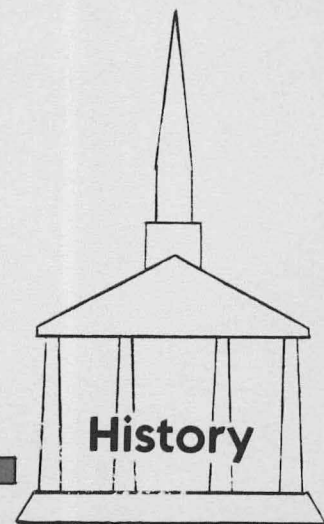


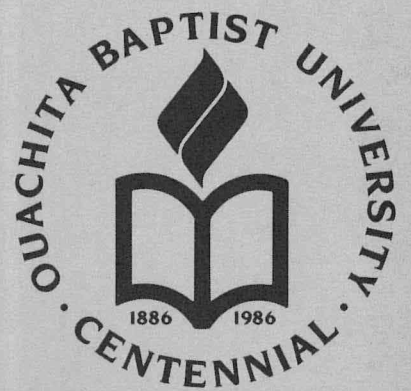
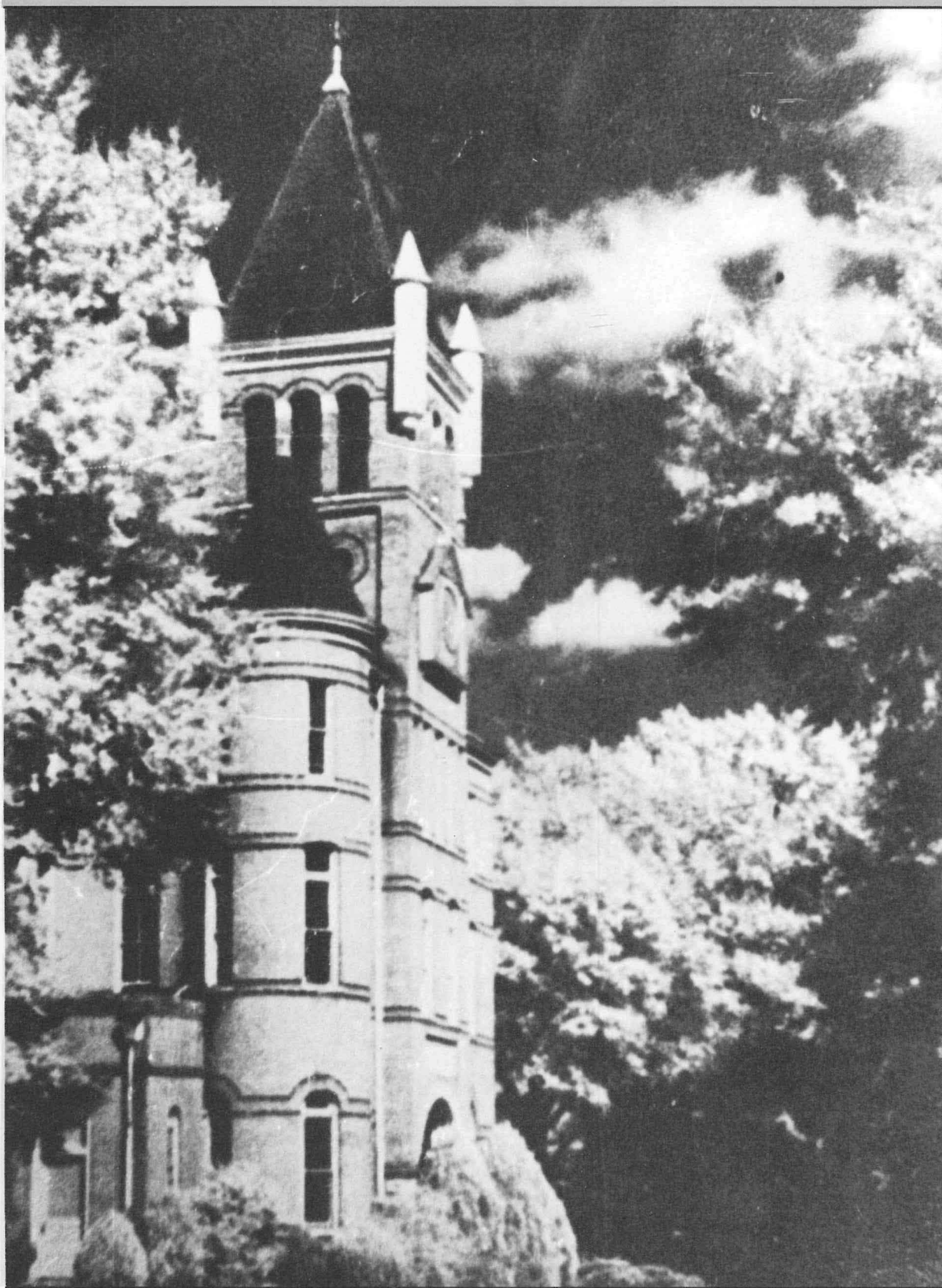
**O**n the eve of Ouachita's 100th birthday, preparations have been made for special programs and celebrations.

As a prelude to the 1986 celebrations a history of Ouachita has been included for publication and circulation in the fall of 1985. With pictures and informative copy, Dr. Mike Arrington and Dr. William D. Downs, Jr. have provided ...

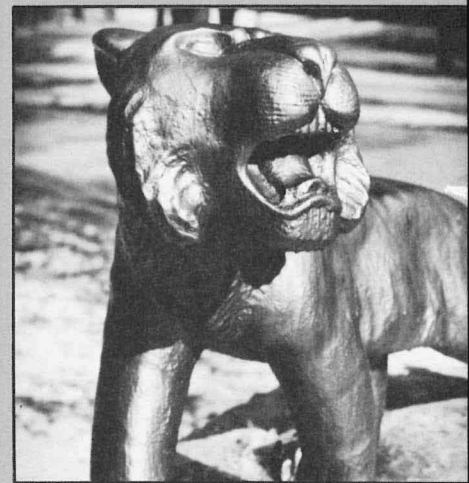
*More Than You'd Expect in*



The Physical Education Center was completed in 1983 at a cost of \$4 million.



Old Main, the first building constructed in 1889 by Ouachita for \$45,000 and the Tiger, a landmark since 1935.



# Once in a Hundred Years

*A pictorial history of Ouachita Baptist University*

By Michael E. Arrington and William D. Downs Jr.  
with editorial assistance from Melinda Dodds  
Designed by Wendy Kizzar

1886

# Once in a hundred years

## *Arkadelphia chosen*

It was April 8, 1886, and the frustration must have been mounting steadily as the 15-member Board of Trustees, appointed earlier that year by the Arkansas Baptist State Convention to select a site for the state's first Baptist college, struggled to finish its task and go home. Seventy-one ballots had failed to produce a choice from among the eight applicants: Arkadelphia, Austin, Buckner College in Witherville, Clarksville, Fordyce, Little Rock, Morrilton and Ozark.<sup>1</sup> Doggedly determined, however, the trustees filled out their ballots for the seventy-second time and finally came up with a winner: Arkadelphia.

Just five months later, on September 6, 1886, Ouachita Baptist College was in business, becoming the first college in the southern half of Arkansas.

The Trustees chose Arkadel-

phia because of its strong local church; the service provided by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad; the town's central position; and its rural setting, far removed from the evils and temptations of metropolitan areas such as Little Rock with its population of 10,000.

Formerly called Blakelytown, in honor of the owner of its first store, Arkadelphia is said by its historians to have been the site of a visit in 1541 by Hernando DeSoto. The famous Spanish explorer, according to the 1908 yearbook, marveled at the "great bluffs" on the river, which was later named the Ouachita. Extensive research on the meaning of the word "Ouachita" was done by Dr. Hardy L. Winburn, the pastor for many years of Arkadelphia's First Baptist Church. He concluded that it was a Caddo Indian word meaning "eastern

boundary," which makes sense in that the river does define the eastern boundary of the Caddo Indian lands as well as the eastern edge of the campus that took its name.

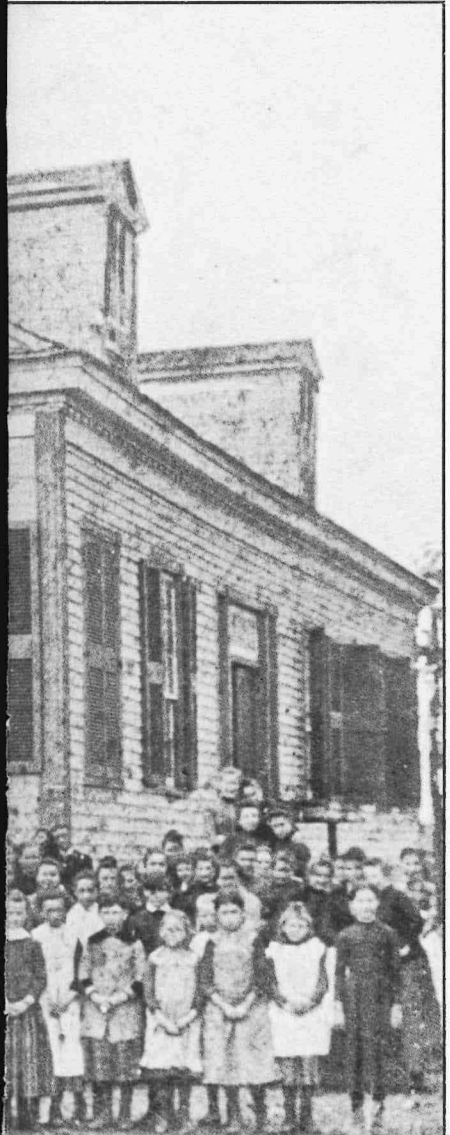
The name Blakelytown was changed to Arkadelphia in 1842 when the county seat was moved here from Hollywood. During the Civil War, the Confederate Army was furnished with salt from the nearby mines, which have long since been abandoned.

Arkadelphia, which had already pledged the money necessary for establishing the school, also provided Ouachita's first building, one that had been occupied formerly by the State Blind Institute and Baptist High School.

<sup>1</sup>Except where otherwise cited, the source material for this pictorial history of Ouachita is contained in Mike Arrington's "Ouachita Baptist University: the First 100 Years." (August House, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1985.)



The front cover of Ouachita's first catalog in 1886. Cost of the 18-week fall semester was \$22.50, while the cost of the 20-week spring semester was \$25. Families in Arkadelphia provided board, room, light and fuel for \$10 - \$12 per month.



THE OUACHITONIAN

---

**Extracts from First Annual Catalog  
Session 1887-88**

Course of Study—(Collegiate Department)

**L**ATIN, first year—Beginner's Latin and Caesar. Second year, Virgil, Cicero and Sallust. Third year, Livy, Horace and Tacitus.

Chemistry—The class will study Physics, Chemical Physics, Descriptive Chemistry and Analysis. One dollar will be charged upon entering this class to pay for Chemicals, etc.

Mental Science and Christian Ethics, Metaphysics, Logic, Ethics, Evidences of Christianity.

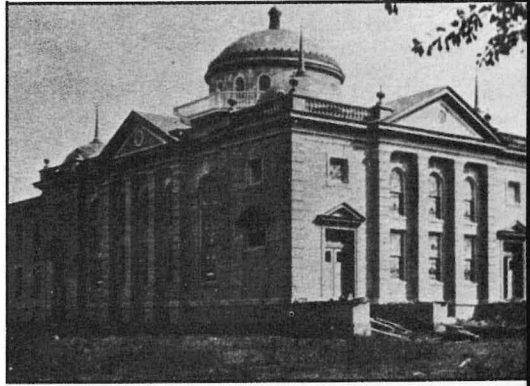
Music Course—Pupils trained to appear in public. Special instruction given to those who desire to prepare themselves for teaching. Essays on all prominent composers and their chief characteristics, to be read before classes, required.

For Winter—Black dress, trimmed in black, black cloak; black hat, trimmed with black ribbon and white plume; dark woolen goods or calicoes for school; strong leather shoes. For summer, cadet blue with cap to match. Light calicoes for school. For night exhibitions and other occasions, linen, lawn or tarlatan, white or colored may be worn. No silks, satins, or extravagant jewelry allowed to be worn during the session or on public occasions.

Patrons are urged to make prompt payments. The charges are moderate, considering the advantages afforded.

Collegiate Department—tuition \$5.00 per month; incidental fee \$1.00 per term. Piano \$5.00 per month, board and room \$10.00 or \$11.00, or \$12.00 per month.

Our government is mild, yet firm. No gentleman pupil will be allowed to visit young ladies. No lady pupil will be allowed to receive attention from young gentlemen. A faithful earnest pupil has no time for such diversion. The admission of pupils to the institution and the enjoyment of its privileges imply a sacred contract on their part to observe promptly all regulations.



Pastor H. L. Winburn and the First Baptist Church of Arkadelphia in 1910.

Children in front of Ouachita's first building in 1887. The structure, which burned in 1890, had served previously as a state blind school and Baptist High School.

1890

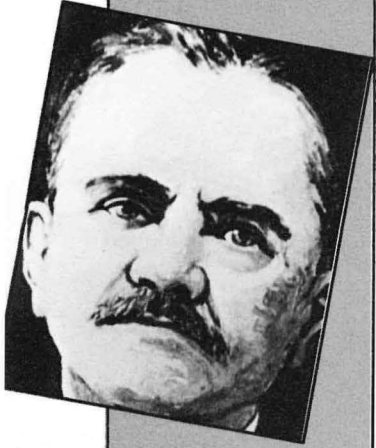
## First president

John William Conger of Prescott was selected by the ABSC Board of Trustees as Ouachita's first president and classes began in 1886 with a faculty of six teachers and an enrollment of 166. Called "Dr. Jack" by close associates, he was a paternalistic president from the old collegiate system who assumed all debts for the college, paid the salaries, bought the insurance, served as spokesman for Ouachita, and even built the buildings. The enrollment of 166 was higher than had been expected. By the spring of 1887, enrollment had increased to 235 students and President Conger was faced with the realization that the college urgently needed more space.

Thanks to the generosity of the people of Arkadelphia, \$26,000 was raised for the construction of a three-story

brick building that was to be called the "Main Building" or more popularly, "Old Main." The new building was completed in 1889 at a cost of \$45,000. The imposing structure served as Ouachita's administration building, library and provided additional classroom space until it was destroyed by fire after the May 1949 commencement.

The original campus building, the old Blind School, burned in 1890, prompting President Conger to raise the money needed to build a "young ladies" home. The new dormitory, completed in 1891, stood on the approximate site of Evans Student Center today. In 1923, following the completion of Cone-Bottoms dormitory, the Young Ladies Home became a boys' dormitory and was re-named Old North Dorm.



Dr. John William Conger



Ouachita's first president, John Conger, takes members of "M.A.S.S.," a "secret" society of coeds, for a boat ride on the Ouachita River on March 30, 1896.

Students playing tennis in front of Old Main in 1880.



The Young Ladies Home in 1891 was later converted to a boy's dormitory and renamed Old North Dorm.



An early Christmas greeting card from Ouachita.

Dean Worley and Richard Lowe, 1984 students, line up for a putt at a local golf course.

# 1898

## Women admitted

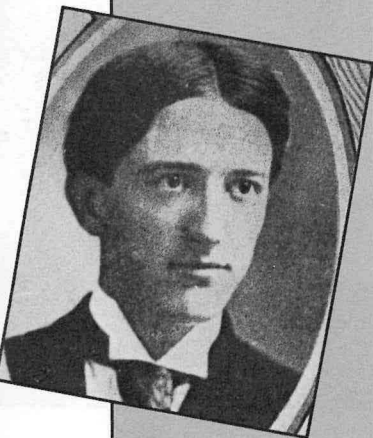
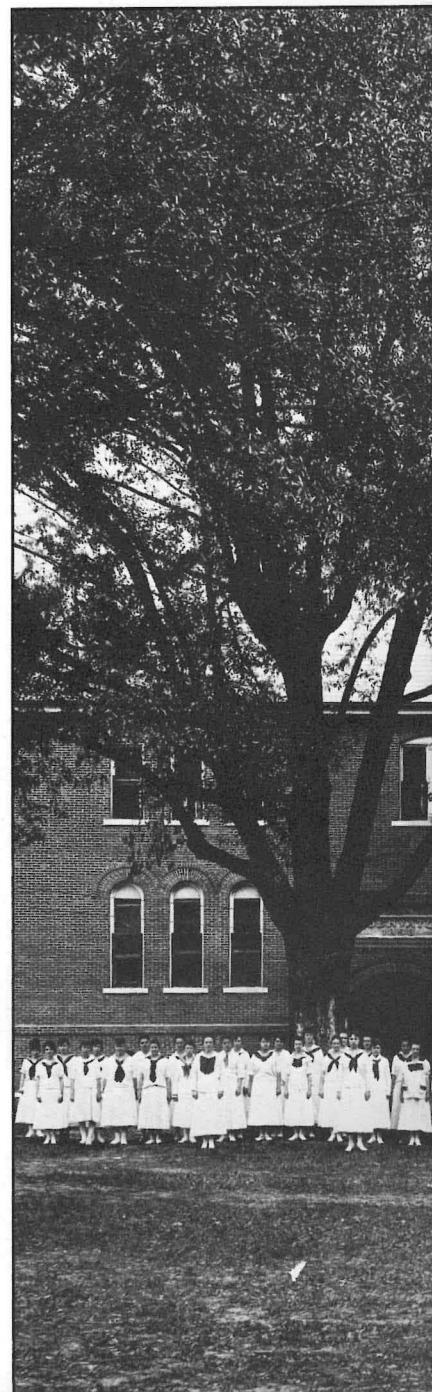
Remarkably resourceful as Ouachita's leader, President Conger also constructed in 1898 the Conservatory Building, a fine arts facility and auditorium for daily chapel exercises. In 1904, he built a two-story brick home for his personal residence on the edge of the campus where Berry Chapel now stands. When he resigned three years later, he sold his home to Ouachita for use as a president's home. It served this purpose until the 1950s, when it was converted for a short time to use as a dormitory, then razed to make room for the religion building.

The Mary Forbes Industrial Home for Young Ladies, built in 1906 as a memorial to the daughter of the Rev. W. A. Forbes of Prescott, was used for housing coeds of limited means. In return for providing their own housework, the girls were given board at cost. Although President Conger and Ouachita strongly supported coeducation, that did not mean males and females were treated equally. The girls,

for example, were required to wear drab uniforms "to promote convenience and economy and ... to suppress the feeling of pride and rivalry in the matter of personal decoration."

The females were also prohibited from flirting, an offense punishable by suspension. No similar ruling was made concerning the males.

The classrooms, on the other hand, were completely coeducational, serving as the only real mixing ground for male and female students. Women could major in the same fields as men, although many young ladies chose to pursue the "Mistress of English Literature" degree, a three-year program without foreign language requirements. Most females, however, chose to work for the traditional bachelor of arts or bachelor of philosophy degrees. A large number of young ladies competed with - and generally outperformed - the young men in regular college courses.

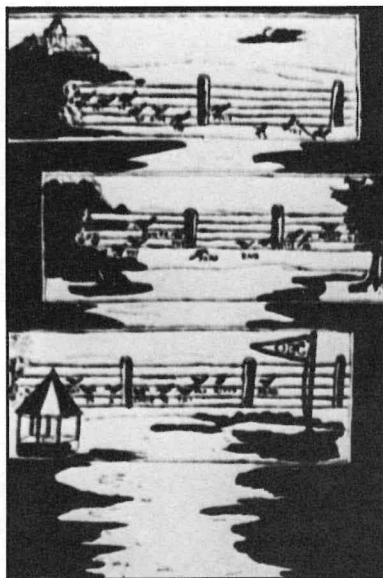


C. Hamilton Moses, class of 1910, became President of Arkansas Power and Light Company and chairman of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission. He also made possible the Moses science building, later renamed the Moses-Provine Science Center to honor Dr. E. A. Provine, a long-time and highly respected faculty member. Leon Green, class of 1908, became Professor of law at the University of Texas.

## Legend of the Alma Mater

From the 1910 Ouachitonian

"Many poets tried to write a song that would exemplify the Ouachita spirit. All of their works were soon forgotten. Legend has it that one morning a poet went to the Big Bluff overlooking the beautiful Ouachita River, and there he became inspired. He looked across the river, and silhouetted against the sun, he saw a five-rail fence corresponding to the five bars of music. The poet watched as little birds leaped about on the fence rails and from their positioning was inspired with the melody. And it was thus that there came into the soul of that poet, fresh from nature, the Ouachita Alma Mater."

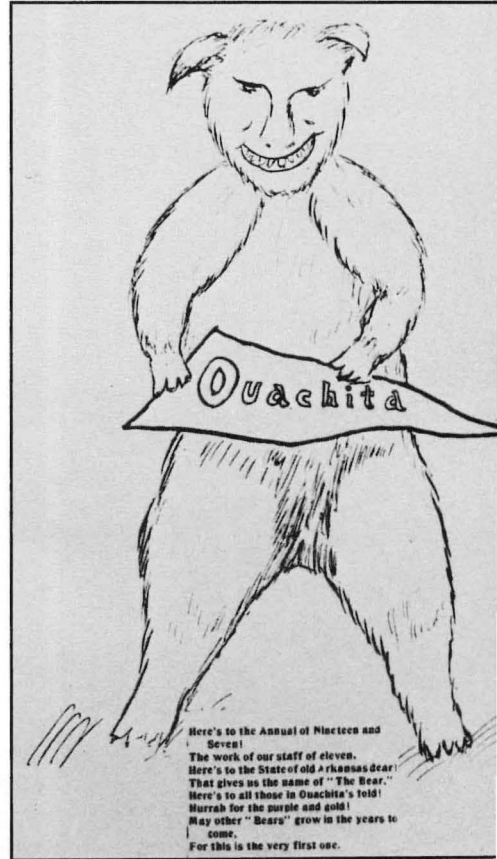




The President's Home was located next door to Cone-Bottoms dormitory.



Women boarding students in 1896.



Ouachita's first yearbook in 1907 was called the Bear. The name was later changed to the Ouachitonian, which has become one of the three top-rated college yearbooks in the nation.

Coeds lined up in front of the Conservatory, which was built in 1898. The building was destroyed by fire in 1936, but was reconstructed and used for a men's dormitory, Wallis Hall.



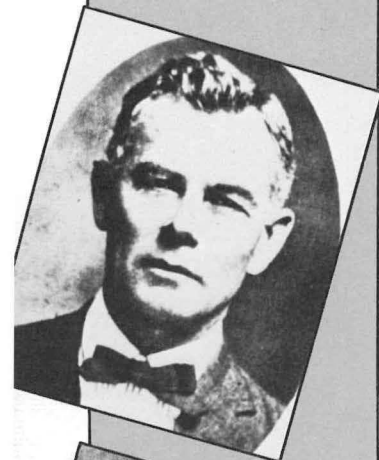
# 1907

## Original faculty

President Conger firmly supported the classical curriculum, subscribing to the notion that there existed a block of knowledge that all educated people must attain. This "prescribed curriculum" gradually gave way in the early twentieth century to the "elective" principle. Majors and minors, along with general education, developed as a compromise between those who favored the classical curriculum and those who preferred the elective approach.

President Conger's most difficult but most important task was to hire a competent faculty, a particularly treacherous assignment in late nineteenth-century Arkansas. He was fortunate however, in recruiting several well-qualified professors includ-

ing such personages as Bolling James Dunn, former principal of the Arkadelphia Baptist High School who later became Professor of Mathematics at the University of Arkansas; Estelle McMillan Blake, who retired in January 1949, and holds the record for most years taught at Ouachita (51); Fred D. Baars, the first Director of the School of Music; John Gardner Lile, the first Ouachita alumnus to serve on the faculty; Alexander G. McManaway, the first chairman of the Bible Department (established in 1895) and the first faculty member to hold an earned doctorate. These men and women established a continuing tradition at Ouachita of a competent, caring Christian faculty.



John Gardner Lile, appointed in 1918 as Ouachita's Endowment Secretary, and his son R. A. "Brick" Lile of Little Rock. Both men have been major figures in the school's development program.

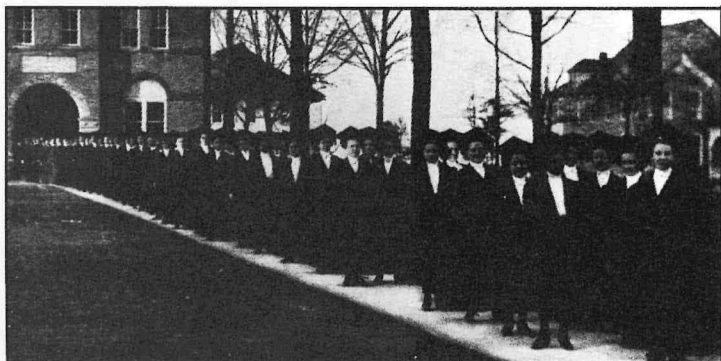


Mrs. Estelle McMillan Blake, employed in 1887 by President Conger as an English teacher, spent all but five years of her teaching career at Ouachita, where she retired in January 1949. Her 51 years at Ouachita remain as a record for the most years taught here.



