforts. Boys and girls who were playing around their mother's knees when we first began the agitation of this enterprise, are now old enough to be professors in the halls. But, alas, not even a mound marks the site about which so many committee meetings were held. [11]

At the same session of the Annual Conference the Board of Education reported its willingness "to go forward in the establishment of a college at the earliest possible time," and asked that the Conference appoint three members to work with an equal number from the Board of Education as a committee to act. The three members elected were Dr. J.E. Pritchard, Dr.

L.W. Gerringer, and Mr. A.M. Rankin. The committee of six met in Greensboro, determined to proceed with plans for a college, and appointed a committee of three to put on a drive for funds. This committee was composed of Dr. Pritchard and Dr. Gerringer, both pastors, and Dr. Andrews, the President of the Conference.

As soon as the news was released that a college would be built, three cities — High Point, Greensboro, and Burlington — began to bid for its location. On May 20, 1921, the Board of Education visited the three cities, viewed the sites, and heard the offers. After careful consideration they accepted the High Point offer of sixty acres of land and $100,000.

To fulfill the offer that had been made, a group of citizens formed the College Development Corporation to buy a tract of land and convey it to the Annual Conference for the purposes of the College. The tract acquired lay on the outskirts of the city, extending from Montlieu to Lexington Avenue. East College Drive and West College Drive marked the limits of the proposed campus, although the Corporation originally acquired parcels of land on the opposite sides of these streets. The College trustees declined to accept these parcels of land, and they were later sold by auction.

Confederate soldiers, and before them British soldiers, camped and drilled on the land now occupied by the High Point College campus. Thermological data from aerial photography show evidence of farming, and below the level of agricultural use appears evidence of military use at the time of the Civil War and at the time of the Revolution. Mr. James Bauckman, Director of the High Point Historical Society Museum, who studied and interpreted the thermological photographs, has found the graves of British soldiers in the vicinity of the campus. Buttons unearthed at these grave sites show that the soldiers buried there belonged to the 71st, a British military unit that was stationed in North Carolina at that time.

Civil War soldiers dug trenches to guard the outposts of their encampments. Outposts of an encampment are indicated by trenches at two ends of the High Point campus. No evidence of these trenches shows on the surface of the ground, but thermological photographs show where the trenches were dug a hundred years ago. Evidence of these military uses of the land has only recently come to light. Further study and excavation may in time disclose more information.

High Point had no college to call its own, although a college had been located in the city years before. It must have been called a "seminary," for in 1872, certain buildings on the west side of College Street were designated as the "Seminary buildings." Sporadic attempts to operate an

institution of higher learning at this location resulted in a series of names: Thomasville Female College, moving and becoming High Point Seminary; High Point Female College; and High Point Institute and Business College. In 1905 M.J. Wrenn built his residence on this site. The name College Street persisted until 1961, when City Council changed it to Hayden Place.[12]

In preliminary discussions the new institution was referred to as "the Methodist Protestant College" or "the High Point College." A name was adopted tentatively at first. "A discussion of the name of the College followed, and upon motion it was decided that the College should be known as High Point College, it being understood, however, that the name was only temporary, and when a suitable one could be decided on, it would be substituted." Before classes began, the name was made official. "R.M. Andrews moved that the official name of the college be 'High Point College.' The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted."[13]

"Proceedings of the Methodist Protestant College, High Point, N.C." recorded the organizational meeting of the Board of Trustees, October 13, 1922. Dr. Andrews had completed his term of five years as the Conference President, and as field agent he started raising funds for the new college. Now he was elected President of the Board of Trustees. The trustees accepted the responsibility of securing a president and a faculty and outlining a course of study. The Conference Board of Education held title to the property and assumed all indebtedness.

The trustees acted deliberately, recognizing that the election of a president should come first and that he should share the responsibility of choosing faculty members. The names first submitted for president included that of Dr. Andrews. All recognized his accomplishment and his ability. As Dr. A.G. Dixon, President of the Annual Conference, said: "Everybody who has worked for the college deserves credit, but everyone knows that the greater part of the credit for the success of the movement during the year is due Dr. R.M. Andrews. He has faithfully pushed forward amid encouragements and discouragements with a smile that did not come off and with a heart that knew no failure."[14] But, "There were, however, some members of the Board . . . who felt that there might be embarrassment both to Dr. Andrews and the institutions by virtue of the fact that he was not a college graduate and did not hold a college degree."[15]

As their first choice the trustees elected Dr. C.E. Forlines President, and Dr. R.M. Andrews, Vice President. C.E. Forlines, Professor of Systematic Theology in Westminster Theological Seminary, was a graduate of Western Maryland College and of Westminster. Earlier he had attended

Yadkin College, where he studied under George W. Holmes.[16] Later he became President of Westminster Theological Seminary, and High Point College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Literature.

Dr. Forlines first indicated his willingness to accept the presidency of the new Methodist Protestant institution, but later declined; and the trustees asked Dr. Andrews to proceed in making arrangements to open the college.[17] After bearing the titles "Chairman of the Board and Treasurer" and then "Acting President," Dr. Andrews was unanimously elected President two months before the college opened its doors.[18]

Dr. Andrews' degree was an honorary D.D., conferred by Adrian College in 1919. He secured his education in the public schools of Orange and Alamance Counties and in Yadkinville Normal School. "After deciding to enter the Christian ministry he further pursued his ministerial training in Yale Divinity School."[19] Experience in administration came through the pastorate and through the presidency of the Annual Conference. Wisely, he sought counsel in developing an academic program. He brought in Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers' College, Columbia University, to map out a course of study; and he chose P.E. Lindley as dean, a man with a graduate degree and with experience in teaching.

Buildings began to rise on the campus before the trustees organized and chose the president. On April 20, 1922, school children of High Point and Jamestown, and the Elks Band, formed a parade to lead to the groundbreaking for the first building, Roberts Hall. An impressive ceremony laid the cornerstone on June 29. Dr. Andrews, who presided at these ceremonies, expressed the hope that the building would be ready the following year to accept a class of freshmen. He envisioned a dormitory the next year (1924), and a second dormitory the year after that to accommodate another entering class.

When completed, Roberts Hall housed the entire operation of the college, except for residence: offices, classrooms, laboratories, bookstore, auditorium, library, dining room, and kitchen. The west end of the upper floor was taken up by the auditorium: the place of daily chapel services, Sunday vespers, concerts, plays, and student meetings. In memory of their father, Thomas P. Hauser, Mr. S.E. Hauser and his nine brothers and one sister gave chairs for the auditorium. Individual donors and church groups equipped offices and classrooms in the building as memorials; and a classroom door bore a brass plate with an inscription such as: "In memory

of ZULA COBLE by her husband D. GRANT COBLE." A large plate on the wall of the library area (upper floor, center) read:

In honor of
DR. R. M. ANDREWS
by
The Young People

High in the Roberts Hall tower hung a bell which was once used in the Guilford County Court House at Greensboro, donated when the old building was torn down to make way for the Jefferson Standard Building.

"The Boys' Dormitory was named McCulloch Hall in honor of Dr. J.F. McCulloch. The Girls' Dormitory was named Woman's Hall, commemorating the self-denial and sacrificial spirit of the wives of the pastors of our Conference."[20] The buildings were linked to one boiler plant which, hopefully, provided heat for all three.

Until the three original buildings were paid for, no money could be expended on additional buildings. Jack Boylin, who came to the college in 1925, built a small wooden building to house the bookstore, which President Andrews had commissioned him to operate. Candy, ice cream, and snacks were sold here, too; and the bookstore became an important gathering place for students. Mr. Boylin recalls that he put $2,000 of his own money into the erection of this building. Some years later, when the gymnasium was under construction, the bookstore was moved to a new location behind Roberts Hall, and there it remained until the Student Center replaced it.

Dr. Andrews built and paid for his own residence, but hoped that the college would take it over and reimburse him for the $13,000 he had spent.[21]

Miss Mary Young, Dean of Women, offered to build a Home Economics Building, "the cost to be around $10,000." The proposal was that this be a practice house and that it include a residence apartment for Miss Young. "This gift was greatly appreciated by the Board of Trustees, and the Secretary was asked to write Miss Young, expressing their gratitude for this generosity."[22] No building materialized from this offer, perhaps because the two parties involved failed to work out a mutually satisfactory agreement.

To give the new college identity, the trustees chose colors, a motto, and a seal. In July, 1924, a committee recommended Purple and White as the college colors, and a committee composed of Mr. J. Norman Wills, Dr. A.G. Dixon, and Dean N.M. Harrison designed the seal; and two days after the students arrived, the trustees accepted the motto and seal.

> There are three main divisions of the seal. First, there is the motto of the college, "*Nil sine Numine*," translated, "Nothing without Divine approval."
>
> The second part of the seal is its symbolism, which has three divisions: First there is a book representing the accumulated wisdom of the ages. On this book rests the lamp of learning, in the light of which the content of this knowledge is to be discerned. It is significant that it represents the hope that the college will never allow the lamp of learning to be extinguished.
>
> Behind the lamp of learning and the book is lifted the cross, and from it rays of light are streaming. It represents the necessary toil for scholastic triumph, but more significant is its Christian, or religious meaning . . .
>
> The third part of the seal is the band which encircles it and on which is inscribed: "High Point College, Founded 1924." This encircling band portrays the philosophy and purpose of the college in that it holds within its firm control wisdom, light, and the cross, and with the willing submission that all things are to be accomplished, as our motto says, "With Divine Approval."[23]

The encircling band, as Mr. Harrison designed it, is a belt; and intentionally, the buckle on the belt is not fastened.

> A close observer will notice that, although the belt is buckled, yet the free end is not confined by the loop. According to Mr. Harrison, this signifies that, even with the gaining of knowledge and Christian zeal, yet human life can never reach an absolute state of perfection.[24]

The lamp of learning crowns the top of Roberts Hall tower. This symbol and the motto calling for divine approval have focused the program and purpose of High Point College through all the changes of students and faculty from the beginning under Dr. Andrews to the administration of Dr. Patton. In 1965 the lamp of learning appeared on new symbols of the College. As reported in the *Hi Po*:

> New notes of authority and symbolism have been added to the college ceremonial traditions with the inclusion of a specially designed mace and seal.
>
> Originally an emblem of authority, dating back to the reign of James I of England, the mace was one of the prerogatives of authority. In academic use it is the symbol of the college or university as a corporate body of scholars within its own legally constituted authority . . .
>
> The idea of a mace for High Point College was instigated by Dr. Harold E. Conrad, dean of academic planning, and Dr. Wendell M. Patton, president; and designed by Raiford Porter, assistant professor of Art. The plans were commissioned to Jake Wagner of High Point, who carved the mace from pecan wood. Distinctive is the lamp of learning at the top.
>
> Cast in bronze by the National College Emblem Company, of Muncie, Indiana, the seal will be worn by the chief executive during ceremonial occasions. [The mace will be carried by the chief marshall.][25]

IV

SCHOLARSHIP AND DEDICATION

Dr. Andrews laid a firm foundation for greatness in the faculty which he gathered around him in the building of the College. The passing years proved their scholarship and tested their dedication through long hours, heavy burdens, and meager or non-existent salaries. At the same time they earned distinction as citizens and leaders of church and community activities in the City of High Point.

Percy Elliot Lindley became the most widely known and most highly honored of all the early faculty members. Of the many titles that he bore, Dean was the one that stuck, and he was "Dean Lindley" until the day of his death. A native of Saxapahaw, he attended the public schools of Alamance County and received his Bachelor's degree from Elon College. While he was a student at Elon, he served as pastor of the Gibsonville Methodist Protestant Church, and later he was ordained and became a member of the Annual Conference. He earned an M.A. from Vanderbilt University, and while he was at Vanderbilt he was Assistant Professor of Economics and played cornet in the University band. After graduate work in Religious Education and Sociology at the University of Chicago he came to High Point — one of the first men appointed to the new faculty.

As a public speaker Dean Lindley was in constant demand, and his range of subjects was as inexhaustible as his energy. His popularity on campus shows in this early report: "One of the most entertaining chapel programs of the semester was enjoyed by the students . . . when Professor Lindley delivered a splendid address entitled, 'By-products of College and College Life' . . . Mr. Lindley's speech, while very instructive, was also amusing, and the students were in a continual gale of laughter."[1] A sampling of speech topics will show his interests. "The Book that Somebody Knows." "Cooperating with a Boy." "Fitting into your Community." "Patriotism and Civil Defense" (1942). "How the Righteous Face Trouble." "A Plan for Building a Post-War World in the Light of Biblical Literature" (1944). High school graduations were favorite occasions for him, and in one two-month period, April-May, 1937, he delivered eleven commencement talks at nearby high schools. Almost every Sunday he preached, and on occasion he served as interim pastor of a Methodist church. As a writer he contributed frequently to the *Methodist Protestant Herald*; and he published two books: *Human Nature and the Church* (1932), and *Rise Up and Walk* (1948). Western Maryland College awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters in 1928.

As Dean he stood next to the President in the administrative structure

of the College, and in the absence of the President he was the one who held authority. He was responsible for the academic program until 1939, when Dr. Hinshaw became Director of Instruction and Dr. Lindley became Dean of Students. This position he held until 1950. At his death in 1952, the *Enterprise* summed up his career by saying, "Mr. High Point College himself has died."

Miss Mary Young, the first Dean of Women, wore as many hats as anyone on campus. A personality sketch in the *Hi Po*, looking back over ten years, noted:

> The first year her duties were many. She served as Dean of Women, Registrar, Librarian, Nurse, and taught Mathematics in the High School department of the College . . . She has been an Associate Professor in the Department of Education and in addition to her orientation course for all Freshman girls, has charge of courses in Child Psychology, Methods of Teaching in Grammar Grades, and Methods of Teaching High School History. 2

By the time she was eighteen, Miss Young had received a degree from Salem College, and while carrying the regular courses there she had studied piano and organ and was captain of the basketball team. She later earned another Bachelor's degree from Woman's College (U.N.C.), and a Master's from Teachers' College of Columbia University.

"Miss Mary" exerted an influence in almost every area of college life. She had a part in organizing the literary societies, and for years she awarded a cup to the winner of an inter-society debate. She directed plays for Christian Endeavor and for other organizations. A Halloween party or a campus frolic brought her out in costume to lead the fun. And all this time she kept an eye on the deportment of students and faculty. She got the blame for being very strict, but severity was what she took to be her duty. The good Methodist Protestant people who had given money to the College were conservative; and if frivolities like dancing were permitted, they would withdraw their support. They knew Miss Mary Young, and they were confident that as long as she was in charge nothing would go wrong.

Mrs. C.W. Whitaker came to the College with her husband, who was the new librarian and head of the Preparatory Department. The couple lived in Woman's Hall, and Mrs. Whitaker became matron and supervisor of the dormitory and the dining room. After three or four years she was appointed dietitian and held that post for many years. Then she was listed

as Matron of Woman's Hall, and as "Ma Whitaker" she held a lasting place in the college community until her death in 1955.

A member of the original faculty, J. Hobart Allred became an administrator after twenty-five years at the College. He was a native of Randolph County and held Bachelor's and Master's degrees from the University of North Carolina, the latter degree awarded after he came to High Point. Teaching at Weaver College for a year, he held positions of Dean of Men and Professor of Spanish and English. President Andrews brought him to High Point, where he organized the Department of Romance Languages, later called Modern Languages. At the beginning he taught French, Spanish, and German; but Spanish was his first interest. He studied at the University of Mexico in the summer of 1939, and returned to visit that country in 1949.

Mr. Allred's interest in the welfare of the College is shown in an incident that he recalls from the early days. About 1928, when the College was not able to pay the teachers' salaries, four men — Hinshaw, Kinnett, Lindley, and Allred — got together, asking what they could do to help the College. They decided to go to Greensboro to talk with Mr. J. Norman Wills, a member of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees. They went to Mr. Wills' office at Odell Hardware Company, introduced themselves to the secretary, and waited. When Mr. Wills came in, he showed by his nervous attitude that he was apprehensive, dreading what might be said or what demands might be made. All four assured Mr. Wills that they had not come to ask for money or to make any demands. What they wanted was to talk over the situation with him and to assure him that the faculty was willing to be patient and to make sacrifices because of their love of the College. Mr. Wills was much relieved and was pleased by the attitude they showed. A few months later, when the Trustees met, these four men were invited to the meeting, where Mr. Wills introduced them and reported to the Board their interest and their continued support in keeping the College alive. This was the spirit with which Trustees and faculty worked together during difficult years.

In 1950, Mr. Allred became Dean of Students, and he carried that demanding responsibility until 1959. He retired in 1965, but continued to teach in the Evening College for some years after that. In recognition of his long and faithful service to the College, he was awarded the degree, Doctor of Humanities, in 1974.

The Chemistry Department was organized by Mr. Harley Mourane, one of the original faculty members. Mr. Mourane held Bachelor of Science

and Master of Science degrees from the University of North Carolina. Students who went on to medical school looked back with appreciation on the basis laid for them by Mr. Mourane's courses in Chemistry. Like all the unmarried teachers in the first few years, Mr. Mourane lived in the dormitory, where he shared the chilly rooms, feeble electric lights, and intermittent hot water. Along with students and other faculty members Mr. Mourane went on a Geology trip to Sand Mines in Pennsylvania; and in 1929, he and five students went to Washington to attend the inauguration of President Hoover.

Miss Elizabeth Vera Idol organized the English Department and directed its program for the first twenty-five years. A native of High Point, she had taught English or Latin in North Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Connecticut before the College opened. President Andrews engaged her to teach Latin, but she was shifted to English when the man engaged for that department withdrew. Miss Idol held Bachelor's degrees from Greensboro College and Teachers' College of Columbia, and a Master's degree from Columbia University. In addition she did graduate work at George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tennessee. A year's leave for graduate study at Columbia University was interrupted by illness.

In one summer session at the University of North Carolina she studied with Dr. R.P. Hudson, who was president of the Folk Literature Society. From this interest she introduced a course in Folk Literature and one in Ballads. She early recognized the value of black literature, and the work of black poets was included in her course in Modern Poetry.

One requirement of the course in Shakespeare was to write an original sonnet. The opening lines of one sonnet submitted (as remembered later) were

> Why do you tarry with me so long here now,
> While at your feet in gratitude I bow?

Miss Idol graded the work D, and the author protested that it was worth more than D. "It's a good sonnet. It has fourteen lines, and it rhymes."

Miss Idol agreed that the sonnet had fourteen lines and the right rhyme scheme. "But, Pete," she protested, "I don't know what you're talking about."

Pete replied, "Well, I don't know what Shakespeare's talking about either."

Another student remembered that Miss Idol had stimulated him to study. After he had been in school two years, and had devoted his attention mostly to athletics, Miss Idol stopped him after class one day, saying: "Virgil, I want to see you. Will you promise me something?" Virgil

was in a hurry to get away; so he said he would, and Miss Idol went on, "Promise me that you will start studying." He made the promise, and he kept it; and after he had been studying a while, he discovered that he liked to study.

One small contribution made by Miss Idol was the name of the *Hi Po*, which she suggested. Her continued interest in students and their appreciation of English was a greater contribution. The Christian Endeavor Society began the custom of a Christmas vesper service at which Miss Idol read Dickens' "Christmas Carol," and this custom was carried on for many years. Her position as Secretary of the faculty kept her in a long period of service on the Executive Committee. Two books were published from Miss Idol's pen: a Christmas story, *When the Angels Sang* (1943), and a book of devotions, *Paths of Shining Light* (1956). High Point College honored her with the degree, Doctor of Literature, at the fiftieth anniversary commencement of 1974.

From the day the College opened in 1924, until her death in 1965, Alice Paige White served the College in one capacity or another. A native of Massachusetts, holding degrees from Boston University (Phi Beta Kappa) and Columbia, she brought to High Point religious commitment, academic competence, and a keen interest in a wide range of ideas. As a birthright Friend, she made a constant witness for peace on the campus and in the community. To begin with, she organized the Department of Greek; and after taking over Latin, she was listed as Professor of Classics. When Miss Idol took a year's leave, Mrs. White taught her courses. For a time she acted as Librarian, and in later years she taught courses in Religion and English. In relationship to students she served as advisor to innumerable organizations.

Unmarried faculty members lived in the dormitory and ate in the College dining hall. Evenings, after dinner, the faculty would congregate in the lounge to sing and socialize. After dinner in the lounge was the time and place to set up a date; and if a couple brought their hats with them and slipped out early, the others understood.

Ben Hill and Mabel Williams often slipped out together, and in the natural course of events they were married. Reckoning that two could not live on the non-salary of that time, they moved to New York, where Dr. Hill taught in New York University. Then they returned in 1937, and were a part of the High Point College community until 1963.

Through her father, who was a Methodist Protestant pastor and one of the original trustees, Mabel Williams was related to High Point College

from its inception. With an A.B. from Salem College, she was well prepared when President Andrews invited her to join the faculty. Later she earned a Master's degree from Columbia University. With Miss Young and Miss Idol and the first students, she lived in Woman's Hall before there were locks on the doors or shades at the windows. She organized the Latin Department and later taught courses in English. Extra-curricular responsibilities included two years as advisor to the *Hi Po*. After returning to High Point, Mrs. Hill kept close relationship to the College through the faculty wives, and for one year she was an Instructor in English.

Benjamin Harvey Hill was a native of Texas, and he came to High Point with degrees of A.B. and M.S. from Texas Christian University. Later, taking one semester off from teaching, he completed work for a Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. His courses in Biology were exacting, and were appreciated more by pre-medical students than by Freshmen who had to fulfill their requirement in science.

Dr. Hill contributed to the war effort through instruction in aeronautics. A program set up in the fall of 1939 permitted ten students at a time to study aviation in preparation for a pilot's license. Dr. Hill served as coordinator. The *Enterprise* announced in 1940 that Dr. Ben H. Hill of the Science Department, and Miss Louise Adams, Head of the Mathematics Department, would be in charge of ground training classes of the Civil Aeronautics Authority Aviation School. Air instruction was given at the Greensboro-High Point Airport. In relation to this program both Dr. Hill and Miss Adams qualified as civilian pilots. A flight training scholarship was offered to Dr. Hill as part of the Civilian Pilot Training Program.

The Pilot Training Program was displaced by the Army Air Force Unit; but the two instructors maintained their interest, and the Catalog for 1944-45 lists a "one-year aeronautics curriculum" with Dr. Hill and Miss Adams as instructors.

Another absorbing interest for Dr. Hill was basketball. For years he never missed a home game, and he occupied a place on the bench as unofficial scorekeeper. When the team played in the tournament in Kansas City in 1951, they took Dr. Hill with them, but his presence failed to bring the good luck they hoped for.

Nathaniel Patton Yarborough just missed being a member of the original faculty. President Andrews interviewed him in the spring of 1924, but did not give him a position until the following year, when enrollment warranted the employment of a second teacher in language. Mr. Yarborough had graduated from Wofford College in 1923, and he taught

two years in high school. He came to High Point to teach French and German; and when he arrived on the campus, he found that he had been promoted to the position of Dean of Men. On the second floor of McCulloch Hall he occupied a bedroom and a connecting office. Many of the students with whom he lived, especially the football contingent, were older than he.

After two years as Dean of Men, Mr. Yarborough retired from that office; but he continued to live on campus until after he was married, and he continued a lively interest in student activities. Among other responsibilities he served as faculty advisor to the *Zenith* and coach of the tennis team. He earned a Master's degree from the University of South Carolina in 1927, and he carried on further graduate study at the University of North Carolina and the University of Paris.

Mr. Yarborough became Registrar in 1936, and held that office until 1968. Nobody on campus put in longer hours than were demanded of him in scheduling classes, registering students, filing records, preparing transcripts, and (for many years) processing admissions. During the war years he found himself in the strange role of military instructor. Before the coming of the Air Force Training Detachment, the College offered an Air Crew Training (ACT) program. The men enrolled took military training in addition to the regular college instruction. Someone had to give the military training, and Mr. Yarborough was the best qualified. A Second Lieutenant's commission, earned in R.O.T.C. at Wofford, had long since expired; but Mr. Yarborough brushed up on manual of arms, drill, and weapons, and he taught the men. Parade formation was held on Boylin Terrace, where Cooke Hall now stands.

While French was his major in graduate work, he spent more time on German in later years at High Point. On the last day before vacation the corridors of Roberts Hall resounded with Christmas carols in German from Mr. Yarborough's classes. In 1974, at the fiftieth Commencement, High Point College recognized his forty-nine years of teaching by awarding him the degree of Doctor of Humanities.

Over a period of almost forty years, Clifford R. Hinshaw worked closely with four presidents of High Point College. At the time of his retirement he remarked, "I've been nearly everything here except Dean of Women and Housemother."

Born in Randolph County, he received his A.B. degree from Guilford College and M.A. from the University of North Carolina. Another Master's degree he earned from Columbia University. Western Maryland College awarded him the honorary degree of Litt. D. Between 1916 and

1926, Dr. Hinshaw served as Superintendent of Schools in several systems in North Carolina and was Professor of Education in the summer session of Woman's College (U.N.C.) in Greensboro.

He came to High Point in 1927 as Professor of Education, and as his first responsibility he began to relate the training of teachers to the needs and requirements of the public school system. The catalog of 1939 listed him as Director of Instruction, and later the title was changed to Dean of Instruction. In 1931 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the Board of Education of the Annual Conference, the body which at that time held title to the physical assets of the College.

While his primary responsibility lay in the academic program, Dr. Hinshaw interested himself in athletics and played a leading role in the athletic program at High Point and throughout the state. He began as a member of the Athletic Committee and then was chosen Faculty Manager of Athletics. The North State Intercollegiate Conference (later the Carolinas Conference) was formed under his leadership. He was elected the first president; and he filled every office in the Conference, including that of Commissioner, a post which he held for many years.

The Summer School, which he organized in 1927, operated under his direction until 1955; and as long as extension courses were offered, he acted as their director. After he retired as Dean in 1955, Dr. Hinshaw continued to teach in the Department of Education and Psychology. Five years later he organized the Evening College, and he directed that program until 1967.

Edmund Olin Cummings became a part-time member of the faculty in 1929. At that time Dr. Cummings was in business, in the manufacture of storage batteries. A native of High Point, he had earned his Bachelor's degree from the University of North Carolina and his Ph.D. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His was the first earned doctorate on the High Point faculty. As a full-time teacher he became Head of the Department of Chemistry, and he remained in that position until 1964. After that he taught for four years more.

With a combination of academic training and practical experience, Dr. Cummings sought to relate the College and its work to local industry. A Cooperative Plan in Chemical Engineering was announced in 1931-32. The purpose of this plan was to enable students to learn under the actual conditions of employment. It would take a student five years to graduate under this plan because he would alternate one quarter in classes and one quarter in industry. The plan fell a victim of the Depression because jobs were so scarce that mills and factories would not employ students part-time as intended.

As a practical project one time, the Chemistry class analyzed the cleaning powder used on the campus. They found that they could improve on the commercial powder, and so they began to manufacture their own; but with no TV promotion, it never found a market. Because the manufacture of furniture in High Point was dependent on the paint industry, Dr. Cummings specialized in paint and polymer chemistry; and for a number of years he served as a consultant to one of the local companies. Paint Chemistry became a specialty of the Department, and graduates with a major in this field found jobs waiting for them in industry.

High Point College began with a burden of debt and continued for years to struggle under a load that threatened its existence. The first twenty years could be written as the story of recurring campaigns to pay off the debt.

The Board of Education started with the idea of paying for everything as it was built, but they found that they could not keep to the schedule. A goal of $500,000 was set for construction of the first buildings, but needs ran ahead of contributions. Writing in the *Methodist Protestant Herald*, Dr. McCulloch explained why they had to borrow money:

> Some one will ask why we did not . . . wait for the money to be given . . . It would not have been fair to some who had contributed their money to build the first building — Roberts Hall. They gave their money with the understanding that they were helping to build a college for the education of their own children. To postpone the opening of the college till their children were too old to go would have been manifestly unfair to these people. There was but one course left open, and that was to borrow money. We had to borrow $150,000. [3]

A year before the college opened, the *Herald* carried a plea: HELP SAVE THE DAY FOR OUR COLLEGE, saying: "It would be a most pleasing thing if at Christmas time we included the college among the objects of our benefaction . . . A campaign is just ending for $300,000, on the success of which depends another $100,000. There is still a considerable balance to be made up." [4]

Every issue of the *Herald* included a report of contributions to the College Building Fund. The report filled half a page in one issue, beginning: "J.R. Dickens $130.50, $250; O.W. Hanner, W. Hugh Paschall, Mrs. R.G. Hornaday, Mr. and Mrs. A.E. Staley (together) $50 each; Philathea Class, First Church, Winston, for furnishing room, $35; J.E. Stafford, $33.34;" and running down to "Mrs. L.A. Boyles; 70¢, Mrs. J.A. Shell, Louise Bowen, Martha Hughes, Mrs. Lena Gillis, 50¢ each." [5]

The beginning of classes in 1924 meant the beginning of faculty salaries and operating expenses, and a deficit began to pile up. During the first year the college had no income from endowment, and student fees equalled only seventy per cent of the running expenses. Hobart Allred, who began teaching at the opening in 1924, says that his salary was in arrears in the spring of 1925; and this arrears continued until by 1934 the college owed him about $5,000 in back salary.

President Andrews recognized that expenses were exceeding income and that increased support was needed. Through the pages of the *Herald* he pleaded for more money. Early in 1925 he asked IS IT TOO BIG FOR US? "Is the work of building and endowing a college too big a task for 26,000 people?" He reviewed the achievements of the Methodist Protestant people in establishing the publishing house and the orphanage, and he went on to ask: "Are the Methodist Protestant people in North Carolina able to contribute $15,000 a year for the next ten years for insurance and endowment? . . . Now if we are not able to do this, then we have started something that is too big for us . . . But if we are able to do it, we should do it as a means of grace, that we may grow thereby."[6]

The following month he wrote another editorial: WE CANNOT FAIL IF WE TRY. "Our failures are more often traceable to our not trying than to anything else. And the writer believes that if only we could enlist half our people in the North Carolina Conference in the local and general activities of our church, we could get everything done we are asked to do with a great big plus beside."[7] A week later he came back with a plea that those who pledged should pay on their subscriptions: "We have had to borrow money to get the college started, and we are having to borrow money to keep it going."[8]

Early in 1925 a campaign was promoted to sell life insurance to back the loan from Jefferson Standard Insurance Company. Three hundred individuals, paying $50 a year each, would meet the demands of the insurance company, and in ten years would provide the college with $150,000 in endowment. Fannie Kirkpatrick, commenting on the campaign, asked:

> If Mr. McCulloch could give in the main the efforts of his mature life's best years, and Mr. Andrews the combined energies of his heart and soul and physical being, and Mr. Wills practically the accumulated earnings of a life for this College, can not three hundred of our representative Methodist Protestant men give one fifty dollar bill a year for ten years?[9]

At the same time apportionments were laid on the churches in the

Conference to meet the special needs of the College. The committee in charge of the campaign for endowment reported:

> We are asking the churches to pay this amount each year for ten years that we may have an endowment sufficient to aid worthy students who desire to go to college and who do not have sufficient funds.

The amounts apportioned to the churches ranged from $600 on Grace Church, Greensboro, $500 on Winston-Salem, Burlington, and First, High Point, down to $25 on Allison's Grove and Connelly Springs.[10]

A special session of the Annual Conference convened on the College campus June 9, 1925. The purpose, as outlined by the Conference President, Dr. A.G. Dixon, was to consider three things pertaining to High Point College: "(1) The indebtedness over against the pledges now due and soon to be due the College. (2) The Insurance Endowment for the College which must be paid at the rate of $15,000 a year. (3) Our own young men and women must be led to attend High Point College." A report on the situation at the College recommended an appeal to raise at once the sum of $50,000. "The appeal for money on loan secured a promise of $5,000, and fifty of the brethren present endorsed a note for $50,000 to be given by the Board of Education to Mr. Stewart, the contractor."[11]

While the Methodist Protestant Church was straining to meet its obligations, the citizens of High Point had to be prodded to fulfil their promises. Three civic clubs had pledged their support and now strained their resources to raise money for the College. The Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs pledged $10,000 each, and the Civitan Club, $5,000.[12] According to Horace Haworth, each club member was apportioned an amount which was his share to contribute or collect. Some found this apportionment a burden too hard to bear and withdrew their membership. The *High Point Enterprise* announced "a campaign to raise $25,200 necessary for the proper continuance of High Point College at this time and to collect old pledges for the College," and noted that "a large total of the original pledges made to the College by High Point remain unpaid."[13]

When school opened in the fall of 1926, Dr. Andrews was still calling for money: "*Please, please, please* send in your payments this week. On the 22nd of this month Mr. Wills has a payment of $2,500 to meet with nothing on hand."[14]

On campus the shortage of money was felt in many ways. Pauleete Rogers (Mrs. George Haltom) handled the money during the early years. She came in the fall of 1926 as secretary to Dr. Andrews and bookkeeper, but after she had been there two weeks she became bursar, replacing Mr. Garrett, who went out on the road to raise money and enroll students.

Faculty salaries could not be paid in full. Sometimes there was only $200 to distrubute in salaries. The bursar always tried to divide up the money fairly and give it first to faculty members who needed it most — the married ones with children to support and houses to pay for. The unmarried faculty lived in the dormitory and ate in the dining hall; so they were not in such pressing need of cash.

Mrs. Haltom got tired of saying, "We haven't any money today;" so she tried to avoid bill collectors. If she saw a salesman coming, she would call to Dr. Hinshaw, who had a connecting office next to hers, and say, "Dr. Hinshaw, will you mind my office for a few minutes?" and then leave. Dr. Hinshaw would greet the salesman: "She's gone out somewhere, and I don't know where she is." Then the salesman would have to go down to the dietitian and take orders without any money.

In those days of scarcity the custom began of accepting produce in payment of bills. A parent might bring chickens, potatoes, turnips, turnip greens, or eggs as payment of his child's tuition. Mrs. Whitaker would evaluate the produce and send a statement to the bursar's office to credit the student's account.

Perhaps the dietitian's reliance on donated produce lies behind this impassioned plea in the *Hi Po*:

> Attention, "Ma."
> "Potatoes and greens again! Greens and potatoes again!" . . .
> One of our professors tells us that one of the most hideous diseases is due to eating the same kinds of foods all the time, and I feel certain that a large number of our students are in the first stages of this disease . . .
>
> Why is it that we can't have at least one good meal a week anymore? . . . What has happened to the pork chops of last year, and to the steaks of a rather recent date? Are these gone from our menu forever? [15]

At the end of the school year in 1927, a general statement of the operation of the college noted that, "Our deficit was less than fifteen thousand dollars, which included gifts and loans."[16] Reports of the Treasurer of the College Building Fund were still published regularly in the *Herald*, but the number of donors listed had dwindled to four or five an issue, and an appeal was made to pay up: "Every time we fail to pay a dollar which we have promised we are disappointing and embarrassing our treasurer, Mr. J. Norman Wills, who has had a tremendous burden."[17]

The City of High Point recognized the seriousness of the situation and rallied to support the college. "The High Point City Council last week voted to donate to High Point College the sum of $50 per month until such time as the college may become entirely self-supported."[18] How long this

support continued is not on record. Perhaps the city council was responding to an appeal made on behalf of the college trustees. "Mr. Penny asked that a committee be appointed to see the officials of the City of High Point to ask that a bill of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) for lights and water be cancelled and that in the future said water and lights be given free, or at a great reduction."[19]

As time went on, the situation grew worse instead of better. In 1929, Dr. Andrews reported:

> The college is having its hardest year financially. Previous years there was some provision made to help care for the deficit in running expenses, but nothing is provided for the present year. The assessment laid on the churches by the last conference is to take care of the deficit of last year, and at the present time only $3,300 has been paid, notwithstanding the fact that our deficit was $11,300.[20]

Inevitably the question was raised if the college should not be closed and its property sold. Dr. Andrews acknowledged the question and asked, "but would it be a wise policy to get rid of it?" He questioned whether anyone would purchase the property for anywhere near its full value, and beyond that he asked, "Can we do it and remain Christians?"

In the summer of 1929, another campaign was launched for the benefit of the college. The *Herald* announced: "A crisis has come, and the trustees of the college have become convinced that honor requires that the college pay its debts. Only two alternatives are seen. One is to close the college and sell its property for its debts. The other is to raise the money from its friends and let the college live and do its work."[21]

When the Annual Conference met in the fall of 1929, there arose a difference of view as to the question of saving High Point College. Should the first obligation be to the college or to the general church? The answer was, Both. A "Dollar a Member" campaign was promoted, First Church, High Point, accepted its quota; but it is not clear how many other churches did, and the campaign languished.

Dr. Frank W. Stephenson, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Protestant Church, called attention to the crisis at High Point. Of President Andrews he said: "For six years now he has been carrying a load the equal of which few men anywhere in the church have been required to carry . . . In fact, the college president is passing through a long nightmare of unending worry." Dr. Stephenson went on to note the burden borne by "some of the most valuable men in the denomination. These men have put their names on notes which are long overdue. They have tied up personal credit, and credit very much needed in private business, for the sake of the college. They have actually faced personal

financial ruin because of their interest in and loyalty to High Point College."[22] Dr. Stephenson does not name these "valuable men," but we know that C.C. Robbins, Dr. J.T. Burrus, J.S. Pickett, and A.M. Rankin held large notes which they had endorsed for the college.

V

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

President Andrews elected not to endure the "nightmare of unending worry" any longer; and in early 1930 he submitted his resignation, to take effect May 30. After he left office, Dr. Andrews continued his interest in the college and, elected again President of the Annual Conference, he served as a member of the Board of Trustees until 1936.

To succeed Dr. Andrews, the trustees elected Dr. Gideon Ireland Humphreys, a member of the Maryland Annual Conference. Dr. Humphreys came to High Point with an established reputation as a brilliant scholar, a powerful orator, and a capable administrator. His degree from Western Maryland College, he won *Summa cum Laude* after working his way through college as a door-to-door salesman, peddling stereoscopes. Two years later he graduated from Westminster Theological Seminary, and from Western Maryland College he held the degrees of M.A. and D.D.

Within the Maryland Conference he served several pastorates, including churches in Baltimore and Washington, D.C. In 1923 he was elected President of the Conference and served the full term of five years in that office. A signal honor, demonstrating his reputation as a preacher, came when he delivered the Centennial Sermon at the Baltimore General Conference in 1928, celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church. At the time of his election to the presidency of High Point College, he was the pastor of the largest church in the Maryland Conference.[1]

As a former president of the Board of Education of the Methodist Protestant Church, Dr. Humphreys knew the situation that High Point College was in and faced it as a challenge; but it is doubtful if he knew the seriousness of the financial crisis until he found himself in the midst of it. Mrs. Humphreys says: "Many people in Maryland told us they could not understand how such a good preacher would leave a good pastorate and take on an impossible task."

To Mrs. Humphreys, arrival in High Point brought an unpleasant shock. They had left a "beautifully furnished parsonage" in Salisbury, Maryland, and found the president's home on West College Drive empty — "no window shades, the electric hot water heater gone, no refrigerator or stove. Even the lineoleum had been taken off the kitchen floor." It was unfortunate that Dr. and Mrs. Humphreys did not understand in advance that college professors had to buy and furnish their own houses. Dr. Andrews built and furnished the president's house at his own expense; and when he moved out, he took his furniture with him.

The new president found that his college had no cash and no credit. The capital indebtedness stood at $270,000, plus $80,000 in accumulated current debts. Nobody wanted to lend the college any more money; and as O. Arthur Kirkman said to him later, "Dr. Humphreys, when you came here the people of High Point had the feeling about the college that if some shingles blew off the roof, you would be unable to replace them."[2]

By the middle of the summer it appeared that the college would not open for the fall term. "After weeks of conferences and persuasion," C.L. Amos of the High Point branch of the North Carolina Bank and Trust Company, arranged a loan of $10,000, and school at least was assured of opening. The *Enterprise* noted, "The unavoidable publicity given the financial crisis of the college having failed to blight it for a single season, the college registered 240 students in September."[3]

The loan of $10,000 provided only a token payment of salaries, and student fees were not enough to meet the needs. One night, shortly before Christmas, Mrs. Humphreys found that her husband had gotten up and gone down stairs. She followed to find out what was wrong and make him a cup of cocoa. He cried and said, "If I can't think of some way, there will be no money for any of the faculty before Christmas."

Dr. Humphreys did more than cry over the situation. He set out to reduce expenses as well as raise extra funds. Salaries were cut, and without consulting the trustees, Dr. Humphreys cut his own salary by $700. Some of the faculty believed that Dr. Humphreys' salary was assured him, no matter what happened, but just the opposite was true. In coming to High Point he suffered a reduction in salary; and he knew that when the trustees voted to invite him, they also voted "that the action of the Board in electing Dr. Humphreys does not personally bind the members of the board in any financial respect."[4]

The fall of 1931 saw a campaign to sell $150,000 in bonds for High Point College. The plan was to sell half the issue in High Point and the state, while the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church undertook to sell a similar amount outside of North Carolina.[5] "As a friendly gesture and out of respect for Dr. G.I. Humphreys, . . . who was still a member of the Maryland Annual Conference, Western Maryland College bought $25,000 worth of bonds which it later donated to High Point College."[6]

President Humphreys and Reverend N.M. Harrison campaigned to sell the bonds in North Carolina. At the Annual Conference session the bond issue was presented and accepted with enthusiasm. A writer in the *Herald* reported:

> Dr. Humphreys presided during the discussion of the College situation, during which time addresses were heard from Dr. Frank Stephenson and Reverend N.M. Harrison. Following these, President Humphreys captured this conference as only he can capture it, and more completely than it has ever been captured before, and when he had completed his appeal, and almost completely exhausted himself, the response was such as is seldom seen. The Bond Issue was explained, and $10,000 worth of bonds were sold on the conference floor. [7]

At the same session the conference was requested to approve the organization of the "High Point College 300 Club," to be made up of 300 persons who would contribute $5 to $50 a year, "purely as an expression of personal interest."[8] Not to be left out, the Woman's Auxiliary sold pencils for High Point College, and the *Herald* carried an appeal by Mrs. C.W. Bates that the local auxiliaries send in money for the pencils sold. She noted that 6,000 pencils had been ordered and said: "Let's keep the College before our people. They will think of it every time they write if you will sell them a pencil."[9]

The bond issue was not subscribed in full, and the financial squeeze tightened. Sixty days after the Conference adjourned, the banks of the state began to close, and it was impossible to complete what had been undertaken. President Humphreys reported, "This was a long way from the goal, but what was done was a great relief to the burden."[10]

To ensure that the college could open in 1932, an emergency campaign for $50,000 in the summer reached a successful conclusion in spite of almost insuperable obstacles. T. Wingate Andrews, Superintendent of Schools of the City of High Point, served as general chairman, with Dr. J.T. Burrus and H.A. Millis as associates. The George Williams Company of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, managed the campaign.

On the week before the drive was to be launched, Dr. Humphreys was in the office of Mr. C.L. Amos one afternoon. Suddenly all the mill whistles started blowing. Dr. Humphreys asked, "What does that mean?" Mr. Amos replied, "It is a strike, a city-wide hosiery mill strike."[11] Mr. Amos, who was himself the owner of a hosiery mill, might have answered, "It means the end of our drive," but he did not. The drive was postponed for two weeks, and by that time the strike had been settled.

With the slogan, "These doors shall not be closed," more than one hundred campaign workers solicited gifts and pledges that amounted to more than $51,000. Speaking at a victory dinner at the Sheraton Hotel, Chairman T. Wingate Andrews declared: "Whether we like it or not, we were forced by Providence into the arena where we had to fight or ingloriously die — battling for that greatest asset this city has, its SPIRIT OF INVINCIBILITY."[12]

The $51,000 was not all in cash. Dr. Humphreys noted that, "contributions from concessions on trade accounts and notes amounted to $8,410, and the faculty absorbed $5,000 of back salaries."[13] It might be thought that it was no great sacrifice for a faculty member to contribute an amount of unpaid salary that he stood no chance of receiving anyway; but we must remember that salaries were small, and the faculty members had already shown their loyalty by accepting salary cuts.

Football games were one source of revenue; and in the fall of 1932, a home game with Presbyterian College was played in Winston-Salem in the hope of attracting a larger crowd and larger gate receipts. But the gate receipts never got back to High Point. Nat Yarborough was selling tickets at one gate, and Hobart Allred, who was treasurer of the Athletic Council, was selling tickets at another. As soon as the crowd had bought their tickets, up came a sheriff and a representative of Bocock-Stroud Company of Winston-Salem. They had a lien on the gate receipts and demanded all the money that had been taken in. Mr. Allred said, "Wait a minute," and went into the stands to find Dr. Humphreys. Dr. Humphreys admitted that Bocock-Stroud had sold athletic equipment to the College and had not been paid, and there was nothing to do but hand over the money.

Nat Yarborough says that at his gate, he and Mr. Howard Spessard, Dean of Students, concealed some of the money in their pockets and brought it back to High Point anyway. In view of the back salary owed them, it was a temptation to keep the money themselves, but they were honest and turned it in to the College.

With banks closed and money scarce, the College did all it could to enable ambitious young people to attend. The policy of accepting produce in payment of bills had been in effect before, and now it was emphasized as an incentive to students. An announcement appeared in the *Herald*:

> Due to the money stringency, particularly in the rural sections of the state . . . High Point College feels that the country boy and girl should have the same educational advantages as those of the urban sections; therefore she is working out a plan whereby the country boy or girl, with limited financial resources, can use what they have in abundance, namely farm produce, in meeting a part of their college expenses.
>
> The college will permit, for the school year 1933-34, as many as two hundred from the rural sections, who desire to do so, to pay half of their expenses in farm produce, such as vegetables, corn, wheat, chickens, hog meat, beef, cotton, and peanuts. The remaining half must be paid in cash promptly as due.
>
> Receiving stations will be established in different sections of the state, and a college representative will be there a stated time each week to receive the produce from the patrons of that section.[14]

Kermit Cloninger, who was a student in residence about that time, recalled seeing farmers bring in their produce to the College. The students would see a truck come in, loaded with chickens and vegetables and other produce; but all that ever appeared in the dining hall was the vegatables. The students wondered what happened to the chickens, and only later learned that the chickens went to the faculty in payment of their salaries.[15]

Hobart Allred recalls that the faculty were permitted to get bread, canned goods, and other food from the dining hall store room. Anything taken was counted on salary. One midyear, a student returned from the eastern part of the state, and his father brought a truckload of butchered hogs to pay on tuition. There were more hogs than could be used in the dining hall, and the faculty were permitted to take them. Mr. Allred bought two hogs at six cents a pound, dressed. He took them home, where Mrs. Allred used the fresh pork and put the rest away as ham, sausage, and bacon.

The expression "moonlighting" did not come into use until later, but members of the High Point College faculty started the practice a long time ago. Hobart Allred had a wife and two sons and a home to pay for, and he needed more money than his college salary (or non-salary) provided. At his wife's suggestion he went down town to seek work that he could do in the late afternoon and evening. The High Point Hardware gave him an opportunity; he went from door to door selling G.E. refrigerators, washers, and other appliances on commission. In this way he supplemented his salary by as much as $700 a year. Dean Lindley sold insurance to students, faculty members, and alumni to supplement his income.

Salaries were reduced because President Humphreys recognized that the administration must cut expenses and balance the operating budget of the College. In 1933 he reported to the Annual Conference: "My goal has been a balanced budget. For this year, in which we are operating, we set up a budget based on last year's student income that is nearly $12,500 less than last year. And that the church may fully appreciate the faculty is sharing with the church the lean years, I am reminding you that the total of salaries for the present year is less than last year by $8,750, and less than the first year of my administration by $17,403. And to remind you further, as a way of tribute to the faculty, all salaries are behind and have been for several years."[16]

In those days of depression a dollar would go a long way. A few advertisements from the *Hi Po* will show what prices were like:

\$2.95 is all you pay at Nell O'Neil's for a pair of GOOD shoes!

Try our regular 30¢ dinner. QUEEN ANN CAFE.
Open 5 A.M. to 1 A.M.[17]

Broadhurst Theater • Gary Cooper and Fay Wray in
"One Sunday Afternoon" • Spencer Tracy and Coleen Moore
in "The Power and the Glory" • Matinee 10¢ • Night 15¢ •[18]

Yellow Cab Company. 4 rides for the price of one — 25¢. [19]

Mae's Dining room.
25¢ Meal Served Family Style. 25¢ [20]

The College was still plagued by its debts and hounded by its creditors. Dr. S.W. Taylor was requested by the Board of Education to give part time to a campaign to secure money "to relieve the present strained situation of the Board. Certain creditors of the Board of Education are urging (demanding) that immediate effort be made to raise money enough to satisfy them. The total amount is between 50 and 60 thousand dollars." [21] Counsels of despair continued to rise up. Mrs. Humphreys says that George Penny advised turning the College into a factory.

If Dr. Humphreys had put his own welfare ahead of the welfare of the College, he could have earned more money with less headache somewhere else. But he turned down job offers of \$10,000 and \$15,000 and held on to his salary of \$3,300. [22]

At some time during the early 1930's, a suggestion was made to move the College to Winston-Salem. Mrs. Humphreys writes: "One day one of the most prominent and wealthiest men in Winston-Salem invited Dr. H. to lunch. He wanted to tell him what chance there was to move High Point College to Winston-Salem. That he would have plenty of money to make it grow and carry on his dreams and ideals. Dr. H. told him, No, High Point had given the land, also money, and the future of the College looked bright to him. And besides, it wouldn't be ethical." Dr. C.E. Rozelle believes that the man who made this offer was Mr. Richard ("Dick") Reynolds, who at that time wanted a Methodist college in Winston-Salem. An invitation, extended earlier to Dr. E.J. Coltrane, President of Brevard College, had been declined.

The story is told that the city of High Point threatened to cut off the electricity from the campus for non-payment of bills and that President Humphreys had to go down town and plead for time to keep the lights burning. Mrs. Humphreys says that a grocery firm tried to take over the Library to satisfy unpaid bills. An item in the *Greensboro Daily News* reports an attempt to foreclose on typewriters: "High Point College temporarily stopped a sheriff's levy on 19 of its typewriters today when it had a restraining order served on the Lexington Grocery Company, trying

to get execution on a judgment for $734." Judge Lewis Teague signed a restraining order. The defense that Dr. Humphreys made was that the typewriters did not belong to the college. Title to the typewriters was "vested in other quarters": the Underwood Company (15) and the Board of Education of the Methodist Protestant Church (4).[23]

Banks began bringing suit against the College for non-payment of notes due. The *Enterprise* for November 27, 1933, reported: "Gurney P. Hood, Commissioner of Banks, on behalf of the North Carolina Bank and Trust Company, today brought suits in superior court here seeking judgments totalling $60,060, claimed as owing the plaintiff on notes executed by and for High Point College." One of the suits was against the Board of Education of the Methodist Protestant Church in North Carolina and the following endorsers: C.C. Robbins, J.S. Pickett, A.M. Rankin, R.M. Andrews, and J. Norman Wills.[24] A few months later another suit was brought for the United Bank and Trust Company against the Board of Education of the Methodist Protestant Church and R.M. Andrews, R.N. Hauser, R.M. Cox, A.M. Rankin, S.S. Coe, C.C. Robbins, and H.A. Moffitt as endorsers on a note of $5,000.[25]

A few weeks after school opened in 1934, one creditor, who held a long overdue account, asked the court to appoint a receiver. Judge Lewis Teague advised the college to seek voluntary bankruptcy. According to a report in the *Enterprise*, three members of the faculty entered a petition as creditors:

> The petitioning creditors and the amounts of their claims are Dr. G.I. Humphreys, president of the college, $697.43; Dr. N.M. Harrison of the college faculty, $1,073.82; and R.H. Gunn of the college faculty, $1,690.48. The debts of the defending corporation are estimated as aggregating $20,000.[26]

This action cancelled the appointment of the receiver, and Mr. Howard Spessard of the Business Department of the college, was appointed trustee in bankruptcy.

An action that had been taken seven years before made it possible for the College to go through bankruptcy and still continue to operate. At the beginning, the trustees of the College acted in subordination to the Board of Education of the Annual Conference. In 1927, the trustees were incorporated as a separate body. "Under the new charter it will be independent of the Board of Education except that it will hold the property by lease from the Board of Education."[27] So it was possible for "High Point College, Incorporated" to go out of existence and "The Trustees of High Point College, Incorporated" to take over possession of the College.

The final meeting of the old board, May 25, 1934, unanimously adopted the following motion:

> That the High Point College Corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved as of June 15, 1934.
>
> And that the trustees, duly nominated and this day elected in accordance with the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation of "The Trustees of High Point College," shall take office as of June 15, 1934. [28]

Under a new charter received from the state, the life of the college went on without a break, with the same administrators and many of the same trustees. Out of twenty-seven trustees on the new board, fifteen had been members of the old board. "Spokesmen for the College yesterday stated that a new corporation, known as Trustees of High Point College, Incorporated, has been managing and operating the College since September 1, leasing the physical properties from the Board of Education of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, the owner of the physical assets. The old corporation, the defendant in the involuntary bankruptcy action, has no assets except notes and accounts, it was said." [29]

With the bankruptcy, all past due accounts including salaries, were frozen. No attempt was made to repay the commercial creditors, but Dr. Humphreys felt a moral obligation to the faculty members whose salaries had not been paid. He had solemnly promised that, if they stayed with the College, their salaries would eventually be paid in full. There is no doubt of his good intention; but when Dr. Humphreys left the presidency of the College in 1949, not all of the back salaries had been paid. Due to a combination of many circumstances, some of the faculty members had been repaid, and some had not.

After the bankruptcy, High Point College stopped sinking into debt and began climbing out. Dr. Humphreys demonstrated that he was a competent administrator, able to draw up a budget and operate within it year by year. In 1936, he reported to the Annual Conference: "Our last year showed that the College was operated without a deficit. That is to say, we kept operating expenses from September to September within the student charges . . . All this means that the monies that come from the General Church and the Annual Conference are free to go for insurance, interest, debt reduction where possible." [30] In an interview with W.A. Bivins in 1944, Dr. Humphreys said: "From 1934 to 1944, we have had an unusual record . . . We have operated on student income without yearly deficits; more than that, we have been able each year to turn to the capital

account monies from operations. This, together with gifts from various sources, enabled us to reduce the capital debt as we went along."[31] Mrs. Lucile (Johnston) Herr, who was secretary to Dr. Humphreys, says that during her years at High Point College (1938-1948), salaries were never behind and all bills were paid regularly.

Methodist union brought High Point College new relationships and new sources of support. In 1939, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church united in one body, called the Methodist Church. At the Uniting Conference, High Point was represented by Mr. Arnold Koonce, a layman who later served as a trustee of the College, and by President Humphreys, elected by the Maryland Conference, of which he was still a member. The Methodist Protestant delegates elected two men to become bishops, and Dr. Humphreys was one of the candidates.

> High Point had its candidate for the high office of bishop in the historic unification Conference of Methodism at Kansas City during the past week. By a close margin, Dr.G.I. Humphreys was defeated, and High Point College's president presumably preserved for continuation of his fine work in that role.[32]

The State of North Carolina included churches and colleges belonging to all three of the uniting denominations. High Point was the only Methodist Protestant college. Its relationships had been with Western Maryland College and Westminster Theological Seminary. Now it was brought into relationship with Duke Divinity School and Duke University and with other colleges related to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. These included Greensboro College; Louisburg, a junior college; and Brevard, a junior college which had been organized in 1933 by the union of three schools. Methodist Episcopal schools in the State included Bennett College and Pfeiffer, which in 1939 was a junior college.[33]

An immediate effect of union was to broaden the base of support for High Point College. Heretofore the ministers and laymen who had supported the college had, by and large, been Methodist Protestants. Now the college could turn to other Methodists for support, and in the City of High Point men and women from churches other than Methodist Protestant began to assume leadership and to lend financial support.

The property of the Methodist Protestant Children's Home came to the College as another effect of union. The home had opened in Denton in 1910, and moved to High Point in 1913. Now the residents were transferred to the Children's Home in Winston-Salem, and the property conveyed to the trustees of High Point College.[34] In recognition of the

assets transferred, the College entered into a contract, agreeing that "all children from the Children's Home of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, entering High Point College as students shall be given free tuition," and setting aside each year a sum of money to be applied to other expenses for services rendered by such students.[35]

In May, 1940, the *Enterprise* published a Sunday feature with pictures of the College, noting: "For the past six years this institution, under the shrewd guidance of the president, Dr. Gideon Ireland Humphreys, and H.A. Millis, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, has been operating at a profit and has reduced its capital debt $134,032 . . . High Point College has done the near impossible. It has found in a depression decade a way to balance its budget and reduce its capital debt."[36] This feature launched a new campaign to liquidate the debt of the College. Mrs. W.T. Powell led an organization consisting of four divisions, twelve teams, and 140 workers. Mrs. M.J. Wrenn, R.T. Amos, Welch Harriss, and Amos Kearns were the local special gifts committee. Edgar Snider and William Lewis were in charge of the alumni and campus divisions. They planned to solicit pledges payable in six semi-annual installments and wipe out the remainder of the college debt within a period of three years. The campaign was only partially successful, and a balance remained unpaid.[37]

Combining patriotism and prosperity, the war years brought a new impetus to fund-raising drives: a propitious time to clean up the last of the college debt. An "all or nothing" drive to eliminate the $135,000 bonded indebtedness was the purpose of a committee appointed by the Trustees in 1943. The committee consisted of H.A. Millis, G.H. Kearns, H.F. Hunsucker, F. Logan Porter, and J.M. Millikan.[38] The committee went to work slowly and quietly and set up an organization to carry the appeal to different areas. A "Committee of Twenty," with J.E. Millis as chairman and W.T. Powell as vice chairman, canvassed High Point. The Junior Chamber of Commerce with Edgar Snider as chairman, the Alumni Association, and the students all went to work.

The students called their campaign the "Mile of Quarters," to raise enough quarters to stretch a mile and be worth $15,000. Their campaign was launched with a "gala parade" that started at the First Presbyterian Church and ended at a campaign booth on South Main Street in the business district. Students, members of the college faculty, the Board of Trustees, cadets of the Army Training Unit, and various civic leaders took part in the parade. At the sales booth, Dr. N.M. Harrison, Vice President of the College, City Manager Roy S. Braden and President Willis Gupton of the student body made speeches.[39] Local manufacturing plants cooperated with the students in their attempt to raise a mile of quarters.

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

The *Enterprise* carried a picture of employees of the Adams-Millis Company with collection cans.[40]

As the grand campaign drew to a close, the *Enterprise* printed a full page ad (paid for by 41 High Point firms) under the heading: WHO SAYS OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS BUT ONCE? Reference was made to a full page advertisement, appearing in the paper on March 5, 1921, headed, OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS WITH A GOLDEN HAMMER, and calling for "financial and moral support" for the co-educational institution to be built in High Point by the Methodist Protestant Church.

> High Point College did come into being in 1924, and today, twenty years later, we realize it has more than justified the predictions — summarized below — made in 1921. And now, Opportunity knocks again. If the College has meant anything to you personally, or to any of your family, if you feel as we do that it has paid financial, cultural, and moral dividends worth many times High Point's original investment, you may show your appreciation by helping to lift the $15,000 remaining between our school and complete freedom from debt. Let this be your Christmas gift to your city — a debt-free College for the free world we are fighting for.

The ad ended with the appeal:

> Buy an extra war bond in support of the Sixth War Loan. Then do your part to lift this debt by assigning it to High Point College.[41]

The successful completion of this campaign brought High Point College out of debt for the first time in its history. "With cash receipts of $144,021.56 and pledges of $14,110 from the High Point College debt liquidation campaign, Dr. N.M. Harrison, secretary-treasurer of the College . . . reported the College debt of $150,000 is now a matter of history."[42]

VI

GENERATION GAP

"Christian friends, a great responsibility rests upon us all, not only to see that we 'keep ourselves unspotted from the world,' but that we do all in our power to drive from our fair land this awful blight and curse." [1] What was this "awful blight and curse"? It was dancing. Controversy over the question of dancing represented the generation gap between students on the one side and trustees and parents on the other. The first students came to High Point College under the aegis of the Methodist Protestant Church, and for them dancing was taboo. "Ma" Whitaker donated a piano to the club room in Woman's Hall, but she intended it for hymn tunes, not dance tunes.

A tacit agreement exempted athletes from the general rules. Coach Boylin assembled his first football team from outside North Carolina and outside of the culture of the Methodist Protestant Church. In Minnesota, or Pennsylvania, or wherever they came from, they could dance as they pleased; and the coach intended that they should dance if they wanted to in North Carolina. Coach Boylin writes of his first team: "In the interest of trying to have an atmosphere that would make them feel at home, I assembled a dance band to facilitate social activities and entertain them on the weekends." The dance band was a little combo, which would play somewhere off campus, where the boys could bring their girls and enjoy dancing. If any dormitory girl went to such a dance — at this time or any time within the first ten years — she would have to get permission to visit a friend in town, and then her conduct in the evening was the responsibility of her town hostess and not of the Dean of Women.

The first open reference to dancing appears in 1927. The *Hi Po* noted that a bill had been presented to the state legislature, "by which dancing in the name of denominational colleges would no longer be allowed in North Carolina." [2] The *Methodist Protestant Herald* picked up the item from the *Hi Po* a week later, asked, "Is this a Joke?" and went on to say: "We are very ignorant of such matters, and we wonder who has been giving dances in the name of denominational colleges. Perhaps some groups have presumed to do even this; if so, there is ground for legislative action. The denominational colleges are having enough to bear without having to endure the odium of being sponsors for dances." [3]

Within a few years dances — off campus and unofficial — came to be an accepted part of student life and were either condoned or ignored by the authorities. In 1933 the *Hi Po* reported: "The first social function of the year sponsored by the day students was a hay ride Monday night, November 7 . . . Two large trucks, filled with hay . . . took the group to

Younts' cabin between Thomasville and Lexington." They found a roaring fire, steak, potatoes, bacon. "After everybody present had eaten all there was to eat, they went inside the cabin to sing, dance, or swap yarns." [4]

In the same issue of the *Hi Po*, a box on the front page reported a first step toward a change in regulations. "There has been for years a growing sentiment that the College authorities should permit dancing among students on the campus. As the *Hi Po* goes to press, the report comes that a petition to this effect is being circulated among the students. It would seem that all prejudice against this form of amusement must have died . . . It seems reasonable that organizations which have held dances in past years have done so with the approval of parents, but have been compelled to hold them away from the College, and speak of them as being in no way official . . . The matter will be safe in the hands of the Trustees, who, in any case, will act as seems fair."[5]

This petition was slow in coming to public attention, but in March the *Enterprise* noted that the student body had voted to instruct the Student Council to draw up a petition to permit dancing at the college. "The vote of the student body was almost unanimous in favor of the motion requesting the petition. Students this morning appeared optimistic over prospects for granting the petition. The student meeting was featured by lengthy discussion of the motion. It is reported unofficially that the majority of the faculty members appear likely to support the students' request."[6]

Ministers and church people were quick to respond. One wrote in the *Methodist Protestant Herald*: "It is not our intention at this time to discuss this subject here, but merely to let our church folks know what our college faculty and our trustees have to contend with. We do not know who among the student body is leading the fight to get permission to dance. Surely he is not a member of the Methodist Protestant Church in North Carolina, for our Conference has gone on record as opposed to the card table and the modern dance. The college is a child of the Methodist Protestant Church in North Carolina. Then, would it be wise to try to operate a college tolerating dancing, when the church to which it belongs is opposed to it? What would be the result?" [7]

A church member wrote: "Perhaps 'tipping (sic.) the light fantastic toe' in itself is not a sin, but the vices that go hand in hand with dancing — smoking, drinking, gambling, night-riding, and kindred practices — lead one directly into the broad road to destruction . . . " And another: "The day you start dancing at the College is the day when our College will start down hill . . . We are asking and praying that the

officials of this institution will drive this demon of dance so far from our College that he will never return."[8]

In more moderate vein a young layman wrote at considerable length:

THE END OF DANCING

The question of dancing at High Point College seems to be proving as difficult as the old problem of making an egg stand on end. Some say it can't be done.