The freshman class of 1909.

Ouachita coeds line up in front of Old Main before being escorted to Sunday School in 1909.



Ouachita College in 1907.



## Dating life at Ouachita

By Laura Efurd, Class of 1987

Laura Hickey Bennett, a student at Ouachita in 1904, recalls her college days. "Men and women students seldom saw each other socially in those days, because there was a field between their dorms that the women couldn't cross. Once a week, however, boys could visit the girls in a 'double parlor,' which was located in the girls' dorm."

Girls were also restricted in other ways, such as being forbidden to walk into town without the accompaniment of a walking teacher. A teacher would ring a big bell and those who wished to go shopping gathered in the hall near the exit of the dorm. The girls would then walk in twos, in line, and everyone went into the store that was on the list for that day.

Frances Crawford, a 1918 graduate, did not live at the dorm but was governed by the same rules. Although she lived at home with her parents, she was still not allowed to go into town except on Wednesday afternoons, if she got permission.

North Dormitory was a girls' dorm with a large porch that went all the way around the building. When the girls had dates, all they were allow-

ed to do was walk around on the porch.

By 1930, the rules were relaxing *some*. Women could go into town by themselves, uniforms were eliminated and dates weren't restricted to Sundays. However, the number of dates a girl was allowed to have depended on her classification. Although men and women could walk on the same sidewalk, according to the Cone-Bottoms rule book, sitting on campus with a young man was not allowed at any time.

The 1940s brought a whole new realm of dating for the Ouachita students. During WWII, Ouachita provided the use of the campus for a cadet training program, much to the delight of the Ouachita women. Many of the girls dated cadets in the training program and some ended up marrying them. One day the dorm mom posted a list of all the married cadets so the girls would not date married men.

The picture show became the place to go on dates. Many cafes in town such as "The Tavern" and "George's Place" were also popular. Thirty-five cents would be enough for a show in the cafe nickelodeon and a Coke, too.

Girls were allowed to stay out as late as 11 p.m. on very special occasions. The senior girls could now ride in cars with

men and stay out past 7 p.m. in the 40's. The guys were even allowed to walk girls home from the library.

In 1949 the first Sadie Hawkins Day was initiated. It was the very first girl-ask-guy event. It was such a great success that it eventually turned into a whole week of activities known as "Twirp Week (the woman is required to pay)."

During the 1950's, students were still not allowed to go to Caddo Valley (the "Y") or Hot Springs ("Sin City").

The revolution came in the 1960's. By the 70's, women were allowed to wear slacks in the cafeteria for the first time. That same year, Twirp Week was begun and the late-minutes system went into effect.



Frances Crawford, 1918.

Greg Harris and Vincent Thompson stop in front of Conger Dorm to visit with Cheri Carroll.

# 1909

## *Rules and regulations*

Student activities during the early years at Ouachita took a variety of forms, for if the school was to invite students to come and live on its campus, there was an obligation to provide activities beyond the academic realm. Literary societies, religious organizations, athletic teams, and the military unit comprised the major student activities during these early years.

Rules governing the extracurricular life of Ouachita students were strict and explicit. Any behavior was discouraged that tended "to subvert" the central aim of the college, which was the acquisition of "mental strength, moral force, application and concentration of thought." In spite of its coeducational status, Ouachita prohibited indiscriminate mingling of the sexes. Young ladies could not receive attention from young gentlemen since "a faithful, earnest pupil has no time for such diversion." Other rules included restrictions against:

1. entering or discontinuing a school (course of study) without permission of the president and by request

of parents.

2. leaving any class without the consent of the teacher and permission of the president.
3. lessons of any kind taken outside of the college without permission of the president.
4. contracting debts at the stores, or elsewhere, without written permission of parents and consent of the president.
5. attending balls, parties, theaters or any public amusement calculated to interfere with regulated study and good morals.
6. absence from regular work or from town without the consent of the president.
7. visiting billiard rooms, card playing and carrying concealed weapons.
8. drinking alcoholic beverages.
9. absence from the boarding house, after study hours begin, without permission of the president.



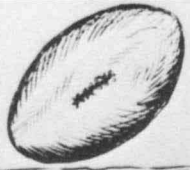
A 1984 TWIRP week hayride sponsored by the BSU gave students another dating opportunity.

A 1984 picnic on the grounds provided students a break from regular cafeteria meals.

## Dancing policy

Ouachita's much-debated policy concerning social dancing changed very little in the last half century, reflecting the ambivalence of Arkansas Baptists toward this persistent social issue. Dances have not been allowed on campus nor permitted off campus as officially sponsored by University-chartered student organizations. The administration has struggled to keep a distinction between not prohibiting off-campus dances sponsored by students as private individuals, and not allowing university-sponsored on or off the campus.

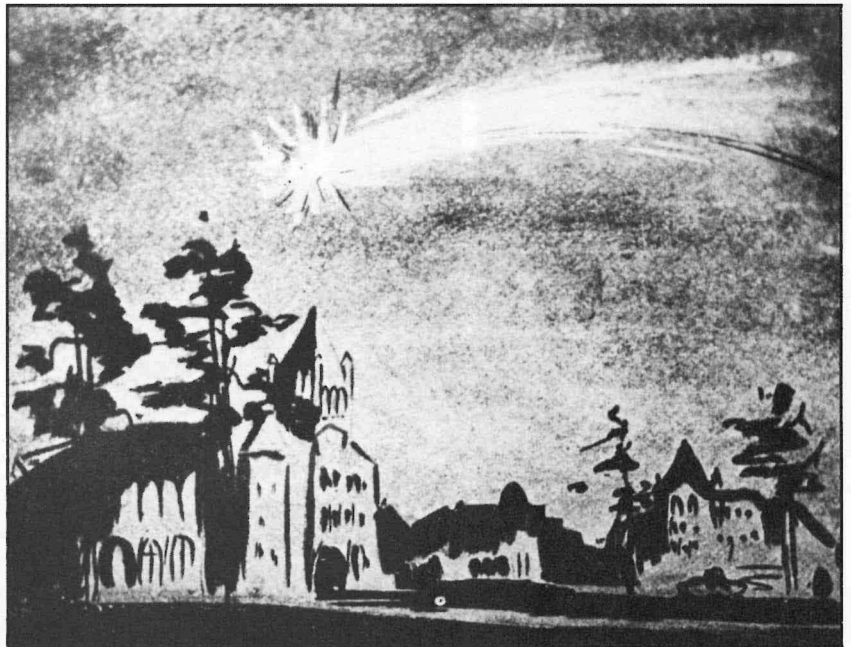
Both alumni and current students would undoubtedly confirm that dancing, whether officially sanctioned or not, has been a significant part of the dating life of the majority of Ouachita students through the years.




*The Men of Ouachita*

On the green diamond court	Look on their stature, rugged build,
The Guardians of Good Report	The prophetic their features hold
The stuff that nothing else can be	Read well what thoughts men abroad
But assurance of the victory	They'll stand inspection all around
Not Fortunes pranks	And through and through
But Lords of Destiny, we know	Not only in the Now, but Then
In Ouachita's ranks	Old Ouachita's crew
For They are Men	For They are Men.

1909  1910



"The Men of Ouachita" in 1909 was written as a tribute to the school's football heroes.

Halley's Comet, in a slightly overdramatized version, is shown in the 1910 yearbook as it passes over Ouachita. The famous comet was next to appear during the school's centennial year in 1986.

# 1909

## Chapel services

Although the principle of *in loco parentis* (substitute parents) has been retained by Ouachita for 100 years, primarily because the parents prefer it to be, the extreme paternalism of the early years survived less than a half century. One of the early rules was that all packages addressed to students had to be examined by the president!

Church-related activities have occupied a central place in student life at Ouachita with mandatory chapel being the most enduring example. Many programs have been secular in nature. In 1892, for example, a chapel was devoted to the subject "On Care of the Teeth." The most common chapel programs in the early years were sermons and lectures delivered by the college president.

An experiment in making chapel attendance voluntary was tried in 1926 during the first year of President Arthur Hill's administration.

It didn't succeed.

As attendance sagged to about one-third of the student

population, the college returned to compulsory attendance in 1927 and has continued that practice ever since. Maintaining student behavior during chapel has been a traditional problem, incidentally, as noted in 1909 by the editor of the school newspaper. Students, he complained, were "lounging in their seats, studying, reading papers, talking, manicuring and, in fact, doing little things of which they would not at all be guilty in a church." Such criticisms are familiar to Ouachitonians of all generations.

In addition to chapel, other religious activities have included the Baptist Student Union; the Ouachita Christian Association, organized into a YMCA and a YWCA in 1906; the Ministerial Association, composed of the "preacher boys," which is the oldest religious organization on campus; and the Volunteer Band, limited to those students who expected to become missionaries. The latter two organizations worked to "keep alive the missionary enthusiasm of the other students."

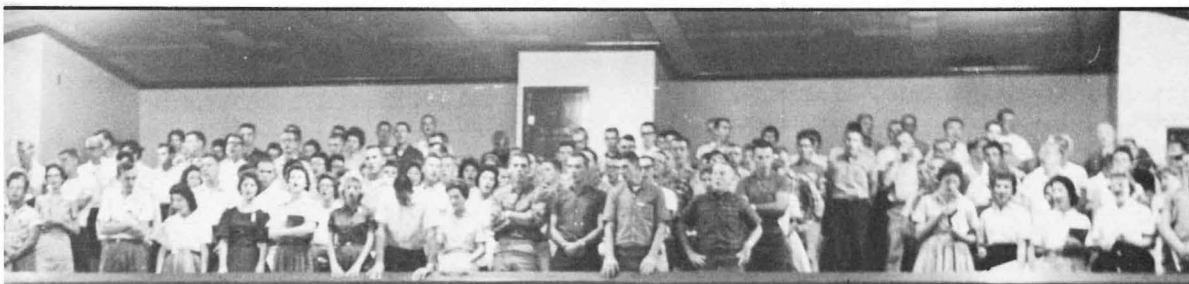


Barb Griffin and Mandy Draffin embrace while singing a chorus in chapel during Christian Focus Week in February 1985.

During Black Emphasis Week, February 1985, Reverend I. R. Dunn, Sr. from Camden brought a message on freedom during chapel.



The Praise Singers, directed by Richard Wentz, perform before the 1985 Tiger Traks chapel program.



Ordinary People, a student singing group, sings spirituals before the chapel speaker brings the message.

Students sing during a weekly chapel service in the 1950s.



# 1917

## Literary societies

The "other students" almost all belonged to one of Ouachita's "literary societies" which provided much of the extracurricular activities during the early history of the school. The societies, however, gradually declined in significance during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Although their principal activity was debate, they also published the *Ripples*, the college magazine, and founded the school newspaper, *The Signal*, in 1917. The societies provided a strong commitment to academics, particularly through their debate programs.

At one time or another, six literary societies existed during the early period of the college: Alpha Kappa, Corinnean, and Polyemnian for girls; and Philomathean, Hermesian and Athenian for boys. A healthy rivalry existed among the various societies, with most attention centered on the annual debates. Although the girls' societies did not participate, they did sit in the cheering sections to give loud

support to their male counterparts. The female societies also aided the male groups in decorating their "halls," which actually were Old Main classrooms that doubled as meeting rooms.

Literary society debating provided an important spark of college spirit for Ouachita, especially on the intercollegiate level. Along with Hendrix College, Ouachita dominated the state debate contests. The two schools even formed a "Ouachita-Hendrix Debating Club" in 1899 and held their first annual debate in the Ouachita Auditorium. Evenly matched and congenial, the debates drew huge audiences whose college yells created a din comparable to modern basketball games. Ouachita won the debate at Conway in 1909, aided by vocal support from an unexpected source: the Ouachita baseball team, in Conway for a game, attended the evening debate, "cheering lustily, and Hendrix was aware of the foe in their midst."



The Athenian and Polyemnian literary societies, pictured in the 1907 yearbook, were forerunners to today's social clubs.



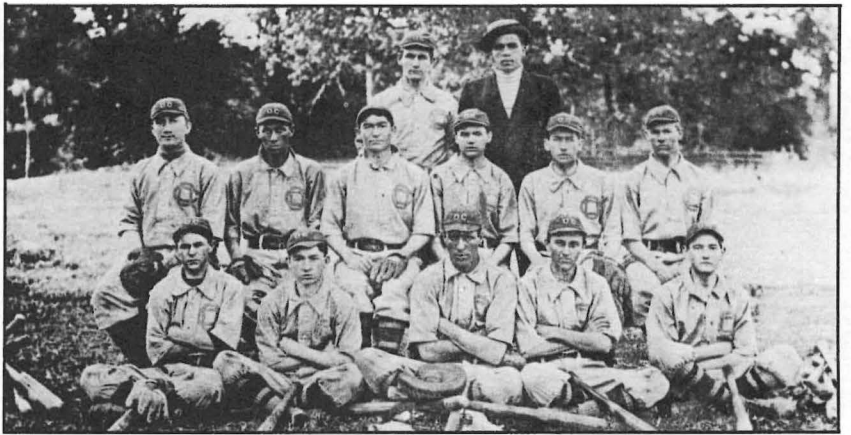


Present student publications are the equivalent of past literary societies. Deana Doss types a release for the News Bureau.



The Ouachita-Hendrix debate team of 1909. Overflow crowds chanted yells for their favorite teams in an atmosphere that was more athletic than it was academic.

The first baseball team at Ouachita in 1907.



Officers of the Polymenian Literary Society, 1890.

The home economics class in 1910.



Philomathean Alpha-Kappa Hall.



# 1920

## Social clubs

But with the emergence of football, the growth of the elective system, and distractions such as automobiles and movie theaters, interest in literary societies began to decline. Students of the 1920s no longer wanted to spend hours listening to boring and repetitious debates when baseball or basketball games were far more exciting. Another diversion that was to eventually doom the societies was the emergence of new organizations that were being established at Ouachita.

None of them were more significant than the social club.

Clubs of a purely social nature had existed almost from the founding of Ouachita, but they were small and generally temporary. Their names and mottoes provide evidence that Ouachita students have always had a well-developed sense of humor and that not everything at the college was rigid and inflexible. Among the girls' social clubs were "Six Girls from Hungary" (We live to eat); "P.I.G.'s" (Don't Squeal); "Order of the Fritters," the oldest organized club, "Three Chocolate Lumps," "Pickle Club"

(To thrive in green places); and the "Hee Haw Club." Although 82 of the female social clubs existed before 1933, none survived for more than a few years until the Kewpie Club in 1919, and the EEE Club in 1926 became permanent groups. Other female social clubs have included: the Hi Hats, W.C.F., Gamma Phi, Chi Delta and Pi Kappa Zeta.

Early men's social clubs included the "Six-Foot Club," "The Townsend Welsh Grape Juice Club," "A Very Jolly Crowd," "Anti-Ricket Club," and the "Blue Note Four Club." Only 34 male social clubs existed before 1933, indicating a greater need on the part of Ouachita females for group attachments. The men, who were members of the military unit or athletic squads, apparently had less need for such affiliation. The Alpha Sigma Sigma club, with a donkey as its mascot (1930), became the Sigma Alpha Sigma club in 1933 and remains as the oldest active men's social club. The Rho Sigma (1935), better known as the Red Shirts, and Beta Beta (1941) clubs were joined by a fourth club, Kappa Chi, in 1981.



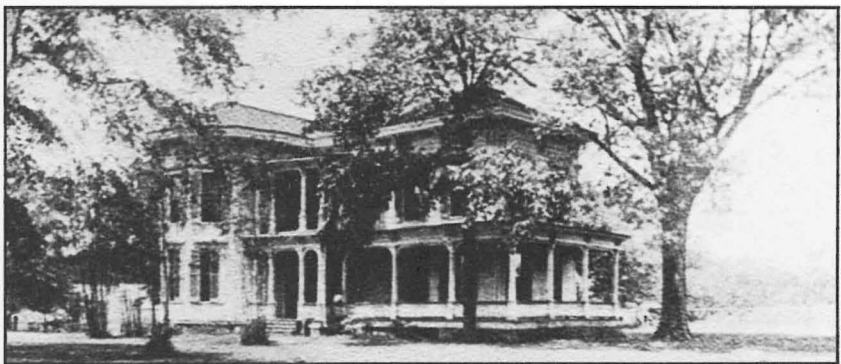
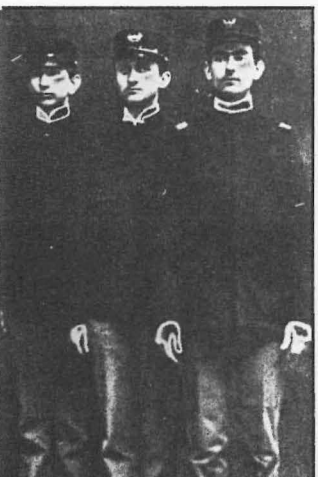
The Alpha-Kappa literary society in 1917 whose membership included Miss Frances Crawford.

The "Kiddoos" social club of 1907.



Social clubs of the '80s required a time of pledging. Chi Delta and Rho Sigma pledges join other pledges at the Tiger to go to Noonday.

Kewpie Follies of 1926.



The Cone Castle Club of 1917. "Hungry pale" was the official color and the cow was the club's favorite animal. The club yell: "Cone Castle, Cone Castle, Rah! Rah! Rah! Beefsteak, beefsteak, Chaw! chaw! chaw!"

Cone Castle, 1917, was a men's dormitory.

The Six-Foot Club of 1907 whose motto was "Better to be long than to be President."

## Military training

Ouachita has maintained a Military Department continuously since 1896, although the original military organization dates to 1886. In that earlier year, Professor A. J. Woodall, a graduate of the University of Arkansas, directed and organized a military unit at Ouachita. Even though the program was not compulsory, virtually every male student at Ouachita was enrolled. Because the state failed to provide Woodall's cadets with necessary arms and equipment, however, the unit remained a civilian organization. The first unit wore old work clothes and drilled with wooden rifles, with little attention paid to military science and tactics. Because of a lack of equipment, academic credit and variety in drill, interest in this first military unit soon faded.

The unit was disbanded until 1896, when it was reorganized as

the Department of Military Science and Tactics. President Conger succeeded in securing the desired second military unit from the federal government. Existing law stipulated that the land-grant University of Arkansas should receive the state's first military unit. This time the cadets were furnished by the government with arms and equipment along with a retired Army officer to serve as the Professor of Military Science and Tactics. These early "PMS & T's" also were assigned as directors of the mens' dormitory. Cadets served as "officers of the day," and helped enforce the school's social regulations, particularly those that separated the sexes.

After World War I, Ouachita was selected as one of only two Reserve Officer's Training Corps programs in Arkansas, the other being the University of Arkansas.

Governor Charles Hillman Brough, a faithful Baptist deacon, provided valuable service in securing this unit. The college decided to require all cadets to appear at all times in uniform. The ruling, according to the 1907 yearbook, was made for several reasons: (1) economy, (2) as a factor in maintaining discipline, (3) it taught neatness and (4) "it did away with the desire for dress and to emulate a fashion plate upon the part of the students."

The yearly expense for a cadet in 1907:

4 uniform shirts	\$2.10
Uniform, cap, blouse	
trousers (2 pair)	19.50
4 suits underclothing	4.00
12 pairs underclothing	2.00
12 pairs stockings	3.00
4 pair white gloves	.50
1 white shirt and 2 collars	1.25
Total . . .	\$32.35



The Battalion in front of the Tiger grand-stand in 1920.

Officers of Company A, 1907.





Arkadelphia street scenes in 1910.



Military Science training is still strong at Ouachita. ROTC members spend a weekend in field training.

# 1925

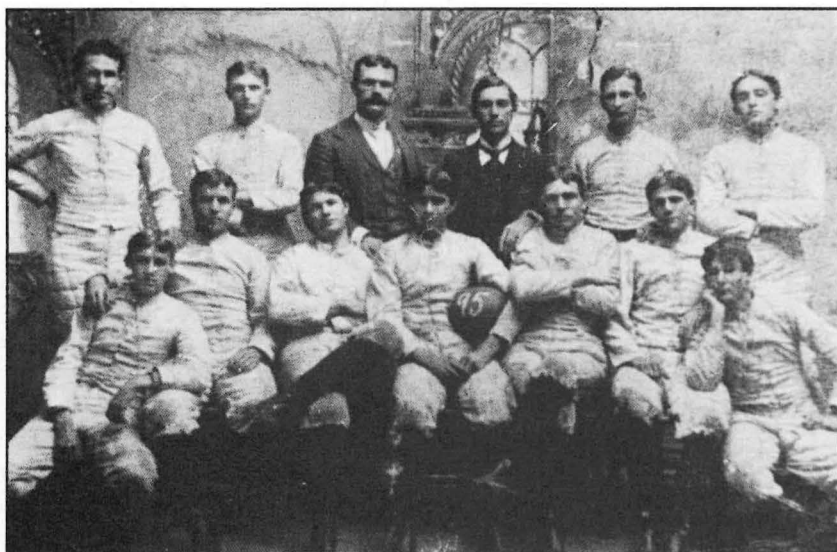
## Organized athletics

By 1925, the ROTC detachment of Ouachita had reached a significant milestone, achieving recognition as a "Distinguished College" by the U.S. War Department, the first Arkansas school to make the coveted list. Ouachita, which began to call itself the "West Point of the Ozarks," was also the smallest college on the list, which included Cornell, Georgia Tech, Purdue, Rutgers, Arizona, Illinois, Georgia and Oklahoma. Through the years that have followed, Ouachita has steadfastly remained as one of the few American colleges and universities which maintained a mandatory program for freshman males even through the turbulence of the Vietnam War era. Despite occasional criticism about the presence of a military training unit on a Christian college campus, Ouachita's tradition in training officers for the United States Army is a cherished one

for most Ouachitonians.

During the early twentieth century, the military department at Ouachita had an official policy of encouraging each cadet to enter into some varsity athletic competition. Consequently, the rosters for the various athletic teams were generally identical to the lists of cadets. The school's athletic fortunes declined when the young men went on active duty.

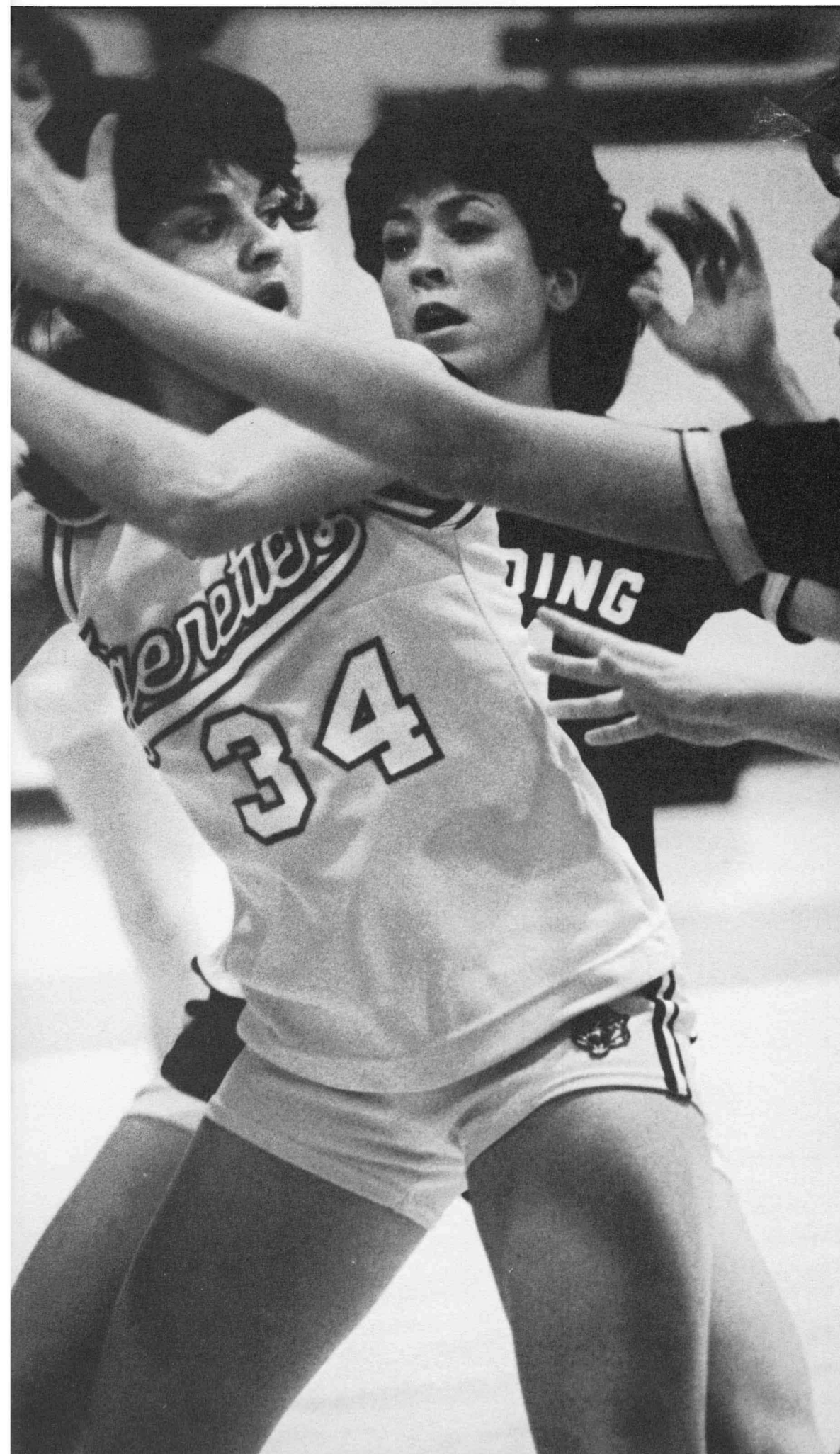
The first evidence of organized athletics at Ouachita was the 1895 football team, which was actually little more than a "loosely organized intramural squad." The fact that intercollegiate competition did not begin until 1905 is evidence that President Conger exhibited little enthusiasm for organized athletics, possibly because the struggling little school could have hardly afforded the expense of outfitting athletic teams.