The first necessity is to face the facts. Or is that really necessary? So many people seem to avoid trouble with unfamiliar facts by denying their existence, which is a most comfortable outlook on life and one which all tadpoles endorse one hundred per cent. Yet to put ourselves in better company, perhaps we had better make the strenuous effort, because problems have a way of causing embarrassment until they are solved and put to rest . . .

To deny that dancing has a place in modern life is to deny a fact. Dancing is a fact, whether you dance or don't. The real problem is not, therefore, to admit a fact (which is easy) but to determine and grant the fact's rightful place in the scheme of education.

Everybody knows that all schools are not alike . . . For example, there are so-called finishing schools, which exist primarily to teach the social graces and give training in the book of etiquette. Splendid! . . .

On the other hand, there are certain mediaeval schools which still insist that nature is very sinful. Very sad . . .

Finally, we come to the liberal arts colleges, whose business is broad and complicated. Consequently those to whom the conduct of High Point College is delegated have no easy task in meeting their obligations to put first things first and second things second. Every element in education must have its rightful place . . .

At this point someone should inquire, "What would be the loss if dancing were left out?" Well, the world happens to be largely populated with men, women and children — a dreadful condition from the standpoint of ancient theology and modern psycho-analysis. Co-education has done a lot to abate that nuisance, but Adam and Eve still don't know what to do about each other. Realizing that a religion of repression is a fertile source for [an] unwholesome condition . . . almost anyone can understand that dancing of the right sort has a place — a peculiarly appropriate place — in a church college. Dancing sublimates a desire by creating an art expression.

This purpose is the legitimate end of dancing, and when it is recognized at High Point College, the music can begin to play.[9]

The Board of Trustees demonstrated a great unwillingness to act on the student petition to permit dancing on campus. The petition first came up at a meeting when the Trustees were about to adjourn and dissolve their corporation. "For lack of the fullest information concerning the matter," they deferred action until a later meeting.[10] When the new board met in November, their time was taken up with re-organization, and they postponed action until their next regular meeting. The following April the

matter was "discussed at some length," and "The chair advised that each member consider the matter seriously and be prepared to act upon it in May."[11]

Meanwhile on campus: "With a stellar program of dancing, song, and soft dreamy music, the Candle Light Night Club, sponsored by the Theta Phi Sorority, opened its doors to the public Tuesday night, to close an hour later, a complete success."[12] The affair was held in the dining room, and over one hundred were reported present; but whether the dancing was social, or only tap and toe on stage, is not clear.

While the Trustees temporized, the editor of the *Hi Po* kept the issue alive through editorials. The wisdom of renewing the petition was raised in April with the comment: "At present students who wish to dance go to public dances or private homes in the city; thus taking away from the campus a great deal of the social activity which is a vital factor in the student's enjoyment of campus life."[13] And in November an editorial expressed regret "that the Homecoming dance, like the alumni banquet, could not be held on the College campus."[14] The alumni dance that year was held at the Sheraton Hotel.

At their May meeting in 1935, the trustees carried on a long and involved discussion of the student petition to permit dancing. Dr. Humphreys was asked to express his opinion; but he declined, saying that he would "administer the action of the Board, whatever it was on the subject, and expressing his opinion might embarrass the situation." He was too good a diplomat and too careful an administrator to take a position not supported by the Board of Trustees, but Dr. Humphreys had no objection to dancing on the campus. His own family included children of college age and younger, and he knew how they thought and acted. The trustees finally passed a motion: "That the president of the College by questionaire ascertain from the parents of students now in college their wishes concerning student dancing, and in the light of this information let the judgment of the college administration and faculty be the policy of the school."[15] Reference to dancing never appears again in the minutes of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Humphreys sent out the questionaire, and the parents replied in favor of dancing, although no publicity was given, and it was months before the students knew what had been decided. The first announcement was made at the Junior-Senior banquet the next spring. The *Enterprise* reported the news.

> COLLEGE STUDENTS ALLOWED TO DANCE, AND THAT IS NEWS. Old precedents were shattered at the High Point Junior-Senior banquet given last night at Emerywood Country Club when, following the banquet, an

> announcement was made by the institution's president, Dr. G.I. Humphreys. The reports are that the announcement was followed by a momentary death-like silence, which turned out to be the calm before the storm. After having recovered from their shock, three rousing cheers were given to Dr. Humphreys by the students. It is understood that this is the first time in the history of the college that dancing has been permitted with the sanction of the college authorities.[16]

When the first dance was held on campus is not recorded, but apparently it took place without any shattering explosions or crumbling walls. A year later the *Hi Po* could report a dance sponsored by the Student Council: "As one of the outstanding social events on the campus last week, the College Student Council entertained the student body at an informal party Tuesday night in the Harrison Gymnasium. Most of the evening was given over to dancing, with the music being furnished by phonograph records."[17]

Fulfilling the prediction made a few years earlier, dancing now occupied a recognized place on the campus as administrators sought to inculcate social graces in the students. "Dormitory students and faculty were guests Friday night at the initial formal dinner given in the College dining hall." The menu included fruit cocktail and baked chicken, and the tables were decorated. "After the dinner many of the students went to the Library basement for dancing, while others enjoyed ping pong, bingo, and other games in the club room." An editorial in the *Hi Po* commented on the program to aid students in social graces, proposed by High Point College administrators and students: "During four nights of each week the students, both men and women, will be brought together informally in the majority of cases and formally at other periodic times to relax and learn to adequately socialize in mixed groups with poise and finesse. The formal dinner which was given during the past week was a step in the right direction."[18]

VII

STUDENTS GET TOGETHER

Regional clubs were the first social organizations on campus. Early issues of *Torch* and the first volume of *Zenith* picture the Western Club and the Down East Club and clubs representing Alamance, Guilford, and Randolph counties. By the second year of the *Zenith* (1928), regional clubs had disappeared.

Literary societies got an early start and ran up a long and notable history. The Artemesian Society — named for the goddess Artemis — was the first club for the girls. In the spring of 1926, it appeared that the society had become too large; so it was divided equally and the Nikanthans were born. The name of this society came from Nike, the goddess of victory. Brother society to the Artemesian was the Akrothinian Literary Society. Alice Paige White derived this name from the Greek words meaning "Highest Point." The Nikanthans claimed the Thalean boys as their brothers. It would appear that this name was taken from the Greek philosopher Thales. Once each year the brother and sister societies met together for a Valentine party or a social evening.

Decision Day for the girls was a gala event at the beginning of the year. For this occasion the chapel was decorated so that leading down the right aisle were the Artemesian colors — green and gold — and on the left aisle lavender and white led to the Nikanthans. Each girl chose her colors at the door. Squeals of delight from her new sisters welcomed her on the chosen side; and when all had made their decisions, the president led each group to the Society Hall, where the initiation was to take place. [1]

Each pair of literary societies held an annual society day in the spring. "All classes at the College will be suspended Saturday morning in order that the students may attend the exercises of the annual Akrothinian-Artemesian Society Day." Events announced for the day included an address by the President of the High Point Alumni Association, the annual oration, awards, music, and a banquet in the dining hall. [2] Later the two society days were combined, and this celebration became May Day. When the Student Council took over May Day as an all-college event, Society Day moved to earlier in the year.

The avowed purpose of these societies was culture with a capital C. In 1934, the *Hi Po* noted that, "The incoming student this fall will find a wealth of things to join," including the four literary societies. "All are equally prominent, and all have the same aim — the development of the individual." [3] All the societies emphasized oratory and debate. "The Akrothinian Literary Society, according to John Eshelman, president of

the organization, will put forth a strenuous effort to develop some new speakers and to turn out some polished debaters and orators."[4]

Subjects debated were sometimes serious and sometimes humorous. These were typical:

> "Resolved: That the United States should adopt an old age pension plan."[5]
>
> "Resolved: That motion pictures should be censored."[6]
>
> "Resolved: That the freedom of the press should be suspended to stop the trend toward radicalism in the United States."[7]
>
> "Resolved: That the United States should adopt a system of Radio control similar to that of Great Britain."[8] This was the Artemesian and Nikanthan inter-society debate for the Mary E. Young loving cup.

Humorous debates raged over the relation of boys and girls to each other. An Akrothinian debate, "Resolved: That it is easier to kiss a girl the first night than the tenth," was won by the negative.[9] No decision was announced for a Thalean debate, "Resolved: That dating at High Point College is profitable."[10]

The Nikanthans debated once on the respective merits of old maids and bachelors.

> Evelyn Lindley, opening the bombardment of the bachelors, pictured the "old maid" as an angel of mercy and self-abnegation, a glorified newscarrier, nursemaid, housekeeper, or pedagogue. In retaliation, Dorothy Bell, speaking for the negative, expatiated on the marvellous educational contributions of the bachelor to the Community, showed him as giving the young women of the Community confidence and the good causes money.
>
> Marjorie McFadden dwelt upon the untidy characteristics of the bachelor, picturing all unmarried as degenerating into misers, slovens, and hermits. Eleanor (Little-Bit) Tanner retorted with the example of the eligible bachelor who keeps the ball rolling socially, who is fearless in his business affairs, who remembers to send flowers.
>
> The judges returned a two to one decision in favor of the negative — proving that bachelors are more popular than old maids in Co-ed literary societies.[11]

A spelling bee, a take-off on faculty members, and a mock trial were popular society programs. The Thaleans heard a talk on "Mud" by Robert Henderson, and "J.J. McKeithen in a topic entitled 'Campusology' encouraged his audience to refrain from taking a bitter attitude toward college life."[12] Perhaps the positive thinking of this orator helped him later to be elected governor of Louisiana. In a joint meeting the Thalean and Nikanthan societies presented a chorus composed of graduates of

William Penn High School. The chorus was directed by S.E. Burford, principal of William Penn.[13]

We may safely assume that the subject of sex was discussed informally at many of the society meetings. A formal treatment is reported in this item from 1936:

> A frank discussion of "Sex Problems" by five members of the society featured the regular meeting of the Thalean Literary Society. Topics discussed by the speakers were: "Basic Principles in Selecting a Girl Friend," "The Principles of a Happy Marriage," "That modern question Birth Control," "Should Society hold a Single Standard for the Members of Both Sexes?" and "Monogamy is an art." During a short business meeting following the regular program the members of the society decided to hold the annual stag picnic tomorrow night.[14]

During the 1940's the literary societies dwindled and disappeared. In the fall of 1939, decline in membership and attendance forced the Akrothinian Society to disband. It was revived before the year was out, but declined again. The girls' literary societies voted in 1942 to combine into one group and adopted a new constitution in 1943.[15] Two societies — the Thalean and the Gamma Club — are listed in the *Zenith* for 1943. None appears in the following year.

The literary societies carried Greek names. Social clubs were designated by Greek letters. The first *Zenith* (1927) listed two fraternities — Kappa Phi and Iota Tau Kappa, and one sorority — Theta Phi. Two more sororities appeared the following year — Sigma Alpha Phi and Alpha Theta Psi. Three fraternities — Delta Alpha Epsilon, Iota Tau Kappa, and Epsilon Eta Phi — were listed in 1929.[16] These fraternities and sororities were locals, with no national affiliation. In 1952, the Board of Trustees granted the locals permission to become national, and within a few years they took on new names and new relationships. This list of locals becoming national is compiled from the *Zenith*:

Fraternities

Iota Tau Kappa (1927)	Tau Kappa Epsilon (1953)
Epsilon Eta Phi (1927)	Theta Chi (1954)
Delta Alpha Epsilon (1929)	Lambda Chi Alpha (1954)
NDM Club (1939)	Delta Sigma Phi (1956)
Delta Beta Alpha (1947)	Pi Kappa Alpha (1952)
Epsilon Phi Omicron (1949)	Sigma Phi Epsilon (1953)

STUDENTS GET TOGETHER

Sororities

Theta Phi (1927)	Kappa Delta (1954)
Alpha Theta Psi (1928)	Phi Mu (1953)
Sigma Alpha Phi (1928)	Alpha Gamma Delta (1955)
Lambda Alpha Phi (1953)	Zeta Tau Alpha (1957)

Alpha Phi Omega, a national service fraternity, was organized on the campus in 1958.

The Order of the Lighted Lamp, organized by a committee of students and faculty in 1935, recognized student achievement in scholarship and campus activities. The first sponsor, Dr. C.R. Hinshaw, guided the progress of the Order and presided at its annual tapping ceremony for twenty years.

Academic achievement alone, without regard to campus leadership, was the criterion for election to the Scholastic Honor Society. Organized in 1957, this society patterned its constitution after that of Phi Beta Kappa. Faculty men and women who were members of Phi Beta Kappa, or similar honor societies, became charter members and began the annual election of Seniors and Juniors. Eligible alumni and faculty were chosen as honorary members.

Christian Endeavor, to which Methodist Protestant youth belonged generally, was the first religious organization on the campus.

> The very first Sunday evening after the college opened, a Christian Endeavor prayer meeting was held in the auditorium of Roberts Hall. On October 13, 1924, the society was definitely organized under the able leadership of young people from church societies of many sections of the state . . . Since the organization of the society, regular weekly prayer meetings have been held practically every Sunday evening during the college years . . . Through the meetings the students have learned to think more about their souls, their life work, and individual problems, as well as about national and work problems . . . From the beginning of the second college year the Christian Endeavor Society has had full charge of the Sunday evening religious services . . . Usually a speaker is secured to talk after the programs. Not only have Christian Endeavorers been interested in the religious side of life, but also in the social side, for Christian Endeavor is not a one-sided affair. Well planned socials have been given at intervals.[17]

The YMCA and the YWCA started early, and from the beginning there was a Ministerial Association, which at one time included both men and women. In later years the men in preparation for the ministry were represented by Kappa Chi, and the girls' religious education group was

Alpha Delta Theta. Denominational groups were added from time to time: Methodist Student Fellowship, Baptist Student Union, Westminster Fellowship (Presbyterian), and Canterbury Association (Episcopal). Coordination and campus-wide activities became the responsibility of a group called Religious Council or Student Christian Council.

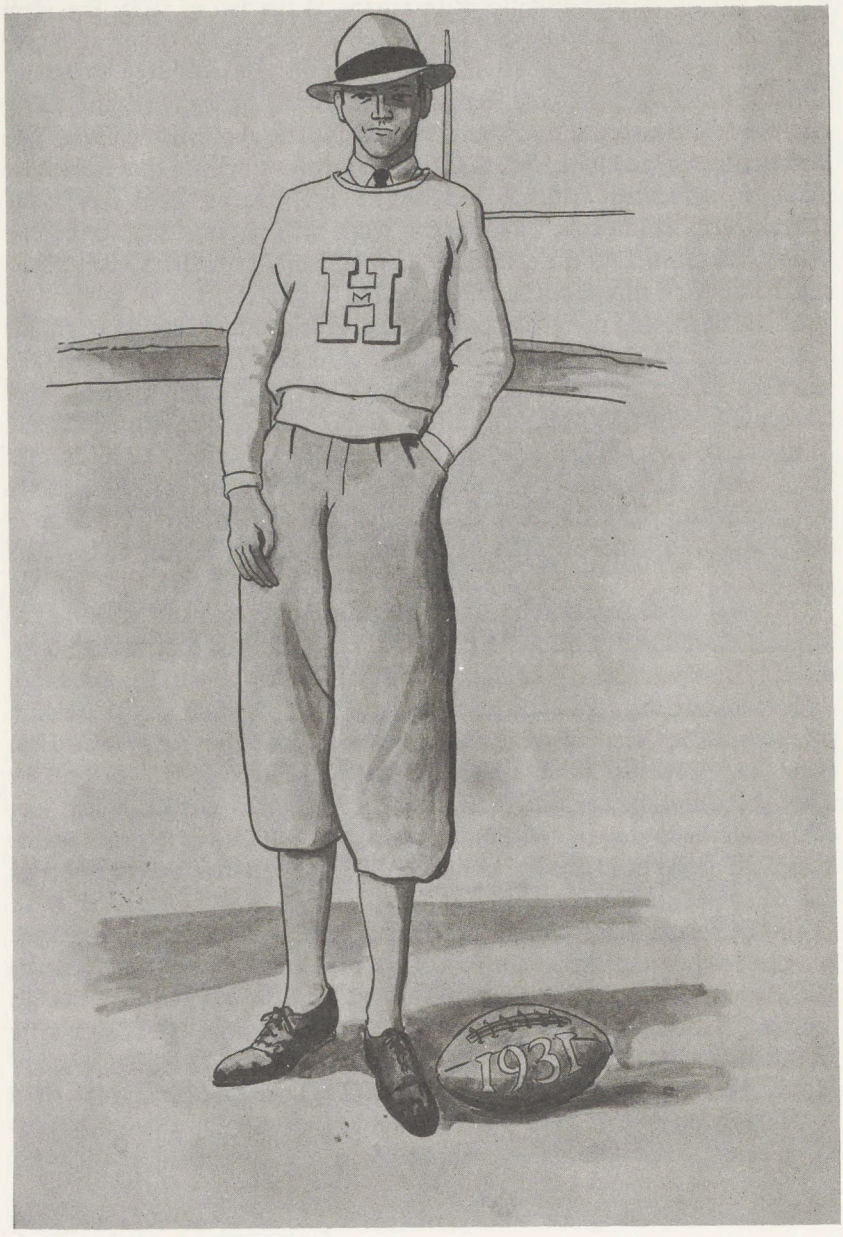
Programs promoted by the religious organizations included social events, Sunday evening vespers, prayer meetings — in dormitory rooms or in Lindley Chapel — and morning devotions. Speakers from off campus were heard frequently; and a college-wide program — called "Religious Emphasis Week" or designated by some other name — became an annual event. Student giving was channeled through the religious organizations. For a number of years the Christian Endeavor Society supported a child in the Methodist Protestant Children's Home in High Point. Later the Student Christian Council adopted a war orphan through the Foster Parents Plan.

Professional and special interest groups, as pictured in the *Zenith*, have risen, flourished, and decayed year by year. Some of these groups were: Paracelsus Scientific Society, Aesculapius Medical Club, Modern Priscilla Club (Home Economics), Scribblerus Club, Circulo Espanol, Law Club, Square Dance Club, International Relations Club, Red Cross, Future Teachers of America, Collegiate Council of the United Nations, College Chamber of Commerce, Veterans Club.

An editorial in the *Hi Po* in 1962 noted:

> There are more than thirty student organizations on the campus, and it is questionable whether or not this is an asset . . . Do they really earn their existence? All of these contribute something, but very few even approach their maximum capacity . . . Another thing is that too many organizations take up so much time that could be used for more important activities. Many people spend more time attending meetings than they do studying. [18]

What are the most important activities? Would the college be better off if it included only academic courses? Who knows? Each alumnus, looking back on his years in college, will remember and make his own evaluation. The fact remains that societies of various kinds have been and are a part of the life and history of the college.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VIII

WINNING AND LOSING

Jack Boylin started athletics with a bang in the fall of 1925. President Andrews brought Jack Boylin from High Point High School and gave him free rein to develop an athletic program. He was free to recruit athletes, schedule games, collect gate receipts and guarantees, and solicit gifts anywhere he could find them. In addition, he controlled campus jobs for his athletes, and he operated the bookstore as a private concession. He made an agreement with Dr. Andrews: "I'll present three sports and guarantee to win in two;" and in five years time he kept his agreement. When Jack Boylin left the college, a pupil of his said, "When Coach Boylin says he will do a thing, you can depend on it."[1]

At the beginning there was no conference, and there were no eligibility rules. Coach Boylin began looking for players in North Carolina and reached farther and farther afield until he was bringing them from Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Louisiana, and Minnesota.[2] Attending a coaching conference in Superior, Wisconsin, the new coach got a line on some players in Duluth and recruited them. To bring them to North Carolina as inexpensively as possible, he bought an old Dodge and (with no prior experience at the wheel) drove it to High Point.

One who made that trip in the Dodge became the star of the team, Leo Method. In the 1926 game with Guilford, Leo broke his foot; but with the score 3-0 in favor of Guilford, he couldn't stay on the bench. Dr. Coe taped up his foot, and he went back into the game. He drove four or five yards at a time until his team scored, and the game ended 7-3 in favor of High Point. Leo Method was an athlete, not a scholar. He played football for three years and in that time amassed a total of 16 hours of credit; four courses in the first year, two in the second year, and three left incomplete at the end of the third season. Off-season, he was a patrolman in the High Point Police Department.

Another player from Duluth, who came in 1926, was Vernon Nygaard. It was a tribute to his football playing that the rumor got around that he had played for Notre Dame, when the truth of the matter was that his previous experience had been with Hibbing Junior College. After graduating with honors and a major in Mathematics, Mr. Nygaard became an expert mapmaker. During World War II, he served in the Navy as a cartographer, and for a time was stationed in China, where he served Naval Intelligence by preparing maps to show weather, Japanese shipping, and troop movements.

The first football game with Guilford — played by an inexperienced

team and a part-time coach — was a 75-0 disaster. Jack Boylin's team, in its first year, played in a mud-soaked field and fought to a 6-6 tie. The third year, in what the *Hi Po* hailed as the "Greatest Football Season in History," High Point defeated Guilford 7-3. This game dedicated the War Memorial Stadium in Greensboro.[3] Home games were played on Welch Field. The Panthers defeated Guilford again in 1927, and went on to win the conference title.

A twelve-passenger Packard bus, commonly known as the Hesperus, transported the team when they went out of town. J. Ellwood Carroll, who played on the team and rode on the bus, says that the student driver was "a wild guy for whom the purr of an engine was a stimulation to furious action." The bus was wrecked three times in one season: on a mountainside in Tennessee, on the way to Parris Island, South Carolina, and coming back from a game with Lenoir Rhyne. "Shenandoah" was the name given to Coach Boylin's Dodge, which accompanied the bus.[4]

Did High Point College field a professional team in those days? From this distance it is hard to say. Eligibility rules were printed in the college catalogue, although one sounds rather lenient: "For eligibility for fall and winter contests he must have registered not later than one month after the opening of the fall term."[5] That some students resented the attitude toward athletes and athletics is indicated by an editorial in the *Torch*.

> I have been asked to write something that would express the students' viewpoint on the subject of over-emphasis of athletics here. We seem to sacrifice almost everything to the advantages of athletics with the excuse that through these sports the college may make a better name for itself, and take its deserved place in the world of colleges . . . One college has refused to play us. We may bluster and bluff, but probably if we really consider the reason that the college gave for not playing us, we would see that they are at least partly right. The thing which seems more greatly to irk the students and faculty in general is that an athlete may enter as late as he pleases in the semester and seems to get credit for his work. An athlete may cut classes, chapel, and come into the dining room at any old time because he is an athlete.[6]

A contrary opinion is expressed in an editorial in the *Hi Po* a few years later. "The custom of connecting low grades with athletics is a thing of the past . . . At High Point College the charge has never been heard that athletes receive more consideration in the classroom than do other students. At times the contrary opinion has been heard."[7]

Basketball was Coach Boylin's second sport, and his team made a good beginning. Early in the first season they made a trip to Virginia, playing

an assortment of teams, including Union Theological Seminary, the Medical College of Virginia, and William and Mary.[8] In the second season the team won twelve and lost six. In 1929, the basketball team was hailed as "Little Six" champions.[9]

An era ended when Jack Boylin left High Point. The same issue of the *Hi Po* announced resignations of President Andrews and Coach Boylin. An editorial referred to Boylin as "one of the most widely liked men that has ever been connected with the college."[10] Next fall the football team did not win a single "Little Six" game. The distinction of taking part in the first night football game to be played in the state was the only consolation when they took a 37-0 beating from North Carolina State in the opening game of the season in Raleigh.

Baseball, which had not been very successful, was dropped in 1931. The *Hi Po*, in announcing the Athletic Council's decision, commented: "The general depression throughout the country seems to be taking its toll in the college sporting field. Many colleges . . . are dropping baseball . . . a losing sport financially."[11]

Basketball and football continued. In 1930, the basketball team won eleven out of nineteen games and won the "Little Six" championship for the third consecutive year. The football rivalry with Guilford, suspended for three years, was resumed in 1931, and that fall the team went to Washington. At the dedication of the new football stadium at American University, High Point defeated the home team 12-0.

Financial stringency squeezed football out of the program in 1933. In the spring, President Humphreys announced that intercollegiate football would not be played in the fall, and that contracts for games with other colleges in the Carolinas would be broken.

The first varsity track team was announced in 1928 as having "bright prospects," and in 1930, the track team won a "Little Six" championship; but interest did not hold up. Another first in 1928 was a tennis tournament, which included boys, girls, and faculty members. In the fall hiking was offered as a sport.[12]

In 1931, boys not participating in a major sport were required to take Physical Education. The next year the boys were given "calisthenics, as well as lectures on the major and minor sports." At the same time, "The girls, under Miss Mary Young, Dean of Women, and their student teacher, receive harmonic training and calisthenics." The object of harmonic training, the *Hi Po* explained, "is to emphasize the value of coordination between mind and body."[13]

A tennis team played intercollegiate matches, but under the handicap of

no support from the administration and little from the students. The players had to pay out of their own pockets the expense for games and practice sessions, and out of eleven matches in one season they lost every one. The *Hi Po* concluded: "The Athletic Association must cease discriminating against the only minor intercollegiate sport left on the campus — or tennis will go the way of the Panther track teams."[14]

Badminton came to the campus in 1935, and a tournament involved fifty-six student players. Volley ball, ping pong, and checkers were other intramural sports to invite student participation.

High Point was the first college in the South to play soccer. The *Hi Po* claimed for High Point the distinction of winning the first intercollegiate soccer game below the Mason-Dixon Line: a victory over Catawba.[15] Edgar Hartley introduced soccer to the City of High Point and to the college. Mr. Hartley, who was secretary of the Y.M.C.A., had played soccer in England, and he organized a soccer team at the local Y. As a sideline to his Y activities, he traveled around to the high schools and taught the boys to play soccer. Some of these boys came to the college. Broadus Culler became a leader. He was student coach for four years, played center, and was "called by authorities the best soccer player in the South."[16]

The soccer team won victories, but support was shaky. Lack of funds forced a suspension of games in mid-season, 1932, and the *Hi Po* complained: "The one winning team on the campus at High Point College has been disbanded, namely the soccer club . . . not for their own reasons but the lack of cooperation on the campus."[17] Next fall the team was back in action. They lost to the local Y team, but overlooked this loss because it was an unscheduled game. In 1934, High Point played Duke twice, winning once and tying once, and defeated Catawba 4-1 to close their "fifth undefeated season."[18]

A Kernersville team in the Central Carolina Soccer Association broke the string of victories in 1935. In this game Broadus Culler was benched by the effect of an operation for tonsils, performed five days earlier; but in the final period he disregarded the orders of his doctor and took his place as center. At Durham the team suffered a second defeat. The Duke team which played the previous year was unofficial, and soccer began as an intercollegiate sport at Duke University November 6, 1935, when Duke played High Point and won 3-2.[19] In a return game at High Point a week later the home team won 4-1. The following week they played Davidson and tied.

Winning teams and scant support continued to be the story in soccer.

Interest remained low, although the team won championship of the Central Carolina Soccer Association in 1936. For a game with the local Y not enough players showed up, and "it was necessary for the college team . . . to draft three players from among the spectators."[20]

Soccer brought High Point in contact with schools not played in any other sport. In 1939, in the final game on the regular schedule, Seton Hall College of South Orange, New Jersey, appeared at the local field. After the season, Frostburg, Maryland, Teachers' College issued a challenge to any team on the Atlantic seaboard. High Point accepted the challenge, and in the game played at home on December 6, the state champions met their first defeat in two years.

"Almost nobody cares three hoots what the soccer team is doing," the *Hi Po* lamented in 1941.[21] But the team defeated Duke and Davidson, won the state championship and — because there were no other contenders — laid claim to the Southern championship as well.[22] Out of state they defeated the University of Virginia and tied Navy 1-1.

The tie with Navy was unique in that both goals were scored by High Point players. Virgil Yow, who was present as Director of Athletics, remembers how the Navy score was made. The ball was near the High Point goal and threatening. The goal tender came out to catch the ball and throw it back. Another High Point player tried to head the ball away, hit it wrong, and bounced it over the head of the goal tender into the goal.

By the time the final period ended, the High Point players were exhausted. Only a day or two before, they had played an overtime game with the University of Virginia. The Navy team wanted to play off the tie, but their coach would not permit it. He said, "No, these boys have played their hearts out, and they are not going to play any more." As it was, some of the High Point players collapsed on the field when the game ended and had to be helped to the field house by Navy players.

High Point College played basketball against teams that now would be considered out of their class. In 1935, High Point won two victories over teams in the "Big Five:" Wake Forest and Davidson, with both games in Harrison Gymnasium.[23] In a pre-season game the next year High Point lost to Duke 50-22. Coach Yow says, "They wore us out."

The first basketball tournament in the history of the North State Conference was held in Harrison Gymnasium March 27, 28, 29, 1936. Eight teams participated. High Point won the tournament to take its first Conference championship in five years.[24]

Another basketball tournament held in Harrison Gymnasium was that of the Carolinas A.A.U. W.F. Bailey, the city recreation director,

organized this athletic union to include any amateur basketball team in the Carolinas — college, high school, Y, or industrial, men or women. The first tournament, held in 1937, brought together twenty-eight teams. The 1939 tournament was sponsored by the Civitan Club and won by High Point College, champions in the North State Conference. From these victories the team went on to the National Intercollegiate basketball tournament in Kansas City, where they met defeat in their first game. In a despatch to the *Enterprise*, Marse Grant noted that High Point was the "youngest outfit in the tournament," and reported: "Without a doubt the heart-breaking loss for the gallant panthers was the best game on the night's program."[25]

Rivalry with Guilford remained keen, and the *Hi Po* gloated whenever High Point won. "Last Saturday night on the local gym floor the . . . Purple Panther basketball team amassed the largest score ever made by a High Point quint when they ran roughshod over the Guilford Quakers by a score of 90 to 17."[26] In 1940, the last half of one game was played by the second and third stringers after the coach had sent the first team to the showers with a score of 28-2. The final score was 55-21. The 1940 season ended with an exhibition game against a team from the University of Mexico, which was making a goodwill tour of the United States. Professor J.H. Allred acted as interpreter for the Mexican team. High Point won the game 44-34.

Harrison Gymnasium hosted the North State Tournament in 1941, and again in 1942. High Point won in 1942, and Frank Sizemore, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, led a campaign in the community to raise $800 to send the team to Kansas City.

Varsity football came back in 1937. "After a lapse of four years football will officially return to High Point College Saturday night when the Purple Panthers meet the Lees-McRae Junior College outfit in Lenoir."[27] One reason for the resumption of football games at this time was the new Albion Millis Stadium, which was now available after several years of construction by the WPA. Schedules of other colleges were already made up, and in its first season the High Point team faced mostly reserves. East Carolina and Western Carolina were the only four-year college varsity teams played.