Ouachita's first football team poses for a team picture in 1895.

The girl's basketball team of 1910.





The College Yell, 1909.

**THE COLLEGE YELL.**  
*Boom-a-lacka, boom-a-lacka!*  
*Bow, wow, wow!*  
*Ching-a-lacka, ching-a-lacka!*  
*Chow, chow, chow!*  
*Boom-a-lacka, ching-a-lacka!*  
*Who are we?*  
*Who's from Ouachita?*  
*We, we, we!*  
*Whoo-ra, whoo-roo!*  
*Dipla, diploo!*  
*Ri, si, ki, hi!*  
*Hot, cold, wet or dry,*  
*Get there Eli!*  
*Ouachita, fly high,*



The girls' basketball team of 1907.

Senior Tigerette Marian Frias looks for an opening during the 1985 women's basketball season.

# 1922

## Football competition

President Henry Simms Hartzog, the school's second chief executive, gave a strong boost to varsity athletics, however, recognizing the public relations value of a successful sports program. Ouachita became a charter member of the Arkansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the forerunner of the Arkansas Intercollegiate Conference (A.I.C.) in 1917. Charles Ernest Dicken, president of Ouachita from 1916 to 1926 and an avid sports enthusiast, served as the first president of the conference.

Arkadelphia soon became an Arkansas sports center, highlighted by the local competition between Ouachita and its cross-ravine rival Henderson-Brown College, which had been founded in 1890 as a Methodist school. No other athletic event in Arkansas created as much excitement as the annual Thanksgiving Day "Battle of the Ravine" between the schools' football teams. Inaugurated in 1907 with a 22-6 Henderson-Brown victory, the

rivalry between the "Reddies" and the "Tigers" (named Ouachita's mascot in 1913) soon became one of the most intense in Arkansas. Crowds of up to 6,000 filled the stadiums of Arkadelphia, even during those rare seasons when neither team was a powerhouse.

Early in the fall of 1912, Morley Jennings arrived on the Ouachita campus to begin a remarkably successful coaching career and to establish the Tigers as one of the most feared football teams in the South. In 14 full seasons at Ouachita, Jennings' teams won 71 games, lost 15 and tied 13. They scored more than 2,000 points while holding opponents to only 364. His Tigers never lost to Hendrix, College of the Ozarks, Arkansas Tech, Magnolia A&M, Monticello A&M or Little Rock College. Jennings' teams also competed against major universities, scoring victories in 1914 and 1922 over the Razorbacks of the University of Arkansas.



Coach Morley Jennings



1984 Tiger quarterback Steve Snider is mashed between two Arkansas Tech University pass rushers. Snider completed the pass anyway.



The Tiger mascot leads cheers during the 1983 season.



Runningback Dwayne Stanley evades a defender in the mud at A.U. Williams field.

A chastened pair of Reddies caught on the wrong side of the ravine before the Ouachita-Henderson game in 1951.



The Tigers of 1914 and 1922 "put Arkansas on the map" by defeating the Razorbacks of the University of Arkansas in football.



## Winning coaches

Athletic events didn't always turn out so happily.

There was, for example, that 1914 Thanksgiving Day game between Ouachita and Henderson that was never played. According to the 1914 Ouachitonian, here is what happened:

"For years," said the writer, "Ouachita had gone down in defeat, but always came up smiling, waiting for another chance. In 1914, however, the Henderson-Brown officials read the handwriting on the wall and only three weeks before the game, they took a course that they knew would save the team from certain defeat."

"They claimed Ouachita was not in their Association and they couldn't play us. Yet they played

us a year ago; they played us last spring. They did their best to get a Thanksgiving game with a black-listed team. Why did they wait until just before the game to tell us of their predicament?"

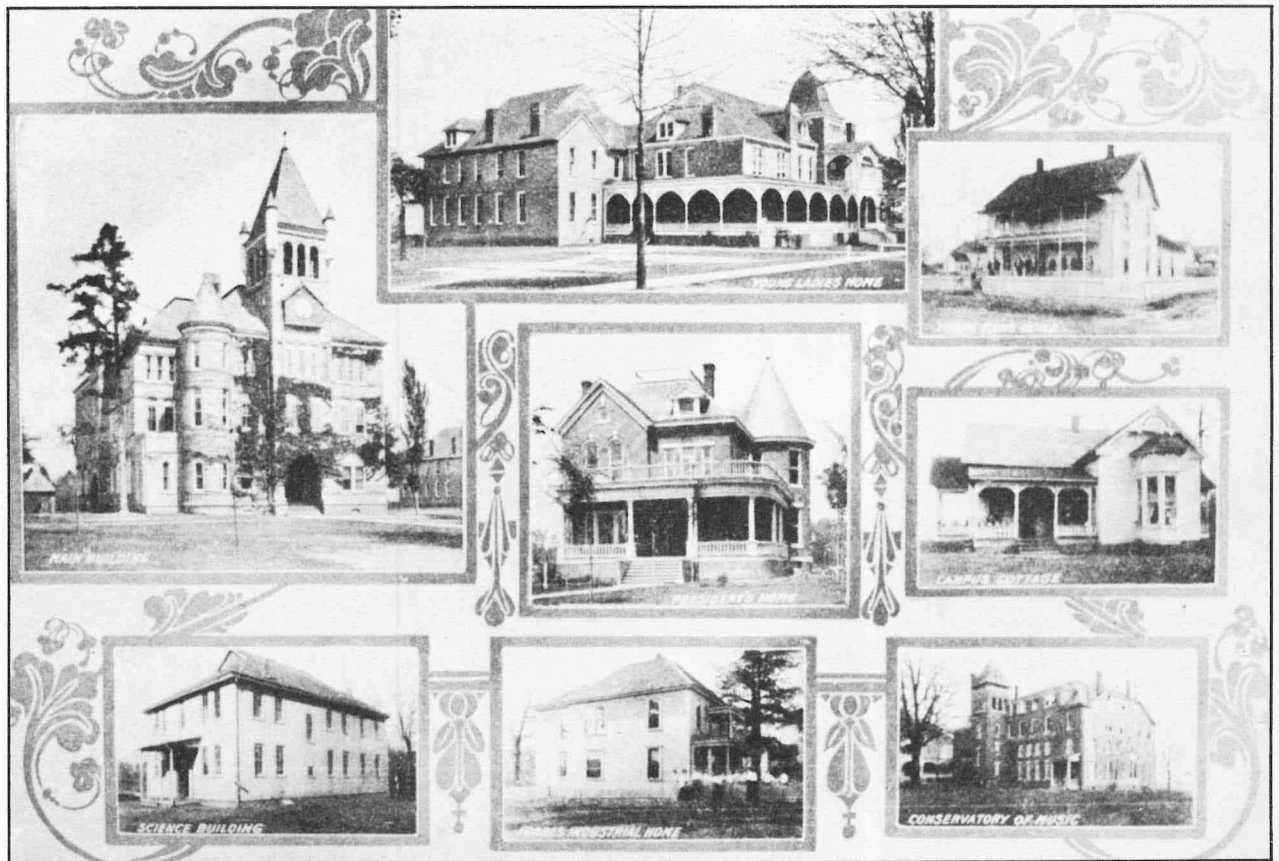
The historical record doesn't provide an answer.

Jennings' best player, Carey Selph, was termed the "greatest football player in Arkansas" by the editor of the *Arkansas Gazette* after a 46-7 victory over Henderson in 1925. The athletic program was successful, bringing fame, glory, and recognition to Ouachita far beyond any achieved in the intercollegiate debates.

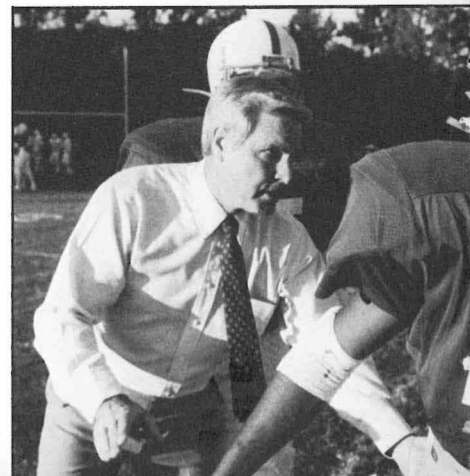
Despite some question during the 1950s about the continuation of football at Ouachita at a time when most private colleges

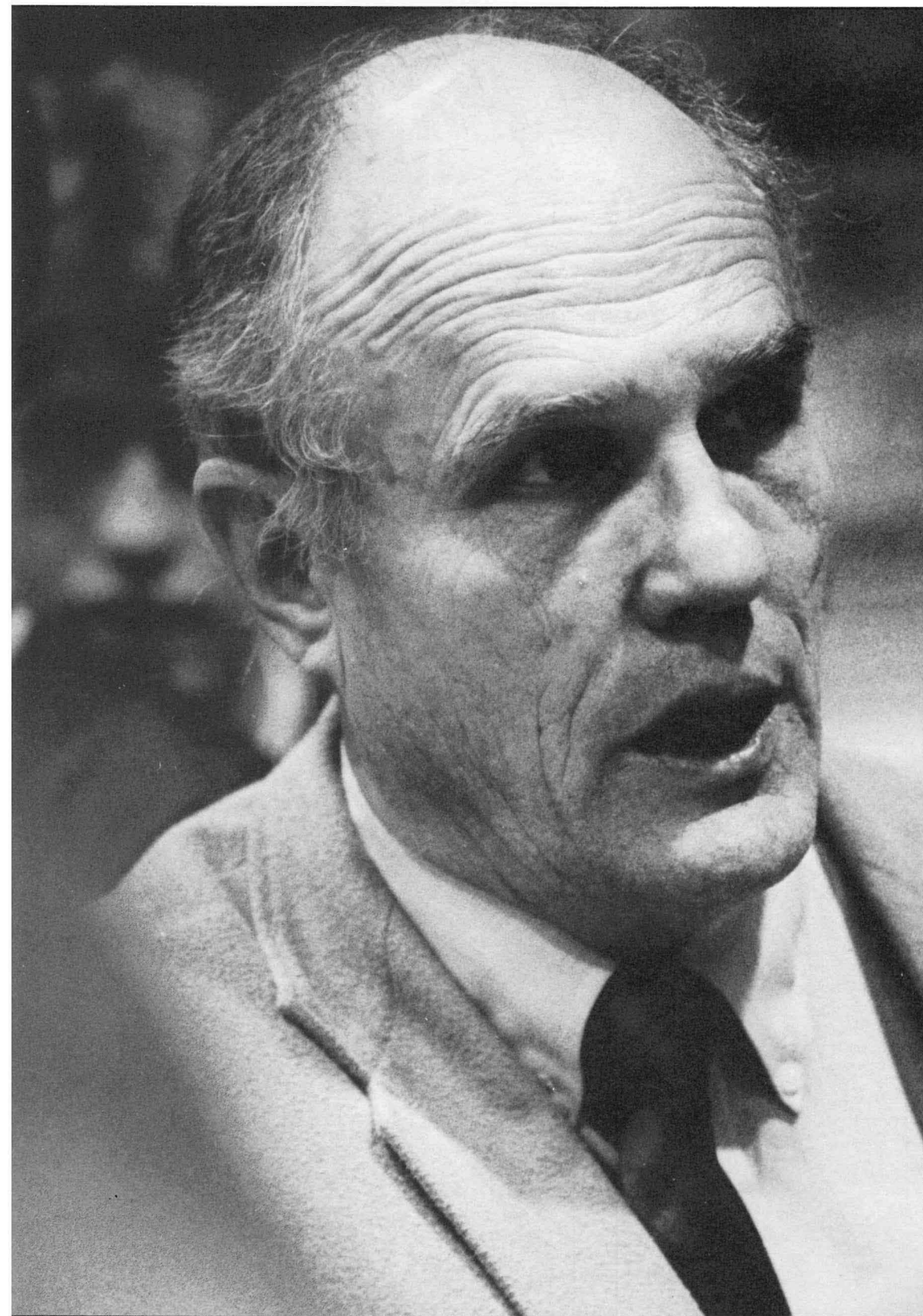
were being forced to abandon this costly sport, the athletic program at Ouachita has flourished. Bill Vining Sr., the Tiger basketball coach, since 1954 and a member of the NAIA Hall of Fame, is clearly recognized as the "Dean of AIC basketball."

Jesse "Buddy Bob" Benson, a former hero of Razorback football, has coached football here since 1965 and in the process has earned a well-deserved reputation for producing outstanding teams and outstanding individuals in the academic as well as the athletic realm. His football players, in fact, have graduated from Ouachita at a significantly higher rate than the school average.

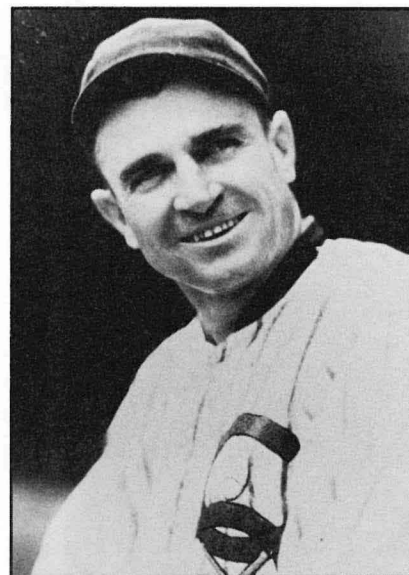


Eight Ouachita buildings as they appeared in 1915.





Carey Selph



Coach Jesse "Buddy Bob" Benson in an intense moment during the 1984 season.

Bill Vining at work. As of 1985, the Tigers had won the Arkansas Intercollegiate Conference (A.I.C.) All-Sports Trophy five of the last seven years.

Coaches Rab Rodgers and Bill Vining. Rodgers coached baseball and football at Ouachita from 1950-57 and from 1961-1964. Vining became basketball coach in 1954 and athletic director in 1966.



# 1955

## *Celebrated athletes*

Each of these coaches has carried his teams into national playoffs, with Vining's 1965 team placing third nationally, thanks to the play of Leon Clements and David Cossover. The girls' basketball squad, organized in 1955 by Carolyn Moffatt, has also achieved national recognition, with the Tigerettes finishing as high as second nationally at their peak. The track and field program too has been successful. Guided by Dr. Bob Gravett, who doubles as chairman of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department, the program has produced several AIC champions in the past two decades.

Ouachita has also fielded championship teams in tennis, golf, swimming, baseball and girls' volleyball, tennis and swimming. International students and "M.K.'s" (Missionary Kids) have given Ouachita a strong reputation in soccer.

Several Ouachita athletes have also enjoyed careers in professional athletics. Among these are Cliff Harris of the Dallas Cowboys, who was inducted into the Arkansas Sports Hall of Fame in 1985, Carey Selph of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team and Travis Jackson, a Hall of Fame member, who played baseball for the New York Giants.

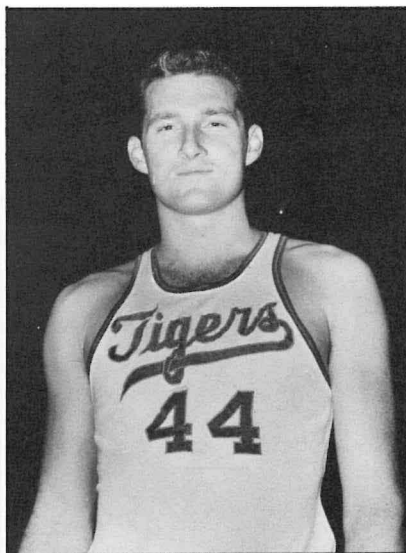
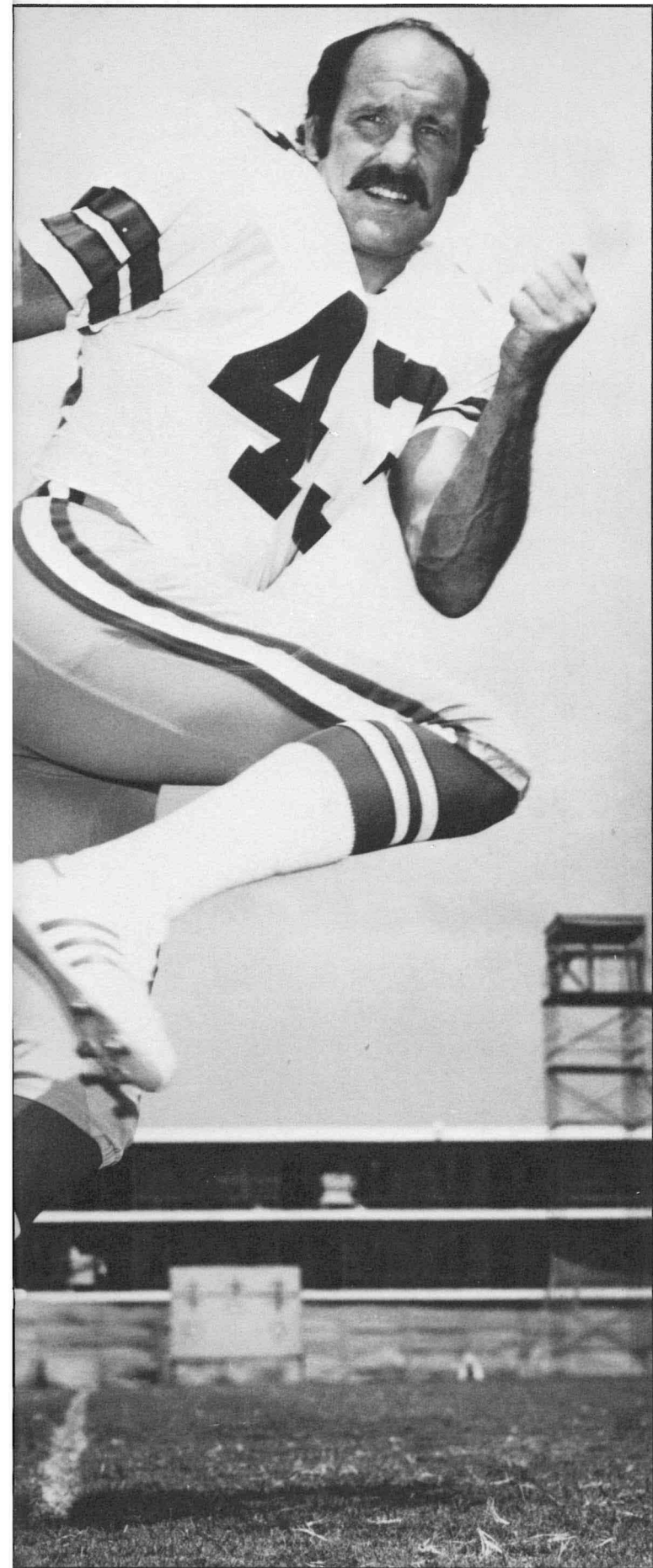


Tiger Traks was started in 1975 by the Ouachita Student Foundation to raise money for scholarships. Film stars Fess Parker and Ron Ely race in a celebrity event.



Cliff Harris, the infamous "Captain Crash" of the Dallas Cowboys.

The 1985 swim team celebrates after winning the AIC Championship.



Leon Clements in 1965.  
A 1985 Soccer match.



# 1907

## New president

Strong presidential leadership, a tradition established by John Conger, has been a profoundly significant factor in shaping the success and direction of Ouachita. Five presidents have served approximately 80 percent of the school's years, providing a remarkable degree of continuity. Although faculty, staff, trustees, students and alumni have certainly affected the kind and quality of education at Ouachita, its executive leadership has been most vital in explaining Ouachita's survival and growth.

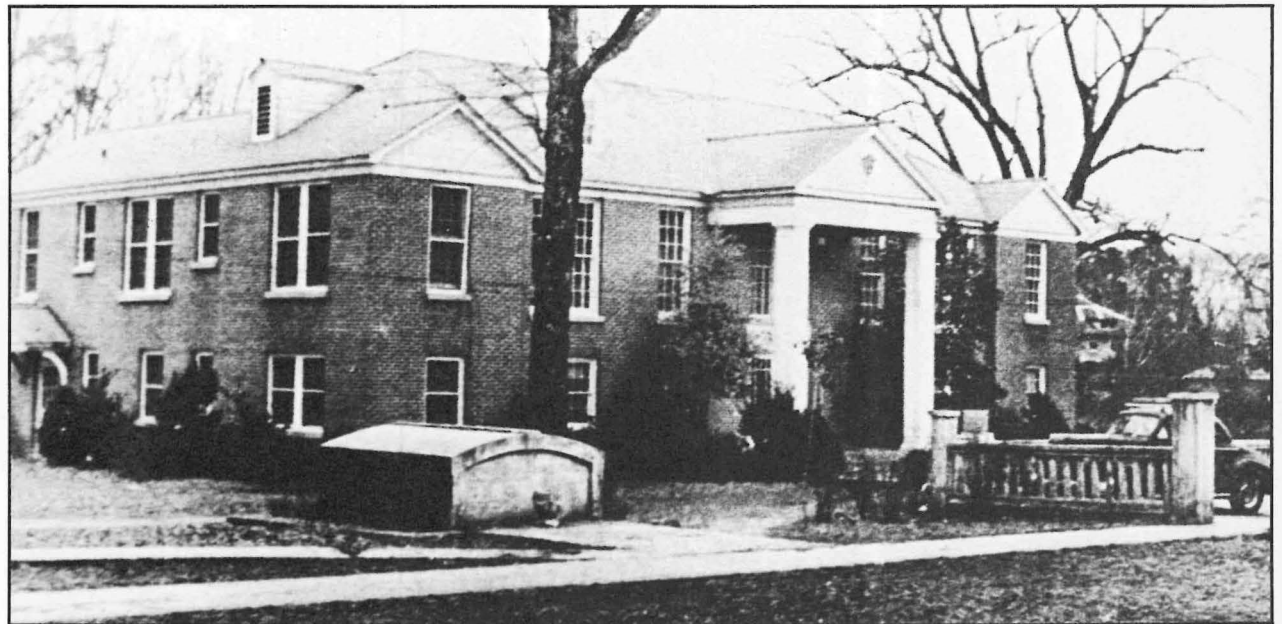
After his retirement from the presidency of Ouachita Baptist College in 1907, John Conger served as president of Central Baptist College in Conway, the all-girl school sponsored by the Arkansas Baptist State Convention, and died April 7, 1924, in Fort Smith. Buried "where he wanted to be on the campus of Ouachita College," both Conger and his wife, who had taught in the Art Department, rest beside Conger Hall mens' dormitory, the only grave in Arkadelphia outside an official cemetery.

Following Conger's 21 years as Ouachita's first president, the trustees selected Henry Simms Hartzog as President on August 22, 1907. A native South Carolinian, Hartzog had served as President of Clemson and the University of Arkansas before coming to Ouachita. Even though his selection caused some concern among Arkansas Baptists because he had not been active in denominational affairs, he proved to be a dedicated Convention supporter during his four-year term at Ouachita.