The team was not consistently victorious. On two successive occasions Elon triumphed decisively. "Elon outswam High Point 19-0 in a contest which was played under the most unfavorable conditions possible. The field was soggy to begin with, but virtual cloudbursts throughout the game made the condition of the field even worse."[28] In that game the team

played without its coach, Virgil Yow, who spent the evening at the hospital, while his wife was having a baby. Next year, 1941, the score was even worse; but, as reported by the *Hi Po*, "the school spirit was magnificent." "High Point College won last Friday night. When the field was cleared and the lights were dim, Elon had departed with a 47-0 victory. But the Panthers returned to school with something far better . . . From coach and player to professor and student, High Point knew it had tried . . . With this spirit High Point will always be all right."[29]

Selective Service, which began in 1940, gradually cut down the number of men in college; and with the declaration of war in 1941, shortages of men and material began to affect athletic programs. Baseball was dropped in the spring of 1942. A year later President Humphreys announced that High Point would follow the lead of other colleges in cutting out football: "Elon, Lenoir Rhyne, and other colleges have already dropped football for the duration."[30]

Basketball was continued, but with severe limitations. The *Enterprise* reported: "Coach Virgil Yow's High Point College Panthers, pitifully depleted by an acute manpower shortage, open their 1943 basketball season tonight." And later in the season: "A lot of inexperienced basketball kids have picked up a lot of first-rate experience."[31] Service teams appeared on the schedule, such as the Morris Field "Flyers" and the Fort Bragg "Braggarts."[32] Gasoline rationing made it impossible for the college team to travel, but the military teams were not so restricted. Some who came to meet High Point were the Cherry Point Marines, Maxton Air Base, and the Flying Safety Command of Winston-Salem.

In 1974, girls were demanding the right to play on little league ball teams and compete in soapbox derbies on equal terms with boys. Usually the boys resisted and the court decisions supported the girls in their demands. But in 1945, without any court decision or claim of equal rights, a girl played on the varsity basketball team at High Point College. "Panther Girl," an article in *Colliers* magazine, began: "It couldn't have happened at Pitt or Purdue or in the Ivy League, for any number of reasons, but it did happen at High Point College in North Carolina. There Miss Nancy Isenhour, nineteen years old, pretty and healthy, has achieved the national distinction of becoming the first girl to win a berth on a boys' college basketball team. Things have hardly been the same since. The boys like it, the girls adore it — but definitely."[33]

Coach Yow tells how Nancy happened to land a place on the team. She was a Senior, a major in Physical Education, and in three years she had

shown what she could do on the gym floor. A Freshman boy who had more self-confidence than ability appeared at varsity practice and announced, "I'm going to make your basketball team this year." The coach told him to keep on practicing, and they would see.

The boy persisted in practicing and boasting until Yow said, "We've got a girl here who could outplay you. She can shoot better, or do anything else better than you can."

"Who is it?" Yow would not tell; so the boy demanded, "Get her out here and see who can shoot better." Yow found Nancy Isenhour in the dining hall and invited her to come out and practice with the varsity. At first she thought he was kidding, but he convinced her to come. Nancy turned out to be so good that she could out-shoot every boy on the squad but one. The big-mouth Freshman quit after two days, but Nancy stayed on. The other players fell in love with her and wanted to keep her on the team, but the coach intended to let her practice only.

A girl on the boys' team was too good a story to keep hidden. One of the players told his brother, who told the sports editor, and the result was a picture story in the *Greensboro Daily News*. It happened that a writer and a photographer for *Colliers* magazine were returning to New York from an assignment in Atlanta. When the train stopped in Greensboro, they bought a copy of the *News*. The story about Nancy caught their eye, and they got off at Danville and caught the next train back to Greensboro. They called Coach Yow and demanded that he get up a scrimmage game so that they could take some pictures. He arranged a game with the ORD of Greensboro, and they got their pictures and a story.

In January the article appeared in *Colliers*, featuring a picture of Nancy Isenhour — ball in hand and a flower in her hair. The reporter's account treated the scrimmage like a real game. "The game was proceeding nicely for the ORD boys. Then High Point's coach Virgil Yow sent in Nancy. She darted onto the floor, kissed Dillard Freeman (the boy she was replacing) lightly on the cheek . . . and began to play a fast, heads-up game. It completely unnerved the ORD boys."[34]

Pathe News sent a photographer, and the story kept spreading. Coach Yow was worried and went to President Humphreys to explain how the situation had developed without his planning. He said he would have Nancy stop practicing with the team, but the President would not let him because, "This is the best advertising High Point College has had in years."

Nancy played with the team all season. When they went out of town, Jo Chapman, the girls' physical education teacher, went along as chaperone, and Nancy dressed in the girls' dormitory. On the floor she always wore a

ribbon around her hair, with a little white flower stuck in it.

Did playing on the boys' team tarnish the "image" of a girl on campus? Apparently not. The *Zenith*, under a picture of the team including Nancy Isenhour in uniform like the others, commented: "Nancy is the first girl ever to play on a boys' basketball varsity in any college. Her participation in the games helped to boost the spirit of the players, as well as that of the student body." Under Senior Superlatives she rated Best Looking, as well as Most Athletic, and she was crowned Queen at the annual May Day celebration.[35]

After the War ended in 1945, football experienced another revival. At the beginning of the season the *Enterprise* reported that Ralph James, the new coach, was working to train the "college's eager football aspirants, most of whom are totally inexperienced."[36] On Thanksgiving Day that year, in Johnson City, Tennessee, High Point met Milligan College in the first annual Burley Bowl Game. Rain and snow turned the field into slush, and the game ended in a 7-7 deadlock. The *Zenith* pictured the team as "1945 Champion Football Squad."

Competition with Guilford sometimes spread beyond the gridiron. Once, in anticipation of a football game, some Guilford students invaded the High Point campus for the purpose of painting signs. High Point students captured them and shaved their heads. Another time (1946) painting the dormitory and the campus gateway by Guilford students brought retaliation in the form of a bombing raid. The raid was planned in Millikan Hall, and two students with flying experience during the war were chosen as pilot and bombadier. Propaganda leaflets were printed, warning the civilian population of Guilford College to stay away from the game. The raid took off at dawn and dropped the leaflets on the first bomb run. A second pass over the campus bombed the buildings with blue paint. Without encountering any air opposition or ground fire, the plane returned to home base. Many spectators witnessed the bombing; but the strategists, as well as the two aviators, kept very quiet, and the identity of the attackers became the best kept secret of the year.

The President of Guilford College was not amused. No one in Guilford or High Point could determine who flew the plane; so the President carried his complaint to the CAA District Office in Atlanta. After several months of investigation, an inspector from Charlotte got the facts about the plane. The pilot was called to the Board of the CAA and advised that he had violated four regulations and was in deep trouble. By this time the President of Guilford College had cooled down, and he and President Humphreys interceded on behalf of the student aviators. The pilot

received a warning from CAA and advice to stay on the ground for a period of time. He writes: "You can bet I followed these instructions to the letter . . . To my knowledge this is the only time in history such action was ever taken by college kids, and is not recommended. The fun is not worth the penalty."

The 1949 season must have been a dreary one, with one victory, two ties, and seven losses. The team set records in winning and losing. "On September 29, the Panthers set a new scoring record in the North State Conference by defeating Pope Field Air Base 107-0."[37] This game attracted attention because the visiting team sent two black players onto the field in the second half, but the inter-racial feature did not draw as much adverse comment as the unequal strength of the teams. Bill Currie, in an athletic editorial in the *Enterprise*, ranted against "the unbalanced, ill-advised, absolutely inexcusable folly of the game."[38] The *Hi Po* explained that an open date had been left when a team that had been scheduled withdrew. In the same season, "Wofford College . . . handed Coach James and his Purple Panthers the worst defeat in their careers."[39] The score was 83-13.

C.Q. Smith, a new coach, brought new plays and new spirit to the team, but not new money. At the end of the 1950 season football was abandoned. "When the final whistle blew last fall, it marked the end of another football season. It also marked the end of an era."[40] A team that had won only two games in two seasons could not arouse much enthusiasm in the community, and the college could not afford to recruit a winning team. Expense was the real reason why football was dropped at High Point. To the trustees President Cooke reported, "In the six years of football following the resmption after the war, High Point College lost $80,000 in its effort to continue playing." The matter was thoroughly discussed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees and the Athletic Council, and by their action "High Point College has eliminated football until such time that small colleges can play the game without too great a financial sacrifice and adequate manpower will be available."[41]

The basketball team continued to win some and lose some. In 1946 they went to the Kansas City Tournament. In 1950, with C.Q. Smith as coach, they won the North State Tournament. "It was High Point's first championship in the loop since 1942, despite the fine records in regular season play since the war."[42] In the NAIA Tournament they won the right to represent District 26, and a picture in the *Enterprise* shows the team departing for Kansas City, accompanied by their coaches and manager and their most faithful fan, Dr. Ben Hill.

With Bob Davis as coach, the team won the North State championship in 1953. Virgil Yow, who had coached for Hanes Hosiery in Winston-Salem for eight years, returned to High Point in the fall of 1953. Some of the good players left with Bob Davis, and the team had a poor season. "For the first time in the history of High Point College the basketball team failed to make the tournament playoffs."[43]

The slump continued. "This has been a disappointing season" (1956). "Panthers run out of steam . . . 15 points short of a title" (1958). The 1960-61 season came to a more encouraging end. "The High Point College Panthers, who had lost six games in a row at mid-season, roared back to win seven in a row, including the North State Conference championship game in which they walloped Atlantic Christian 88-83." Interviewed after the tournament victory, Coach Virgil Yow said: "The boys had a desire and a determination to win. We could have gone on to Kansas City if we had been eligible to do so."[44] Eligibility was, apparently, a matter of academic standing. The *Hi Po*, two years later, noted that for the past three years the Panthers had not been able to compete in the District 26 regional playoffs. The NAIA rules required that any team competing in the national playoffs maintain a roster of players in which every member pass at least twelve semester hours.[45]

Another problem developed after the 1961 season was all over. Joe Guzinski, who had played on the High Point varsity, was declared ineligible because he had played professional baseball before coming to High Point. Joe's father had been a professional ball player under the name of Glenn, and Joe played under the name of Joe Glenn. But under whatever name he had played, he was ruled ineligible, and the commissioner (Dr. C.R. Hinshaw of the High Point College faculty) ordered the forfeiture of all five games in which Joe had participated. The North State Conference championship was thus placed in jeopardy.[46]

On two successive years, 1964 and 1965, the basketball team played in the Kansas City NAIA Tournament. In 1964 they lost the Conference tournament "in a 30-31 squeaker to Lenoir Rhyne," but then defeated the same opponents in the District 26 tournament and went on to win. In 1965 they won both tournaments. "After the win over Wofford all students poured out of their dorms to welcome back the conquering Panthers. Toilet paper decorated the trees behind Roberts Hall like it was Christmas, and students were celebrating the second birth of the NAIA basketball champions."[47]

The campus was "papered" again in 1969 to celebrate another championship. Six cheer leaders went to Kansas City to support the team; and a carload of boys, who started with only a vague idea of the distance to

Kansas City, arrived after their team had lost the first game. Gene Littles was the star of the team, as he had been all through his career. Before graduation he signed a contract with the Carolina Cougars professional team.

Track and cross-country began to attract attention in the 1960's. In their first meet with Pfeiffer, in 1958, the cross-country team took four out of the first five places; and in 1961, the team was runner-up in the conference. Commenting on TRACKMEN VICTORIOUS in 1960, the *Hi Po* said: "The student body must realize that these men are to be sincerely lauded for their perseverance, ability, and service to High Point College. The mere act of capturing the North State Crown does not in itself establish the courageous greatness of this group, it merely reflects it." [48] In 1964, High Point placed fourth in the Carolinas Conference track meet, which was held at Millis Stadium.

A four-mile cross-country course was laid out on the campus in 1966. Year by year the harriers ran to championship victories. In the District 26 meet in Lynchburg in 1968, High Point finished 1-2-3-5-6 and won the right to represent the district in national competition. "For the first time in the history of the college, High Point will be represented by a team in the NAIA national cross-country championships." The team and Coach Bob Davidson were sent to Oklahoma City, thanks to the efforts of the college administration, students, and local business men.[49] The District championship was won again in 1969, 1970, 1972, and 1973.

The track team won a Conference championship in 1966 and placed well in other years. An item in the *Hi Po* in 1973 said: "The Panther track team looks almost like a sure bet to win the Conference Track Title again this year." [50]

In 1954, the *Hi Po* reported that the baseball team lost four out of five and "got off to a bad start;" but the situation improved, and a headline in 1956 proclaimed, "High Point Wallops Guilford by 13-5." [51] A team was fielded regularly and won praise for itself and for the coach, Chuck Hartman. They won seven Conference championships in nine years: five in a row, 1969-73, plus 1965 and 1967. In 1972 the team went to Phoenix, Arizona, and played in the National championships.

The tennis and golf teams never attracted a large following among students, but they gained honors for the college. In 1954, President Cooke reported to the Trustees that the tennis team had won eight championships in the last nine years, and a good record was continued. The fourth consecutive North State Conference championship was won in 1955. Top man on the team that year was Mike Reys Varela from Mexico

City, and the number two man was Vincent Leong from Malaysia. Another was Bill Huegele, who had starred in basketball and who pitched on the baseball team at the same time that he was winning matches in tennis. In 1972, 73, and 74, High Point won the District 26 NAIA championship.

After a long absence from the campus, soccer reappeared as a Physical Education course in 1968. The first year of intercollegiate soccer, 1971, scheduled ten games and ended in an "almost winless season."[52] The next year the team was reported "on the way up," and in 1973 they took part in the District playoffs.

Miss Betty Jo Clary began to interest the girls in intercollegiate team competition. In a volleyball tournament held at Appalachian in 1964, High Point took second place among the seven teams that competed. The basketball team made a record of 8-0 in 1965. They defeated U.N.C.G. in 1967 and took part in the NCAIWA State Basketball Tournament in 1974. Field hockey, introduced in 1965, soon became popular, and the girls' team competed in intercollegiate tennis. In 1973, girls began to share the athletic program in ways denied to them before. Regular allotments in the athletic budget replaced the sale of cokes and popcorn by the W.A.A. as the means of support for girls' teams. With a schedule of intercollegiate games in basketball, volley ball, tennis, and field hockey, girls became eligible for letters and awards on the same status as boys.

Intramural sports never rated press coverage, but involved many students on campus. According to the *Hi Po*, in 1957, "High Point College's intramural department has been recognized as the best in the North State Conference and very possibly the best in the state."[53] Touch football, basketball, volleyball, softball, tennis, and horseshoes attracted team and individual competition. Fraternity teams vied for championships, along with independently organized teams such as the "Hot Dogs" and the "Potbellies."[54]

Bowling began as an intramural sport but reached out beyond the campus. "With a fanfare of both satisfaction and smothered cusses, intramural bowling began for the first time at HPC."[55] On two successive years a bowling team represented High Point College at the NAIA Small College Bowling Tournament in Kansas City. In 1962, they placed 26th out of 32 entries, and in 1963 they took 14th place out of 32.[56]

IX

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES

From the beginning, students at High Point College showed an interest in dramatics. An early issue of the *Torch* reported: "The Dramatic Club is a new and live organization at High Point College. It was organized November 9, 1925, with an enrollment of twenty-seven . . . We expect to give a play within a few weeks which will be well worth seeing . . . Under the efficient leadership of Miss Idol of the English Department, the Dramatic Club is doing and is going to do splendid work. Watch us grow!" [1]

A comedy sketch, "She Loves me Not," written by a local student, George Ridge, was presented on December 13, 1928. The College track team reaped the profits from an admission charge of fifteen cents. Students presented plays as a social activity and a way of raising money. The Student Volunteer Group, the Girls' Day Student Council, and the Christian Endeavor all presented plays in the spring of 1929. Miss Mary Young, Dean of Women, directed these theatricals.

The Dramatic Club reorganized as the "Purple Players" in 1930, and the *Hi Po* still reported plays by "amateur" groups. The Sophomore Class gave a two-act comedy, with the announcement:

"Parlor Matches." Students, 25¢, Public, 35¢. [2]

For the benefit of their class fund, the Seniors presented a three-act comedy, "Four Hearts Doubled," and Miss Young directed a production of "Jimmie be Careful."

Another new name appeared in the fall of 1932. "The first of a series of dramatic productions will be seen at High Point College when the Playgivers will present a comedy, 'Hot Copy'." [3] The club was sponsored by the Play Production class and supervised by Miss Ruth Bellamy, instructor in Speech and Play Production. At the same time Miss Mary Young was directing a play, "Eyes of Love," for the Christian Endeavor Society.

Dr. C.R. Hill, Associate Professor of English, took over the work in Dramatics in 1933. The Department of Art, which had occupied the tower, moved to the second floor of Roberts Hall, and space became available for a stage and workshop for the Playgivers and the class in Drama. The first production under the new director was a one-act, "The Trysting Place," by Booth Tarkington. Alice Paige White praised it in the *Hi Po*. "The play was excellently produced, but the audience gained more than mere

entertainment . . . The comedy was delicately done. It was delicious, the more irrestible because the players never overdid the fun."[4]

"All in the Day's Work," a play with a college cast directed by Miss Young, made repeated appearances: the fourth time at the Methodist Protestant Annual Conference in Thomasville. In addition to the cast of college students, Dr. Kennett's son and Professor Hinshaw's daughter were both in the play.[5]

The most ambitious undertaking to date was a presentation of "Aria da Capo" by Edna St. Vincent Millay. The Laboratory Theatre gave it on two nights, and each night began with a different introduction and explanation.

> The program opened with an effective playing of "The Priests' March from Athalia" by the College Orchestra . . . Claiborn R. Hill, on behalf of the Lab group, greeted the guests and gave a brief exposition of the play, referring to the study of the text by the Lab group, the many problems which confronted the producing class, and the means for their solution.

Following the presentation, Mr. John Parker, Head of the Department of Dramatics at High Point Senior High School, spoke on "The Need of Make-Believe." He traced briefly the history of dramatics in High Point, pointing out the beginnings of acting in the various churches and schools.

> Then, Mr. Parker stated, began the era of dramatic performances for monetary gain only, and the artistic side withered; there was no drama for the joy of make-believe, only a play "put on" in order to raise money for something . . .
>
> Of all the groups now at work in the city . . . the greatest good is being done by the Laboratory Theatre players of the College. They are working for no financial gain. The one object in view is perfected, artistic drama. Tonight we have seen a noteworthy example of what they can do. This is the most effective interpretation I have ever seen of this Millay drama . . . This has been real make-believe.

On Friday night Dr. Philip Furnas, Professor of English at Guilford College, introduced the play with an address on "Playgiving as a Creative Art." After the final presentation the President of the College, Mrs. Humphreys, and members of the faculty entertained Dr. Furnas, distinguished visitors from other colleges, the cast of the play, and members of the Lab group at a reception in the club room at Woman's Hall.

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES

The creative work of the Drama Class could be seen in the set, as well as in the acting.

> The stage was effectively done in black and white. A new cyclorama, white with checkerboard squares of black, formed a fitting background. The long table, set for dinner with dishes of black on which the Lab members had woven intricate designs in chipped glass, furnished an effective motif to the beginning of the play.[6]

Commenting at the end of the year, the *Zenith* noted: "The plays received commendation from critics all over the state, even though the average student was a trifle dazed by the presentation of 'Aria da Capo'."[7]

At the end of the same school year, on May 8 and 9, the Lab Theatre, under the sponsorship of the Freshman Class, presented a farce, "The Man who Married a Dumb Wife." The *Hi Po* reported: "Clever lines, a rollicking plot; and a smashing ending combined with effective stagecraft and more than adequate acting to make a success of the last offering of the Laboratory Class in Drama on Tuesday evening." The director, Dr. C.R. Hill, created the costumes by copying French prints of the period of 1530. "The stage setting was unique in that the designers utilized not only the stage itself to produce the desired effects, but sections of the back of the auditorium outside the proscenium . . . The entire auditorium was for the evening a public square in Paris . . . Characters coming on the scene entertained the house from the audience, passing the entire length of the auditorium, to the merriment of the lookers-on."[8]

Dr. Hill must have been busy, for along with "The Dumb Wife" he helped the Seniors prepare for Commencement by directing their play, "The Importance of Being Ernest."

The name "Purple Players" was resumed when the Playgivers and the Lab Theatre combined into one organization. The Purple Players was "purely an organization of merit," limited to twelve members and made up of those who had appeared in two productions and received a unanimous vote for admission.[9]

Mr. John Erickson became the director in the fall of 1934, and on November 2, the group presented "Dulcy," a comedy by Marc Connelly, which had been announced for production a year or two before. The literary societies sold tickets for reserved seats in the auditorium, the society which sold the most seats winning as a prize a copy of *Robert's Rules of Order*.[10]

Professor Donald J. Rulfs and students constructed scenery for a period

play, "The School for Scandal," staged in January, 1935. "The settings were largely impressionistic, three flats in the center stage suggesting each new location, the remainder of the set being in dead black."[11]

C.B. Owens joined the faculty in 1935, and under his direction the Little Theatre offered "Three Cornered Moon" and a melodramatic thriller, "A Murder has been Arranged." To raise money to pave the College driveway, the Seniors presented "Three Live Ghosts."

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fleischmann, coming in 1939, aroused a new interest in Dramatics. Both had had experience on the stage, and they brought expertise as well as enthusiasm. "The Footlighters" became the name of the re-organized group. Their first production, "The Milky Way," was hailed as "one of the funniest comedies in recent years, with a gag in every line." The *Hi Po* devoted an editorial to praise of the production, saying, "We do hereby present a whole corsage of orchids to the cast, directors, and the whole production staff of 'The Milky Way.' It was a grand performance, made possible by hard work . . . Mr. Fleischmann is doing some good and commendable work with our talent."[12]

The cast journeyed to Lumberton to present "The Milky Way" again. This performance was sponsored by the Merchants' Association to raise funds toward the purchase of band uniforms. As reported in the local paper: "Lawrence Byrum, 'Burleigh Sullivan,' played himself into the hearts of a full house at the Carolina Theatre last night as the lead in 'The Milky Way,' a hilarious comedy presented by the Footlights Club of High Point College. Byrum took the part of a witless milk truck driver transformed by a crooked promoter into a prize fighter . . . His characterization of a dullard against an otherwise sophisticated atmosphere balanced off well a boisterous comedy that went over by good acting on the part of the entire group." The High Point students arrived at noon and were treated to special entertainment during the afternoon. The local Ford dealer provided three new cars to drive the visitors around town. After the evening performance the director complimented their hosts, saying, "We have been delighted with our visit to Lumberton."[13]

Next year Mr. Fleischmann directed the Footlighters in a presentation of "Stage Door" in the Junior High auditorium. This production brought a profit of $1,855 to the Kiwanis Club, which sponsored it.[14]

When Mr. Fleischmann left High Point for New York, Mrs. Fleischmann remained as instructor in Dramatics. Mr. Fleischmann returned in the spring and took over the directing of "What a Life." The Kiwanis Club sponsored the presentation in High Point, and the Lions

Club in Thomasville, where the *Hi Po* reported "two splendid performances."

Under the name of Walter Craig, Mr. Fleischmann appeared in several productions in New York. The *Hi Po* interviewed him: "Walter Fleischmann, former head of Speech and Dramatics at High Point College, is in the city this week visiting with his wife and friends, following a successful season in New York, in which he played the colorful character of Wint Selby in Eugene O'Neil's play 'Ah, Wilderness,' staged by the New York Theatre Guild." In commenting on his good fortune and success, Mr. Fleischmann was quoted as saying: "All this has been made possible through the goodness of Dr. Humphreys . . . He gave me the chance to find myself."[15] Later Mr. Fleischmann went to Hollywood, where he became known as Anthony Dexter. His most notable performance was in a movie on the life of Rudolph Valentino, where he played the title role.

The "Tower Players" originated with Elizabeth Taylor (but not *the* Elizabeth Taylor). "Miss Elizabeth LaRoche Taylor, an ardent devotee of drama, took over this particular department upon her arrival at High Point College in the fall of 1946. With extremely capable hands she transformed and molded this long-inactive division into a thriving and hard-working unit of college life — the Tower Players."[16] The organization took its name from the tower of Roberts Hall, where they had their office and workshop. Sets built in the tower had to be brought down two long flights of stairs. The front campus served as paint shop for sets laid out there.

Some of the plays were staged in the auditorium of Roberts Hall and some in the Junior High auditorium down town. Among the productions were "Claudia," "The Drunkard," "Alice in Wonderland," and "Life with Father."

Under the direction of Miss Emma Frances Baber, the Tower Players gave in College assembly a religious drama, "The Hourglass," by Yeats, and in the Junior High auditorium, "Blythe Spirit," by Noel Coward.

Miss Lillian Smith, director, enlisted the Ministerial Association of the city to sponsor "Family Portrait," a drama centered on the family of Jesus. This play filled the auditorium of Roberts Hall on four nights during the Easter season of 1953.

Miss Jane DeSpain brought new life, new enthusiasm, and new finesse to the Tower Players. Two plays in Roberts Hall were "Arsenic and Old Lace" and "Charley's Aunt." A presentation of "Our Town" by Thornton Wilder, May 29, 1954, inaugurated the use of Memorial Auditorium.

Construction on the Auditorium went on until the last minute, and rehearsals for the play had to be held in Harrison Gymnasium.

The new Auditorium and improved equipment made play production more professional, as well as more convenient. Some of the plays that Miss DeSpain directed were "Our Hearts were Young and Gay;" "Glass Menagerie;" an old time thriller, "Nick of the Woods;" and "Arms and a Man," by George Bernard Shaw. The last was given a second time at Fort Bragg, where Herman Coble, Jr., a graduate of the Tower Players, had charge of entertainment.

The staging of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a very ambitious undertaking, required a cast of thirty-two actors. Miss DeSpain condensed the original five acts and twenty-eight scenes into three acts and twenty-two scenes. Sets were kept simple to overcome the difficulty of scene changing, and most of the settings were produced by the use of properties alone: a heaven wooden chair to represent the throne and throne room, a table and benches for the banquet scene, and candlesticks to indicate an interior.

To raise money the Tower Players, with the help of other students and faculty members, staged an annual Student-Faculty Revue. One year it was "Studio Pedantics," and another, "Get Thee Behind Me," an original musical by Ronald Everett, Garland Young, Judy Wilson, and Dr. Lew Lewis. Selections from "Damn Yankees," and "My Fair Lady," and some popular calypso music supplemented an original score by Dr. Lewis.[17]

An original musical comedy, "The Siege of Sit-Tite," appeared in March, 1958. The book, lyrics, and music were all by Dr. Lew Lewis, Chairman of the Fine Arts Department. Miss Jane DeSpain directed the acting, and Raiford Porter designed and supervised the building of the set. In preparing the musical, Dr. Lewis and Mr. Porter visited furniture plants in the city to get ideas for actions, songs, and settings. Dr. Lewis said: "The story has no reference to any specific plant in High Point, but there won't be much doubt about the story taking place in High Point. Songs will be about furniture, and one of them will be about the High Pointer of the Year."[18]

"Teahouse of the August Moon" was notable for the staging as well as the acting. Spectators were amazed at the way the destroyed teahouse was rebuilt on stage before their eyes in a few minutes. Robert Marks, reviewing in the *Enterprise*, said: "There were a lot of laughing and happy people at Memorial Auditorium last night when the Tower Players of High Point College presented their production of John Patrick's comedy, 'The Teahouse of the August Moon.' Never have the Players, under the

direction of Miss Jane DeSpain, done anything so well and with such near perfect blending of scenic design and performance."[19]

"The Prophecy of Amos" was sponsored by the Student Christian Association, rather than by the Tower Players, although many Tower Players members took part. This was not a play, nor a drama, nor a musical. It was a sermon, "a modern interpretation in song and dance." The words were by Dr. Walter E. Hudgins of the Department of Religion, and the music by Dr. Lew Lewis of the Department of Fine Arts. Concerning his purpose in writing, Dr. Hudgins explained that he was trying to say that the need for Amos did not perish with Amos. "I was trying to show how his message was still relevant and significant, how his message has bearing upon America's responsibility to Cuba or Laos, how his message spoke to the situation in New Orleans or Montgomery, but above all how his message spoke to the man seeing the sermon . . . I wanted to say that the bible has a message, has relevance, has great art, and above all, is not a bore. I wanted to make the world a little more just, a little more truthful, for one moment at least."

Before he set out to compose the music, Dr. Lewis read widely: not only the book of Amos itself, but introductions and commentaries, Old Testament history, and everything available on Jewish music. Editor Holt McPherson commented in the *High Point Enterprise*: "It was an ambitious undertaking, but the Student Christian Association of High Point College covered itself with glory in the remarkable presentation of 'The Prophecy of Amos' to a well-filled auditorium last evening . . . It was stark, delectable drama, a tribute to all who had part in its preparation and presentation. Rarely have we seen a large audience so swept into silent awe of what they were seeing, then break forth in prolonged and hearty applause at the end of a mighty and moving sermon."[20]

Philip Reines directed the Tower Players in several plays, including "The Only Way," an adaptation of Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*, and "The Solid Gold Cadillac."

Donald Drapeau, who had starred in many productions as an undergraduate, returned as a member of the faculty in 1963. His first production was "A Streetcar Named Desire," by Tennessee Williams. In the spring of 1965, he staged "The Fantasticks." This fantasy brought rave reviews. Z. Melnikov, writing in the *High Point Enterprise*, said: "It was a joy to watch the Tower Players perform their parts with understanding, vigor, and freshness. It is the light things that are hard to

re-create on stage, yet the entire cast was so well trained that there was not a trace of misplay to this observer."[21]

Dr. Lew Lewis wrote and produced an opera, "The Merchant of Venice," based on the well-known play by Shakespeare. Settings were based on the pictures of the Globe Theatre in London and were designed by Donald Drapeau. One feature not offered by the Victorian stage was the effective lighting. Costumes were created by Kathryn Ring of the Home Economics Department. Professional singers and members of the faculty carried the solo parts, supported by student actors. Dr. Lewis, the author and composer, directed the orchestra. The chorus was under the leadership of Charles Lynam, and Donald Drapeau was the stage director. Impressive stage settings, colorful costumes, and bright music combined in a beautiful spectacle, " . . . received with lots of enthusiasm and extensive expressions from the audience by applause after each scene."[22]

"All my Sons," an excellent production, was all the more notable because the leading man fell sick just before the deadline, and after a postponement or two his part was taken by the director, Donald Drapeau. Robert Marks reported that it was a "Hit, Despite Problems."[23]

For their production of "J.B." by Archibald MacLeish, the Tower Players brought in a professional to play the lead part. Robert Milli, who had appeared with Richard Burton on Broadway in "Hamlet," came to the campus for the final rehearsals, worked with the student actors and with the director, Donald Drapeau, and took the part of Nickles.

On the light side was the presentation of "Little Mary Sunshine" the following spring. Writing in the *Hi Po*, Dr. C.E. Mounts said: "One has learned to expect capable direction from Mr. Drapeau, and Frances Redding's splendid musicianship virtually guaranteed excellence in the department, but what one was less prepared for was the clever choreography supplied by Steve Petruska."[24] Z. Melnikov wrote: "The long awaited production was one of the best, cleanest, rollicking, jovial shows seen on the college stage in many years. To top it all, designer and director Don Drapeau outdid himself with his fine sets and direction."[25]

The variety of her dramatic skill was shown in the first two productions directed by Mrs. Carolyn Rauch: the musical comedy, "Once Upon a Mattress," and the Jean Anouilh version of an ancient classic by Sophocles, "Antigone."