Hartzog was regarded by many as a brilliant educator and an excellent orator whose chapel lectures were of such a nature that "nobody wanted to cut the period." He also possessed a grand sense of humor, writing several plays, including "Three Days at Ouachita," a spoof presented as a benefit to raise money for the college. He was also a good amateur artist, providing several drawings for the yearbook, the *Ouachitonian*, which was begun in 1907 as the *Bear*.

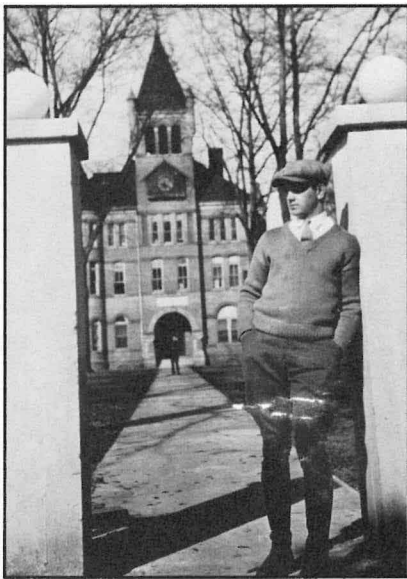


Henry Hartzog



The original above-ground marker over the graves of President and Mrs. Conger and the headstone as it is today between Conger dormitory and Flenniken.





George Young, class of 24, as a student at Ouachita and as chairman of the OBU Development Council, a position in which he served from 1979 through 1983.



A whimsical calendar of events from the 1910 year-book.



# CALENDAR.

**SEPT. 15, 1909.** Academic year begins Prof. Moore wears a foreign air - including the French shrug - C. N. MOSES visits his Alma Mater - Her real name is:

16th Roy Cotton and C. Patterson report to Dr. Hartwig's company for drill -

17th Bill and Vera's hearts go out in same direction -

21st Miss Erwid Pastor calls, unexpectedly Vera learns Oscar's decision not to return. "Some days must be dark and dreary"

25th Barnum and Bailey at Little Rock. Miss Crow and Mrs Wright go to Little Rock to shop -

26th Moses leaves Alma M. for Tulane -

27th Lena mails a letter

MR. BYRD ENTERS ST. MAUD AND ELSIE BECOME RIVALS.

**OCTOBER!** FACULTY POSSUM HUNT 2nd. The morning after 3rd. Miss Pryce studies foot ball. Watches imaginary game from stand. Coach the same -

4th Dr. Middlebrook visits his sister - 6th Gertrude takes her 8th Prof Hardy gets the habit. Dr. Hartwig lectures on feminine beauty.

11th Foot ball Ouachita vs Fordyce O. 15th Prof McAlister institutes calling cards Oscar Robbins finds the circus the same at night -

12th Miss Boyd prepares Burns party. Bill and Burkess guessing - 14th Prof. Webb makes business trip to Pichahntas.

16th OUACHITA DEFEATS P. and S. 18th Faculty begins pink teas

20th Holloway occupies Chair History. Faculty Recital. Prof Moore escorts Miss Crow. The mysterious cow "disturb-into" building - 25th Jacky party Grandma Vera and Aunt Sammie's Birthday -

25th Tatt comes. 26th FACULTY AT HOME TO STUDENTS 27th Fish worried. Gardens happy

27th Corvaine polyphonia wonder lectures. Barnyard aroused after light bell -

28th Prof Webb makes business trip to Pichahntas.

29th Ritchie goes to sleep in chemistry

30th Ten girls are seen as they really are, without frills, rats, and puffs

The Ouachitonian staff of 1913 before and after a deadline. The title page for the faculty section of the 1912 yearbook.

1911

## President plays joke

Hartzog is well remembered by many Ouachitonians for his part in a practical joke perpetrated by him against the entire campus. Speaking to the morning chapel on April 1, 1911, that traditional All Fools' Day, Dr. Hartzog informed the students and faculty that a certain Ouachita alumnus of great wealth, "Mister Pitman," was returning to the college that day to make generous donations to the school. The campus atmosphere was charged with excitement as students and faculty scurried about to prepare for the important visitor. Even Westbrook, the long-time black janitor who often helped students translate their

Latin, declared that "Mister Pitman hadn't changed a particle." Actually, the "rich" alumnus turned out to be a former business associate of Hartzog, neither rich nor an alumnus. Before his hoax became apparent, the mischievous president caught the next train to Little Rock. When Hartzog returned to Arkadelphia in a few days later, the entire student body, finally appreciating his wit, met him at the train station and escorted him to the campus.

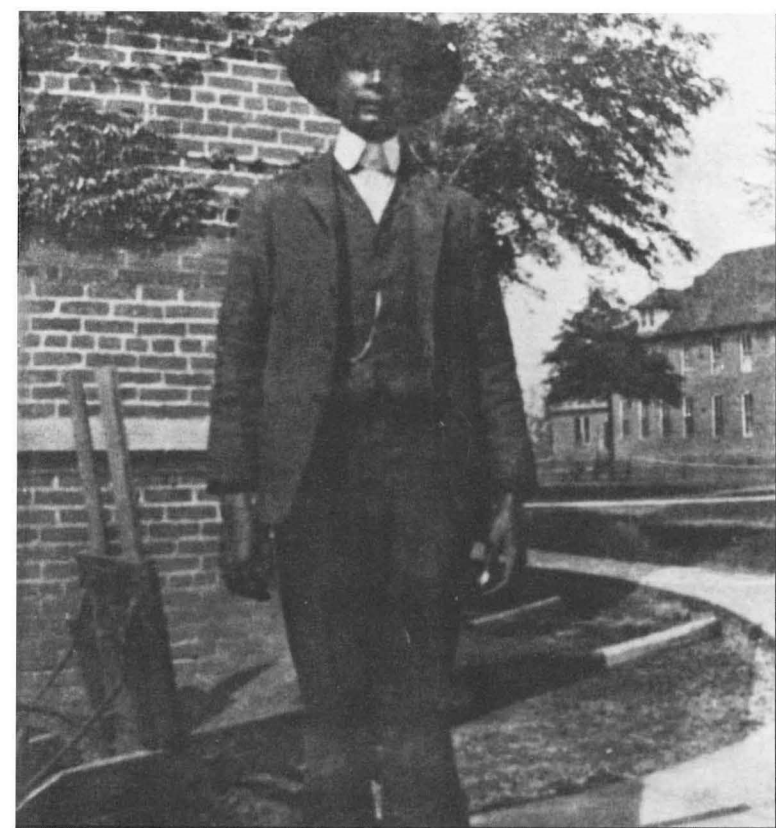
Shortly thereafter, perhaps in reprisal, a husky yearling calf was found locked in a second story classroom of Old Main. A thorough investigation by the

Discipline Committee failed to turn up any trace of the culprits. One participant in the incident suggested years later that Hartzog "secretly chuckled over the affair as time mellowed this sequel to his own hoax."

The most notable faculty member hired by Hartzog was Livingston Harvey Mitchell, Director of the Music Conservatory from 1909 until 1949. Mitchell, for whom Mitchell Auditorium was named in 1942, was the first non-Baptist member of the faculty. A Presbyterian, he was described by Baptist historian James Sterling Rogers as "a true Christian with a beautiful spirit."



"Old Main," an imposing three-story landmark, was completed in 1889 at a cost of \$45,000.



Westbrook in 1907.

The Ouachi-tones perform on the stage in Mitchell Auditorium. Mitchell housed weekly chapel services as well as student and professional concerts.

Dr. Livingston Harvey Mitchell



Student life as depicted in the 1910 yearbook.



# 1911

## Political involvement

A notable event during this period was the day that William Howard Taft came to town, constituting what is almost certainly the only occasion in which a President of the United States has visited Arkadelphia.

The date was November 7, 1909, "a beautiful Sunday afternoon," according to the *Ouachitonian* yearbook. As the presidential train pulled into town, several hundred students from Ouachita and Henderson together with "a great multitude" of townspeople were present to greet him. "When his train pulled up," the yearbook reported, "the air was filled with the music of the band playing and the college students singing 'America.' Although it had been announced

that he would not get off the train, the President was so impressed to see the band of college students eagerly awaiting him that he left his train and spoke to them for more than 10 minutes."

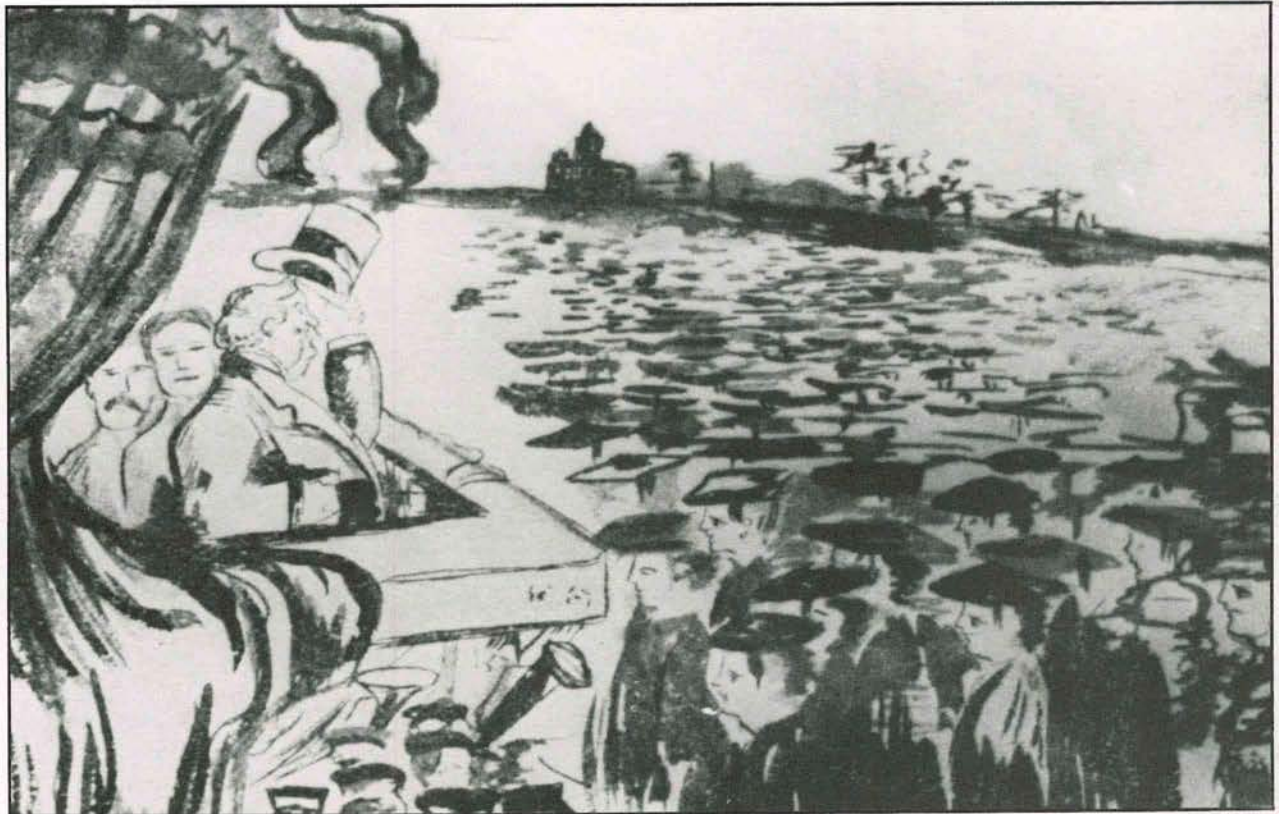
After Hartzog's resignation in March 1911, the trustees selected Robert Graves Bowers as the school's third president, the first Ouachita graduate to hold that position. A preacher at heart, Bowers served only two years before returning to the pastorate. During those two years, he hired an impressive number of faculty, including Morley Jennings as Coach and Athletic Director in 1912. James Seth Compere, Professor of Bible from 1912 until 1914, was a member of a

distinguished Arkansas Baptist family. The first Dean of the Faculty, H. L. McAlister, began his job during the Bowers administration, an appointment made to relieve the president of some of his heavy duties.

Bowers focused most of his attention, however, on Ouachita's financial problems, which were considerable. When Little Rock residents made a bid to move the debt-plagued college to the capitol city, Arkadelphia citizens paid off the large debt in exchange for a promise from the trustees to permanently locate the college in their town. Although they failed on their first try, the Little Rock people tried again in 1932 to do the same thing, obviously without success.



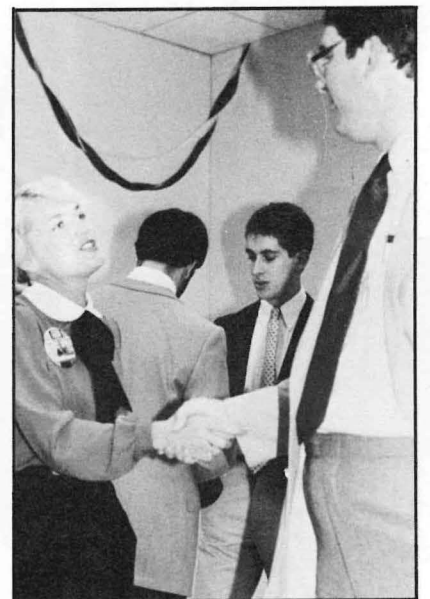
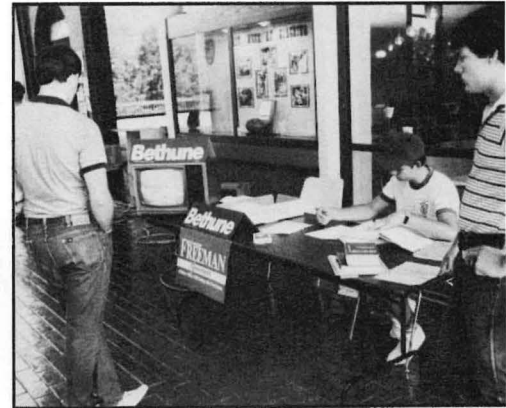
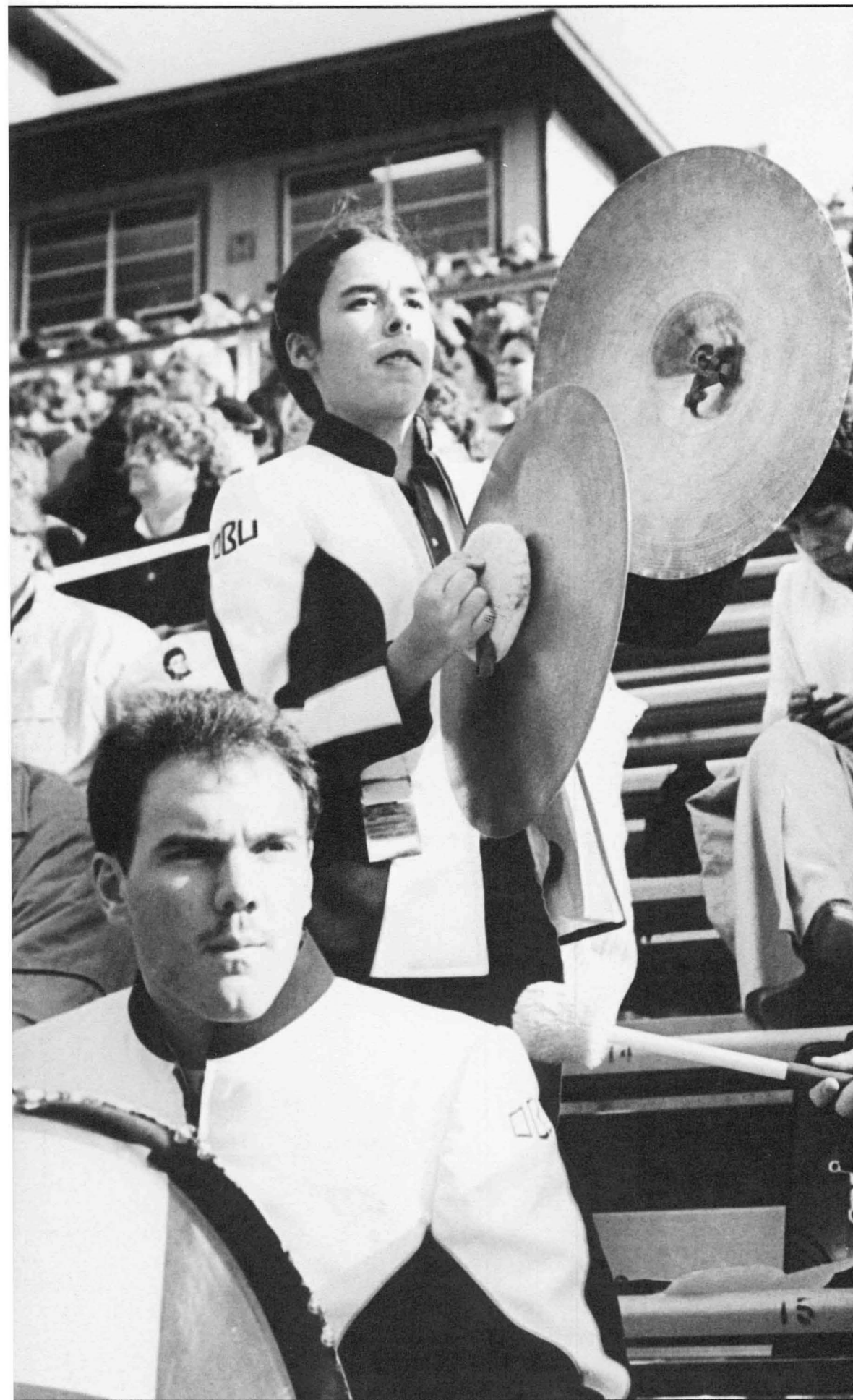
Robert Bowers



A drawing in the 1909 yearbook depicts President William Howard Taft's visit to Arkadelphia.

In the fall of 1984, Amtrak began making a stop in Arkadelphia.





Ouachita students continue to be deeply involved in political races.

The band provides active support for athletic and community events.

# 1913

## Fundraising

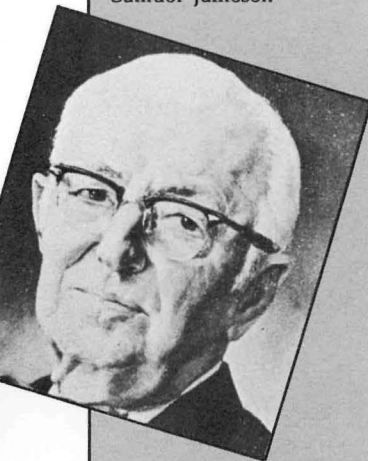
A relatively easy method of raising funds at the time was to allow contributors to name facilities. In 1912, Dr. A. U. Williams of Hot Springs contributed seven acres of land to Ouachita, the site of the Physical Education Center and Daniel Dormitory. The A. U. Williams Athletic Field and Stadium, once located at the present site of Ernest Bailey and West dormitories, was relocated north of Mill Creek in 1960. Dr. Williams' son, Birkett L. Williams, a 1913 graduate, became a successful Cleveland businessman and a generous contributor

to Ouachita. The school cafeteria bears his name along with an annual series of lectures.

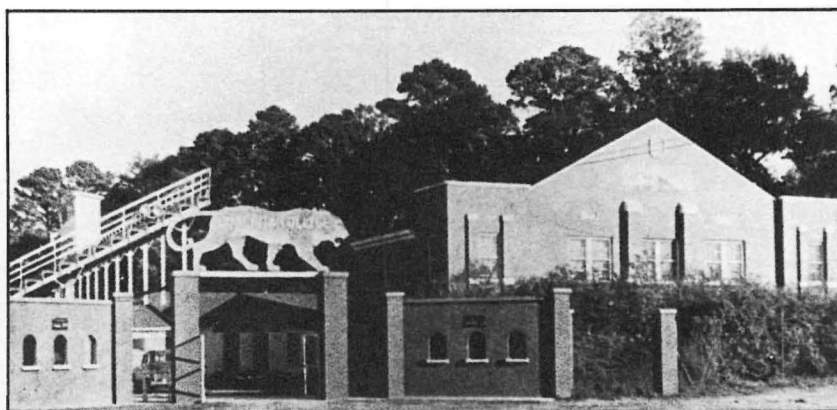
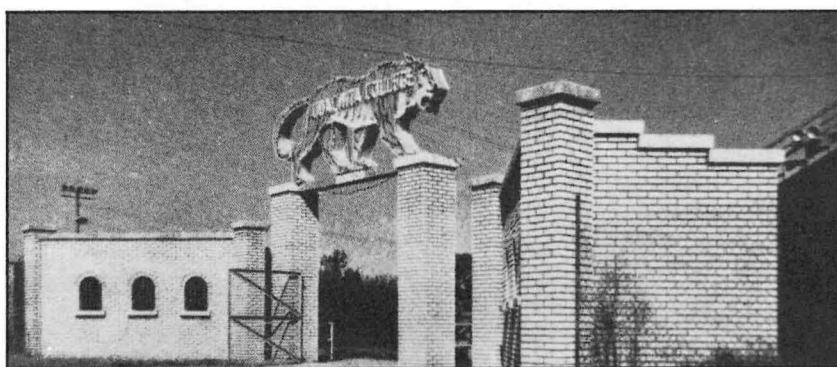
Dr. Samuel Young Jameson, former president of Mercer University, succeeded Dr. Bowers as president of Ouachita in 1913. Dr. Jameson is remembered for his role in liquidating another sizeable debt and for providing the first on-campus housing for Ouachita men. He raised funds for Cone Building, or "Cone Castle," which opened in 1914 but burned in 1917. In 1923, the site became the location of Cone-Bottoms Dormitory for girls.



Samuel Jameson

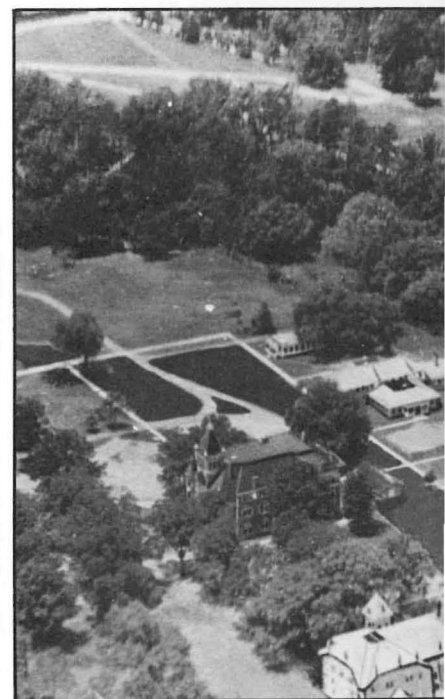


Birkett L. Williams, class of 1913, provided the money used to construct the school cafeteria and endowed Ouachita's annual series of lectures.



Two views of the entrance to A.U. Williams football field in 1951 when it was located on the site of the present intramural field.

Today, A.U. Williams field is used by the track team as well as the football team.

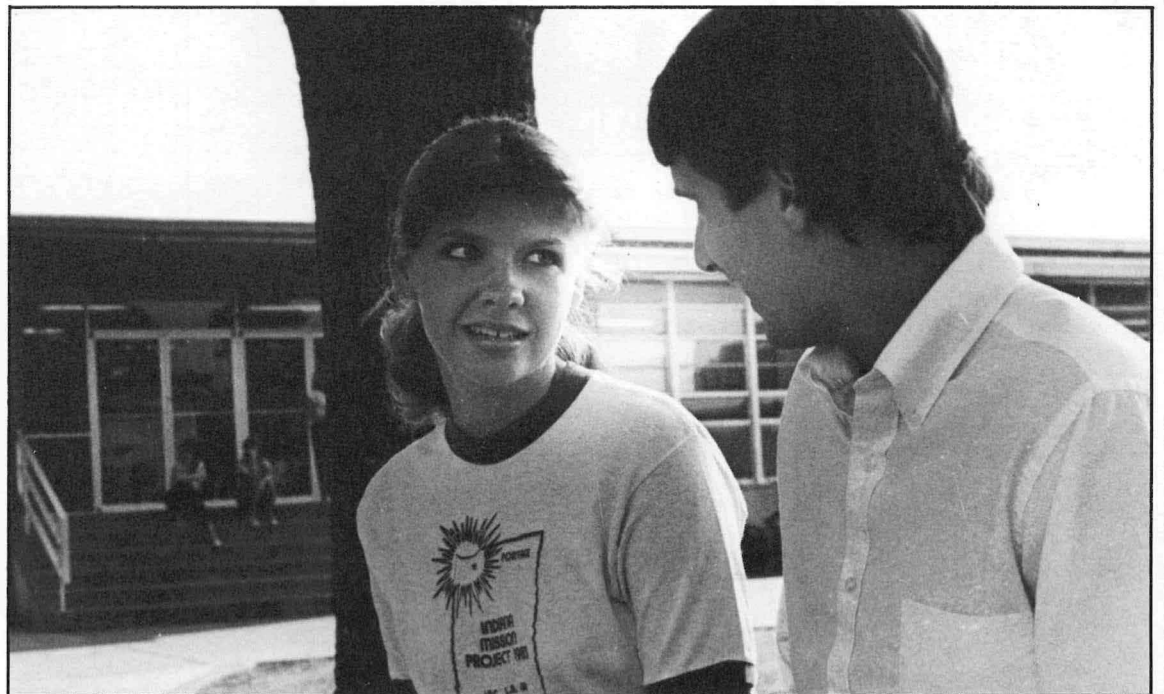
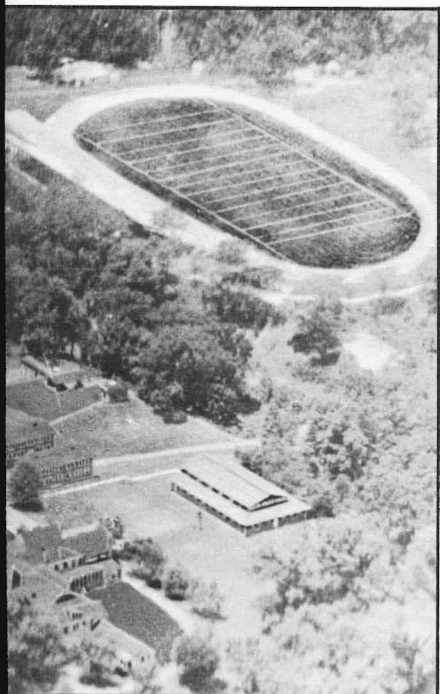


In an early aerial view of the campus, the football field is shown at its original location.