Reviewers recognized that "The Unknown Soldier and His Wife," by Peter Ustinov, was a difficult play to present. Robert Marks wrote: "Sometimes the large student cast wearies of the slow pace of Ustinov's play. Sometimes they falter, but they do not, in the end, fail."[26] Jim

McAllister, in the *Greensboro Daily News*, noted that this play continued "the current preoccupation of area college drama groups with antiwar plays" and that the High Point presentation was "worth seeing." He concluded: "Carolyn Rauch has directed it with thoughtfulness and an obvious appreciation for what the author was trying to say."[27]

Another "World Premiere" appeared on the High Point College stage when the Tower Players presented a new musical, "The Skin Game." The script was by Dr. Walter Hudgins of the faculty of Greensboro College, formerly of High Point College; and the music was by Roy Prendergast, a Senior piano major at Greensboro College. Robert Marks commented: "The name of the star quarterback is Joe, and the name of the professional football team is the New York Pets. So we know where we are right off in 'The Skin Game.' There are no surprises in this musical, in its premiere showing in Memorial Auditorium at High Point College, but there are pretty girls, lively staging, and bouncy music. The result is light and happy entertainment."[28] "Carolyn Rauch has directed this fresh new show with a nice eye for crowd-pleasing tactics."[29]

"Dracula," directed by Miss Sandra Epperson, was notable for mystifying stage effects, as well as for competent acting. Joe Knox wrote: "If you are among those who go for straightforward chillers, without burdensome messages and morals, you will get a charge out of Miss Epperson's 'Dracula.'"[30]

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" was a very beautiful production. As the play opened, the director, Sandra Epperson, appeared front and center with two children, to whom she began to tell the tale. This device, repeated twice more, kept the action moving along and reduced the scenes from the number of those in the Elizabethan drama. Reviewers praised the slapstick comedy scene, in which Bottom and his players delighted the audience with their ridiculous show. It was unusual to have Puck played by two characters. Spectacular in gold paint, they brought fire and spritely humor to the role.

When activities shifted from the Student Center to the McPherson Campus Center, an empty space was left in the old building, and this became the "Empty Space Theatre." The new facility offered intimacy and flexibility not afforded by Memorial Auditorium. One of the first productions, "The Trial of the Catonsville Nine," emphasized the intimacy as a courtroom occupied the center of the floor and the audience took seats as visitors in the court. Some men and women sat as members of the jury and so heightened the sense of audience participation. In his review of the play W.C. Burton said: "I was enormously impressed — and

moved as well — by the work of High Point College's Tower Players, the work of director Carolyn Rauch, and of design and technical director Sandra Epperson."[31]

X

WORDS AND MUSIC

"One of the most elevating and refining influences of the world today is music. Give them jazz, and produce vice. The department of music — the most emphasized course in the curriculum of any college — would tune the hearts of 14,302 souls to purer thinking and nobler aspirations."[1] These high hopes were expressed by the editor of the *High Point Enterprise* in a full-page spread promoting the campaign to bring the proposed Methodist Protestant college to High Point. The 14,302 souls to be tuned to nobler aspiration were the inhabitants of the city who — presumably — would flock to the college to absorb its culture.

The faculty of the School of Music attracted attention by presenting a program before the first year was over. "The Choral Society of High Point College, assisted by local music lovers, will give a cantata, 'The Rose Maiden,' by F.H. Cowen in the college auditorium Thursday evening, March 10." Soloists, from High Point and Thomasville, were announced as Miss Myrtle Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gurney Briggs, and Mr. W. Crawford Phillips. Professor Dan Smith and Miss Novella McIntire, members of the college faculty, were the director and accompanist. The *Methodist Protestant Herald* concluded its announcement with an invitation: "All the friends of the college are cordially invited to this feast of good music."[2]

The college band soon started tooting its horn on the campus and on the athletic field. P.E. Lindley, who had conducted band at Branham and Hughes Military Academy before he came to High Point, organized the band, and he remained its guiding spirit until his death. A picture of the band — ten members and Dean Lindley in front of McCulloch Hall — appears in the *Torch*, and the article beneath it has the ring of Lindley prose:

> Hip! Hip! Hurrah! Here comes the band! This time it is the PANTHER band . . . This band, although young in history, has already won a distinctive place in the life of the institution. What is a college without a band? Games lag if the band is absent; the campus is dull these spring evenings when the music of this organization is unheard . . . A schedule of entertainment is arranged for the season, and the tours which are thus made result in joy for the entertainers and a good report for Alma Mater.[3]

Music received a new impetus with the arrival of two men on the campus: Professor E.B. Stimson and Reverend N.M. Harrison. Mr. Stimson organized the Choral Club and the orchestra. Plans for a

Christmas cantata in 1928 had to be abandoned because of an epidemic of influenza; but in February Mr. Stimson led the combined groups in "a delightful recital consisting of classical numbers."[4] For the Commencement program the Choral Club prepared a sacred cantata, "Ruth."

Mr. N.M. Harrison, who returned to the college as Promotional Secretary in 1930, began to organize tours for the musical groups. These tours gave the students an opportunity to travel and brought the college to the attention of the Methodist Protestant churches which they visited. Under HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR, the *Zenith* for 1930 included:

> March 12. Choir leaves for a twelve-day Northern trip, including Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, and New York.
>
> March 24. A Cappella Choir returns without having had a bit of bus trouble.

The bus was a second-hand acquisition and was notoriously unreliable. On one occasion, recalled by Dr. Harrison, it had not reached the outskirts of the city before it came to a halt in a cloud of steam.

Radio appearances were another means of promotion arranged by Mr. Harrison. "Next Monday evening . . . 7:30 to 8 o'clock, the High Point College music department will broadcast over Station WBIG in Greensboro." The Promotional Secretary announced that these broadcasts would be heard regularly on alternate Monday evenings.[5]

The orchestra, representing High Point College, visited Asheboro, Shelby, Falston, and "several other places" one week-end; and the following week they left for a trip to the western part of the state to visit high schools and churches. It was announced that Mr. N.M. Harrison would be in charge and would "speak at each place in the interests of the college."[6]

How long the bi-weekly radio broadcasts continued is not known; but college ensembles were heard periodically over a number of stations: WBIG, Greensboro, Sunday, 5-5:30, and WBT, Charlotte, the following Sunday, 10-10:30. In announcing these broadcasts the *Methodist Protestant Herald* noted: "This same choir made a hit at the National Convention of the Methodist Protestant Church in Washington last May."[7]

The following year the A Cappella Choir, still under the direction of Mr. Stimson, made appearances throughout the state and in the city of High Point. They sang in Henderson, Mebane, and Shiloh, where there was "no charge for admission, but a silver offering."[8] They sang before the local chapter of the American Association of University Women, and they received an invitation to sing before the South Carolina State Federation

of Music Clubs. A trip to the eastern part of the state included a broadcast over WPTF in Raleigh and an appearance at E.N. Holt High School in Burlington.

The choir prepared something special for the Musical Arts Club of High Point: "The program will be composed chiefly of Russian numbers." A Pre-Easter service was announced for First Methodist Protestant Church in High Point, and the *Hi Po* noted that three new numbers had been learned recently: "Deep River," "Listen to the Lambs," and "Just for Today."[9]

The Etude Music Club made its appearance on campus in 1931, and the *Zenith* for 1932 listed this organization along with Choir, Girls' Glee Club, Orchestra, and Band.

Miss Margaret Sloan was the first director of the College Orchestra, and after Mr. Stimson left she took over the A Cappella Choir. She directed the choir when they sang at the 1933 session of the Methodist Protestant Conference in Thomasville. Selections included "The Stars in Heaven" by Schneider, "Just for Today" by Bowles, and "By Babylon's Wave" by Gounod.

Acting as Business Manager for the choir, N.M. Harrison arranged tours through North Carolina and other states. "On the Friday following the Easter vacation they will start on a week-end trip, making their first stop in Raleigh and broadcasting over radio station WPTF about noon. Then they will sing for the Governor and his staff in the Capitol Building."[10] According to the *Methodist Protestant Herald*, "Governor Ehringhaus was exceedingly complimentary in his remarks on the program given at the Capitol building in his honor."[11]

Later in the same season an eight-day tour took the choir through Lynchburg, Richmond (including Station WRVA), Washington, Wilmington, Chestertown, Salisbury, and Norfolk. Cars and the college bus made the trip, and in preparation the bus was "renovated at a local garage."

On a Sunday night in January, 1935, the A Cappella Choir presented a concert in First Church, High Point. The opening number, "The Lord is in His Holy Temple," was composed by the director, Miss Margaret Sloan. Other numbers sung included "Goin' Home" by Dvorak, "Savior, thy Children Keep" by Sullivan, "Cherubim Song" by Bortniansky, "Thou wilt Keep him in Perfect Peace" by Williams, and "God so Loved the World" by Stainer.[12]

The *Zenith* commented: "The A Cappella Choir was organized six years ago and since that time has achieved recognition as being one of the few A

Cappella Choirs of musical prominence in America. Its membership is limited to thirty-five voices . . . An annual northern tour is made of the prominent cities of the North, with part of the trip being made on water." Apparently the ocean voyage alluded to was the ferry ride across Chesapeake Bay, for the reporter went on: "Remember how Mabel Dix sucked lemons for two days before we crossed the Chesapeake in order to ward off seasickness."[13]

In the fall of 1935, Miss Sloan called for candidates for an orchestra, and Dean Lindley organized a college band. Nothing more is said about the band until the following year, when a talented young student became the director. "The High Point College Band, under the direction of A.C. Lovelace, Jr., made its first radio appearance of the year Monday . . . as it rendered a fifteen minute program of march music over the local radio station, WMFR."[14] Directing the band was only one of many activities of A.C. Lovelace, Jr. "High Point College's musical brothers, Marc and A.C. Lovelace, . . . garnered two first places and a second in the state music contest sponsored by the Federation of Women's Clubs of America [in Greensboro]."[15]

The A Cappella Choir, hailed by the *Zenith* as "an organization of which the college has always been justly proud," continued to make appearances at home and on the road. Miss Janet Russell was the director. The climax of the year was a two-week tour north, which the *Zenith* called "an annual mission of goodwill . . . an invasion of one of the world's greatest music centers, New York City."[16]

Football games, which were resumed in 1937, after a lapse of four years, called for a marching band; and Olin Blickensderfer, a Freshman, became the leader. Before coming to High Point, Mr. Blickensderfer had been a member of the Dover, Ohio, National Championship Band and later the assistant director of the Emerson High School Band of Gary, Indiana.

Membership in the choir involved, apparently, a lot of work and a lot of fun. "Although their formal programs usually consist of religious music, Negro spirituals being an unusually popular diversion, the campus is also familiar with their informal harmonizing on such familiar themes as 'Way Down in Honolulu,' 'Down by the Station,' 'Tell me Why,' 'She'll be Coming Round the Mountain,' and 'You can't Get to Heaven,' the last with newly improvised verses at each rendition."[17] The prospect of a southern tour that would include a visit to Cuba was announced several times, but Mr. Harrison was never able to complete the arrangements. A long tour northward in 1938 led the choir through the Shenandoah Valley, including visits to Endless Caverns and the Natural Bridge. The goal of the

bus, which was "familiarly known by various endearing terms," was Washington, D.C., and most of the time in Washington was spent in sight-seeing. "Soon after arriving in Washington, and preparing for their stay at the Washington Tourist Camp, the members with no prospect except to spend five days at their leisure, began to spend those five days very energetically . . . The members saw everything from the Washington Monument, operas and plays, to burlesques. They also went for sightseeing tours through Washington to see Mt. Vernon, Arlington Cemetery, the Senate, and the House of Representatives.[18]

At the formal opening of "the new Center Theatre" on January 30, 1939, the High Point College Band gave a program under the direction of Olin Blickensderfer, the "talented director."[19] The marching band, forty-four members, with Olin Blickensderfer as their director and Russell Hughes as drum major, became a regular feature of the football games. In a letter to the *Hi Po*, Harry G. Bright recalled the band as it first appeared on the field: "It was a labor of love for Dean P.E. Lindley, who made the High Point Band his own personal project. Somehow, somewhere, he raised money for uniforms, and when the band first appeared in their purple and white combos, he was on 'cloud nine.' "[20]

A unique feature of the band was the presence of "Twin Twirlers," Emma and Lilly Whitaker. The twins came from a small town, Enfield, which didn't boast a football team or a band, so they learned their twirling at High Point College. The idea of using twins as twirlers originated with Dean Lindley and Olin Blickensderfer. Mrs. Lindley created white satin uniforms, and according to Emma Whitaker (Mrs. J.C. Thomson), their twirling was "far from professional;" but they assisted Russell Hughes in leading the band at all the football games, parades, and other events.

When the Whitakers graduated, a new pair of twins took their place. Grace and Dorothy Alexander had already made a national reputation before they came to High Point. As high school students they marched as drum majorettes with the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps in their home town of Martinsville, West Virginia. Their picture appeared in the national American Legion magazine, where it attracted the attention of the Liggett and Myers Company, which was looking for twins to make an advertisement for Chesterfield cigarettes. Pictures taken in New York were featured in magazine ads, on bill-boards, and in drugstore windows. By the time the girls came to High Point, they were famous as the "Chesterfield Twins."

Dean Lindley was responsible for the twins coming to High Point. He heard a broadcast when they were being interviewed on a Greensboro radio station, and he determined to get them. Dr. Lindley and Dr. N.M.

Harrison went to Martinsville to talk with the girls at their home. In a letter dated October 17, 1973, Grace Alexander (Mrs. S.D. Elkins) tells why they chose High Point. "We had been contacted by several other schools, and one in particular I remember — it was Duke. The Liggett and Myers Company in Durham, where they produced Chesterfield cigarettes, really wanted us to go there; but the Dean of Women would not consent to have girls wear such short skirts. That was back in the days when bands were just beginning to have drum majorettes! We did decide to come to High Point, and it was a decision we never regretted."

During the Christmas season, 1939, a chorus made up of choirs from the city and members of the High Point College Choir presented Handel's "Messiah" at Wesley Memorial Methodist Church. The director was Mrs. Janet Russell Owens, head of the Department of Music. The following spring Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was presented under similar circumstances. "Despite previous verdicts of 'a colossal flop,' considerable worry on the part of Mrs. Owens, and some of the chorus members . . . and last minute scurrying around to find enough robes . . . Felix Mendelsson's 'Elijah' was presented on Sunday evening at Wesley Memorial Church — a real success."[21] And the next fall a new member of the music faculty, Miss Vera Whitlock, directed the Community Chorus in "The Creation" by Joseph Haydn.

The band, meanwhile, did more than parade on the street or the football field. Included in the program of the third annual concert, in April, 1940, were "The Thunderer March" by Sousa, "Prelude and Fugue in G Minor" by Bach, "El Albinco" by Javaloyes, "Reign of Rhythm March" by Talbot, and "From Africa to Harlem" by Bennett. "We are using mostly American compositions," said Mr. Blickensderfer, "because it is now possible to give an American concert without having to resort to orchestra transcriptions as was the case comparatively recently."[22]

After conducting the band for four years as a student, Olin Blickensderfer returned as a member of the faculty. Early in the fall the band appeared in a parade through the downtown streets of High Point to inaugurate the Farmers' Days being sponsored by the Merchants' Association. Another parade down Main Street anticipated the Elon game. For this occasion the Whitaker twins returned, and a picture in the *Enterprise* shows Drum Major Russell Hughes with two sets of Twin Twirlers.[23]

On the last evening before Christmas vacation, the band played carols from the tower of Roberts Hall. Carols were played antiphonally, with the

band in the tower, the choir on top of the girls' dormitory, and the student body between the two buildings. [24]

In the spring the band presented a concert in Roberts Hall with a program made up of works by English and Russian composers. As reported by the *Hi Po*, "The high light of the evening was Mr. Blickensderfer's rendition of Rubenstein's 'Piano Concerto No. 4 in D Minor.' He was accompanied by the entire band, ably conducted by Miss Vera Whitlock." [25] At the same season the choir, directed by Miss Whitlock, presented a special musical service at a mass in St. Edwards Roman Catholic Church. Father McMillan, the pastor, announced "the traditional music of the Catholic Church in both Gregorian chant and polyphonic." [26]

During World War II the band, along with football, lapsed; but with the resumption of football in 1945, the marching band was reorganized and continued until the end of the football era in 1950. A concert band took its place on the campus. Musical ensembles during the 1955-56 school year included the A Cappella Choir, Woman's Glee Club, Men's Ensemble, Concert Band, High Point Symphony Orchestra, and Swing Club Orchestra. The *Zenith* commented on the last two:

> Directed by Dr. Lew J. Lewis, the High Point Symphony Orchestra offers us the best of talent from the community, students, and the faculty. In addition to presenting a full concert in April, the orchestra assisted the choir in the Christmas concert.
>
> This has been the first year of existence for the dance orchestra. Organized to provide music for campus dances, this group also enjoys getting together for private "jam sessions." [27]

With Richard Cox as director, the choir resumed the practice of making tours. A spring tour in 1955, included Albemarle, Charlotte, Hendersonville, and Concord; and in December of that year the choir went north as far as Washington, D.C. The *Zenith* in 1957 pictured the band, wearing blazers, and noted that the band was heard at basketball games and also at special events. The A Cappella Choir rated praise. "The Choir has for the past four years shown tremendous progress, both in numbers and state-wide recognition, under the excellent directing of Mr. Cox."

A new director, Mr. J. Fryhover, took over the choir in 1958, and continued the popular practice of making tours. South Carolina, Georgia and Florida were included in a southern tour. A highlight was the jungle cruise at Silver Springs, Florida. The choir traveled in the college bus, appropriately painted purple and dubbed "The Easter Egg." The student

driver ran into trouble in Florida, for the scrap book record of this excursion includes a citation from the Florida Highway Patrol for "driving on the wrong side of the road."

In the 1962-63 season the Choir made several short trips rather than a tour, and concentrated on programs presented in High Point. They presented the Christmas opera, "Amahl and the Night Visitors" in the Assembly and in an evening program; and in connection with the Winston-Salem Symphony they rendered Verdi's "Requiem." The Concert Band, directed by Mr. Robert Clark, made tours into eastern North Carolina and into Virginia in 1963 and 1964.

The Fine Arts Festival, an annual fall event for several years, offered to the community a varied program of music, art, and drama. The first festival, in 1963, commemorated the 400th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare. The feature was an opera, "The Merchant of Venice," composed by Dr. Lew Lewis, chairman of the Fine Arts Department. Included in the week's offerings were a Shakespeare exhibit, a film, a lecture, recordings, and scenes from the plays of Shakespeare.

In the following years these were some of the festival events: an exhibit of selected art works by Raiford Porter and Jane Burton; the U.N.C.G. Opera Workshop; Chamber Music by the University Trio; a recital of contemporary music by Frances Redding and Pat May; Archibald MacLeish's drama "J.B." and a lecture on Job; the High Point Madrigalians, led by Mr. William Highbaugh; and folk ballads of the Southern Appalachians, sung by Dr. Gratis Williams.

Dorothy Hoskins and Margaret Gurley, both of the class of 1929, wrote and composed the Alma Mater, which voiced the loyalty and devotion of students and alumni for many years.

In our hearts we hold the memory
Of the place we love the best;
O'er it waves the purple banner,
Emblem of its fearlessness.

CHORUS

We praise thy name — and honor true —
They stand for loyalty and love;
May yours be fame — to you it is due —
For you we'll always fight, we want the right
To uphold your standards high
To give the best we have to thee;
Mem'ries of you we will cherish, H.P.C.

When we're on the field of battle,
When we strive for praise to thee,
May our teams be undefeated,
Ours the crown of victory.
CHORUS

In 1936, the Student Government sponsored a song and yell contest. "The prizes were $2.00 for the best song and $1.00 for the second best; for the yells $1.00 for the first prize and $.50 for the second." The newly elected cheerleaders acted as judges for the entries submitted.

A.C. Lovelace, who composed both song and music, won first prize. Graduating in the class of 1939, Austin Lovelace attained national prominence as an organist, director, and teacher of church music, and as a composer. In 1963, High Point College recognized his achievements with the honorary degree, Doctor of Music. We find no record of what Mr. Lovelace did with his two dollars or what the college did with the song.

All hail our Alma Mater
We love to praise thy name.
With laud and adoration
Our voices sing thy fame.
CHORUS
All hail! Our Alma Mater,
All hail, all hail to thee!
With shouts of exultation
We praise thee eternally.

All hail, our Alma Mater
Our song we raise to you,
Upholding all thy banners,
To thee we'll ere be true.
CHORUS

Nell Holton and Margaret Dixon submitted two yells and won first prize with this:

Let's go, High Point (loud)
Let's go, High Point (louder)
Let's go, High Point.
Fight 'em.[28]

NO EASY TASK

"During the 1955-56 session the student legislature adopted a new official Alma Mater for High Point College, The student body is deeply grateful to Dr. Lew Lewis of the Music Department, who not only composed the music, but also wrote the very lovely words of our Alma Mater"[29]

To Alma Mater sing we now;
To thee all loyalty we vow;
In knowledge, faith, humility —
Of thee we would be worthy.
Thy motto may we all obey,
Nil sine numine.
May we thy children learn to pray
And walk with Alma Mater.

When from these walls we must depart,
Nurtured in each grateful heart
Will be the warmth of friendly days
Enjoyed along thy pathways.
When on our ears thy name shall fall,
It will be a herald trumpet's call
To hail thee college, queen of all,
Oh well loved Alma Mater.

The mind's eye sees the campus green,
The mind's ear hears a sound serene —
A cherished hymn from bell tower rings;
Remembered be thy blessings.
Throughout our lives in accents clear
The chords of memory draw us near
To sing again a song sincere
In praise of Alma Mater.

XI

LAND AND BUILDINGS

> If the Methodist Protestants carry out the design which has been accepted by the building committee of the college they intend to establish in High Point, they will have one of the most beautiful institutions, architecturally, in the state. The architects have had the courage to abandon all the pretentious and rococo styles which have made so many of the new buildings at North Carolina colleges absurd. They have adopted English Renaissance, often miscalled colonial, architecture; and they have had the astonishing luck to get their designs accepted. The building committee happened to be made up of men of good taste and good sense. [1]

With these words an editorial in the Greensboro *Daily News* praised the building committee and the architects. Mr. R.B. Cridland, Landscape Architect of Philadelphia, laid out the grounds. Architects were H.B. Hunter of Burlington, and R.E. Mitchell of Washington, D.C.

Beauty in reality lagged behind beauty in design. In the early photographs stark buildings tower over barren landscape of pock marks and mudholes. Only one tree stood on the front campus — an old sweet gum — and grass refused to take root in the sterile clay. When Louise Adams came as a Freshman, she found the campus sowed with peas. When the pods were full, the Sophomores made the Freshmen pick them, and that night blackeyed peas appeared on the menu.

Sporadic efforts to beautify the campus proved unfruitful. Garden clubs and interested individuals donated trees, shrubs, bulbs, and flowers; but many of these withered and died, and those that took root grew with no plan or purpose. In the early 1930's Federal money became available, and the High Point College campus was approved as a CWA project.[12] Mr. C.R. Mackintosh, a landscape engineer and graduate architect from Massachusetts Agricultural College (Massachusetts State) supervised the project. Mr. Mackintosh directed a crew of 100 to 200 men, mostly inexperienced. His first purpose was to bring some sort of order out of the hodgepodge on the campus, and to that end he transplanted what had survived of the garden club donations.

Money was available for labor only, not for supplies or equipment; so most of the trees set out on the campus were natives — red cedar, dogwood, holly, loblolly pine, arbor vitae, silver maple, hickory, magnolia, and others — brought in from the woods around. Cedars of Lebanon were donated by Mrs. N.M. Harrison, who owned a nursery in Candor. Mr. Mackintosh took his crew to Candor, brought the cedars, and set them out on the campus. These trees, notable for being mentioned in the Bible, still flourish opposite the south west corner of Roberts Hall.

Another Federal relief project on the High Point campus built the athletic field. Mr. Mackintosh again supervised the work. The *Hi Po* described the plan:

> "We expect to have completed the first unit of the Athletic Field within a few weeks," Mr. N.M. Harrison told a reporter . . . "The first unit consists of a regulation sized football field and a quarter mile circular cinder track . . . The baseball diamond will be ready for play early in the spring." [3]

The spirit of the workers impressed an *Enterprise* reporter:

> Much interest is being shown at High Point College where Federal Relief workers are building an athletic field on the property toward Lexington Avenue . . . One will observe three railroads moving earth, with two-yard cars powered by men. It is interesting to watch the willing workers, merrily singing, doing work that would ordinarily be done by steam shovels, mules, or machinery. [4]

A few years later a stadium was erected on the athletic field, and again Federal funds were involved. "Work on the High Point College athletic field was resumed yesterday with funds provided by the Works Progress Administration . . . It will be used as a playing field by both the high school and College." [5] By action of the trustees the name Albion Millis Stadium was adopted in honor of the chairman of the board and particularly in appreciation of his donation of $7,500 for materials used in construction. [6]

After the stadium project was under way, a visiting inspector discovered that because High Point College was a church-related institution, tax money was being used illegally to construct the stadium on private property. The prospect loomed that $85,000 already expended might have to be reimbursed to the Federal government, and local officials had to think fast to find a way out of the legal tangle. Mayor O. Arthur Kirkman found a way satisfactory to the college, the city, and the Federal authorities. In 1940, the High Point Board of Education accepted a deed from the college, whereby for a period of ten years the property would be jointly used by the city schools and the college. More negotiations followed until 1955, when the property was deeded back to the college under an agreement providing for joint use over a period of eighteen years. After this period the city schools used the football field for one more year, and in the fall of 1974 moved to the new A.J. Simeon Stadium. [7]

Harrison Gymnasium, conceived in the mind of N. M. Harrison, took

form on campus through the donations, the efforts, and the labors of many different people. As told in the *Hi Po*, this is the way the project began.

> Over a year ago, while riding through Randolph County with a group of friends, N.M. Harrison, promotional secretary of the college, remarked on the beauty of a body of timber they were passing. To his surprise one of the ladies in the car informed him that the timber belonged to her. Mr. Harrison then asked her if she would give him a few thousand feet of it. She consented and asked him why he wanted it. Mr. Harrison replied, "I want it to help build a gymnasium for High Point College." That was the way a vision of a gymnasium for High Point College was founded; and now when work on the building has begun, Mr. Harrison has added much to the other achievements he has been instrumental in producing during his time at the college.[8]

An editorial in the same issue of the *Hi Po* looked to the future: "Work on the High Point College gymnasium, project of this year's senior class, has begun. While this structure is termed temporary, it will be of such size and security and built of such materials that it will serve the College for fifteen or twenty years."[9] What would the editor have said if he had read in the *Hi Po* forty years later an item headed, HARRISON HALL LIVES AGAIN?[10]

The architect gave his services free, and a contractor made a twenty-five per cent donation after submitting the lowest bid. The classes of 1931 and 1932 (and later the class of 1933) made gifts, and the American Business Club took on construction as a club project. Dr. Philip Davis and Mr. Holt McPherson, representing the American Business Club, petitioned the City Council for permission to use the labor of men paid by the Board of Welfare. At a later time some labor was paid by the Federal Relief Fund.

> The digging of the basement is being done under the supervision of Mr. Robertson, local contractor. Mr. C.F. Finch of Thomasville will have charge of the bricklaying and the general construction . . . The lumber was donated by Mrs. Hammond and Mr. L.F. Ross of Asheboro. The Y.M.C.A. provided student help in the stacking of the lumber. These boys helped in digging the basement and building walks leading to the gymnasium.[11]

Faculty and students alike looked on the project as theirs, and anyone who had driven a nail under Mr. Finch's direction claimed that he had helped build the gymnasium.

With so much volunteer and amateur labor, construction proceeded slowly; but by the fall of 1932 the floor, walls, and roof had been put together. The building was dedicated February 16, 1933, and in the game that night High Point defeated Guilford 53-41. Bleachers were not

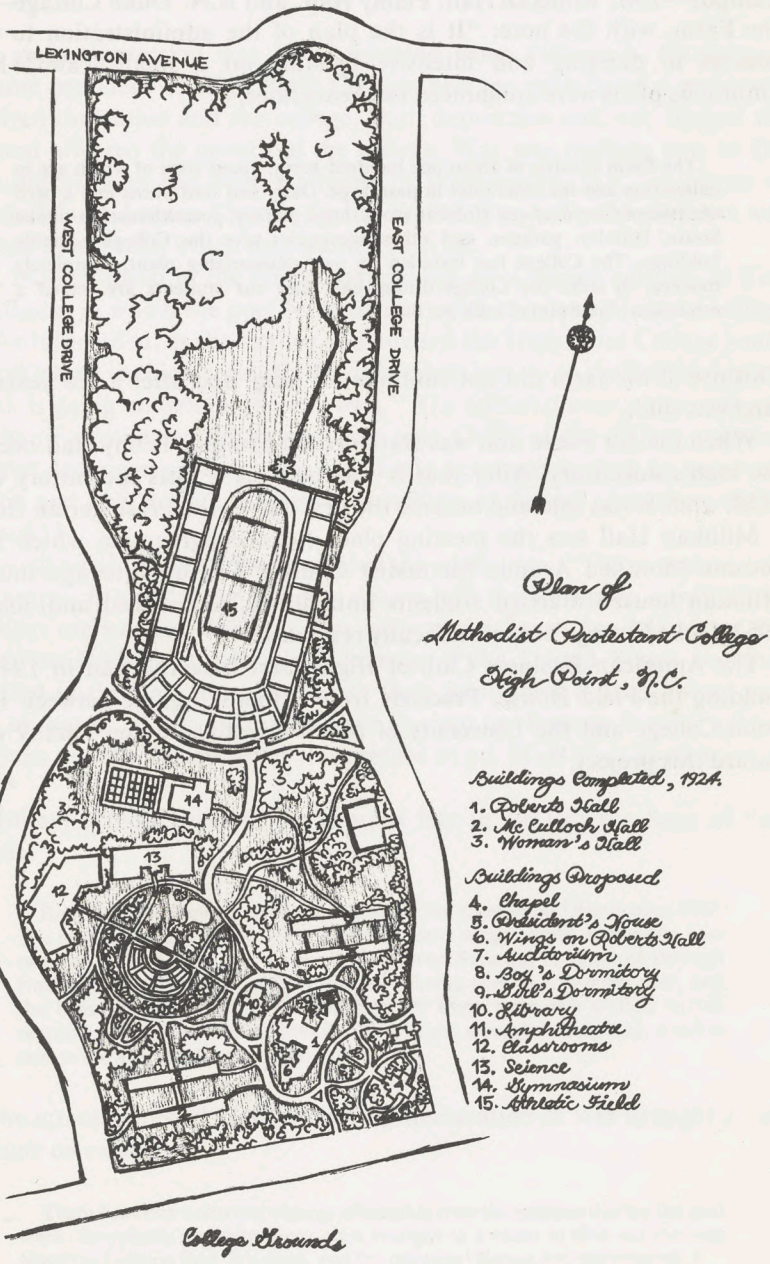
installed until a couple of months later; so the spectators had to stand through the first game. For the first year the players dressed in the dormitory because there was no hot water in the gymnasium. Two years later, in January, 1935, the *Hi Po* reported: "In the near future basketball fans . . . will be able to attend the basketball games at High Point College and enjoy them in comfort. The heating system is being installed and will be ready before the final big game of the season."[12] An addition, constructed of wood at the north end of the gymnasium and completed in early 1938, increased the seating of the gymnasium to 1,000.

At the graduation exercises in 1935, President Humphreys introduced Mrs. M.J. Wrenn and announced that she would erect on the campus a library building in memory of her late husband, "who was a member of the Board of Trustees from the beginning and who loved the institution dearly."[13] The audience responded with applause, and Dr. Humphreys praised Mrs. Wrenn for her demonstration of faith in the College. As the erection of the building progressed, Mrs. Wrenn followed it with great interest and never failed to have a check ready as each expense arose.

The time lag between the plan and realization is well illustrated in the erection of the Wrenn Library. In the fall the *Hi Po* reported that the new building "positively will be ready for occupancy by May 1, 1936."[14] What happened next spring was not occupancy, but ground-breaking, and construction began in the fall. The building was dedicated in May, 1937, and even then the interior was not completed.

Each new building modified the original campus design and nudged it toward abandonment. The Student Center, built in 1941 and opened in early 1942, occupied a spot once intended for the Library. In accepting plans and specifications for the building, the Trustees were told that "arrangements had been made for financing its construction largely through profits from the College Bookstore."[15] According to the *Hi Po*, the cost of $12,500 came "from the college resources."[16] The store and alumni offices occupied the basement, and the main floor was an open hall which came to be used for student gatherings of all kinds.

Land and buildings from the Methodist Protestant Children's Home were added to the College property in 1940. As the Board of Trustees accepted transfer of the land and buildings, they named a committee to decide on use to make of the Main Building. By action of the Trustees this building was named Millikan Hall in honor of J.M. Millikan, who was a member of the Board of the Children's Home and also of the Board of High Point College.[17]


LEXINGTON AVENUE
WEST COLLEGE DRIVE
EAST COLLEGE DRIVE
15
14
13
12
1
College Grounds
Plan of
Methodist Protestant College
High Point, N.C.
Buildings Completed, 1924.
1. Roberts Hall
2. McCulloch Hall
3. Woman's Hall
Buildings Proposed
4. Chapel
5. President's House
6. Wings on Roberts Hall
7. Auditorium
8. Boy's Dormitory
9. Girl's Dormitory
10. Library
11. Amphitheatre
12. Classrooms
13. Science
14. Gymnasium
15. Athletic Field

The Catalog for 1941-42 listed three buildings on the East Campus—J.M. Millikan Hall, Penny Hall, and B.N. Duke Cottage—and the Farm, with the note: "It is the plan of the administration to offer courses in dairying and intensive farming on a small scale." More ambitious plans were announced two years later:

> The Farm consists of about one hundred acres, about sixty of which are in cultivation and the remainder in pasturage. Dairy and feed barns and a herd of cattle of Guernsey and Holstein stock, hogs, poultry, potato houses, a smoke house, laundry, garages, and other accessories give the College valuable holdings. The College has installed its own pasteurizing plant, completely modern, to serve the College dining hall, and our students are served a minimum of one pint of milk per day.[18]

This use of the farm did not continue for long, and after a few years the land was sold.

When the Air Force unit was stationed on campus, Penny Hall became the men's dormitory. After that it was used as a girls' dormitory until 1950, when it was sold and became the first unit in the Presbyterian Home.

Millikan Hall was the meeting place for a congregation which later became Montlieu Avenue Methodist Church. Cut up into apartments, Millikan housed married students until it was abandoned and sold in 1952. Duke Cottage became a faculty residence.

The American Business Club of High Point took the lead in 1947 in building the Field House. Proceeds from a football game between High Point College and the University of North Carolina Junior Varsity went toward this project.[19]

XII

PEACE AND WAR

A great depression was just beginning when Gideon I. Humphreys became president of High Point College, and ten years later a great war involved the nation and the college. Both depression and war shaped the life and affected the growth of the college. War was nothing new to Dr. Humphreys, who had been stationed in Washington, D.C., as pastor of Rhode Island Avenue Church during World War I. To the students war loomed as a threat, which they wanted to avoid.

A 1938 editorial in the *Hi Po* commented on a recent address of Carl Sandburg, in which the poet forecast war, with the young people, college students included, as the victims and advised the High Point College youth "to take time to think seriously of world situations — to realize the history which is going on before our very eyes." The editorial went on to note the results of a survey which showed that only 17.5% of the college students favored American participation in military sanctions against an aggressor nation and only 8.6% said they were willing to defend 'American rights abroad.' [1]

An editorial two years later sounded the same note: "The prevalent talk on campus is our danger of being drawn into the European conflict. All the boys are worried. Jokingly they refer to the South Sea Islands or the Canadian Rockies as possible hideaways if the United States becomes involved in the war. But underneath their joking lies a deep hatred and fear of war . . . They all realize that the war in Europe is none of our business . . . We can stop war if we refuse to go. Most of us don't want to go." [2]

Military activity came to the campus late in 1941 in the form of "air games."

> High Point College has become an Interceptor Command Observation Post. The administration building has been the scene of air games during the past two days and will take over observation again on Saturday to continue through November 29. The tower of Roberts Hall is being used as a lookout post, and the boys have been asked to keep watches there from five o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening Every time a bomber is sighted, a call is sent to the army air base in Raleigh. [3]

The attack on Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war brought a new attitude on campus.

> There has been a distinct change of attitude over the campus during the past week. Everybody's rushing from class straight to a radio to find out the very latest declaration first. It's news, and it's popping! Nerves are popping too. [4]

Hobart Allred recalls his 8:20 class on Monday morning, the day after Pearl Harbor. The girls had tears in their eyes. The boys were not saying much, but showed that they were fighting off their fear. Mr. Allred tried to calm them, saying: "Let's keep our shirts on. This is not the first war we've been in, and it won't be the last." Two months later it was reported in the *Hi Po* that twenty-six graduates, eighteen former students, and nine '41 students had entered the service.[5]

As part of the general mobilization of effort, the college modified its program to aid in military training. Students were permitted to enlist in the Army Reserve or in the Navy or Marine Corps training program. Civilian Pilot training classes were organized, limited to ten students in each class with new enrollment every eight weeks. Dr. Ben H. Hill was in charge of this program, and N.P. Yarborough taught the military drill.

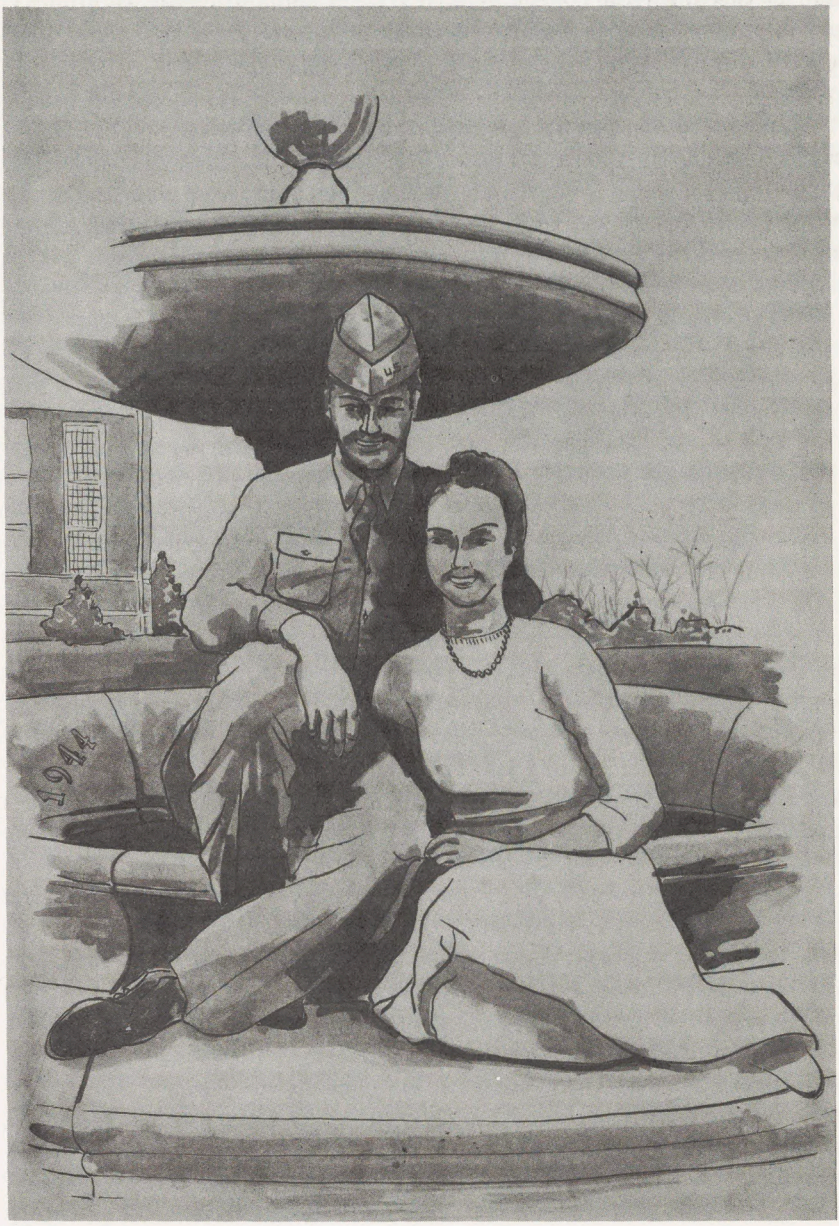
Demands of the military service drained off so many students that the college would have been crippled if it had not been for the Army Aviation program that came in to fill the gap. A survey in February, 1943, approved the college as an aviation training base, and the Army assigned the 326th College Training Detachment in April. Campus improvements heralded the coming of the cadets: new equipment for the science laboratories, enlarged facilities in the kitchen and dining room. Civilians moved to Penny Hall, and repairs readied McCulloch Hall for the military. Four lieutenants and two sergeants established their offices on the second floor of Roberts Hall.

For the cadets the program began as something of a lark.

> Arriving by train a half mile from High Point College, the 200 Aviation Cadets marched on the campus yesterday at 4:30 o'clock singing the Army Air Corps song. When co-eds, teachers, and residents ran to see the new addition to the college, the boys happily sang, "I want a girl, just like the girl that married Dear Old Dad."[6]

Miss Ernestine Fields recalls how the cadets marched to drill on the athletic field and sang as they marched. The Music Department of the college played host to cadets who wanted to use spare time in singing or playing instruments.

A review in the stadium made residents of High Point aware of the Air Force Unit. Led by a nine-piece drum and bugle corps, the entire unit paraded before Mayor Arnold J. Koonce and other city officials. Fourth of July brought an open house, a demonstration of physical training and obstacle course running, and an address by the commanding officer, Lt. Louis N. DeWitt.[7]


1944

Local faculty taught courses in English, History, Physics, Mathematics, and Geography. The full period of training was planned for five months, and for this study the college allowed sixteen hours of credit. In all, 753 cadets studied at High Point College, and in later years many of them requested transcripts of their credits to other colleges.

After the war a Federal program, commonly called the "G.I. Bill," enabled returning veterans to continue their education at government expense. Pre-college, college, and graduate level study were all allowed. As noted in the *Enterprise*, High Point College set up a special program to meet the needs of men and women whose preparation was deficient.

> At High Point College the returning veteran is not asked, "How much schooling have you had?" but, "Do you want a chance for an education?" He is classified according to his scholastic rating. He begins studying English, History, Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry, and Physics, requiring 25 clock hours each week. At the end of each term he takes an examination prepared by the State Department of Education. If he passes the examination, and has done satisfactory work during the term, he is eligible to receive his diploma.
>
> . . . High Point certifies his credits by sending them back to the last school he attended. After receiving his diploma from that school, he will be able to enter any college or university in North Carolina. [8]

Figures on the enrollment of students in regular session show how the military service depleted the college during the war and caused a sudden inflation afterwards. For the 1941-42 academic year enrollment reached a high of 521. This dropped to 471; and in 1943, enrollment hit a low of 280. The upturn brought 334 in 1944, and 681 in 1945. In 1946-47, a student population of 811 stretched equipment and faculty to their maximum capacity.

XIII

STRAINED RELATIONSHIP

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, meeting on September 19, 1947, was startled to receive from President G.I. Humphreys the suggestion that he and the Vice President, N.M. Harrison, should resign. The statement, read by President Humphreys, said in part: "I think it has been apparent to all of you, as well as to other members of the Board, for quite some time, that there has been a strained official relationship between the Vice President and the President of the College. It is a thing earnestly to be regretted by all of us, nevertheless it is a fact . . . It has tended to undermine the administration, and if permitted to continue will result in so lowering the morale of the College and mislead the public that the results could prove more harmful than we might think. I am making no charges against the Vice President. I am not here to give any recital of happenings. I only repeat that the situation, officially, is intolerable, and I cannot continue to administer the affairs of the College under the existing conditions."

Dr. Humphreys had prepared identical letters of resignation for himself and the Vice President. Dr. Harrison stated that it was unfair to ask him to resign on such short notice, and he refused. In view of Dr. Harrison's refusal, Dr. Humphreys withdrew his proffered resignation, and both men left the room. After much discussion the following motion was passed by a vote of 4-3: "That because of incompatibility between Dr. Humphreys and Dr. Harrison, the office of Vice President be declared vacant as of September 30, 1947."[1] When informed of the result, Dr. Harrison announced that he would appeal to the full Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees (of which Dr. Humphreys was an ex officio member and Dr. Harrison was an elected member and the Secretary) met on September 30. The minutes of the Executive Committee were read, and a motion was made to support the action of the Executive Committee. A substitute motion was presented, that consideration of the action of the Executive Committee be withheld until the University Senate of the Methodist Church could make a survey of the situation. Dr. Humphreys and Dr. Harrison both spoke on the situation, and both left the room. The substitute motion was lost, and the original motion was passed.[2]

The following day the President of the Board of Trustees admitted that he had made a "mistake" in failing to present to the Trustees three communications which he had received prior to the meeting. A petition signed by 400 students "requested that the Trustees explain to the student body why Dr. Harrison should be fired."[3] The Executive Committee of the

High Point College Alumni Association had sent a letter asking, "That the Board of Trustees...defer any action on the clash between Dr. Humphreys and Dr. Harrison until a thorough study of the situation has been made." A telegram from the University Senate requested that no action be taken on the matter until they had made a thorough investigation. The presiding officer, apparently, hoped that the substitute motion — presented by Bishop Purcell — would pass; and when that did not pass, he became confused and gave up.

To this action by the Board of Trustees the students reacted by staging a demonstration on the front campus. A mock funeral and a black-draped casket symbolized the college's "inspiration," which died with the ousting of the Vice President. Another faction of students hurled eggs and tomatoes at the "mourners." A picture appeared on the front page of the *Enterprise*, and a news story reported: "Some 500 High Point College students braved a barrage of eggs and tomatoes and stern warnings of expulsion from members of the college administration staff to stage a mock funeral on the man campus of the school yesterday in protest of the recent dismissal of Vice President N.M. Harrison."[4] Members of the faculty and administrative staff (not including President Humphreys) watched from the steps of Roberts Hall. One of them, recalling the event, judged that the *Enterprise* report was exaggerated and that the number of students demonstrating was nearer 50 than 500.

What situations and events lay back of this break between the President and the Vice President? Was the trouble just a feud between two individuals, or did the causes run deeper?

There is no question that a personality clash had developed between two men who had once been good friends. Gideon I. Humphreys came to High Point as President of the College in 1930. By masterful leadership and tremendous effort he had saved the college from financial ruin, had expanded the facilities and built up the faculty. He looked forward to completing twenty years in office.

Nathan M. Harrison was on the grounds before the college opened. The first man assigned by the Conference to specific work on the college, he opened an office in February of 1924 and set out to recruit students and enlist public support. In the original faculty he was listed as Dean of Men and Instructor in English Bible. After one year he left to do graduate work, and later he served as pastor of several churches in the Conference. His return to High Point College came about six months after the arrival of President Humphreys. "N.M. Harrison, former dean of men at High

Point College, returned November 15, to assume the duties of field agent, representing the college in North Carolina and the surrounding states . . . Mr. Harrison will assist Dr. Humphreys with financial matters until the early spring."[5]

Recruiting students, awarding scholarships, raising money, and making appearances to bring the name of the college before the public were a few of the activities of N.M. Harrison, who was listed as "Promotional Secretary." Music was one of his special interests, and he arranged tours for the choir all over the state and outside the state as far as Florida and New York. He went along with the choir and drove the bus. These many contacts, matched by a friendly personality, made him popular with the students.

The name of N.M. Harrison appears as Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Trustees in 1934. He had not been a member of the old Board, which went through bankruptcy and dissolution; but apparently he took an active part in setting up the new Board, and now he filled a dual role as trustee and administrator. His promotion to a new office in 1942 came on the suggestion of the President: "President Humphreys spoke of the importance of having a Vice President of the College, who could act with authority during his absence and share with him the responsibilities of administration."[6] Commenting on this election, the *Enterprise* said, "The recognition given Mr. Harrison was characterized as a tribute to his loyalty and the outstanding service he has rendered."[7] In 1943, the College gave him the honorary degree of D.D.

While Dr. Harrison's role in the administration was expanding and rising, Dr. Humphreys' role as president remained static. Some differences of opinion developed from differences in roles and from contrasts in personality. Dr. Humphreys had the final responsibility for budget and faculty relations and student discipline. Dr. Harrison could escape these responsibilities. Dr. Harrison felt that every deserving student in Music or Religion should have a scholarship. Dr. Humphreys had to worry about where the money would come from.

The war years brought added responsibility, and personal tragedy to Dr. Humphreys. In order to help the President, Dr. Harrison took on more responsibilities, until it looked as though he was taking on too much and grasping for the office of the President. In all of these years there was no job analysis for the office of Vice President. He simply did what seemed appropriate for him to do. A motion passed by the Board of Trustees in January, 1946, directed "that President Humphreys outline the specific duties of the President, the Vice President, and various other personnel of

the College. It was brought out in the discussion that this would be helpful in order that there be no misunderstanding as to duties or over-lapping in the administration of the affairs of the College."[8] In September a new set of By-Laws delineated the responsibilities of the President of the College, the Vice President, the Dean of Students, and others in the Instructional Staff.[9] The adoption of these By-Laws met a need which had existed for some years, but the job analysis came too late to rectify the unstable condition that had developed.

A small problem, which had serious implications, arose in the summer of 1947. Dr. Harrison, still projecting the image of the college through music, took the mixed quartet on a trip to California. Dr. Humphreys did not approve of this expedition. An entry in the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, innocent enough on the surface, indicates trouble underneath. "N.M. Harrison requested that he be granted a six-weeks vacation to commence July 18. He stated that with his family he planned to take the College Quartet on an itinerary across the continent, giving programs in Methodist churches, but that the College would not be responsible for any of their expense. Upon motion, the request was granted."[10]

It is not difficult to conjecture what went on. To Dr. Harrison this was a fine opportunity to advertise the college and recruit students. To Dr. Humphreys it was too much of a vacation trip for five favored students and the Vice President's family. The fact that the Harrison family would provide transportation and the college would incur no expense was beside the point. Both men were adamant; so Dr. Harrison took his request to the Board of Trustees, and they granted it. Dr. Humphreys regarded this action of his Vice President as insubordination.

Did the causes of the trouble lie deeper than personality conflict? Many of the alumni were convinced that they did. The letter from the President of the Alumni Association to the Board of Trustees — the one which failed to be read in the meeting — said: "It is the considered opinion of the Alumni Association of High Point College that the clash between the President, Dr. G.I. Humphreys, and the Vice President, Dr. N.M. Harrison, is not the main issue that confronts the college and its board of trustees . . . It has come to our attention that there is friction between the students and the administration; between the faculty and the administration; and between a large number of the alumni and the administration."[11]

Student dissatisfaction had erupted in a walkout from the dining hall in 1945. According to a report in the *Enterprise*, the students came in and stood while thanks were being offered, then walked out leaving the food

untouched. "There were various rumors going about the campus this morning, but none could be verified. One student said that apparently the trouble is more deep-seated than the food situation and that the general attitude of the college's administration is being attacked on all sides." [12]

Trustees who lived in High Point could not escape knowing that all was not peaceful on the campus; but many of the Trustees lived at a distance, visited the college no oftener than once or twice a year, and from the business that came up in semi-annual meetings gained only a vague idea of what was going on. It was puzzling when the President asked for a vote of confidence. "President Humphreys . . . asked for a 'vote of confidence' in him and his administration . . . [Members of the Board spoke words of appreciation] . . . Upon motion, the members present rose in appreciation of the 15 years service of President Humphreys to the College. Mr. Haworth moved that the Board vote appreciation for the service of the President of the Board and the Vice President of the College. He put the motion, and it was carried."[13] Three years later another vote of confidence was passed. "After a discussion of moral conditions on the campus . . . Dr. Taylor moved that the Board go on record in full support of President Humphreys in maintaining deportment among students becoming ladies and gentlemen. The motion was carried."[14]

Trustees who had some knowledge of developments, and who came to the campus in the attempt to work out some reconciliation between the two administrators, were repeatedly frustrated. The President and the Vice President occupied adjoining offices, but they did not communicate with each other. The Trustees could not interview the two men together; but had to talk first with one and then with the other, and then get off by themselves in the attempt to put together what they had heard.

Since 1939, High Point College had been related to the Methodist Church. Dissatisfied with conditions at the College, some of the alumni appealed to the Board of Education of the Methodist Church; and a meeting was arranged with Dr. John O. Gross, Secretary of the Department of Educational Institutions of the Board of Education. Two alumni and Dr. Harrison met with Dr. Gross in Columbia, South Carolina, explained the situation, and appealed for his help. Dr. Gross agreed to come to High Point and from interviews and observations get a first-hand view of what was going on. Later, sometime between the meeting of the Board of Trustees on September 30th and the coming of the Survey Committee on November 19, 1947, a carload of alumni drove to

Nashville, Tennessee, over the week-end and spent Sunday morning with Dr. Gross.

The University Senate was the official body responsible for maintaining standards in colleges related to the Methodist Church. A committee of the University Senate visited High Point College in November of 1947. It appears that the first step toward the committee's visit was taken by the alumni, and not by the administration or the Trustees. In a meeting of the Trustees on July 16, 1947, President Humphreys recommended, "That the request of the University Senate of the Methodist Church requesting a survey of the College be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act." In the minutes of the same meeting there is reference to "a letter from Dr. H.W. McPherson concerning a request by the University Senate."[15]

A committee of four men, representing the University Senate, made a visit on November 19-21, 1947. Publicly it was announced that the committee was coming to evaluate the college. "Dr. Humphreys said the survey would give High Point College a 'blueprint for the future.' He said the survey would cover the 'entire program of the institution,' and would be made 'looking toward full accreditation.' "[16] This was the visit which was scheduled before the trouble between President Humphreys and Vice President Harrison came to a head. The students, the alumni, and the University Senate all hoped that the Trustees would withhold action on the release of Dr. Harrison until the anticipated visit of the committee; but their petitions were not heard. By the time the committee came, it was too late to undo what had been done.

The committee encountered great difficulties in making their survey. Faculty members who were being interviewed suspected eavesdropping, and some complained that their testimony was not kept confidential. To avoid the tension that they encountered on campus, the committee shifted the place for interviews to the Sheraton Hotel. In the report presented later they said: "There are problems at High Point College that transcend accreditation. Under the conditions that prevailed while the Survey Committee was there, it was indeed difficult, if not impossible, to make an objective survey for the purpose of accreditation. The emotional climate was such that in our work on campus, the most forthright questions could hardly be asked of faculty or students without precipitating a discussion that turned toward personalities."

The survey was conducted in November; and the report came in February, presented to the Trustees by Dr. John Seaton, President of the University Senate. Dr. Humphreys wanted the presentation of the report postponed. He stated to the Board "that the survey was not a scientific

survey, that a scientific survey could not be made in forty-eight hours, and that the report would contain controversial matter, and that he thought the Board would be disappointed in it."[17] The Board approved his request that the University Senate send the report for study by the Executive Committee before the full Board met in July. In spite of this request, Dr. H.W. McPherson insisted that the report must be presented to the Board by the President of the Senate, and a special meeting of the Board was called to hear Dr. Seaton.

A long General Report was distributed in mimeographed form, and a Supplementary Report was read only. News of the Trustees' meeting appeared in the *Enterprise* the following day, with a summary of its major recommendations. "It was the senate's idea that the mimeographed report be made public, while the supplementary report be kept in secrecy. But the Board decided to keep the entire matter a secret — at least until the Executive Committee had studied the report and made its own recommendations. The Trustees were put on their honor not to divulge any phase of the report. But the report was being quoted all over town within less than an hour after the meeting."

An editorial in the same issue said: "We do not blame the Trustees of High Point College for being ashamed of the University Senate's report on the shortcomings of the College, its President, and its Trustees. Seldom have we seen a more devastating report. But we do charge the Trustees with short-sightedness and a misconception of their responsibilities for trying to keep that report a secret."[18]

Curiosity remained high, but the Trustees stuck to their determination not to reveal the contents of the report. The alumni secured a copy of the report from Dr. McPherson and made it public. On March 9, the General Report was printed in the *Enterprise* as a full-page advertisement, paid for by "Interested High Point College Alumni." The following day the Supplementary Report appeared as a news item. According to an editorial, the Supplementary Report was published with the knowledge of every member of the Executive Committee and without objection from any one of them.

The General Report, which fills eight columns of newsprint, covered everything from plant and facilities to faculty meetings. It recommended that the Board of Trustees be re-organized and re-vitalized and that, "No salaried officer of the College, other than the President, should be a member of the Board." The investigating committee found that the administrative system "keeps the President too busy with minor details to permit him to give attention to major problems in the development of the

institution." Too many people on the staff were responsible directly to the President without authority to act on their own.

"Some of the strongest members of the faculty . . . were in a serious state of frustration," apprehensive over a clause that had been written in their contracts for this year:

> "It is understood and agreed that this contract pledges on the part of each teacher signing same loyalty to and cooperation with the President of the College as the executive officer in whom the Trustees have vested responsibility for the administration of the college.'

The report noted that irregularities in the program of athletics had been pointed out in a University Senate review in 1943, "but they have been continued without significant abatement."

A SUMMARY concluded the report with both praise and warning:

> In many ways the growth of High Point College during the twenty-three years of its operation has been remarkable . . . It has developed a real place for itself in the community . . . In many ways the College and its patrons are to be congratulated . . . It is, however, the judgment of the survey staff (approved by the University Senate) that the accreditation so important to the College itself and to all its graduates, cannot be attained until such time as: (a) . . . (b) . . . (c) . . . (h).

Eight stringent recommendations called for changes in budget, administrative organization, endowment, faculty preparation, students, and educational program, library, and intercollegiate athletics.[19]

The Supplementary Report dealt more specifically with the tension between the President and the Vice President and, diplomatically but firmly suggested a solution.

> President Humphreys has given long years of service, and there is evidence that the College has made progress under his leadership . . . The committee recommends that the local authorities attempt to find the most constructive possible solution of the problem. Recognizing that Dr. Humphreys has given more than seventeen years of service to the institution; recognizing the difficulties which now exist in moving the program of the institution ahead under his leadership; and recognizing also the current effort to institute annuities or a retirement system, it would seem appropriate for the Board to provide for Dr. Humphreys' economic security in opening the way for new and more vigorous leadership for the institution.

After Dr. Seaton had read this report to the Trustees, he left the room, and comments were made on it.

> In speaking to the report Bishop Purcell said that he was not discouraged by the report . . . that he hoped the Board would get something done to make a beginning to meet the requirements for full accreditation . . . President Humphreys stated that he was not perturbed by the report, that it was not an accurate picture of the college situation; that some things in it were snap judgment; that the survey committee . . . did not spend enough time on campus to make a scientific survey. He further stated . . . that if there were charges against him, he wanted the Trustees to know about them and prove them; that unless there was such he expected to round out twenty years as president of the institution.[20]

In general, the Trustees refused to accept the report because they felt that it was prejudiced and unfair.

Both parts of the report were referred to the Executive Committee, who investigated and brought reactions to the full Board at its July meeting. The Executive Committee was more concerned to refute the criticisms than to implement the recommendations in the report. With reference to the President they said: "We recognize that Dr. Humphreys has given 18 years of valuable service to the institution, however, he has stated to this Board his purpose to retire within the near future. It therefore becomes necessary for this Board to plan to this end."[21] President Humphreys still wanted to stay and finish out twenty years at the College; but he bowed to the wishes of the Trustees, and in February of 1949, he announced his intention to retire at the end of the school year.[22]

Dr. Harrison remained a member of the Board of Trustees until 1950, when an item in the minutes records that his resignation, previously presented and rejected, was accepted.[23]

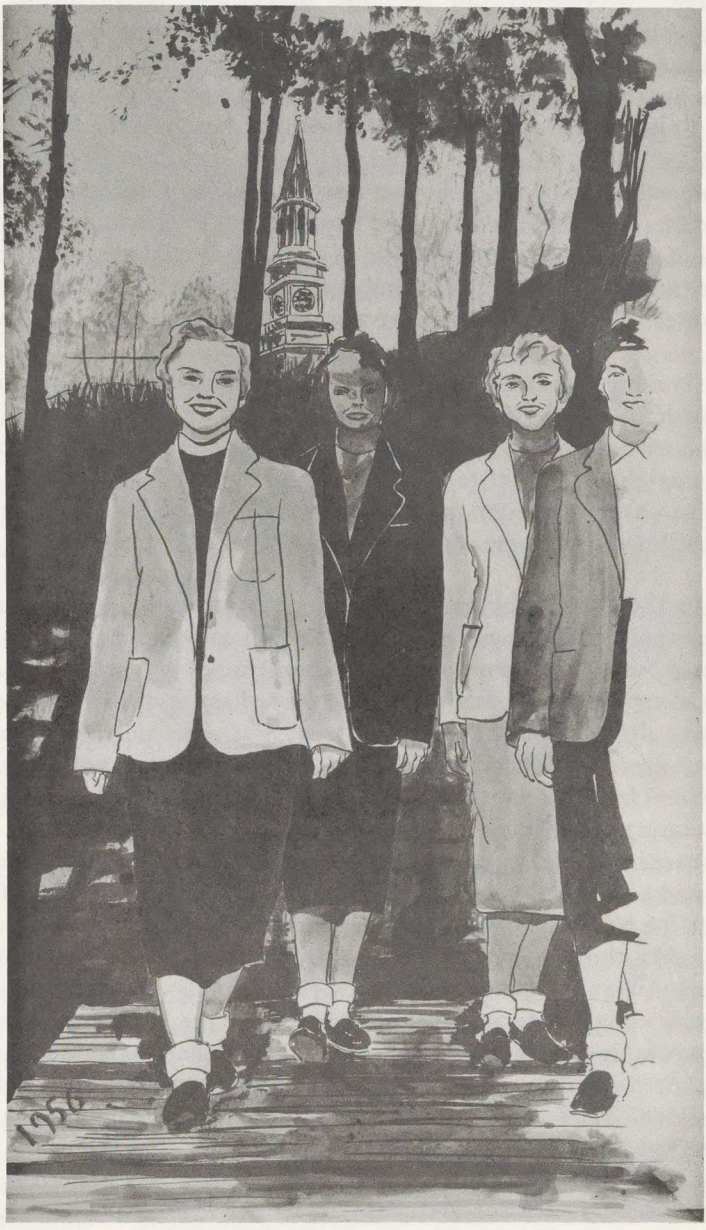
XIV

ACCREDITATION AND RECOGNITION

The first two presidents of the college had been ministers of the Methodist Protestant Church. After Dr. Humphreys resigned, the trustees considered several clergymen among the candidates for the office of president, but they decided that what the college needed at this time was a man whose primary experience had been in the field of education. Dr. Dennis H. Cooke, a native of North Carolina, held degrees from Duke University and George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tennessee. He served as a teacher, a principal, and a superintendent in the public school system of North Carolina. For eighteen years he taught in George Peabody College as a professor and as head of the Department of Educational Administration. He came to High Point after brief terms as President of East Carolina Teachers' College and as Director of the Summer School of Woman's College of the University of North Carolina in Greensboro. Elected in May of 1949, he was inaugurated as president February 23, 1950.