Mr. and Mrs. Birkett L. Williams with Dr. Ralph Phelps at the dedication of Birkett Williams Dining Hall in 1958.

After dinner in Birkett Williams cafeteria, Betty Ann Beard and Kevin Waters visit in Walton-Lamb Circle.



# 1916

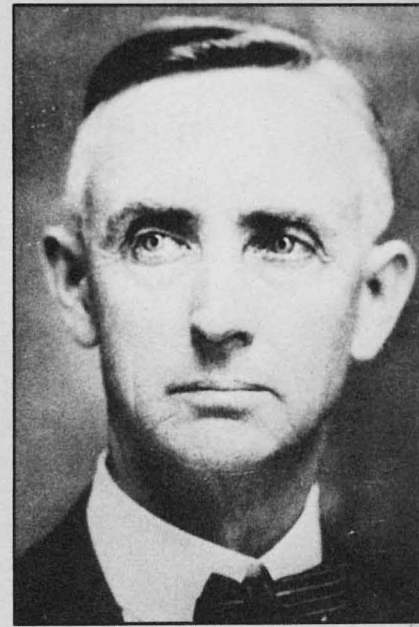
## Campus additions

Dr. Jameson retired in 1916 and returned to Georgia for a career in the ministry. His successor, Charles Ernest Dicken, served for 10 years, and launched Ouachita into a new era, one with a distinctively different flavor from that of the pre-World War I period. The "new" Ouachita, with a more affluent constituency than ever, witnessed a number of significant events. The school newspaper, the *Signal*, named after the Army Signal Corps, was founded in 1917, succeeding the *Ripples*, which had served as the student literary publication since 1980. Dicken also guided efforts to gain accreditation from the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Membership in the regional accrediting agency was announced on March 18, 1927, during the administration of President Arthur Hill, but much of the credit for this accomplishment goes to Dicken.

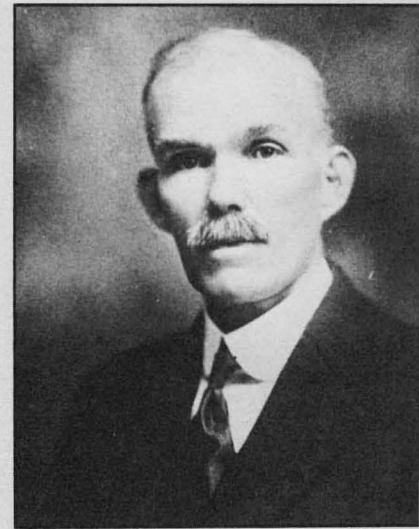
With an eye toward accreditation, President Dicken supervised the first major fundraising campaign in the school's history.

Professor John G. Lile became Endowment Secretary in 1918, coordinating efforts that ultimately increased the endowment from \$10,000 to more than \$500,000 in 1923. Two major additions to the campus during the Dicken administration were Cone-Bottoms Dormitory and the Dining Hall, later renamed Harrelson Hall (located on the site of McClellan Hall). The faculty remained unusually stable during the Dicken era, with several prominent names added during his presidency including Clarence Arnett, B. F. Condray, A. M. Croxton, Charles D. Johnson, Alfred Hall, Chester Munn, Paul Whitehouse and Peter Zellars.

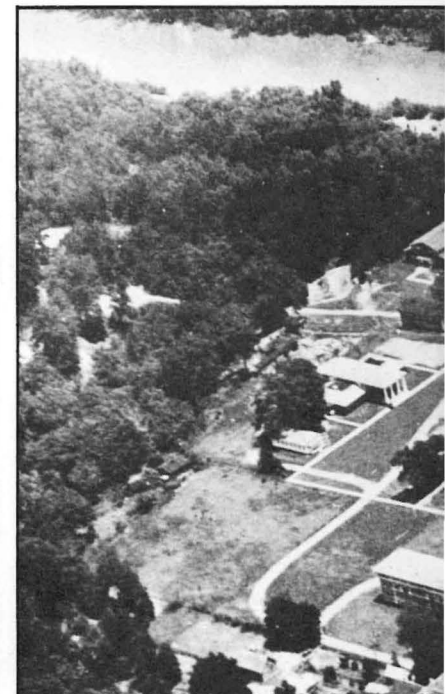
Dr. Croxton, said to be "a real character," taught Bible and Greek. A favorite student practice was to answer his roll call and then slip out the full-length windows of the Main Building as he delivered the traditional opening prayer for class, a trick "he never did figure out." B. F. Condray became the first Registrar of Ouachita in 1921.



B. F. Condray



Professor A. M. Croxton



The main entrance to Ouachita early in the 1920s. Lights were on top of each post.

Dr. R. C. Pettigrew was the distinguished and stimulating chairman of the English department during much of the 1930s and 1940s. As remembered by President Daniel Grant, "He was a veritable Socrates sitting behind his desk, asking probing questions of his students. He is said by some to have made gamblers out of his English students because he began each class period by calling roll and insisting that each student answer either "Prepared" or "Unprepared." The consequences of answering "Prepared" and then proving to be unprepared were said to be dire.



Charles Dicken

## Distinguished faculty

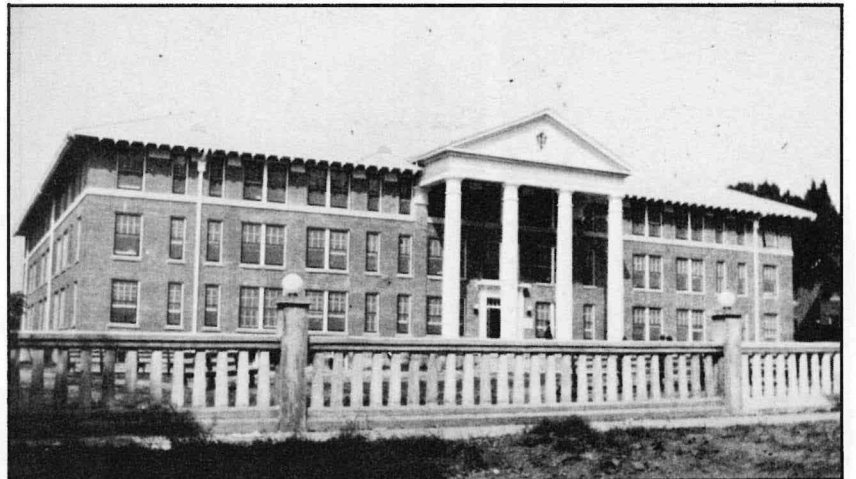
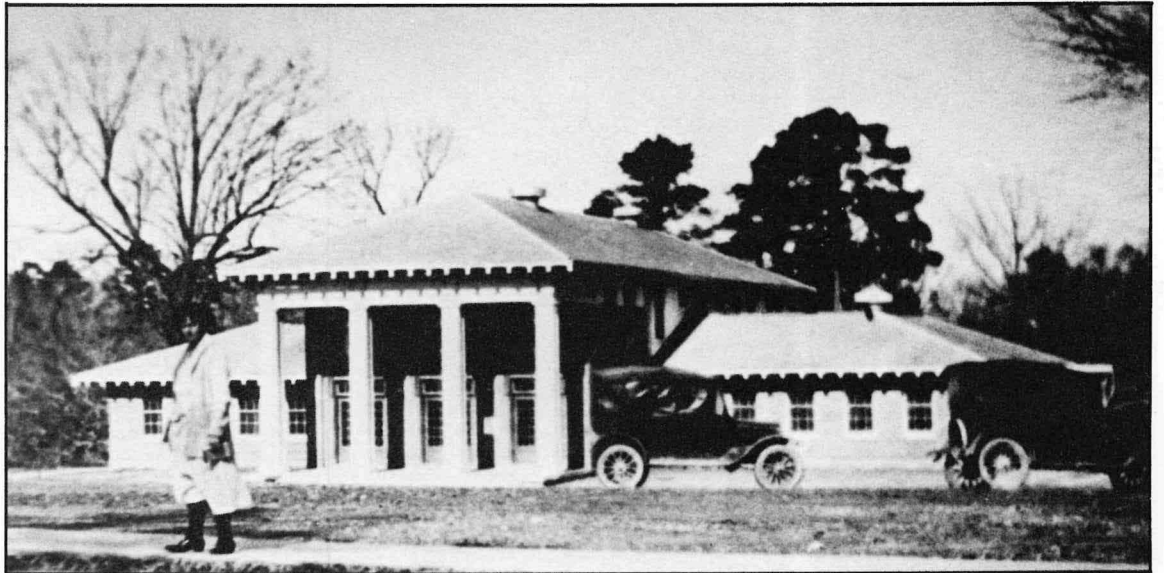


Professor Peter Zellars



As a part of Ouachita's faculty enrichment program in the 1980s, the school's professors select a different site each year for a faculty retreat. In 1983 the faculty met in Eureka Springs, concluding the retreat with a worship service in Thorn-crown chapel.

The old dining hall later became Dailey classroom building. It was torn down in the mid-70s to make way for McClellan Hall.



Aerial view of Ouachita in the early 1920s with the Ouachita River at flood stage. The newly completed Cone-Bottoms dormitory in 1923.

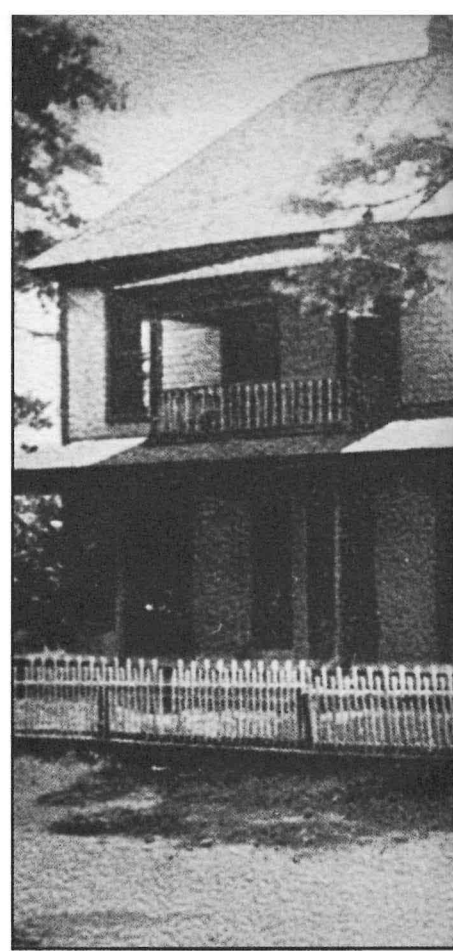
# 1929

## Community leaders

Charles D. Johnson was named the school's president in 1929. Johnson earned a Ph.D. degree while serving on the Ouachita faculty, the first to accomplish that feat.

During the critical years prior to the Great Depression, trustees such as Noel Adams, Chairman of the Arkadelphia Milling Company, and C. Hamilton Moses, later president of the Arkansas Power & Light Company, provided vitally needed strength of leadership for Ouachita. Indeed, throughout its history, Ouachita has been fortunate in having quality leadership among its trustees. The voluntary efforts of these

dedicated Baptists has been appreciated by faculty, staff and students alike. They have been defenders of academic freedom and supporters of Christian education throughout the school's history. General W. E. Atkinson, a member of the trustees from 1886 until his death in 1935 is but one example of long and faithful service to the cause of Christian higher education among Arkansas Baptists. Such Arkadelphia trustees as David McMillan, E. Nowlin and C. C. Tobey bore heavy responsibilities during these years, particularly in the depths of the Depression.



### From a letter written by Virginia Todd (Clark) Booker, Class of 1924

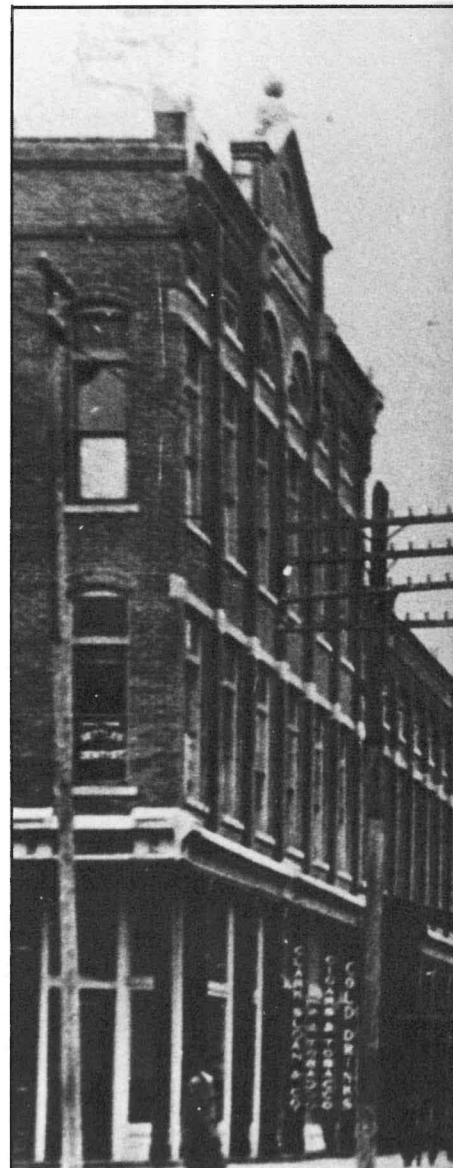
There were no boys dormitories. They rented rooms in the people's homes in town, but they ate at the Dining Hall. The boys entered the Hall from one end and the girls from the end nearest their dormitory. Every table had eight students (coed) and the head of each table was either a teacher or a senior who presided. The football boys had two or three tables to themselves. Female students waited on the tables.

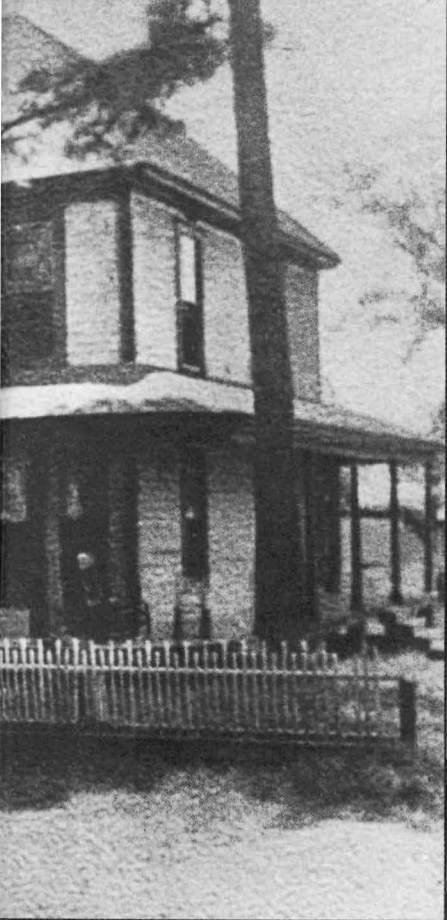
Girls were not permitted to set foot outside of the front fence and boys could not come over to the girls' side of the campus. There was a walking teacher, Ruth (Brown) McCurry, who took any of the students who wished to go on a walk outside the fence or even in town. Classes were not held on Mondays; however, they were held on Saturdays. So, on Mondays at 9 a.m., a teacher

would ring a big bell and those who wanted to go shopping gathered in the hall near the exit of the dorm. The students walked in twos, a line, and everyone went into whatever store was on the list for that trip. They would end up at the drug store to get ice cream, etc. The students also walked in line to go to Sunday School, church and football and baseball games - always with a teacher along.

On Sunday afternoons, students could have dates. The boys could come to the parlor of the dormitory where the girls would greet their dates. If the weather permitted, they could roam about the campus.

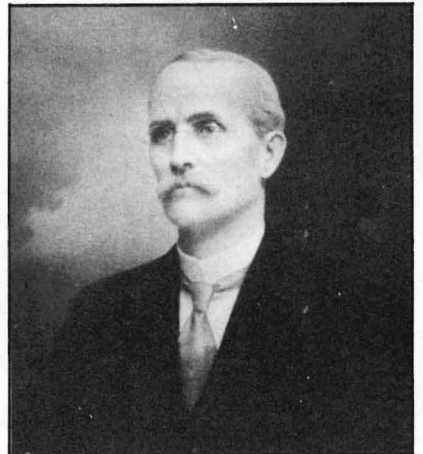
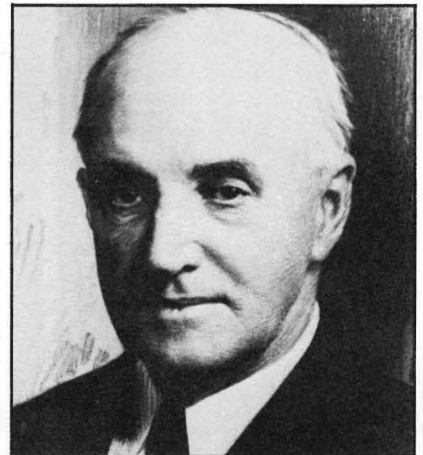
The Cone-Bottoms dormitory was ready for use in the fall of 1923. The senior girls were given first pick of reserving their rooms for the 1923-24 year.





The Mary Forbes Industrial Home for Young Ladies, built in 1906 was used for housing coeds of limited means.

The Dining Room, 1909



Strong guidance through some of Ouachita's most critical years was provided by local trustees such as David McMillan, E. Nowlin and C. C. Tobey.

Facing toward the west, a view of Sixth and Main streets in Arkadelphia in 1906.





# 1925

## "Roaring Twenties"

Arthur B. Hill, the only president of Ouachita without a doctorate, served from 1926 to 1929. He quickly became popular with Ouachita students because he instituted a more lenient set of rules for campus life. Juniors and seniors were granted extended privileges, later hours were observed, there were fewer dorm checks and non-compulsory chapel was given a trial.

When poor health forced Hill to be away from the campus frequently, however, violations of the remaining rules grew more common. Examples of the misconduct, products of the "Roaring Twenties" era, included setting off dynamite caps in the dorm, boisterous behavior in the

library, violations of the curfew and excessive hazing. Hill began to clamp down, denouncing hazing, and explaining that the new freedom did not mean "running rampant."

President Hill also supervised improvements in the academic program of Ouachita, recruiting four professors in 1930 with Ph.D. degrees from northern universities. None of them, however, remained on the 1931 faculty. He also helped organize the Scholarship Society of the South, the first honorary organization on the Ouachita campus. A forerunner of Alpha Chi, the society was created in 1928 to honor the upper 10 percent of the junior and senior classes.

A remarkable Ouachitonian began to work for Ouachita in 1926. Frances Crawford became Hill's secretary, doing much of the daily work as he recuperated from his illness. She later became Registrar of the college, developing a reputation for knowing all the students of Ouachita. During her 50-plus years with the school — she later worked with the Former Student's Association — Frances Crawford became a campus legend. Students living in Frances Crawford Dormitory today are often surprised to discover their dorm's namesake in person at some university activity.

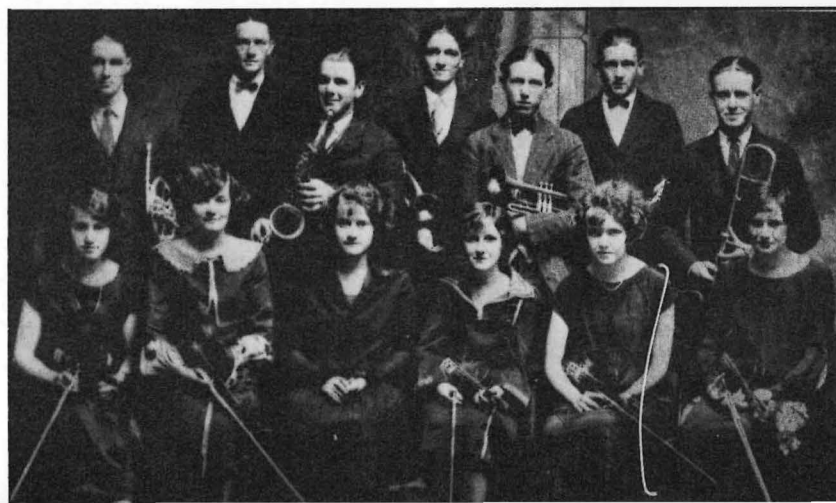


Arthur B. Hill



Miss Frances Crawford at the dedication of the dormitory named in her honor in 1970.

The 1925 Orchestra.



Miss Frances Crawford, a 1918 Ouachita graduate whose more than half a century of service to the school has made her a campus legend, was employed as President Arthur B. Hill's secretary in 1926. She became registrar in 1936 and later worked with the Former Students Association.

## A '25 graduate remembers ouachita

The following are the memories carried of Mrs. R. L. Dobyns (Mary Ashley), a 1925 graduate from Brownfield, Texas.

1. Sunday afternoons, when dating couples could sit on benches in front of the dormitory, Miss Gitchell (Dean of Women) would come by with a yardstick and measure - there had to be the length of the yardstick between the girl and her date! Honest!!

2. I remember Mrs. Blake. We loved her. She would say that when she got to heaven she was going to have a peach orchard in bloom and stroll through it with a pink parasol. She also said that in spring, if she had a new spring coat, she would say, "It's a bit chilly. I think I need a wrap." But - if she didn't have a pretty new coat, she'd say, "It's really quite warm. I don't think I need a coat." She taught English, but *these* are the things I remember her for.

3. I remember Charles Pong from Kaifeng, China. It would "look terrible" for no one to be his date for the Senior Banquet, especially since Ouachita was a Christian college. I volunteered - don't remember much about the banquet - but every morning from then to the end of school, a bunch of red roses, fresh from the garden where he lived, would be left at the dormitory for me. I can still smell those roses. However, this is not quite the end of the story. Some years later, a Ouachitonian was in China and looked up Charles Pong. He had a wife and a house full of children, and what's more he had them before he ever came to Ouachita! Still, the red roses were sweet.

4. Seniors could go downtown if they had a partner and carried the walking cane that Dr. Dicken selected to be the Senior mark of identification. How we hated those walking canes! They were actually sort of pretty, but not to us then.

5. I remember the Sunday afternoon that over half the girls and boys had ptomaine poisoning (chicken salad mixed in the tin tubs, as I recall). Anyway, it was "date" afternoon and by nightfall no boy had a date, and neither did the girls - all were ill. The dormitories were turned into emergency hospital centers.

6. I remember the fire alarm going off in the middle of an IQ test, and, if our score wasn't too good, we blamed it on the fire alarm.

7. I remember riding the train to Arkadelphia. A taxi would take us from the railroad depot to the college. The year that I graduated (1925) one girl's family came for her in a car - really elegant, or so we thought.