Interviewed prior to his inauguration, Dr. Cooke discussed his goals for the next ten years. "We do not have our hearts set on 'bigness' here at High Point College; neither are we against it . . . We are not allergic to becoming a larger institution, but we must 'get better' before we have a right to 'get bigger' . . . For the next ten years, therefore, emphasis should be placed upon the development of our present program, rather than expansion. Considerable effort should be devoted toward improving our academic structure, which has been good, but it should be made better."[1]

One of Dr. Cooke's first achievements was to gain accreditation for the college from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. President Andrews desired that the college be accredited because, without this recognition, it was difficult to place students in graduate schools outside of North Carolina, and students in medicine could not be received in medical schools. To the trustees he "presented a plan of raising a $500,000 Endowment Fund in order that High Point College might be recognized by the Southern Association of Colleges and have membership in said association."[2] In 1929 such a fund was an impossible dream. President Humphreys saw accreditation as a desired goal, but he did not recognize the magnitude of the changes that would have to be made if that goal were to be achieved. In a letter to the trustees he said: "I say to the new president that I feel the college is now about ready to find membership in the Southern Association, and I hope that he can get a tentative survey this fall and have membership in the association by December, 1950."[3]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Dr. Cooke saw that accreditation would take time, that it would cost money, and that it would require changes in the faculty, as well as in academic procedures; but he saw that these requirements were inescapable. To the trustees he said: "High Point College does not face the question as to whether or not it can afford to pay the price to be accredited by the Southern Association. The simple fact and truth are that High Point College cannot afford to do anything but pay the price to be accredited. We have no choice. It must be done."[4] To fulfill recommendations of the Southern Association Dr. Cooke stiffened the regulations on admission and raised requirements for graduation. The size of classes came down, and the ratio of teachers to students went up. Dr. Cooke added new faculty members, especially those with earned doctorates, so that each department could be headed by a man with a Ph.D.

A committee visited the campus in October, and at its meeting in December, 1951, the Southern Association voted its approval. Dr. Cooke told the trustees: "It is with a very keen sense of pride and gratification that I am able to report to you that High Point College has been fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the University Senate of the Methodist Board of Education."[5]

When Dr. Cooke took over as president, he found the affairs of the college somewhat at loose ends. The alumni and the faculty had not recovered from the trauma of the Harrison-Humphreys schism, and the trustees were divided in factions. The report of the auditors indicated an operating deficit from the preceding year, and some notes and student accounts proved uncollectible. Within a year Dr. Cooke won the loyalty of alumni and faculty, drew the trustees into a functioning unity, and turned the operating deficit into a small profit.

Increased financial support by the Methodist Church in North Carolina, which had been anticipated by Dr. Humphreys in 1945, began to be felt in 1950 as the North Carolina Methodist College Foundation was set up to raise funds throughout the North Carolina and the Western North Carolina Annual Conferences. A two-year campaign by the Methodist College Foundation displaced a proposed effort for High Point College. The goal of this campaign promised one million dollars to High Point and five hundred thousand each to Brevard College and Louisburg College. Dr. B. Joseph Martin first directed the Methodist College Foundation and was succeeded by the Reverend D.D. Holt. At the same time, the High Point College administration continued the policy of a balanced budget and a steadily increased endowment. Dr. E.J. Coltrane, who as President

of Brevard, had built a strong college out of three weak ones, contributed his skill as Financial Representative for High Point.

In the early 1950's the college, under Dr. Cooke's leadership, began to grow "bigger" as well as "better." Increased enrollment called for additional dormitory space, and in 1953, the trustees approved plans to build an addition to Woman's Hall with space to accommodate forty-two girls. The cost, $75,000, "to be borrowed on the strength of the anticipated funds from the New Era and United College Appeal campaigns." This new dormitory was named "Susanna Wesley Hall" in honor of the mother of John Wesley.[6]

A set of chimes and bell tones graced the tower of Roberts Hall in 1953. The donor requested that no mention be made of the source of the gift; but according to the president's report, the bells were given by Heritage Furniture Company, Mr. Elliott S. Wood, President, in memory and honor of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Wood, Sr., his parents.[7]

Two new buildings resulted from the first campaign of the Methodist College Foundation: an auditorium and a science building. The first of these was projected as a multi-purpose building. Preliminary drawings presented to the trustees "the new auditorium-chapel-music-dramatics building."[8] Named Memorial Auditorium, the building was first used at Commencement in 1954.

The second building, constructed at the same time, was occupied in the fall of the year. This building housed the departments of Biology, Chemistry, Physics, and Home Economics and came to be known as the Science and Home Economics Building. In 1967, it was named Cooke Hall in honor of President Dennis H. Cooke. Classrooms and offices took over the space in Roberts Hall which had been occupied by the auditorium and the laboratories.

New leadership came to the Board of Trustees and to the faculty. Mr. Holt McPherson, who had served as the college news bureau in early days and was now editor of the *High Point Enterprise*, became a trustee in 1953. A year later he was elected Chairman of the Board, beginning a long and distinguished period of service to the college. In 1955, Dr. Harold E. Conrad became Dean of the College and Director of the Summer School.

A new gymnasium came next on the building program. President Cooke made a recommendation to the trustees in 1955, noting that the present gymnasium was too small for the Physical Education and basketball program and adding, "Pressure is constantly building up from the students and . . . the alumni for an adequate and comfortable gymnasium."[9] Acting on the president's recommendation, the trustees

commissioned an architect to draw up plans for a new gymnasium and for remodeling the existing gymnasium into a cafeteria.

The alumni undertook to raise $100,000 to add to funds still due from the Methodist College Foundation. In view of their proposals, the trustees voted to name the new building Alumni Gymnasium. A 79-61 victory over Erskine College opened the 1957-58 basketball season. "Some 1,700 fans, slightly more than half capacity, saw the first game ever to be played in brand spanking new Alumni Gymnasium."[10]

To adapt Harrison Hall for its new use, the wooden addition on the north side was razed and replaced with brick. Level with the dining room, a newly-equipped kitchen occupied the upper floor. Offices for student organizations and for faculty filled the space under the kitchen. Occupants of the classrooms and offices in Roberts Hall breathed more easily when, at last, the odor of hot fat and boiled cabbage finally drifted away.

North Hall was the "temporary" name given to a new residence hall for women, completed and first used in the fall of 1958.[11]

The Library grew in number of books, in circulation, and in staff. Miss Marcella Carter, who came to the college in 1947, supervised the activity and growth of the Library. In less than ten years the number of books in the Library doubled — from 15,000 volumes in 1948, to 30,338 in 1956; and in the next decade the number doubled again — to 61,025 in 1965. Total number of volumes increased by 30,000 in the next ten years — to 90,236 in 1974 — and the net increase would have been greater had it not been for the many obsolete books discarded during this period. Book space increased in 1953 through new steel shelves, and in 1959 an addition to the rear of the building provided five floors of stack.

The Student Center acquired an addition at the same time. The expanded basement area gave more space for the bookstore and the post office. A lounge on the main floor provided an informal gathering place for students. A bronze tablet on the wall records a memorial:

In Memory of Charles Long Casey
Lost in Military Service in Korea, 29 January, 1952
The appointments in this lounge are given by his
grandmother, Mrs. Charles F. Long.

A new stairway gave access to the upper floor, where space became available for administration and student activity offices.

The additions to the Library and the Student Center were built with funds raised through the Methodist College Foundation.

XV

CUSTOM AND CHANGE

"Separate but equal." This educational policy prevailed in the South during the first half of the twentieth century, and the same policy governed the churches and church-related colleges. High Point College was founded to serve the constituency of the Methodist Protestant Church, and in North Carolina that constituency was white. The first charter of the college set up no racial barriers, but at the same time the racial barriers implicit in the prevailing mores stood unquestioned. When, during the 1950's, a troublesome faculty member questioned the mores, the questioner was told, "You just don't understand."

As long as the mores were accepted on both sides of the race barrier, harmony prevailed. Two black men joined the college family at the beginning and stuck with the college through the adventurous years of growth and the meager years of depression and bankruptcy to the relative security of the war and the post-war period. Ed White stoked the fire in the heating plant, and he cut the grass and janitored McCulloch Hall and in his spare time counselled and corrected the boys. The *Hi Po* frequently quoted words of wisdom from Ed White.

The first cook, George Sharpe, came when the college opened and worked in the kitchen for twenty-seven years. Often he began at five in the morning and stayed until after dinner at night. When college closed for the summer he had to find work somewhere else, until Mr. Gunn, the Business Manager, offered him a dollar a day. This was better than nothing, and, as Mr. Sharpe knew, better than some of the faculty members were getting at that time.

In its twenty-fifth anniversary issue, the *Zenith* included this tribute in its record of faculty and administration: "Ed White, College fireman and handy man, and George Sharpe, the chief cook, have also been with the College for the entire quarter century. George has dished up food to many a nostalgic freshman. Ed White continues to entertain the boys on the campus with an interesting fund of stories."[1]

In time, the president felt that Ed White had ended his usefulness at the college. As a long-time employee his dismissal merited a report to the Trustees, but as a Negro he did not merit a last name. "Dr. Cooke reported that due to recent developments concerning Ed the fireman, it was necessary that Ed be released from the employ of the College."[2]

College audiences welcomed speakers and musicians, regardless of race. In 1931, "Dr. R.M. Brooks, colored professor at Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Georgia, spoke to the Christian Endeavor Society

last Sunday evening on the subject, 'Confidence in God.'" [3] The Utica Singers appeared on campus in 1934 and 1938. "Thunderous applause and rhythm-struck singers blended into one Monday morning in chapel when the Utica Jubilee Singers appeared before the student body to render six numbers and two encores." Utica Institute was located in "the Black Mountains of Mississippi," and the purpose of the singers' visit, as reported in the *Hi Po*, was "to further inter-racial cooperation and tolerance." [4] Another visitor to the campus was "Professor S.E. Burford, principal of Wm. Penn High School," who spoke to the Christian Endeavor Society on the race problem between white and Negro races. [5]

Facilities of the college might be extended to persons of the Negro race, but on a very limited basis. Football games for William Penn High School were played in Albion Millis Stadium, but the players dressed and showered at their own gymnasium at the high school. Until 1955, this arrangement continued without question, until construction of a new gymnasium rendered the showers temporarily unusable. Then Mr. Burford requested the use of the dressing room and shower facilities in the field house of the college stadium. "After some discussion it was the consensus of opinion that this request should be granted on a temporary basis. [6]

Progress toward interracial acceptance and cooperation was made more rapidly by students than by administrators or faculty. The Methodist Student Movement was "integrated" early; and the North Carolina Methodist Student Conference, which met on the High Point campus in 1946, elected as Secretary-Treasurer a student from Bennett College. [7] The Conference met in High Point again in 1951 and in 1956. Plans for the 1956 Conference included registration in the foyer of Memorial Auditorium with punch and cookies served during the afternoon. This proposal was vetoed by the college administration. All the delegates sat down to a banquet at Wesley Memorial Methodist Church, but they could not eat a cookie on the High Point campus.

During the 1950's High Point and Bennett College students began exchanging programs at Sunday evening Vespers. Once each year a group of students would visit the neighboring campus and conduct the service of worship. High Point students ate supper in the dining hall at Bennett, but Bennett students could not enjoy that privilege at High Point. There was no way! To get around the difficulty, the visitors from Bennett left the campus after Vespers and came to the home of a professor. There the professor's wife, with other faculty members, served supper to the guests

and to an equal number of High Point students who were invited to share in the fellowship.

Professors, as well as students, learned to associate with each other across racial lines, but —

> The President presented to the Board, without any recommendation, requests from Dr. William R. Locke, Head of the Department of Religion and Philosophy, and Dr. Frances Muldrow, Head of the Department of Modern Languages, to hold meetings of learned professional societies on the High Point College campus where white and Negro members will eat together, and the request of Coach Virgil Yow for basketball teams to play our team on the High Point College campus, which would necessitate one or more Negro players eating and sleeping on our campus. After a very full and thorough discussion by every member present, Mr. McCrary moved, and Mr. Hunsucker seconded, that in the light of majority sentiment as expressed by the Executive Committee of the faculty in secret ballot (vote of 5 against and 3 for), the Board does not consider the granting of these requests as expedient at this time, and that they be denied. The motion was passed 14 for and 1 against. [8]

Meetings of learned societies attended by High Point professors led up to these requests. When Dr. Locke served as President of the North Carolina Teachers of Religion, he was eager to invite the society to meet on his own campus but was thwarted by unalterable custom.

The High Point College stand on race relations reflected the stand taken generally by church-related colleges in the area at the same time. In 1959, the trustees of Duke University voted to let the school's "no admission of Negroes" policy stand in spite of two petitions for change.[9] Pfeiffer College made the news in 1958 by admitting a Negro transfer student. "According to reliable sources, the student at Pfeiffer is the first Negro to be registered in a private four-year white college in the state."[10]

"Customs and traditions, generations old, do not change with political prattle." This sentence from a report prepared by the faculty for a self-study, exemplifies the attitude on the campus. Facing the question, "What is a Christian College?" committees of the faculty met, discussed, and reported their thinking. The committee considering, "The Christian College and Race Relations" came to these conclusions:

> In order to continue its existence, a college must to a large degree be in harmony with the mores of its community and its section of the country. Often even desirable changes come slowly over the years. Customs and traditions, generations old, do not change with political prattle. Education and evolutionary process, not revolution, bring orderly change. We recommend, therefore, that the colleges and other institutions exert all reasonable means to

> raise the educational and economic level of the Negro race; and further, recognizing the absolute necessity of having state and sectional approval of any major changes, we feel that, for the present, separate but equal opportunities for the White and the Negro races, will provide the best solution of the touchy problem of race relations.[11]

How long this thinking remained dominant appears in a memo from the President, dated November 11, 1960:

> I have just learned that some of our meetings last week on the campus were inter-racial. Since our College is operated on a segregated basis, may I ask you and all of the other members of your Department to discuss with me in advance any plans that you might have for interracial meetings and obtain specific approval for any such meetings to be held on our campus.

The first appearance of "black" players on a "white" team startled spectators in Albion Millis Stadium in 1949.

> History was made in High Point College last night when two Negro players of the Pope Field Army team participated in the last half of a football game with High Point College. There are no rules banning Negroes from playing with white teams against white teams, but for North Carolina, and that includes High Point, the use of Negroes on white teams has been more or less conceded as taboo. At least, as far as the *Enterprise* was able to learn today, the playing of two Negroes scored a first in North Carolina last night.[12]

Dr. Dennis Cooke, who sat in the stands as President of the College, recalls the game. When the two black players appeared, the crowd in the stands voiced their disapproval with boos and threats so loud that the coach took his team back into the field house. The game might have ended there if Dr. Cooke had not gone to the field house and interceded with the coach. He urged that the team return to the field and play, saying that these were legitimate players and had a right to appear on the field and play. After some delay the team returned. A few more boos greeted them, but when these died down, the game was completed.

High point won the game, 107-0, their only victory that entire season. So it is not surprising that the *Enterprise* directed its comments to the unequal strength of the teams.

> The fact that two Negroes were members of the Pope Field football team which played against High Point College in Albion Millis Stadium last Thursday night has caused some comment — some protest and some applause. But not much of either. The best thing about the incident, in our opinion, is how little attention was paid to it. We are inclined to string along

> with Sports Editor Bill Currie in his column on the affair. For the college authorities to schedule the Pope Field pick-up team — even as an afterthought — was a mistake. It cost the college prestige, not because two Negroes were allowed to play in the second half, but because there was no excuse for scheduling such a weak team.[13]

With all its publicity, this game did not start a trend, and years passed before black athletes appeared again in High Point College games.

The Evening School first opened the way for black students on the High Point campus in 1961, and it was the Evening School which first employed a black teacher (1968-69). Applications for admission to the regular program led to discussion by the Board of Trustees and, in 1962, to tacit acceptance.

> [The President] also informed the Board of two applications from Negro students received by the College, following which there was a general discussion of this matter by the Board members.[14]

> Dr. Patton discussed with the members of the Board his recent actions in regard to the race question and reported that we had one Negro woman in the Evening School last year, one Negro man in the Summer School last summer, and one Negro nurse in the Evening School at the present time. In each case the student was admitted as an administrative decision to meet an educational need. Dr. Patton then discussed with the Board the fact that there were applications from two young Negro girls at the present time and asked if the Board wished to make any decision in the matter. Several members of the Board commended Dr. Patton very highly on his handling of the race question. Bishop Harmon then moved that the Board commend the President for past action in the race matter and ask that he continue to handle these matters on an administrative level. The motion was duly seconded and passed unanimously.[15]

A year later: "Dr. Patton reported that this fall we have our first full-time Negro student on the campus. This was accomplished under the authority previously granted by the Board of Trustees. It was done with no announcement of any kind, and there have been no negative reactions."[16] This first student was Ammie Jenkins. Appropriately enough, she appeared as "Negro Woman" in the Tower Players production of "A Streetcar named Desire," November 14, 15, 1963. In 1968 High Point College first conferred the bachelor's degree on a black student, Shelby Jean Wilkes, a graduate of William Penn High School.

The first black athletes on the High Point College basketball team played in 1965 and appeared in the team picture in the 1966 *Zenith*: John Davis and Eugene Littles. Littles was recognized as the star of the team,

which that year won the Carolinas Conference championship. The Carolinas Conference all-stars team for four years and the NAIA All-American squad for two years were among the honors that Gene won. Besides being a star athlete, Gene Littles distinguished himself as an all-around student, well known and highly respected on campus and in the city of High Point. After Gene Littles, there was no question about a black student being accepted on the High Point campus.

Pictured in the 1973 *Zenith*, the basketball squad included six black players out of fourteen. In 1974, the number was four out of twelve.

Acceptance on the High Point campus proceeded slowly, but without any friction or unpleasantness. Reporters for the *Hi Po*, making inquiries in the spring of 1969, asked: "Do you think that High Point College should make an effort to recruit black students for this campus?" Answers were, for the most part, favorable.

> Freshman Ralph Harper, in speaking for 25 per cent of the black population of the college, said, "Sure, it would be good to have more Negroes, but acceptances should be kept in line with the number of applicants." . . . A Negro himself, Harper states that after three months on the HPC campus, he has met with no discrimination or unpleasant situations. "If we discuss race problems in class, no one overstates the issue, or hides it either," he said . . .
>
> "Not necessarily," was Panther basketball player Joe Colbert's reply to the question about increased recruitment of black students. Colbert elaborated his answer by explaining that in North Carolina especially there are probably quite a few black students who would like to attend this college but, for financial reasons, must go to either smaller schools or state schools. [17]

While the racial barriers remained unbroken, students from India or Pakistan could be admitted regardless of the color of their skin because they were classed as Aryan, and therefore "white." With the removal of racial barriers, the doors were opened to students from black Africa. Two came from Nigeria: David Aigbogen and Alphonsus Obayuwara. Mr. Obayuwara completed college work in three years, graduating *Summa cum Laude* in 1974.

The number of black women in the student body kept pace with the number of black men. Gaye Payne, the first to live on campus for four years, took part in many college activities, including the Tower Players and the staff of the *Hi Po*, of which she became Associate Editor. Recognition and honor came to Danna Walls in February, 1974, when she was crowned as Homecoming Queen.

XVI

NEW HORIZONS

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on March 14, 1959, Dennis H. Cooke reviewed his ten years as President, looked toward the future, and announced his wish to step down as President. He saw the need for substantially increased supplemental income and concentrated effort upon the money-raising objective. High Point College should have a president with experience in raising large sums of money, Dr. Cooke said, and added: "While I feel that my ten years as President of High Point College have been very successful in doing what the College needed to have done during this period . . . I am equally sure that I am not the man to raise this money, and I am sure that only the President of the College can do it on the scale that will be necessary."[1] Teacher education, which was Dr. Cooke's special field of interest, needed new emphasis, and Dr. Cooke asked that he be appointed to a new position as Director of Teacher Education. The Trustees complied with his request; and a committee representing Trustees, alumni, and faculty began to look for a new president.

The man chosen, Wendell M. Patton, combined experience in education and in business. A native of Spartanburg, South Carolina, he attended Wofford College and earned Bachelor's and Master's degrees with honors from the University of Georgia. In the field of Psychology he earned his doctorate from Purdue University. As a teacher and Director of Admissions he served in the University of Georgia, and in Lander College he combined teaching with the office of Business Manager. For seven years before coming to High Point, Dr. Patton worked in the field of business. He was Senior Associate with an international consulting firm, concerned with long-range planning, organization structure, and executive selection. Then he moved to the position of Vice President and Assistant General Manager of Shuford Mills in Hickory, North Carolina.

One of the first goals which Dr. Dennis H. Cooke set and attained in his administration was accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. One of the first tasks of Dr. Patton and his administration was to ensure that accreditation be extended. A thorough self-study in 1963 prepared for the visit by an evaluation committee in 1964. The report of this committee caused some heart-searching and anxiety on the part of the administration, but the College remained accredited without any limitations. Rules of the Southern Association call for a review every ten years, and another self-study in 1973 met with favorable approval in 1974.

National approval for the program of Teacher Education came through the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education. A self-study, followed by a visit of an evaluation committee in the fall of 1960, gave High Point College full approval by NCATE, beginning with the 1960-61 school year.

The main emphasis at High Point College was always on the liberal arts, but at the same time the College offered courses and programs that would meet the practical needs of its students and of the community around. The Prospectus, with announcements for 1924-25, listed these departments: Romance Languages, Education, Religious Education, Home Economics, Social Sciences, Greek, Chemistry, Latin, Mathematics, and Music.

As needs changed, some departments or courses were added and others were eliminated. Ancient Languages dropped out of sight after being offered for about ten years. The Catalog for 1935-36, listed eighteen courses in Ancient Languages; but the following year a simple entry announced: "Courses in Greek and Latin will be offered if there is sufficient demand. Consult Mrs. White."

A Department of Philosophy appeared in the Catalog in 1926-27, and a Department of Philosophy and Psychology in 1928-29 only. Courses in Philosophy could be found under Religious Education until 1951, when the department took the name of Religion and Philosophy. Psychology was tied in with Education until 1971.

Sociology courses wandered like orphans until they found a home of their own. Two courses in Sociology were listed under Religious Education in 1931. A Department of Sociology appeared in 1934, but disappeared with the departure of the instructor, and again Religious Education took Sociology under its wing. The new teacher in Religion, arriving in 1950, discovered to his alarm that he would teach courses in Sociology. Protestations that he never had a course in the subject and knew nothing about it were to no avail, and for four years he taught all the Sociology that was given. In 1955, the addition of a teacher with adequate training enlarged the offerings in Sociology. For two years the courses were included under History and Social Sciences, until Sociology appeared as a separate department.

Health and Physical Education (for girls) first appeared in the Catalog of 1928-29 with the announcement:

The Following Gymnasium Outfit is Required:

1. Black Serge Circular Bloomers.
2. Two White Sport Shirts.
3. Regulation Shoes.
4. Black Cotton Stockings.

In 1931 Physical Education became a requirement for all boys not taking part in major sports. In the spring the *Hi Po* commented: "This is the first year that Physical Education has been given at High Point College, and it has not been received enthusiastically as its true value merits. A great number of the students have failed to attend these classes because they do not see their true value." The editor expressed the hope that the students would consider the course "a form of recreation rather than an enforced hardship."[2]

Education for business began as the School of Business, became the School of Commerce, and then the Department of Business Education. Practical, short-term training was the first offering: a diploma after a Secretarial Course and a Bookkeeping Course (1926-27), a one-year course for Commercial Students (1927-28), and a two-year course in Business Education (1933). The two-year course remained in the catalog until 1959.

Home Economics was one of the original departments and remained in the curriculum for about forty years. Foods, clothing, and design were among the areas studied. In a practice house, the girls could live together and gain actual experience in the purchase of food and planning of meals, as well as cooking. Residents in the practice house served formal dinners, to which members of the faculty and administration were invited as guests. To be proficient in home management, girls must learn to care for babies, and at one time practical experience called for keeping a baby in the home management house. The Children's Home Society in Greensboro provided babies for this purpose. The major in Home Economics was discontinued in 1962.

Degrees announced for 1925-26 included Bachelor of Music, but this degree was awarded only two or three times. Dan Smith was the first teacher of Music, and the number of teachers in that field varied from one to three or four, including part-time. In addition to Choir, Orchestra, and Band, the Music Department offered courses in theory and history and courses for the training of public school music teachers. Speech and Dramatics grew up as activities or courses in the English Department. Art stood by itself, or as a feature of Home Economics. In 1957, a Department of Fine Arts was organized to include Art, Speech, Drama, Music, and Music Education.

Beginning in 1965, men and women could major or take courses in Human Relations. A grant from the American Humanics Foundation made this new program possible at High Point — one of four colleges in the United States. The program sought to equip students for careers of leadership in youth agency organizations such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and the YMCA and the YWCA. Mr. Leslie E. Moody organized the

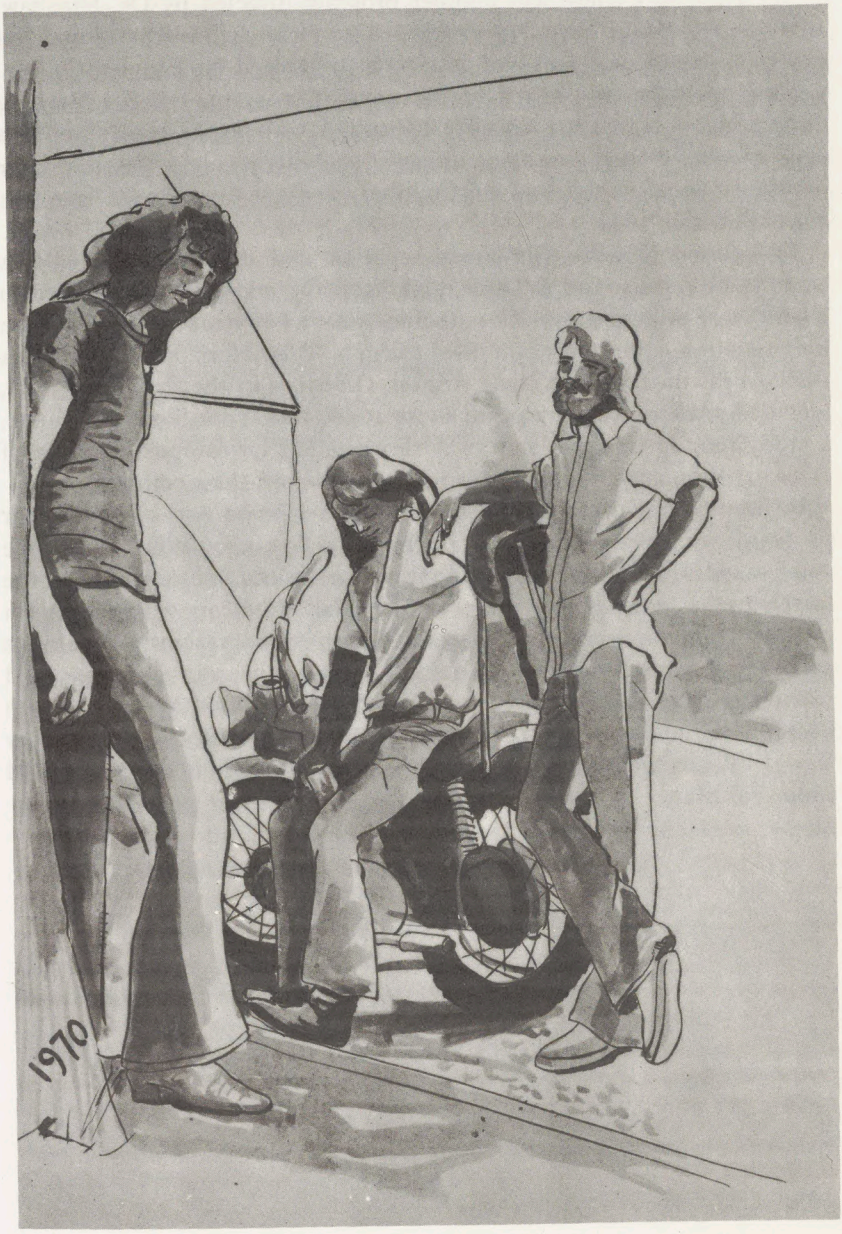
program, taught the courses, and directed field work at the beginning.

High Point followed the traditional school calendar of September to June, with modifications from time to time. Dr. C.R. Hinshaw set up the Summer School to provide faculty members with employment and a little extra income during the summer. The catalog for 1928-29 announced: "High Point College held its first summer school in 1928. The number enrolled and the quantity and quality of work done was highly satisfactory to all concerned. The 1928 summer school will continue for two terms of six weeks each." President Humphreys discovered that the Summer School was a private project, and he insisted that it be taken over and operated under the administration. Dr. Hinshaw remained the Director of the Summer School until he gave up the office of Dean in 1955.

Teachers renewing or improving their certificates, and the students who wished to accelerate or to make up for failure, came to Summer School; and most of the courses offered were standard ones. An unusual program appeared in 1963 in the form of a History Caravan. The *Hi Po* announced: "Let's go camping! This summer HPC students and other interested people will have an opportunity to enjoy an interesting camping tour and at the same time pick up six hours of credit in History. The first U.S. History Caravan will be held during the first session of Summer School this year."[3] The History Caravan was conceived by President Patton while he was camping with his two teen-age sons in Williamsburg, Virginia. The boys observed history on the grounds by daylight and then studied history in the books by lantern light. If teenagers could learn history that way, why couldn't college students do the same? Announcement of the Caravan interested *Newsweek* magazine enough to send a reporter to go along and write up the experience.

After two and a half weeks of classroom work, the students set out to follow General McClellan's Peninsula Campaign and visit Civil War battle sites in the areas of Richmond, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Antietam.[4] The first year's experience convinced caravaners — both students and faculty — that the hardships of rain, mosquitoes, and outdoor living were more appropriate to an army campaign than to a study tour. In subsequent years caravans took the field to explore colonial history as well as Civil War sites. As announced by Dean Cole, "This year the Caravan will go in style, riding in the new Chevrolet station wagons and living in motel and college dormitory accommodations."[5]

Extension courses were offered for a few years. The Catalog for 1929-30 announced the establishment of an Extension Division for the benefit of teachers in service; and in 1935, extension courses were offered in the fall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and spring at $3.75 a semester hour. Director of Extension was Dr. C.R. Hinshaw.

The Evening College was another program directed by Dr. Hinshaw. After he retired as Dean, he continued to teach in the Department of Education and Psychology, and in 1960 he organized the Evening College. Credits could be transferred to the regular program, but the Evening College was operated as a separate institution, without the usual standards of admission. At one time the number of students reached 459, but other schools in the area reduced this number, and the Evening College was discontinued in 1970.

The period between Christmas vacation and midyear examinations came to be regarded as a "lame duck" session, and it was eliminated in 1966 by a re-adjustment of the schedule. After a few years' trial of an extra long vacation, a new program filled the gap. "New Horizons" described a three-weeks independent study session. Offerings in the first year, 1969, included a business seminar with a visit to the New York Stock Exchange, a study tour to Canada, and an Africa seminar on campus. Because of extra expense, only a small number of students took these courses.

Beginning in the fall of 1971, the interim became a part of the regular program, with charges included in the first semester tuition. Under the 4-1-5 schedule each student took four courses in the fall term, one in the interim, and five in the spring. Rather than duplicating regular term offerings, courses for the interim were planned as innovations. On-campus activities included Creative Dramatics (live theatre, puppets, and marionette stage), Fabric Design, Data Processing, and Workshop with Children in the Church. Off-campus opportunities included travel to New York City, London, Greece, Israel ("The Land of the Bible"), Mexico, and India-Pakistan.