Mary Ashley



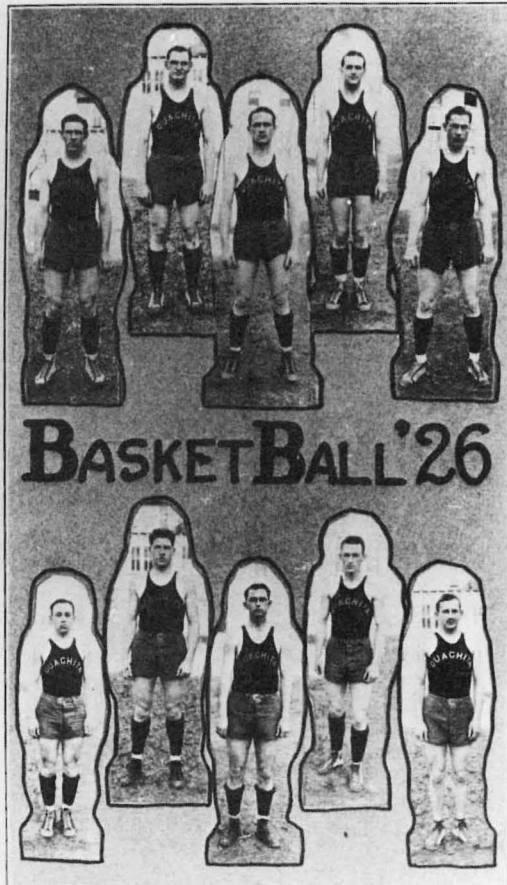
Estelle Blake



Charles Pong



- Ouachita Tigers**  
(BASKETBALL)
- ERMA D. BAKER  
Forward
  - CAPT. WALTER JACOWAY  
Guard
  - BARTEE McMANUS  
Guard
  - EDWARD BLACKMON  
Guard
  - CURTIS PULLIG  
Center
  - GORDON GILBERT  
Forward
  - KEARNS HOWARD  
Forward
  - NOEL P. TOMLINSON  
Center
  - CLYDE HART  
Forward
  - CHARLES MYRICK  
Guard



# 1929

## *Economic hardships*

Following Hill's resignation in 1929, Charles D. Johnson, Professor of English at Ouachita from 1916 to 1922, became the school's seventh president. Economic hardships caused by the Great Depression had dampened plans for a \$2 million development program, enrollment had declined sharply and tuition was lowered in order to attract students. The First Baptist Church of Arkadelphia "loaned" its pastor, Dr. Hardy Winburn, to the school for two months while he organized a scholarship campaign.

Despite these efforts, the North Central Association dropped Ouachita from its accredited list in 1932, citing poor financial conditions and "unsatisfactory athletic relations" as reasons for its decision. Ouachita admitted its guilt in subsidizing athletes, an unauthorized practice in which most schools engaged in the 1920s, and adopted a Code of Morals for its athletic program. The heavy

emphasis on athletics was aptly demonstrated in the May 3, 1933, issue of the *Signal*. The lead story was headlined "Ouachita Tigers Lose State Meet," overshadowing another headline that read, "President Chas. D. Johnson Resigns." Johnson returned to Baylor University in 1939 and served a long and distinguished career as Chairman of the Department of Sociology, retiring in 1960.

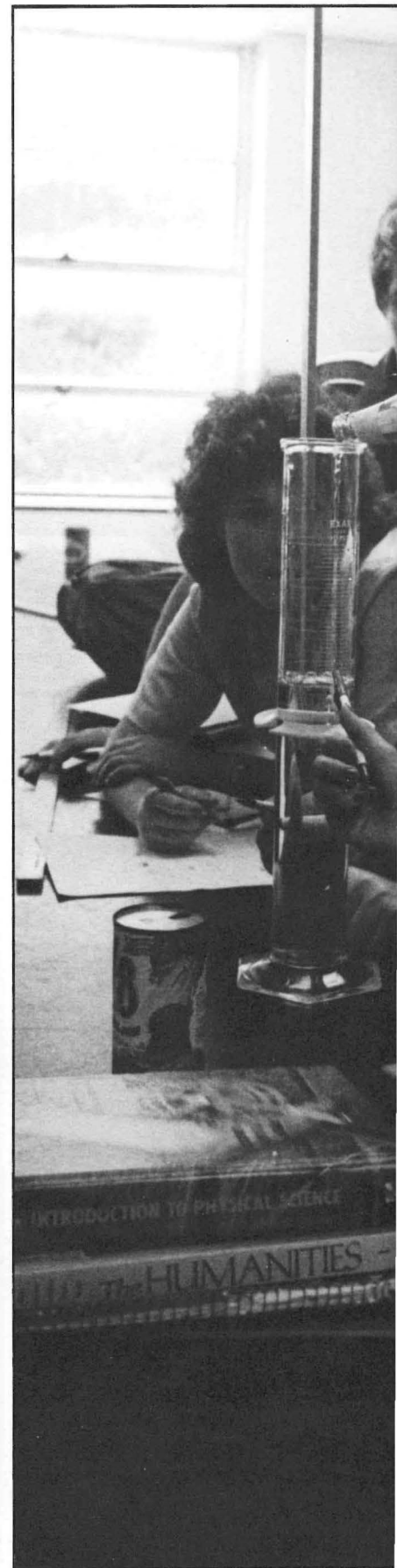
Dr. James Richard Grant, former president of Arkansas Polytechnic Institute in Russellville, became president of Ouachita in 1933 and served until 1949, a period encompassing the Great Depression and World War II. Dr. Grant, who held six degrees, including a Ph.D. from Peabody College, was apologetic for "being top heavy with degrees," and asked his friends to "not hold these sheepskins against him." He once remarked, "The longer I live, the less respect I have for character and efficiency."



Charles O. Johnson



J. R. Grant



1984 Ouachita students conduct an experiment in a physical science lab.

1938 archery class



# Ouachita Signal

Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, Wednesday, May 3, 1933

---

## OUACHITA TIGERS LOSE STATE MEET

### President Chas. D. Johnson Resigns

### Tech Is New Track Champion

**JUN RECORDS PAINT IN ANNUAL CONTENT AT CONWAY**

---

#### Prexy Goes to Monticello From Here

**VICE-PRESIDENT GRANT WILL HEAD COLLEGE NEXT YEAR.**

An announcement of special interest to the student body and of general interest A. J. over the state was that of the resignation of Dr. Chas. D. Johnson as president of Ouachita in order that he might accept a position as head of the department of economics and sociology at Monticello A. & M. College. The announcement made on April 10 came as a complete surprise.

In a talk during the chapel hour Johnson outlined the reports of the meeting papers and made the students acquainted with the details of the matter. He expressed regret in relinquishing the leadership at Ouachita and added that he was glad to have had part in seeing the college through out of the hardest period, economically, ever known in the country. He called attention to the fact that Ouachita has weathered the depression in fine fashion, with an increased enrollment, and expressed a belief and a hope that the school will go steadily forward in a great future year.

Dr. Johnson said he desired to engage again in the work which has had so much attraction for him in the past, the teaching of social science and political economy. He has obtained to secure much time by leaving rather than to less attractive administrative affairs.

Dr. Johnson first came to Ouachita in 1916 as head of the English department. He had received his B. A. and M. A. degrees from Mississippi College and his Ph.D. degree from the University of Iowa. He was the first member of the Ouachita faculty to have the doctor's degree. After six years with the college, Dr. Johnson went to Baylor University where until 1929 he was head of the school of Commerce and Business Administration. In that year he returned to Ouachita as president.

The resignation of Dr. Johnson will be effective July 1. Dr. J. B. Crain, professor of Education, and presently acting vice-president of the institution, will direct the affairs of Ouachita during the coming session, when promises to be most successful.

#### Retiring Prexy

**IN MEMORIAM**

Ouachita has lost another great and noble man with the passing of Professor Paul E. Whitehouse. For ten years he was identified with the college as a teacher in the institution that his work did not stop here. Although he was very quiet and reserved he was a tireless and energetic worker. Especially did he love to carry on the work of his Maker, and did so by teaching Sunday School classes in the First Baptist church here. He taught the college men's class a long time and more recently was teacher of the men's Bible class succeeding the late Peter Zellars.

On and off the range, in and out of the class room, Professor Whitehouse was admired and loved by all with whom he came in contact. He was full of solicitude and lived a great and noble life for which he is being justly rewarded in God's Heaven.

The editor wishes to take this privilege, for Ouachita College, to dedicate this issue of the OUACHITA SIGNAL to the memory of Professor Paul E. Whitehouse.

---

#### Senior Officers Enjoy Show Party

**RAIN FAILS TO HAMPER ANNUAL FEAT**

Despite torrents of rain and so that the annual picture show party for the senior cadet officers went over with a splash.

Promptly at seven p. m. the band followed by the two companies left the campus for Main street where the line of honor was to be formed. Although it had been raining and was raining the soldiers were not to be daunted. Off they went at a snappy pace adorned in full combat raiment and sundry with rifles on their shoulders, as merry as only a soldier can be.

With the aid of automobiles furnished by Majors Amis and Lewis and Woodrow Harrison the officers and their dais left Ocho-Bottoms Hall, and arrived at Sixth and Main streets dry as a bone. From here, while the band played martial music, the future army officers headed by Maj. Lewis W. Amis and Maj. and Mrs. Warfield M. Lewis passed between the two lines of soldiers who stood at present arms until the procession was twice the double. After the soldiers were dismissed, Mr. O. C. Cripp passed the boys into the show for which favor they were truly grateful.

After the show the party moved across the street to Stewart's Drug Store where a deal of eating and drinking (not 3:2) took place. During the course of the evening there was much merriment and it was indeed a great success.

#### Local ROT C Unit Rated Excellent

**JOE McMASTERS AND MEN ARE INSPECTED OFFICERS**

For the past several years the local R. O. T. C. unit has been rated an excellent by the War Department. This year is no exception. The "inspection" again came through with a great big "E" in the two major grades and joy isn't so bad after all.

For the three years previous Colonel Moorhead, Infantry, was R. O. T. C. officer for the Seventh Corps Area and did the inspecting alone. This year he was replaced by Col. R. E. McMaster, First Artillery, and in the case of Infantry units, such as Ouachita, the colonel must have an infantry officer to do the actual inspecting. For this purpose Maj. M. E. Hays of Little Rock, who is head of the 46th Infantry in Arkansas, accompanied Colonel McMaster.

The inspection started Wednesday morning, April 18, with a Battalion review and inspection of ranks. Following this the various units went through close order drill of the squad and platoon, the platoon in extended order drill and the platoon in physical drill, team commands.

---

#### President's Column

One Week at Ouachita  
Practicality  
& Good Will

#### Goes to Reward

**PROF. PAUL E. WHITEHOUSE**

**Funeral Held For Prof. Whitehouse**

**OUACHITA EDUCATOR SUCCEEDS AFTER LONG ILLNESS**

Funeral services were held here Sunday afternoon for Prof. Paul E. Whitehouse, professor of the Romance languages at Ouachita for the last ten years. He died after an extended illness in a Little Rock hospital.

The body of the deceased educator was brought here and laid in state at the home of Dr. C. D. Johnson, president of the college, from 10 until 2:00 o'clock Sunday. The service was held at the First Baptist Church with the Rev. Dr. H. L. Wisburn, pastor, in charge. Dr. Johnson spoke briefly eulogizing the life of Prof. Whitehouse. The services were attended with interest as the three Bill century members of the college faculty and the Men's Bible Class were pallbearers.

Prof. Whitehouse was born in Germany and came to the United States when he was six years of age. He had his A. B. and M. A. degrees at Bucknell University and did further graduate work at Columbia University, University of Southern California and the National University of Mexico, at Mexico City. The professor was essentially a linguist, being adept in German, French, Spanish, English and Latin. He came to Ouachita ten years ago and since that time headed the Department of Romance Languages.

His work was not confined, however, to the classroom as he took an active interest and was deeply interested in the life of the community.

---

#### Tech Is New Track Champion

**JUN RECORDS PAINT IN ANNUAL CONTENT AT CONWAY**

(Special to the Signal)  
CONWAY, May 3.—The Arkansas Tech Wonder here won the state track meet here in Young Men's stadium last afternoon with a total of 44 points. Ouachita College Tigers, defeating Charleston, were second with 32 points. State Teachers third, 26; Hendrix and Ozark tied for fourth with 20; Monticello fifth, 17 and Jefferson sixth, with 5 points.

His records were broken: McChesney, Tech's center, started the meet off with a bang when he stepped the century in 8 seconds, clipping one-tenth of a second off Beasley's record set in 1932. Both the hurdle record set by Burdick being the best in 24.4, which broke Lyle's record set in 1932. Burdick, Hendrix, ran the high hurdles in 24 seconds, shaving Hines' record by two-tenths of a second. Ouachita ran 2 more records in Tech in both the 100 and 200 yard events. The 100 was done in 1:30.2 and the mile in 3:22. Allison, of Teachers, who threatened the pole vault record last year, came through this time and set a new record of 12 feet 8 1/2 inches.

Ouachita's part in the meet is summarized as follows: Lyle was third in both the 100 and 200 yard dashes. Monticello was first in the 400-yard dash, tying Beasley's record. The 800-yard event had the time was that. Bevel was third in the broad jump.

Pined failed to set a new record in the discus throw but won first in this event and also first in the shot put. Bevel placed fourth in the hammer. "Red" easily won first in the javelin with a toss of 138 feet, 8 inches.

Ouachita failed to place in the pole vault, mile run, either of the hurdles and the high jump.

In the preliminaries which took place yesterday afternoon Ouachita placed 17 more in the 10 events in.

(Continued on page 2)

#### Park May be Made Of Ouachita Ravine

**OUACHITA CLUB SPONSORS BOARD SANCTIONS**

A project introduced by Prof. Chas. L. Dovers, Ouachita professor of botany and biology, for the making of a park of the ravine...

### The front page of the May 3, 1933 Signal gave a bigger headline to an athletic defeat than it did to the resignation of the school's president.

Dr. O. W. Yates, chairman of the religion department during the 30s and 40s, was the counselor and friend of hundreds of ministerial students who entered Ouachita. As remembered by President Daniel Grant, "He had simple but profound answers to many problems of young part-time pastors of churches, and is often quoted as advising for almost any kind of church problem, "Preach the Word!" and "Teach a book!" Students frequently imitated his Kentucky accent, but learned to appreciate his wisdom and counsel."

# 1941

## World War II

A man of grand humor, Dr. J. R. Grant worked one year as Acting President before being selected as President in 1934. At the time of his retirement in 1949, Ouachita was again a full member of the North Central Association, enrollment had grown to more than 1,100, and the faculty numbered more than 50.

Few colleges can boast of a Depression-era president who had such a long tenure of serving without creating a host of enemies. Dr. Grant brought a rare combination of academic integrity, personal charm, and Christian living to the office. The Board of Trustees honored him in 1953 by placing his name on the James R. Grant Memorial Building, used since its construction as the administration building. A debt of \$165,000 encumbering the endowment was paid out during the Grant administration and the physical plant tripled in value. Buildings constructed during his tenure included: Wallis Hall, the Little Theatre, Walton Gymna-

sium, Flenniken Hall, Mitchell Hall, Terral-Moore, the Old Bookstore, Cannon Infirmary, and other lesser buildings. The Marble Tiger, symbol of the Tiger Spirit, was carved by B. F. Worley, a ministerial student, to help with his college expenses, and put in place in 1935. These were unusual and remarkable accomplishments for a private college during the depression years.

Mitchell Hall, incidentally, was used by the Army to house air cadets during World War II.

Ouachita "ran out of money while building Mitchell Hall," recalls Miss Frances Crawford, "and so the Army took over for a while. They converted the bare auditorium to barracks by putting bunk beds in it." The practice rooms upstairs were used by the officers, and stoves were installed. In the auditorium, however, there was no heat and the cadets renamed it "Pneumonia Gulch." Among its residents was George Wallace, the governor of Alabama.



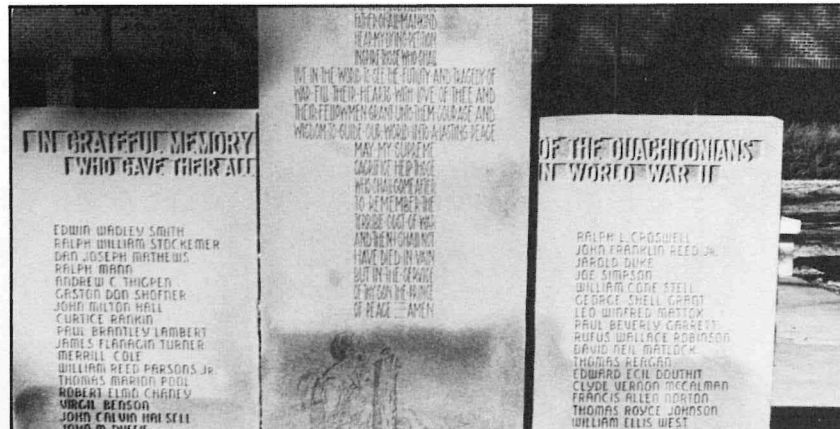
Mitchell Hall and Conservatory in 1944.

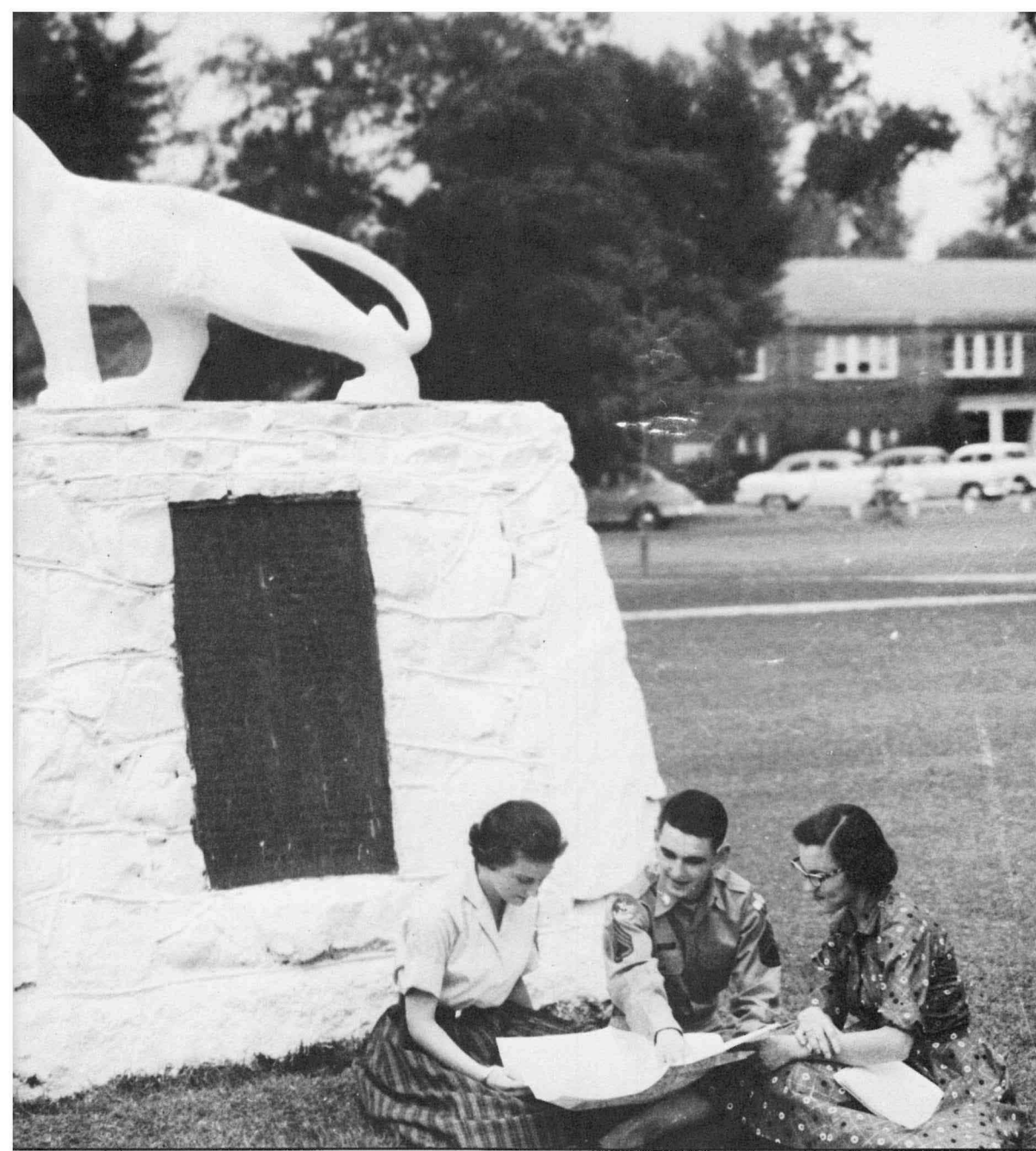
The S. S. "Ouachita Victory" was commissioned a U. S. Maritime vessel on VJ Day in 1945. It was the 24th Victory ship named for U. S. colleges and universities. Several Ouachitonians were present for the ceremony.



Ralph Crosswell became the first Ouachita graduate to be killed in combat during World War II. In all, 36 Ouachitonians lost their lives, including Major George S. Grant, the brother of President Daniel Grant.

Dr. J. R. Grant and Dr. Matt Ellis, president of Henderson, accept Certificate of Service Award citations in 1945 from Brig. Gen. Davis from Randolph Field, Texas. The awards were "in recognition of meritorious service rendered the Army Air Force Training Command during World War II." Both schools provided flight-crew training.

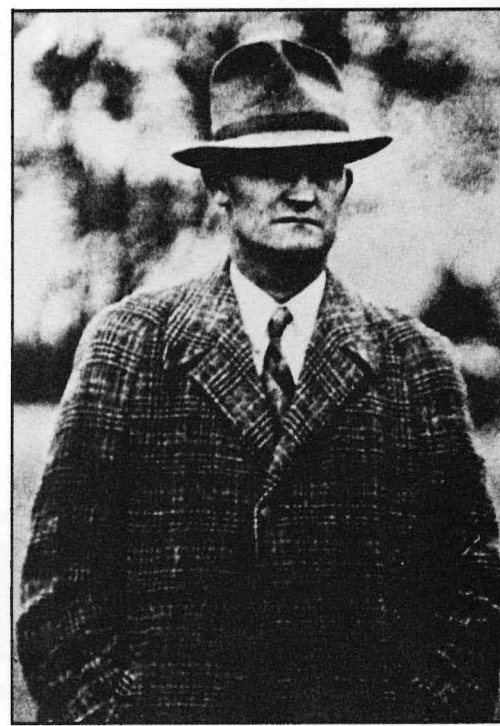




A soldier and two coeds study by the Tiger during WW II when Ouachita provided training for the Army Air Force.

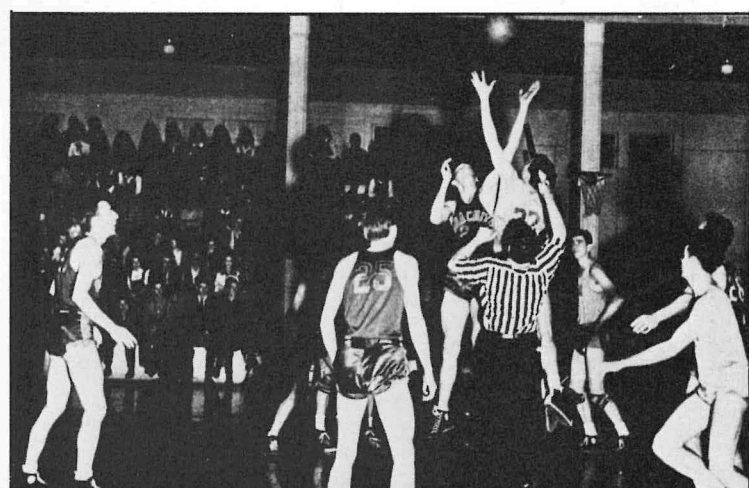
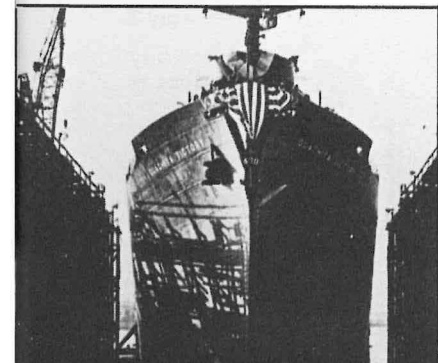
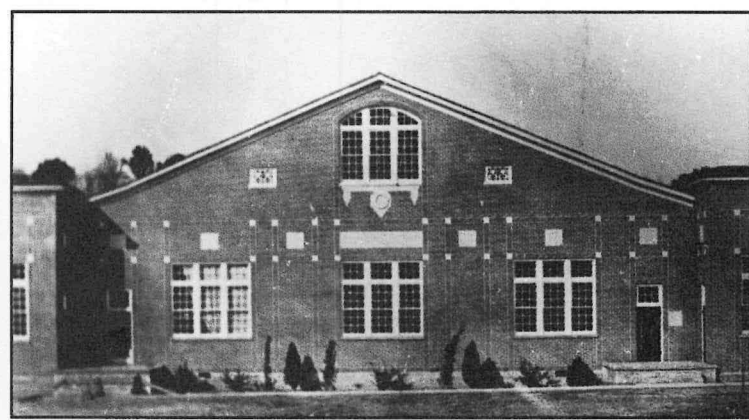
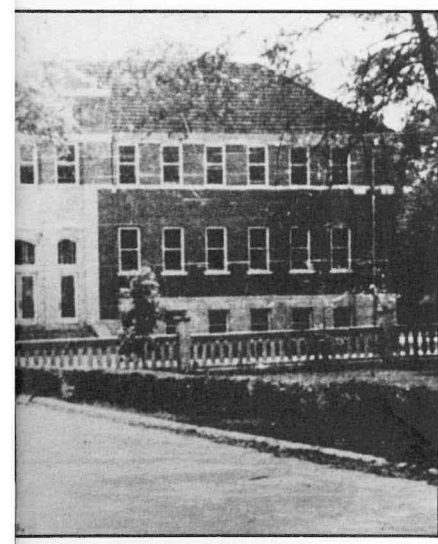
Plaque on the front of the J. R. Grant Administration Building.