XVII

GOLDEN DECADE

President Patton's experience as a management consultant had taught him the importance of long-range planning, and early in his administration at High Point College he began to look to the future. At his request, the Trustees appointed a long-range planning committee, consisting of representatives of the Trustees, the alumni, and the faculty.[1] After a long and careful consideration, this committee presented their report to the Trustees, setting forth goals for the next ten years, including these:

> That the student body . . . be increased to a maximum of 1200.
>
> That High Point College strive to raise average faculty salaries 100% over a ten-year period . . .
>
> That unrestricted endowment should be six million dollars by 1972 (including church support).
>
> That the goal for total needs for the ten-year period for endowment, buildings, and operating deficits be set at $4,185,000 . . .[2]

As a first step toward the attainment of these goals, the Trustees appointed a Development Council with five members each from the Board of Trustees, from administration and faculty, from alumni, and ten members at large. *Ex officio* members of the Development Council were President Patton, Mr. Holt McPherson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Mr. Lawson Allen, Director of Development; and Mr. Bob Parrish, President of the Alumni Association.[3] Mr. William R. Henderson, a member of the Development Council, proposed the name, "Golden Decade" for the program to occupy ten years culminating in the golden anniversary of the College in 1974.

Construction envisioned in the long-range plan included a science building, religious center, student center, administration building, infirmary, dormitories, classroom buildings, and library.[4] Increased enrollment called for additional housing, and the first buildings erected under Dr. Patton's administration were dormitories. Millis Dormitory for men, built in 1963, bore the name of J. Ed Millis, "who had been instrumental in helping to bring the College to High Point, and who continued his interest in High Point College until his death."[5] The Housing and Home Finance Agency of the Federal Government extended a loan toward the expense of this dormitory.[6] Yadkin Hall for women, 1964, perpetuated the name of the nineteenth century Methodist Protestant college which preceded High Point.

In the first three-year phase of the Golden Decade, under the

chairmanship of Mr. W.R. Henderson, 580 donors made pledges totalling just under one million dollars.

New buildings necessitated the purchase of additional land for the expansion of the campus. The tract of land originally deeded to the College lay within the bounds of Montlieu Avenue, East and West College Drives, and Lexington Avenue. President Andrews built his house outside of this perimeter, on the opposite side of West College Drive. Purchased by the College from Dr. Andrews, this house remained the residence of the president for forty years.[7] In subsequent years other parcels of land extended the College property along West College Drive and down the north side of Montlieu Avenue for one block. Golden Decade expansion added tracts of land along East College Drive and eleven acres across Montlieu Avenue from the main campus.[8]

Under the leadership of Mr. Holt McPherson, Chairman, the Board of Trustees began to search for new ways to develop and invest endowment funds. In down-town High Point the Redevelopment Commission took over a solid block and razed all the buildings on it. After discussion extending over several meetings, and after prolonged negotiations, the Trustees bought this "Magic Block" for $254,000 and entered into a lease with Sears, Roebuck and Company for its use. The total cost of land and buildings reached about $1,500,000, with one million dollars being borrowed for the purpose and the remainder taken from the Endowment Fund.[9] A ribbon-cutting ceremony, with Diane Holt, the Homecoming Queen taking part, opened the new store on February 13, 1967.

As another venture in business property, the College acquired land and, beginning in 1964, built the Eastgate Shopping Center at the intersection of Montlieu and Lexington Avenues. Gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Holt McPherson and Mr. and Mrs. Delos S. Hedgecock met about half the total investment of $700,000, and leases on the property began soon to bring in a substantial return.

Laboratory space and equipment in the Science Building had been outgrown in about ten years. Funds for a new building included a grant of $447,000, plus a loan of $403,000 under the Educational Facilities Act; and the College provided approximately $250,000 of its own funds.[10] The Trustees voted to locate the new building on recently acquired property across Montlieu Avenue and name it "Horace S. Haworth Hall of Science in honor of our Vice Chairman, who has served this College and community so ably and well." At the same time, President Patton suggested that the former Science Building be named for Dr. Dennis H. Cooke "in recognition of his many contributions to the College."[11]

Haworth Hall of Science and Cooke Hall were dedicated on November 4, 1967. After renovation of Cooke Hall, the English Department and the Business Education and Economics Department took over the new classrooms and office space.

In the decade of the sixties, increased numbers of boarding students demanded more dormitory space for both men and women. The decision to provide space for both in one building modified the intention of building for women first and men later. The Executive Committee voted authorization "to use the new dormitory as a co-educational dormitory for two years, or until a new men's dormitory can be built."[12] With men occupying the two lower floors, and women the two upper floors, the building came into use in 1968 under the name of "Co-Ed Dorm." Part of the cost of construction was paid for from the Golden Decade funds and part through a loan from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.[13] After six years a permanent title replaced the nickname: "Chairman McPherson announced a gift from the Belk Foundation in the amount of $100,000 and the proposed agreement to name our Co-Ed Dormitory the Mary Irwin Belk Dormitory."[14]

Health needs of the students were, for many years, cared for informally. Local physicians served the College family, and oftentimes they rendered their services without cost. Beginning in 1948, the officers of the administration included a registered nurse. Myrtle Engen, "Nurse Myrtle," proved to be a friend and counsellor of the students as well as medical guardian. A few rooms on the first floor of Woman's Hall, and later a space in Yadkin, and then in Cooke Hall, served as infirmary and dispensary.

The Catalog for 1953-54 announced, "The College has an arrangement with four local physicians who are subject to call at all times." As the size of the student body grew, the number and the specialties of the physicians on call increased. A Health Service fee provided medical and infirmary services for dormitory students.

President Andrews, in one of his first reports to the Board of Trustees, pointed out the need of an infirmary; but the need went unfulfilled until 1968, when the Trustees authorized construction, appropriating $85,000 for the purpose.[15] The Infirmary provided beds for twelve patients, office and consultation rooms and kitchen, and living quarters for two nurses. In 1968, Dr. Austin P. Fortney, as Medical Director, began to care for the needs of the students through daily office hours in the Infirmary.

Governor Dan K. Moore agreed to serve as Honorary Chairman of the

second phase of the Golden Decade, while Mr. Holt McPherson and Mrs. D.S. Coltrane served jointly as Chairpersons of the campaign. They enlisted Mr. Charles E. Hayworth as Chairman of the Pattern Gifts Division in High Point. Mr. W.R. Henderson and Mr. Fred Alexander chaired the Special Gifts Division.

A brochure inaugurating the second phase of the program included this statement:

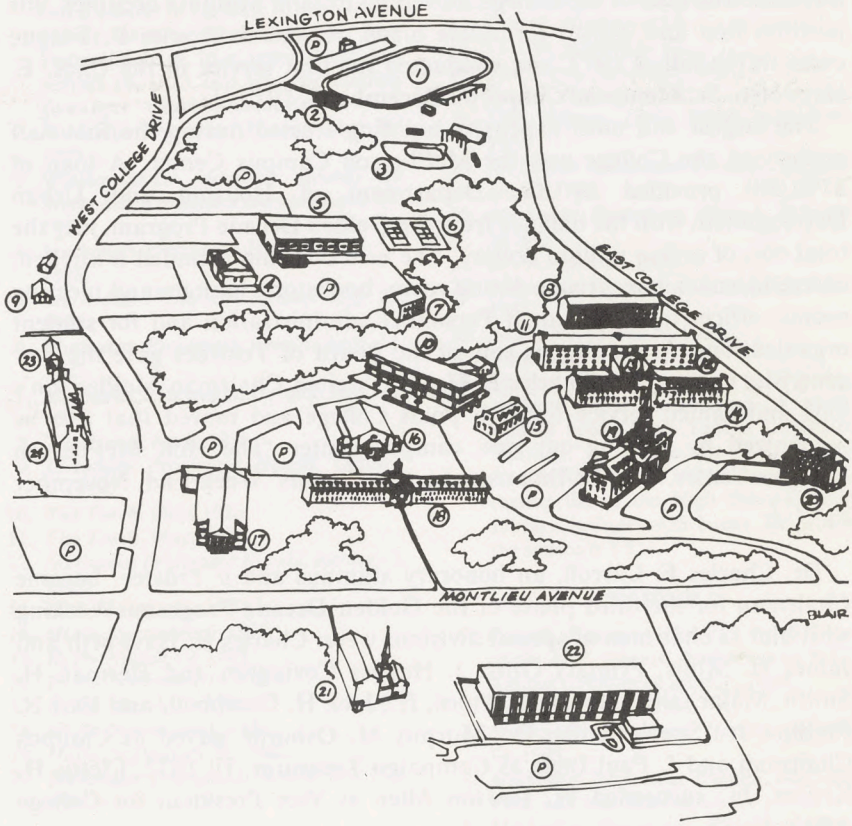
> As a result of its carefully researched Golden Decade program for development, High Point College is expanding realistically and prudently towards its pre-determined objective: to provide the finest in Church-related (Methodist) private four year liberal arts education for its students.

A table showed the financial picture of that expansion, comparing the academic year 1967-68 with 1958-59. During this period gross assets increased 124.30%, plant evaluation 100.89%, and operating budget 110.59%. The increase in total cost for resident students was 106.51%, a percentage smaller than the increase in salaries or operating budget.

An annuity-type gift in 1969, from Mr. and Mrs. A. Pat Brown made possible a new residence for the president and his family. The property given, including a nine-room house on fifty-six acres of land, located on Deep River Road, was valued at approximately $350,000. On October 13, 1971, the Trustees held their annual meeting at the president's new home and voted to send a letter of appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Brown "for the fine facilities they have so generously made available." [16]

Original plans for the campus included a chapel, prominently located in front of Roberts Hall. A fountain, gift of the class of 1929, occupied this location, and priorities postponed the construction of a chapel for many years. In the meantime religious activities — including daily or weekly chapel, Sunday vespers, services of worship and social gatherings — shared accommodations in Roberts Hall Auditorium, Harrison Gymnasium, the Student Center, or Memorial Auditorium. One room in Roberts Hall was set apart for religious purposes and used by small groups from 1945 on. Students redecorated this room and installed pews, pulpit, communion rail, and altar. Named Lindley Chapel, this place of worship honored Dr. P.E. Lindley, who led religious activities and advised student groups on the campus for many years.

Funds for the construction of a chapel building were given by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Charles E. Hayworth, and members of his family, in memory of Chas. E. Hayworth, Sr. In proposal



CAMPUS, 1974

1. Albion Millis Stadium
2. Field House
3. Baseball Field
4. Dennis H. Cooke Hall
5. Alumni Gymnasium
6. Tennis Courts
7. Infirmary
8. Mary Irwin Belk Dormitory
9. Gate House
10. Holt McPherson Campus Center
11. Yadkin Hall
12. North Hall
13. Susanna Wesley Hall
14. Woman's Hall
15. Old Student Center
16. Harrison Hall
17. Memorial Auditorium
18. McCulloch Hall
19. Roberts Hall
20. M. J. Wrenn Memorial Library
21. Chas. E. Hayworth, Sr. Memorial Chapel
22. Horace S. Haworth Hall of Science
23. Residence (Dean of Students)
24. J. Ed Millis Hall

P Parking

the chapel moved all over the campus, finally coming to rest adjacent to Haworth Hall of Science. In anticipation of the new facility, a chaplain increased the staff of the College. Reverend Roland Mullinix occupied this position first and helped formulate plans. Reverend Charles P. Teague came in the fall of 1972, and conducted the first service in the Chas. E. Hayworth, Sr. Memorial Chapel on December 8, 1972.

The largest and most expensive building erected during the first half century of the College was the McPherson Campus Center. A loan of $790,000 provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, with the balance from the Golden Decade Program, met the total cost of over a million dollars. The new building included a kitchen, cafeteria, snack bar, private dining room, bookstore, lounges and meeting rooms, offices for the Student Personnel administration and for student organizations. A unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees gave the new center its name. "Mr. Charles E. Hayworth cited Chairman McPherson's long and valued service to High Point College and moved that this be recognized by naming our new campus center 'The Holt McPherson Campus Center.'"[17] Its first use came on Parents' Week End, November 5, 1972.

Dr. Charles F. Carroll, an honorary alumnus and a Trustee, became Chairman for the third phase of the Golden Decade Program. Working with him as chairmen of special divisions were: Charles E. Hayworth and James H. Millis, Primary Gifts; J. Harriss Covington and Herman H. Smith, Major Gifts; Robert T. Amos, Jr., Jack H. Campbell, and Earl N. Phillips, Jr., Special Gifts. Dr. Murphy M. Osborne served as Campus Chairman and I. Paul Ingle as Campaign Treasurer. In 1972, Cletus H. Kruyer, Jr., succeeded W. Lawson Allen as Vice President for College Affairs.

Pledges for the third phase reached a total of over three million dollars. Of this amount the administration pledged over $20,000, and the faculty over $43,000. One hundred fifty thousand dollars was pledged by alumni. Other large categories were: Special, $130,785; Major, $169,633; and Primary, $860,904. The Trustees topped the list with pledges of $1,604,710. Included in this amount was the largest single gift ever received by the College: an annuity gift of one million dollars from Mr. and Mrs. Holt McPherson.

NOTES

CHAPTER 1

1. Dr. N.M. Harrison described this situation and told the historian that he still had the letter in his files. At the present writing the letter is not available. Rev. Ptylla Bingham, in a letter dated December 18, 1973, says that the wording given here "could be about right."
2. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* May 26, 1927.
3. Winston-Salem *Journal,* quoted in *Methodist Protestant Herald,* April 21, 1927.
4. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* June 11, 1925.
5. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* July 30, 1925.
6. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* June 11, 1925.
7. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* July 24, 1924.
8. *The Torch.* April, 1926.
9. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* October 9, 1924.
10. *The Torch.* May, 1925.
11. *The Torch.* May, 1925.
12. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* January 1, 1925.
13. *Hi Po.* March 16, 1927.
14. *Hi Po.* December 6, 1929.
15. *Hi Po.* March 19, 1932.
16. *Hi Po.* November 15, 1933.
17. *Hi Po.* March 14, 1934.
18. *Hi Po.* November 1, 1934.
19. *Hi Po.* September 25, 1935.
20. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* April 23, 1931.

CHAPTER 2

1. *Journal,* N.C. Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, 1850 to 1855.
2. Carroll, *History of the N.C. Conference of the M.P. Church,* pp. 48, 49. Quotations from the *Journal* of the N.C. Annual Conference.
3. Michael, *Yadkin College,* p. 171.
4. *Journal,* N.C. Annual Conference. 1853.
5. Carroll, *History,* pp. 49ff.
6. Carroll, *History,* p. 52.
7. Michael, *Yadkin College,* p. 19.
8. Michael, *Yadkin College,* p. 117.
9. Holmes, *Yadkin College,* p. 5.
10. *Journal,* N.C. Annual Conference. 1893.
11. Holmes, *Yadkin College,* pp. 1-7.
12. *Journal,* N.C. Annual Conference. 1894.
13. *Journal,* N.C. Annual Conference. 1895.
14. Carroll, *History,* p. 53.
15. Carroll, *History,* p. 55.
16. *The Torch.* November, 1925.
17. Carroll, *History,* p. 56.
18. J.W. Holmes. Letter dated August 30, 1974.
19. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* September 13, 1928.
20. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* October 24, 1929.
21. *Hi Po.* April 30, 1932.
22. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* April 23, 1931.
23. *Hi Po.* November 29, 1939.
24. *Enterprise.* May 13, 1941.
25. Michael, *Yadkin College,* p. 170. Dr. Andrews reported receiving "a whole load of books from Yadkin Collegiate Institute." (*Methodist Protestant Herald,* October 9, 1924.) The early accession list of the High Point College Library includes 455 books for which the source is Y.C.I.

CHAPTER 3

1. Carroll, *History of the N.C. Conference of the M.P. Church.* Reference to N.C. Annual Conference Journal, 1894.
2. *Hi Po.* October 4, 1934.
3. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* August 14, 1924.
4. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* May 22, 1930, and McCulloch Diary.
5. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* August 14, 1924.
6. *Methodist Protestant Herald,* August 14, 1924.
7. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* August 14, 1924.
8. Carroll, *History,* p.55.
9. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* August 14, 1924.
10. Pritchard, *A Brief History,* p. 2. For a more complete record of action and inaction, see Carroll, *History,* p. 57.
11. Pritchard, *A Brief History,* p. 3, quoting N.C. Annual Conference Journal, 1920.
12. Guilford County Registry of Deeds, Book 44, p. 423.
    See *The Building and the Builders of a*

City, p. 308, and *Hi Po*. November 30, 1927.
13. Board of Education. May 20, 1921, and May 14, 1924.
14. Pritchard, *A Brief History*, p. 10, quoting N.C. Annual Conference Journal, 1923.
15. Trustees, August 25, 1923.
16. Holmes, *Yadkin College*. Reference to *Our Church Record*, Special Edition, 1901.
17. Trustees. October 20 and December 28, 1923.
18. Trustees. December 28, 1933; March 18 and July 3, 1924.
19. *Journal*, Western North Carolina Conference, 1947.
20. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. March 27, 1924.
21. Trustees. May 3, 1926.
22. Trustees. March 28, 1928.
23. *Hi Po*. February 29, 1928.
24. *Hi Po*. February 21, 1934.
25. *Hi Po*. October 30, 1965.

CHAPTER 4

1. *Torch*. May, 1925.
2. *Hi Po*. February 14, 1934.
3. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. January 15, 1925.
4. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. December 20, 1923.
5. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. December 13, 1923.
6. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. January 1, 1925.
7. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. February 5, 1925.
8. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. February 12, 1925.
9. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. February 19, 1925.
10. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. January 29, 1925.
11. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. June 11, 1925.
12. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. September 11, 1924.
13. *Enterprise*. January 1, 1926.
14. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. September 16, 1926.
15. *Hi Po*. May 2, 1929.
16. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. May 26, 1927.
17. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. October 13, 1927.
18. *Hi Po*. October 11, 1928.
19. Trustees. April 6, 1928.
20. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. March 7, 1929.
21. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. June 20, 1929.
22. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. February 2, 1930.

CHAPTER 5

1. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. May 22, 1930. *Hi Po*. January 17, 1944, October 4, 1939.
2. High Point *Enterprise*. September 8, 1957.
3. High Point *Enterprise*. September 25, 1930.
4. Trustees. May 20, 1930.
5. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. August 13, 1931.
6. Pritchard, *A Brief History*. p. 15.
7. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. November 12, 1931.
8. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. November 12, 1931.
9. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. December 17, 1931.
10. *Journal*, N.C. Annual Conference. 1932.
11. *Enterprise*. September 8, 1957.
12. *Enterprise*. August 16, 1932.
13. *Journal*. N.C. Annual Conference, 1932.
14. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. May 4, 1933.
15. Mr. Cloninger reported this in an address that was part of a service in memory of Dr. C.R. Hinshaw.
16. *Journal*, N.C. Annual Conference. 1933.
17. *Hi Po*. October 11, 1933.
18. *Hi Po*. October 11, 1933.
19. *Hi Po*. February 7, 1934.
20. *Hi Po*. April 25, 1934. Dr. E.O. Cummings says he ate there and enjoyed a good meal.
21. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. February 9, 1933.
22. *Enterprise*. September 8, 1957.
23. Greensboro *Daily News*. November 10, 1933.
24. *Enterprise*, November 27, 1933.
25. *Enterprise*. February 18, 1934.
26. *Enterprise*. November 6, 1934.

27. *Methodist Protestant Herald*, May 12, 1927.
28. Trustees. May 25, 1934.
29. *Enterprise*. November 6, 1934.
30. *Methodist Protestant Herald*, December 27, 1936.
31. *Enterprise*. December 31, 1944.
32. *Enterprise*. April 30, 1939.
33. See Clark, *Methodism in Western North Carolina*, pp. 82ff.
34. Trustees. September 25, 1940.
35. Trustees. May 20, 1948.
36. *Enterprise*. May 10, 1940.
37. *Enterprise*. May 5 and 16, 1940.
38. Trustees. February 27, 1943.
39. *Enterprise*. May 10, 1944.
40. *Enterprise*. May 21, 1944.
41. *Enterprise*. December 14, 1944.
42. *Enterprise*. February 4, 1945.

CHAPTER 6

1. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. May 24, 1934.
2. *Hi Po*. January 20, 1927.
3. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. January 27, 1927.
4. *Hi Po*. November 8, 1933.
5. *Hi Po*. November 8, 1933.
6. *Enterprise*. March 16, 1934.
7. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. March 15, 1934.
8. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. March 22, 1934.
9. *Methodist Protestant Herald*. May 3, 1934.
10. Trustees. May 25, 1934.
11. Trustees. April 12, 1935.
12. *Hi Po*. October 11, 1934.
13. *Hi Po*. April 11, 1935.
14. *Hi Po*. November 20, 1935.
15. Trustees. May 24, 1935.
16. *Enterprise*. April 2, 1936.
17. *Hi Po*. October 6, 1937.
18. *Hi Po*. December 8, 1937.

CHAPTER 7

1. *Hi Po*. October 21, 1926.
2. *Hi Po*. February 28, 1935.
3. *Hi Po*. August 25, 1934.
4. *Hi Po*. September 19, 1934.
5. *Hi Po*. March 14, 1935.
6. *Hi Po*. April 1, 1936.
7. *Hi Po*. November 11, 1936.
8. *Hi Po*. March 10, 1937.
9. *Hi Po*. November 23, 1934.
10. *Hi Po*. October 10, 1937.
11. *Hi Po*. March 17, 1937.
12. *Hi Po*. November 3, 1937.
13. *Hi Po*. April 10, 1940.
14. *Hi Po*. May 13, 1936.
15. *Hi Po*. May 1, 1942; May 8, 1943.
16. Kappa Phi appears only in the 1927 *Zenith*. In 1929 Delta Alpha Epsilon includes some of the names listed in 1927 as members of Kappa Phi.
17. *Zenith*. 1927.
18. *Hi Po*. May 5, 1962

CHAPTER 8

1. *Hi Po*. March 14, 1930.
2. *Hi Po*. November 11, 1926.
3. *Hi Po*. December 14, 1926. The stadium was located just off Summit Avenue.
4. The Shenandoah was a Navy dirigible which wrecked in 1925.
5. Catalog. 1925-26.
6. *Torch*. March, 1926. The college referred to here is not named. Guilford broke off relations in football in 1928.
7. *Hi Po*. January 24, 1930.
8. *Torch*. January, 1926.
9. *Zenith*. 1929.
10. *Hi Po*. March 14, 1930.
11. *Hi Po*. March 14, 1931.
12. *Hi Po*. February 13, March 23, 1931.
13. *Hi Po*. February 13, 1932.
14. *Hi Po*. May 16, 1935.
15. *Hi Po*. March 23, 1931.
16. *Hi Po*. September 25, 1935. Richard Broadus Culler was known in the city in later years as Dick Culler, but college publications referred to him as Broadus.
17. *Hi Po*. November 4, 1932.
18. *Hi Po*. November 29, 1934.
19. *Hi Po*. November 4, 1935.
20. *Hi Po*. October 27, 1937.
21. *Hi Po*. October 10, 1941.
22. *Hi Po*. November 7, 1941.
23. *Hi Po*. February 14 and 21, 1935.
24. *Hi Po*. February 26, 1936. *Enterprise*. February 11, 1936.
25. *Enterprise*. March 4, 1939.
26. *Hi Po*. February 2, 1938.
27. *Hi Po*. September 29, 1937.
28. *Zenith*. 1941.
29. *Hi Po*. November 7, 1941.
30. *Enterprise*. June 18, 1943.

31. *Enterprise.* November 27, 1943; February 13, 1944.
32. *Enterprise.* February 27, 1944.
33. *Colliers.* January 27, 1945.
34. *Colliers.* January 27, 1945.
35. *Zenith.* 1945.
36. *Enterprise.* September 23, 1945.
37. *Hi Po.* October 9, 1949.
38. *Enterprise.* September 30, 1949.
39. *Hi Po.* November 25, 1949.
40. *Zenith.* 1951.
41. Trustees. February 13, 1951.
42. *Enterprise.* February 25, 1951.
43. *Hi Po.* February 26, 1954.
44. *Hi Po.* March 30, 1961.
45. *Hi Po.* March 9, 1963.
46. *Hi Po.* May 19, 1961.
47. *Hi Po.* March 10, 1965.
48. *Hi Po.* May 21, 1960.
49. *Hi Po.* November 22, 1968.
50. *Hi Po.* April 17, 1973.
51. *Hi Po.* April 21, 1956.
52. *Hi Po.* October 5, 1971.
53. *Hi Po.* April 12, 1957.
54. *Hi Po.* February 23, 1968.
55. *Hi Po.* December 8, 1962.
56. *Hi Po.* May 5, 1962, May 15, 1963.

CHAPTER 9

1. *Torch.* April, 1926.
2. *Hi Po.* January 31, 1930.
3. *Hi Po.* December 15, 1932.
4. *Hi Po.* November 1, 1933.
5. *Hi Po.* November 22, 1933.
6. *Hi Po.* December 13, 1933.
7. *Zenith.* 1934.
8. *Hi Po.* May 9, 1934.
9. *Hi Po.* January 1 and September 28, 1934.
10. *Hi Po.* November 1, 1934. The prize was won by Nikanthan.
11. *Hi Po.* January 1, 1935.
12. *Hi Po.* February 14, 1940.
13. *The Robesonian.* April 26, 1940.
14. *Enterprise.* April 20, May 5, 1941.
15. *Hi Po.* February 15, 1942.
16. *Zenith.* 1949.
17. *Zenith.* 1958.
18. *Enterprise.* March 7, 1958.
19. *Enterprise.* May 15, 1960.
20. *Enterprise.* May 13, 1961.
21. *Enterprise.* April 9, 1965.
22. *Enterprise.* November 22, 1964.
23. *Enterprise.* April 1, 1966.
24. *Hi Po.* May 5, 1967.
25. *Enterprise.* April 28, 1967.
26. *Enterprise.* May 2, 1969.
27. *Greensboro Daily News.* May 2, 1969.
28. *Enterprise.* April 17, 1970.
29. *Greensboro Daily News.* April 17, 1970.
30. *Greensboro Daily News.* November 20, 1971.
31. *Greensboro Daily News.* April 20, 1974.

CHAPTER 10

1. High Point *Enterprise.* March 5, 1921.
2. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* February 26, 1925.
3. *Torch.* April, 1926.
4. *Hi Po.* February 1, 1929.
5. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* January 15, 1931.
6. *Hi Po.* March 7 and 14, 1931.
7. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* November 12, 1931.
8. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* January 7, 1932.
9. *Hi Po.* March 12, 1932.
10. *Hi Po.* March 13, 1934.
11. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* April 12, 1934.
12. *Hi Po.* January 31, 1935.
13. *Zenith.* 1937.
14. *Hi Po.* February 24, 1937.
15. *Hi Po.* April 7, 1937.
16. *Zenith.* 1937.
17. *Zenith.* 1938.
18. *Hi Po.* May 4, 1938.
19. *Enterprise.* January 31, 1939.
20. *Hi Po.* November 2, 1968.
21. *Hi Po.* April 3, 1940.
22. *Hi Po.* April 10, 1940.
23. *Enterprise.* October 30, 1941.
24. *Hi Po.* December 12, 1941.
25. *Hi Po.* May 8, 1942.
26. *Enterprise.* May 16, 1942.
27. *Zenith.* 1956.
28. *Hi Po.* December 2, 1936.
29. *Zenith.* 1956.

CHAPTER 11

1. Quoted in *Methodist Protestant Herald.* August 14, 1924.
2. The Civil Works Administration was succeeded by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the better known Federal work program.
3. *Hi Po.* September 27, 1933.

4. *Enterprise.* June 7, 1933.
5. *Hi Po.* October 7, 1936.
6. Trustees. October 30, 1938.
7. *Enterprise.* September 2, 1973.
8. *Hi Po.* May 21, 1932.
9. *Hi Po.* May 21, 1932.
10. *Hi Po.* September 27, 1973.
11. *Hi Po.* November 5, 1932.
12. *Hi Po.* January 24, 1935.
13. *Methodist Protestant Herald.* May 30, 1935.
14. *Hi Po.* September 25, 1935.
15. Trustees. June 27, 1941.
16. *Hi Po.* February 13, 1942.
17. Trustees. September 25, 1940 and May 21, 1941.
18. Catalog. 1943-44.
19. *Hi Po.* December 12, 1946.

CHAPTER 12

1. *Hi Po.* April 13, 1938.
2. *Hi Po.* May 15, 1940.
3. *Hi Po.* November 14, 1941.
4. *Hi Po.* December 12, 1941.
5. *Hi Po.* February 20, 1942.
6. *Enterprise.* April 6, 1943. The train made a special stop at the crossing near the campus.
7. *Enterprise.* May 9 and July 2, 1943.
8. *Enterprise.* February 2, 1946.

CHAPTER 13

1. Trustees. September 19, 1947.
2. Trustees. September 30, 1947.
3. *Enterprise.* October 2, 1947.
4. *Enterprise.* October 5, 1947.
5. *Hi Po.* December 6, 1930.
6. Trustees. June 30, 1942.
7. *Enterprise.* July 3, 1942.
8. Trustees. January 21, 1946.
9. Trustees. September 5, 1946.
10. Trustees. July 16, 1947.
11. Letter in the possession of Dr. Glenn Perry.
12. *Enterprise.* December 12, 1945.
13. Trustees. August 1, 1944.
14. Trustees. July 16, 1947.
15. Trustees. July 16, 1947.
16. *Hi Po.* November 21, 1947.
17. Trustees. February 10, 1948.
18. *Enterprise.* February 20, 1948.
19. Trustees. February 19, 1948.
    When an accrediting committee makes its report, a "suggestion" points out an improvement that may be made, but a "recommendation" lays down a condition that must be fulfilled if the school is to be accredited.
20. Trustees. February 19, 1948.
21. Trustees. July 21, 1948.
22. Trustees. February 2, 1949.
23. Trustees. February 13, 1950.

CHAPTER 14

1. *Enterprise.* February 19, 1950.
2. Trustees. May 28, 1929.
3. Trustees. July 15, 1949.
4. Trustees. July 19, 1950.
5. Trustees. February 12, 1952.
6. Trustees. May 5, and October 11, 1953.
7. Trustees. May 5, and July 15, 1953.
8. Trustees. February 18, 1953.
9. Trustees. July 6, 1955.
10. *Enterprise.* December 1, 1957.
11. Trustees. August 6, 1958.

CHAPTER 15

1. *Zenith.* 1949.
2. Trustees. November 23, 1949.
3. *Hi Po.* December 5, 1931.
4. *Hi Po.* December 14, 1934, and April 6, 1938.
5. *Hi Po.* April 24, 1940.
6. Trustees. September 14, 1955.
7. *Hi Po.* March 5, 1946.
8. Trustees. November 20, 1957.
9. *Hi Po.* March 2, 1959, quoting the Associated College Press.
10. *Hi Po.* February 14, 1958.
11. Trustees. November 10, 1952.
12. *Enterprise.* September 30, 1949.
13. *Enterprise.* October 4, 1949.
14. Trustees. March 8, 1961.
15. Trustees. October 10, 1962.
16. Trustees. October 9, 1963.
17. *Hi Po.* April 14, 1969.

CHAPTER 16

1. Trustees. March 14, 1959.
2. *Hi Po.* May 14, 1932.
3. *Hi Po.* April 26, 1963.
4. *Hi Po.* May 15, 1963.
5. *Hi Po.* May 15, 1965.

CHAPTER 17

1. Trustees. September 13, 1961.
2. Trustees. January 9, 1963.

NOTES

3. Trustees. March 13, 1963.
4. Trustees. December 4, 1964.
5. Trustees. February 3, 1963.
6. Trustees. July 11, 1962.
7. Board of Education. July 25, 1930.
8. Trustees. October 9, November 13, 1963; June 14, 1972.
9. Trustees. March 13, 1963; July 29, 1964; March 10, 1965; February 11, May 11, May 31, June 22, 1966.
10. Trustees. April 14, 1965.
11. Trustees. March 8, 1967.
12. Trustees. September 5, 1967.
13. Trustees. February 14, 1968.
14. Trustees. February 13, 1974.
15. Trustees. March 6, 1968.
16. Trustees. October 13, 1971.
17. Trustees. March 8, 1972.

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