JAMES RICHARD GRANT  
 MEMORIAL BUILDING  
 PRESIDENT  
 OUACHITA BAPTIST COLLEGE  
 JANUARY 30, 1934 — JUNE 1, 1949  
 EDUCATOR, TEACHER, HUMORIST  
 AND CHRISTIAN STATESMAN



Coach W. I. "Bill" Walton in 1940.

Basketball action in the old Walton Gym, which was built in 1937.



# 1949

## Old buildings replaced

Dr. W. William Eubanks became president of Ouachita in June 1949, serving until September 1951. During his brief administration, the college built Riley Library and Hamilton Moses Science Building, each of which was necessary following the fire which destroyed Old Main in May of 1949.

Recalling the fire recently, Miss Frances Crawford, who was registrar then, said the roof had just been coated with tar and lightning struck it.

"I got a phone call at 4 a.m." she said, "from my neighbor who told me I had better get to the campus as quickly as I could."

When she arrived, students were pouring out of the dormitories to help salvage valuables from the building. Miss Crawford

said none of the registrar's records were lost because several boys ran in and carried out the safe. When the same boys tried to move it the next day, she said, they couldn't even lift it.

On July 1, 1951, the North Central Association again dropped Ouachita from its list of accredited institutions, citing financial and athletic difficulties. Dr. Harold Haswell, dean of faculty, became president on January 15, 1952, and worked successfully to restore Ouachita's membership in the accrediting agency. Haswell also oversaw construction of Conger Hall and the Grant Memorial Administration Building during his brief administration.

Dr. Ralph Arloe Phelps, Jr., a Baylor alumnus, became pres-

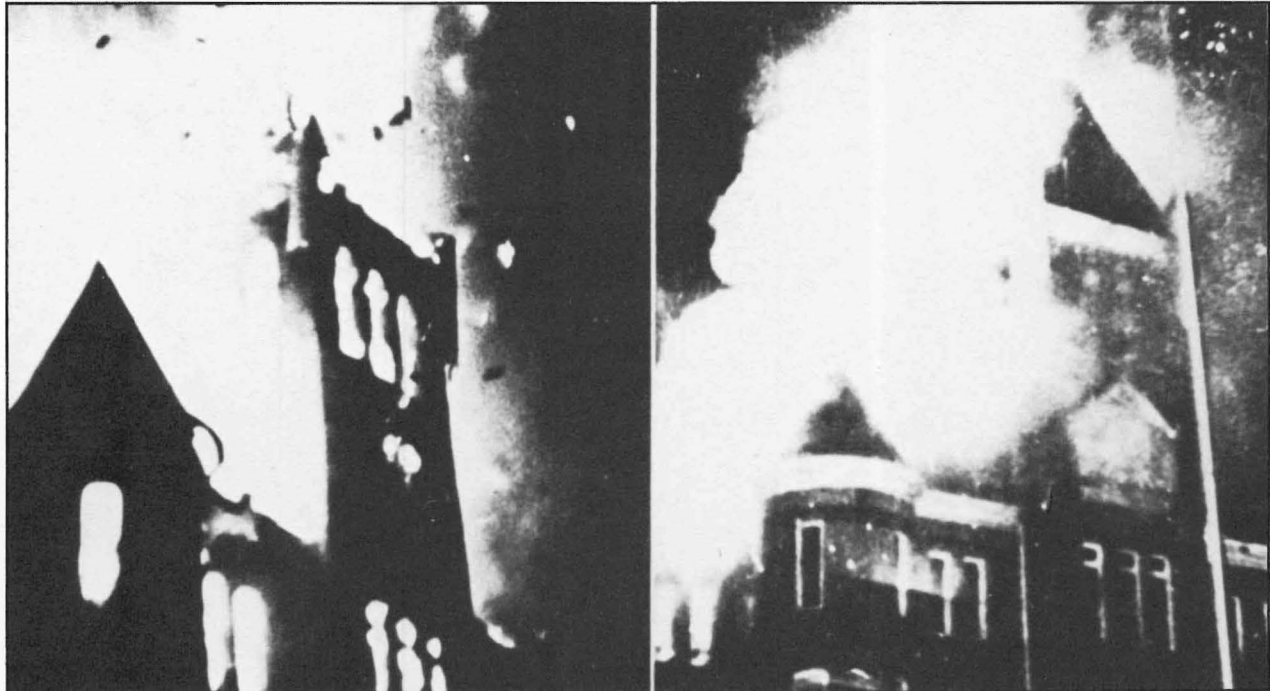
ident of Ouachita on September 16, 1953, at the age of 32, the youngest president since John Conger. During the Phelps administration, the curriculum was revised and expanded, a graduate program was added, the endowment doubled, and enrollment reached a record high of 1,881 in the fall of 1966, an accomplishment that was partly attributed to the creation of a School of Nursing the year before. Several major buildings were constructed during Phelps' administration with the young president often seen in hard hat alongside the workers. New construction included Berry Chapel and Bible Building, Verser Theater, Rockefeller Gymnasium and several dormitories.



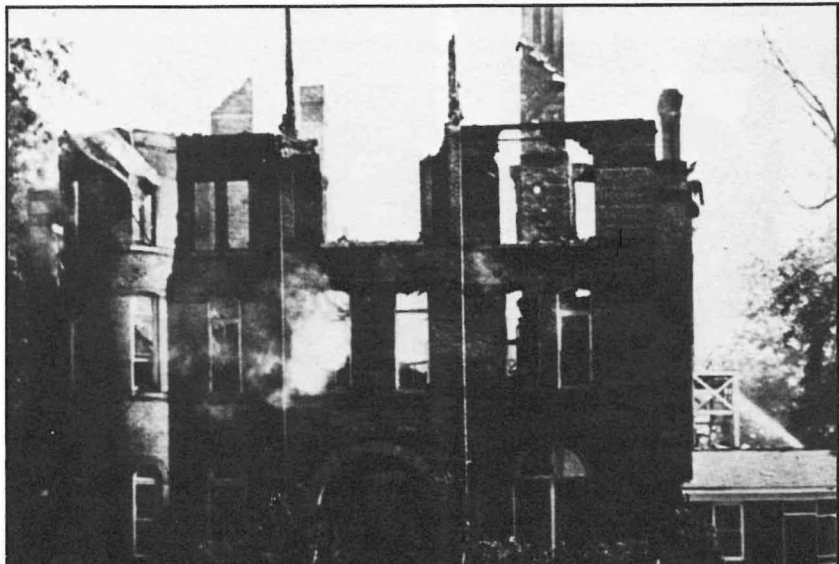
W. William Eubanks



Harold Haswell



"Old Main" burning in 1949. The next morning, little remained of the campus landmark constructed 60 years earlier.





A student sorts through a mountain of books salvaged from the fire that destroyed Old Main.

Thanksgiving Day Royalty for the 1949 football game included Queen Elizabeth Roper and Maids Joan Bearden, Laura Eva Turner, Bobby Basinger and Gloria White. The selections were made by the football team.



"To Victory" was the W.C.F. social club's third-place float in the 1954 homecoming parade.

Ann Strickland, the future Mrs. Bill Vining, was homecoming queen in 1950. Her "kidnapping" by Henderson fans contributed to the halt of athletic contests between the two schools until the 1960's.



The OBC snack bar in 1952

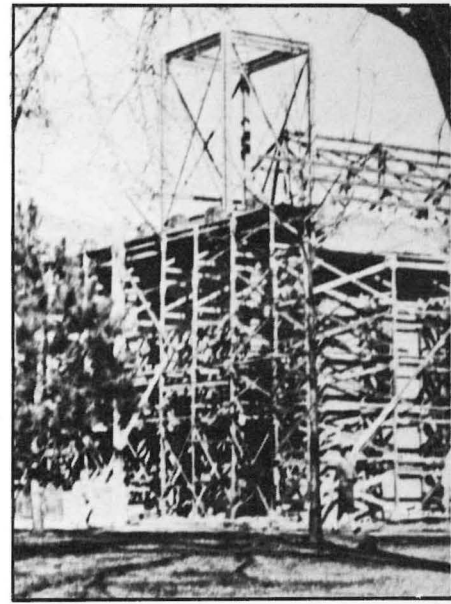


# 1965

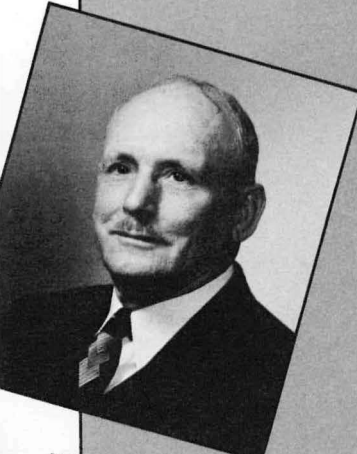
## Status changed

The name and status of the college were officially changed in the spring of 1965 to Ouachita Baptist University. Dr. Phelps became something of a state-wide celebrity, being mentioned often as a potential gubernatorial candidate. He served as president of the Churches United Against Gambling during a 1964 effort to legalize casino gambling in Hot Springs. A notable accomplishment during the Phelps

administration was the enrollment of the school's first black students. Dr. Phelps asked the trustees as early as 1958 to formulate policies for admitting black students to Ouachita. The first black students were Mr. and Mrs. Michael Makosholo from Rhodesia, recommended to the school for January 1962 enrollment by missionaries Mr. and Mrs. Marion (Bud) Fray.



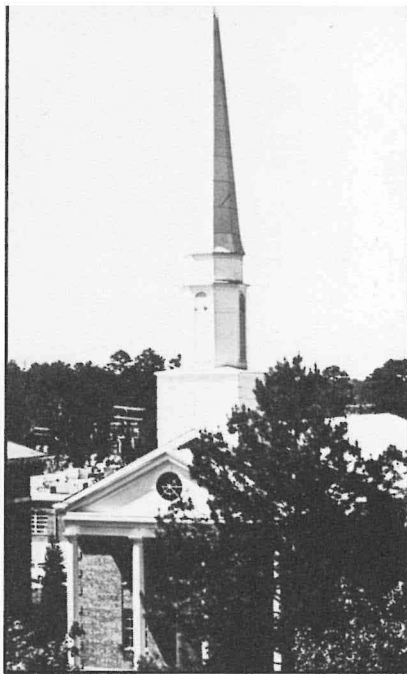
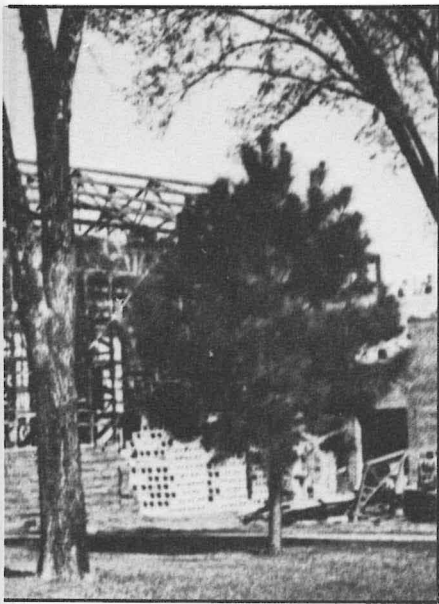
Ralph Phelps



Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Berry of El Dorado provided the funds for construction and maintenance of Berry Chapel and Bible Building.

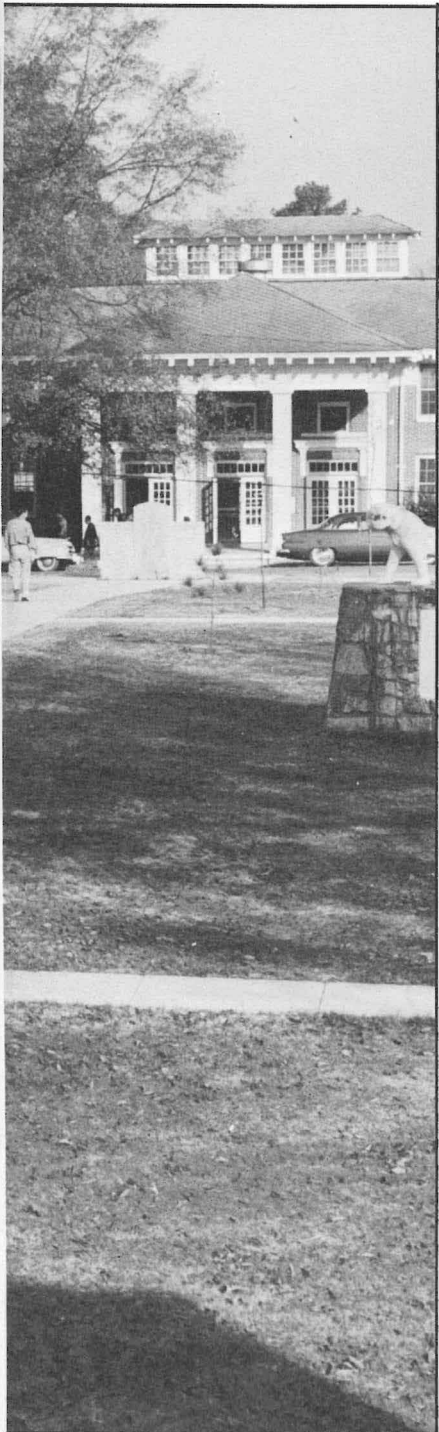
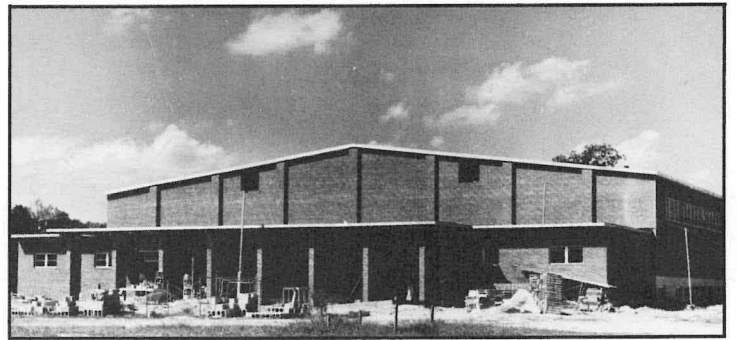


Students in the mid-1960s walk across campus toward Dailey Hall. The three-story library wing that extended closer to the side walk was constructed in 1967.



Berry Chapel under construction in 1961.

Rockefeller Field House under construction in 1965. The building was named for Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller of Arkansas who had assisted Ouachita in raising the necessary funds for the building.



The School of Nursing was established at Ouachita in 1965. In 1967, the operation was moved to what was to become the University of Central Arkansas in Conway. Students in the early 1960s.

# 1965

## Ouachita firsts

The Makosholos had worked in the Sangati-Gokwe district primary schools in Rhodesia for three years, said Fray. In the early 1960s, a new Baptist High School was planned for Sanyati and the Baptist Mission realized that they would need a qualified headmaster. Since the denomination was only 10 years old, however, there were no African leaders with degrees.

After the Makosholos expressed interest in furthering their education, Fray contacted Ouachita administrators about their enrollment. The college accepted the black couple and

four years later, Mike Makosholo was serving as the Baptist High School's new headmaster.

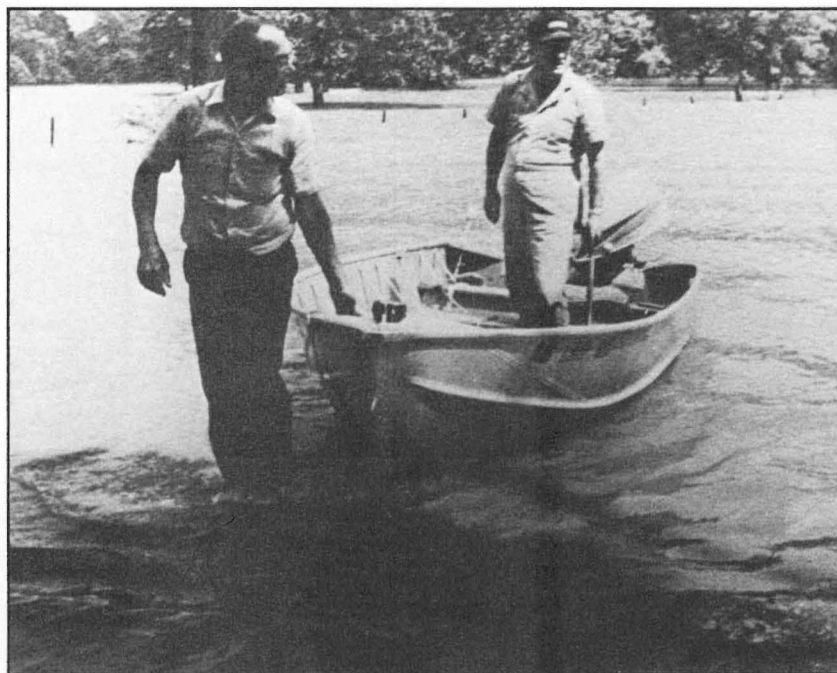
"Mike and Mary proved to be worthy pioneers for all concerned," Fray said later. "Mission-O.B.U. ties were strengthened. It was a marriage of purpose that continues to grow and prove a blessing around the world today."

Arkadelphia community and local church acceptance of the Makosholos was not without tension and strife, but few would deny that valuable growth and learning came through it all.



Dr. Donald Seward served briefly as acting president in the fall of 1969 after Marvin Green died in an auto accident. Dr. Grant became president in 1970.

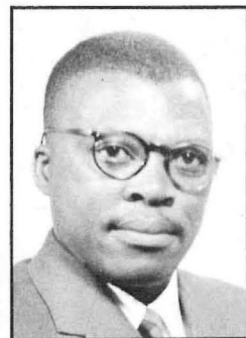
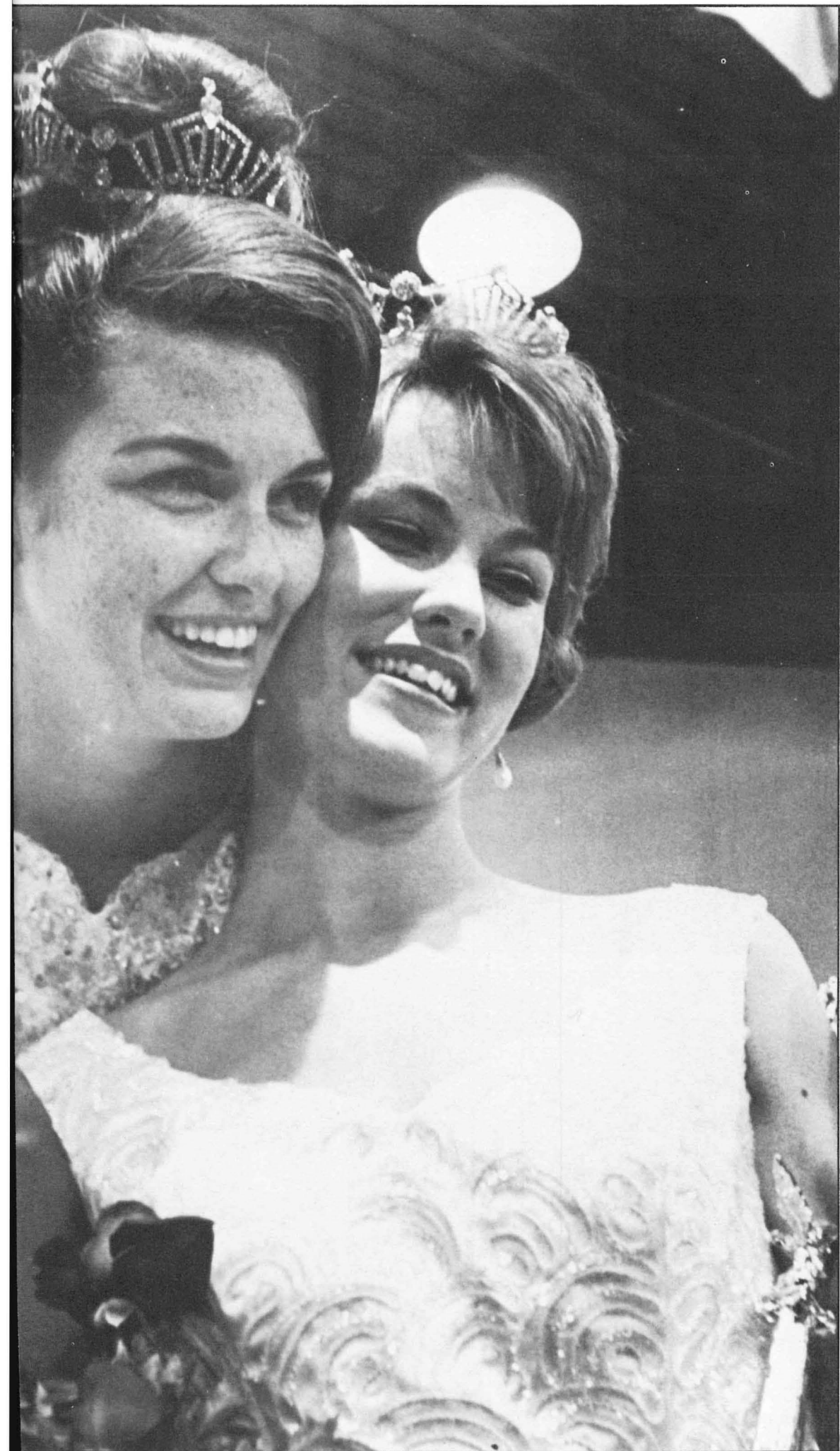
Tommy Freeman, a maintenance worker, and Dr. Ralph Phelps use a boat to get across the north campus during the mammoth flood of 1969.



Marvin Green and Miss Emma Riley serve as hosts for a 1962 meeting of trustees and faculty. As chairman of the board of trustees when Dr. Ralph Phelps resigned, Green served briefly as acting president in 1969. Miss Riley provided the

money for construction of the library named in her honor. Also a trustee, she is remembered, too, for her hats and for the new joke she brought to Ouachita each time she visited.





Mr. and Mrs. Michael Makosholo were the first black students at Ouachita. They were accepted after recommendation from Mr. and Mrs. Bud Fray, shown in 1984. Fray is now chairman of Ouachita department of religion.

For two straight years, Ouachita beauties won the "Miss Arkansas" title: Sharon Evans in 1967 and Helen Gennings in 1968. Lisa Stevens was to become the third winner in 1984.

1970

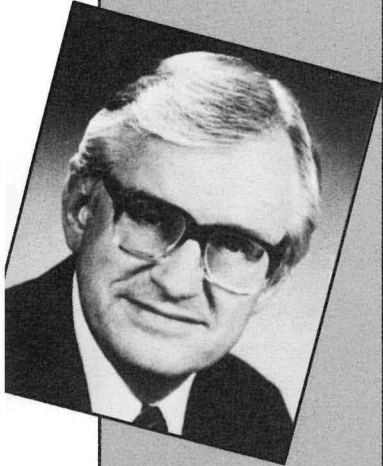
# The megastructure

Integration of Ouachita proceeded smoothly throughout the 1960s, with Carolyn Green (1964) having the distinction of being the first black American student admitted to Ouachita.

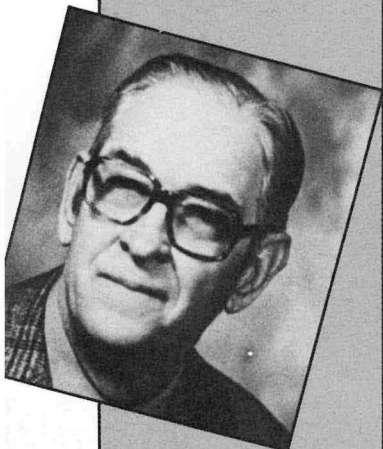
Dr. Daniel Ross Grant, Ouachita class of 1945 and the son of former president James Richard Grant, was serving his twenty-first year as Professor of Political Science at Vanderbilt University when he accepted the presidency of Ouachita on February 1, 1970. Beginning with his inaugural address, his administrative theme has been an unvarying commitment to academic and Christian excellence. During his tenure, Arkansas Baptist State Convention annual support has neared the \$2 million mark. Several new buildings have been constructed, including the beau-

tiful "megastructure" consisting of Life Hall, Evans Student Center, Mabee Fine Arts Center and McClellan Hall. The latter, completed in 1978, provides space for four academic departments, the official papers of the late Arkansas Senator John L. McClellan and for the Judge Edward Maddox Public Affairs Center. A \$4 million addition to and renovation of Rockefeller Fieldhouse has resulted in a magnificent multipurpose athletic complex that has already served as the site of the national NAIA swim meet.

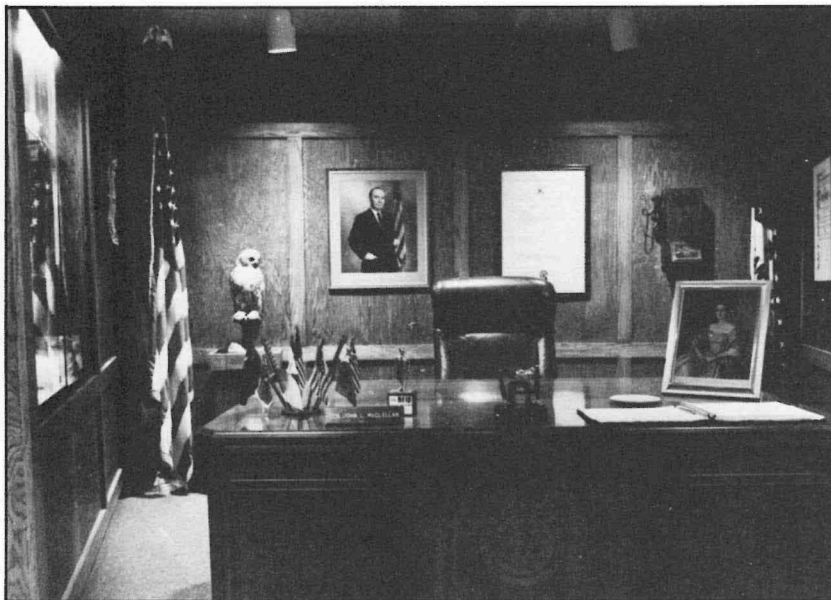
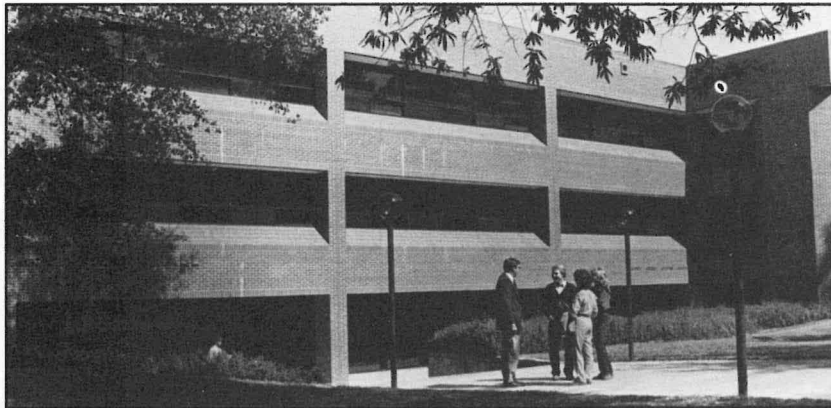
Strong leadership in fundraising and university development came in the 1970's from Dr. Ben Elrod, who served as vice president for development until 1978 when he became president of Georgetown College in Kentucky.



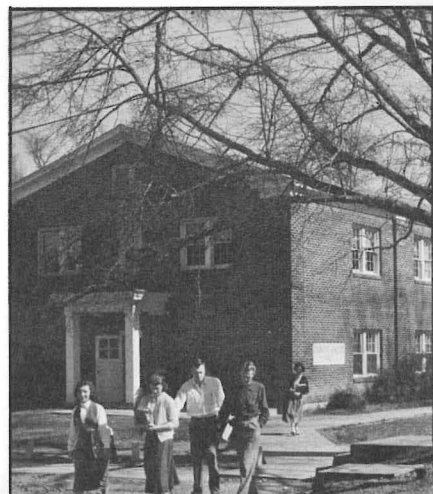
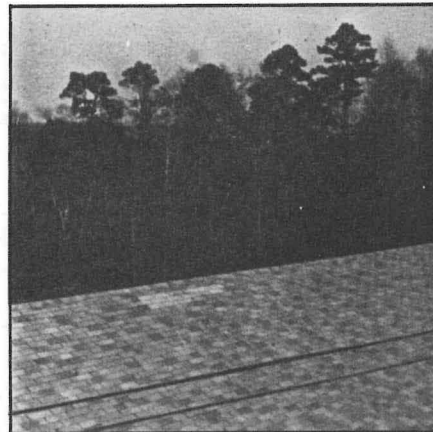
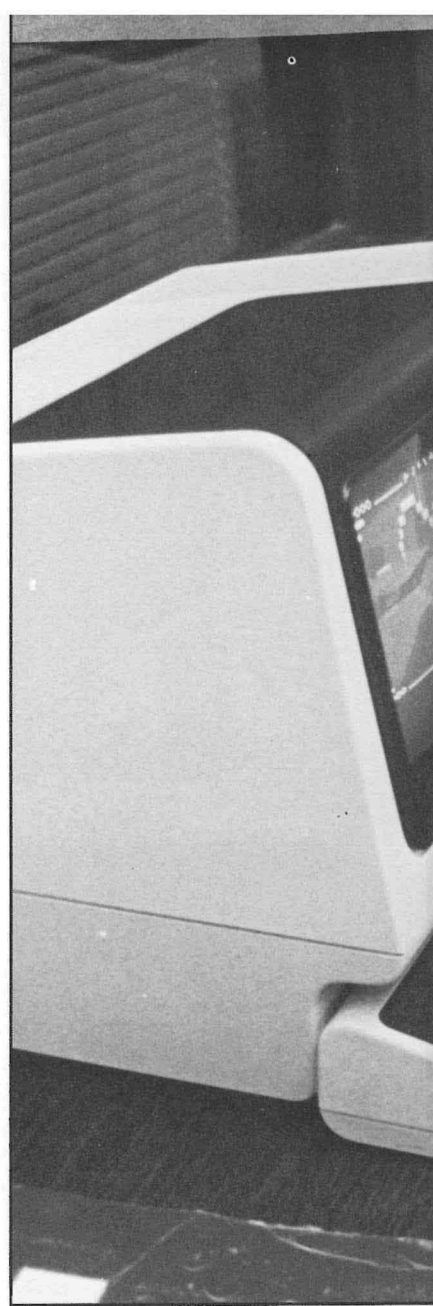
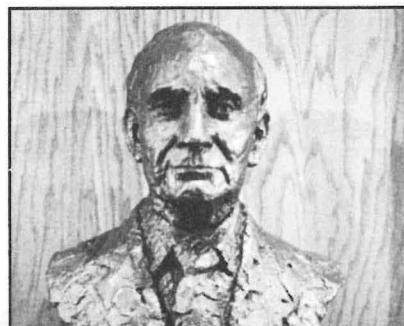
Daniel R. Grant

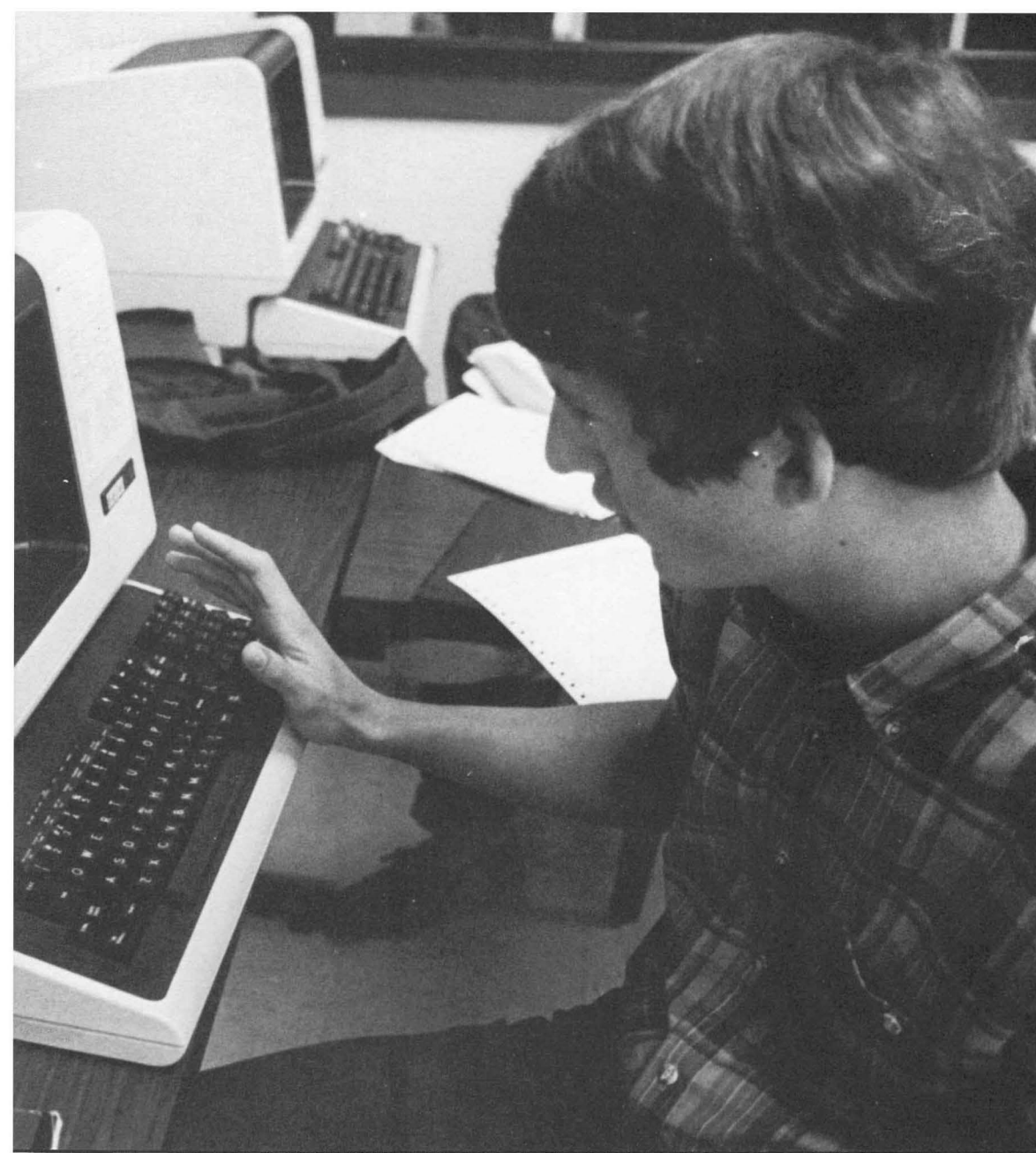


Judge Edward Maddox of Jonesboro is endowing the Maddox Public Affairs Center in McClellan Hall.



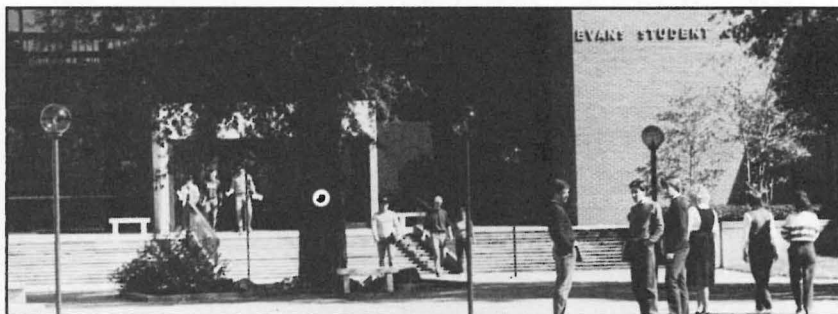
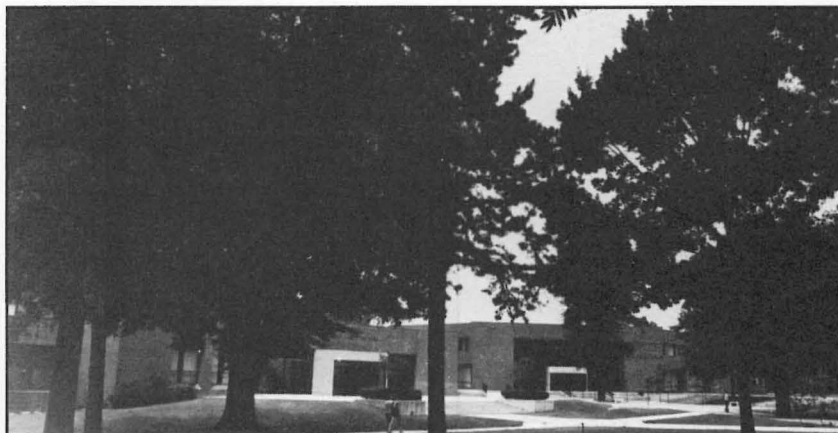
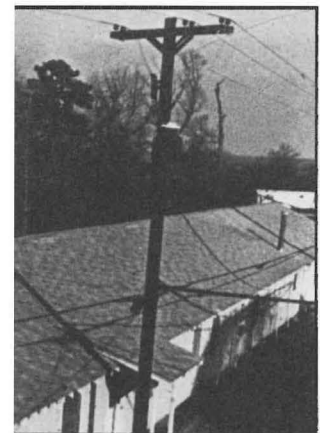
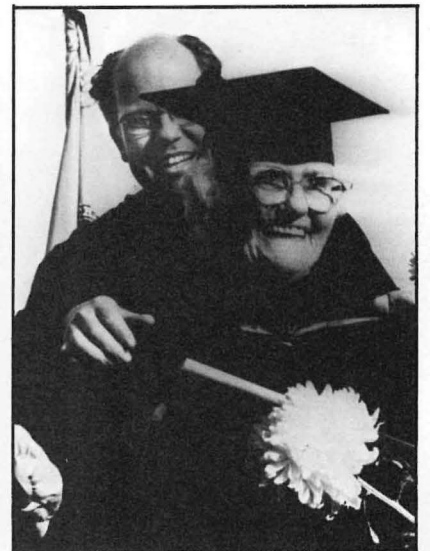
Sen. John McClellan, D - Ark., donated his official papers and memorabilia to Ouachita on June 26, 1976. Senator McClellan's office is recreated near the entrance to the McClellan collection. McClellan Hall was completed in 1978.





Lile Hall, a portion of the megastructure, houses the division of business and economics.

Mrs. J. R. Grant received an honorary LL.D. degree in 1973. She is robed by Dr. William Tranthram, who was then the Dean of the School of Music.



Dr. Daniel Grant, delivering his inaugural address on Oct. 22, 1970, calls for a renewed commitment to academic and Christian excellence. He began his duties as Ouachita president in February 1970.

Lakeside, a World War II barracks building, housed the English and journalism departments before being torn down to clear the way for the megastructure.

Bailey Hall, on the site of Evans Student Center, was used for classes in business and economics until it was razed in 1970.

# 1972

## Advancements

The "Ouachita-Southern Advancement Campaign," conducted in 1972 under the direction of Blytheville businessman Alvin "Bo" Huffman, significantly increased private gifts to both Ouachita Baptist University and to Southern Baptist College at Walnut Ridge. The campaign was another milestone in the history of Arkansas Baptist higher education.

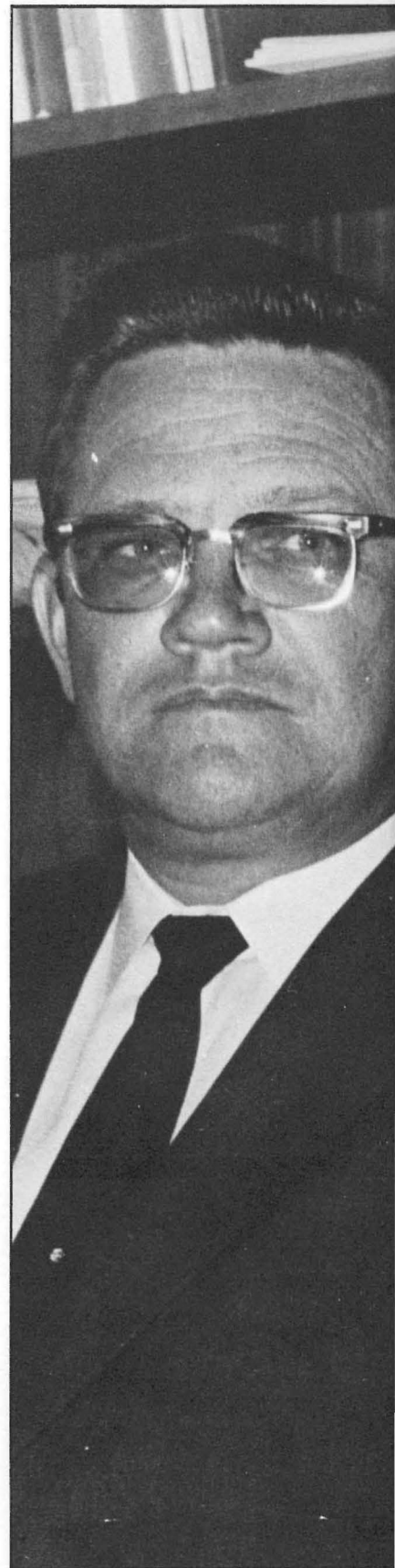
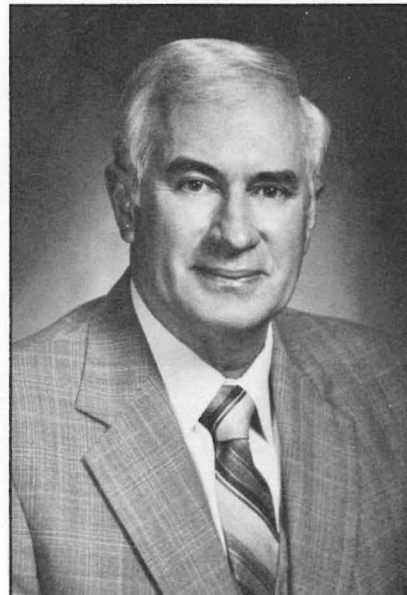
Assistance beyond the regular Cooperative Program was systematically sought for both Arkansas Baptist colleges. Arkansas Baptist support and commitment to higher education was dramatically solidified by this campaign.

During a period of declining enrollment nationally, Ouachita has maintained its commitment to providing the best quality education possible to its students. The quality of the faculty and — not unrelated — faculty salaries increased significantly under Dr. Grant. The proportion of the instructional staff holding doctorate degrees passed the 50 percent mark for the first time in the early 1980s. Maximum - term accreditation was achieved from three major accrediting associations - the North Central Association, the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education and the National Association of Schools of Music.

Sonny Jackson, supervisor of grounds at Ouachita, receives the "Purple and Gold Heart" award during the 1984 homecoming from Dr. Grant for his 27 years of "service beyond the call of duty."

Dr. J. D. Patterson of Searcy, one of Ouachita's major benefactors, and Dr. Vester Wolber, chairman of the department of religion, received Distinguished Alumnus Awards from Dr. Grant in 1984.

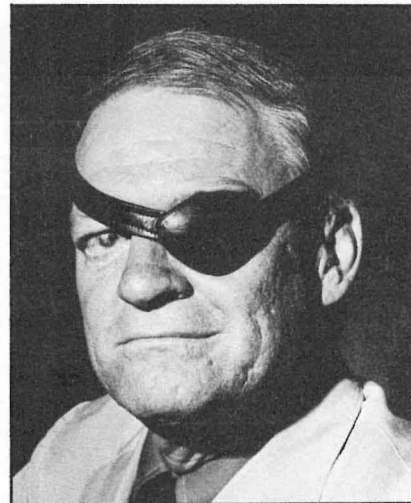
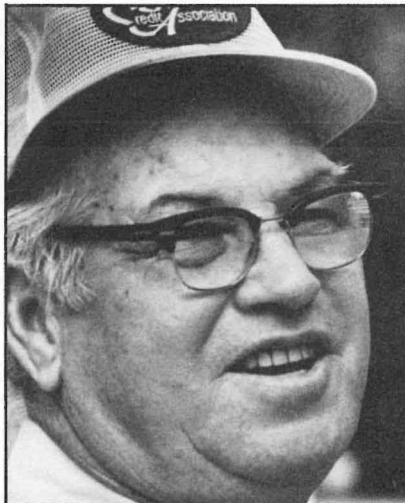
Earl Verser of Eudora and his late wife, Mollie, have made major contributions to Ouachita, including Verser Drama Center and other gifts.





W. J. "Wimpy" Hendricks, a maintenance worker and ace bulldozer driver for 33 years, was a campus fixture until his retirement in 1978.

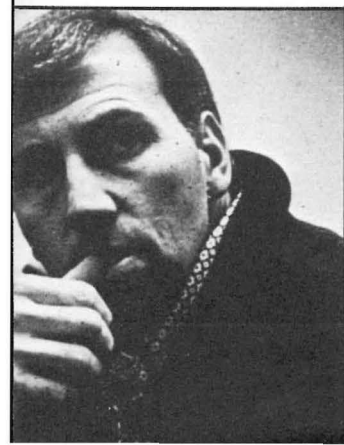
Dr. Bob Riley was the popular chairman of the political science department for 21 years. He served as lieutenant governor of Arkansas from 1970-74 and even briefly as governor in January 1975.



Key leaders in the Ouachita-Southern Advancement Campaign of 1971 included Dr. W. O. Vaught, Dr. Rheubin South and Dr. Charles Ashcraft.



Walt Kehoe, costumed as a Twinkie in this 1980 picture, became director of SAGA food service in 1973. Since then he has become a folk hero for most students.



Dr. Ben Elrod and Dr. Grant confer during the Ouachita-Southern Advancement Campaign.

Dr. Frances McBeth, Ouachita's distinguished composer in residence, and the late Jim Ranchino, a popular professor in political science and a prominent political pollster.



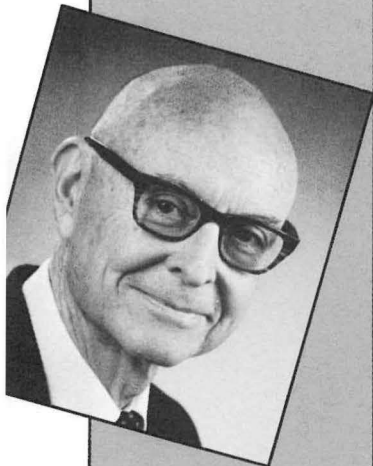
# 1981

## Outreach programs

Quality education was also enhanced by such new programs as the Ouachita-Japan (Seinan Gakuin University) Exchange Program, the Nigeria Exchange Program, the Paul and Virginia Henry Academic Enrichment Program, the faculty summer research and summer sabbatical programs and the unique pooling of selective resources with Henderson State University and the Ross Foundation in the Joint Educational Consortium (J.E.C.) The latter cooperation with the rival "Reddies" did not extend to athletic contests, but a union card catalog for the libraries, and joint lecture and concert programs have been acclaimed by regional and national authorities as outstanding

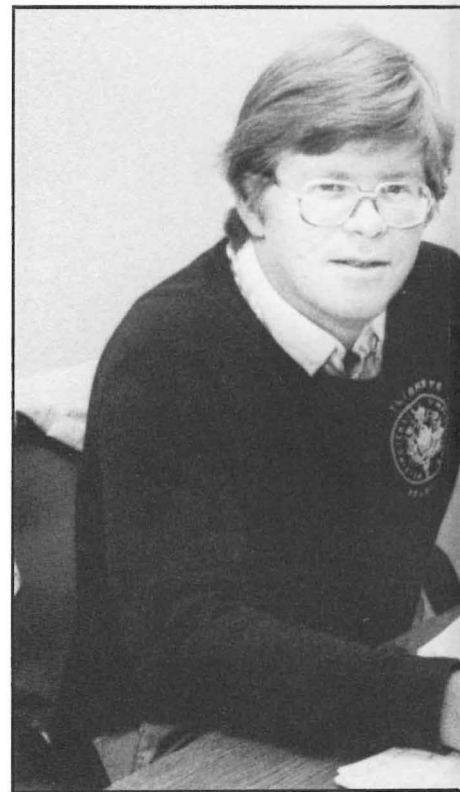
examples of educational statesmanship.

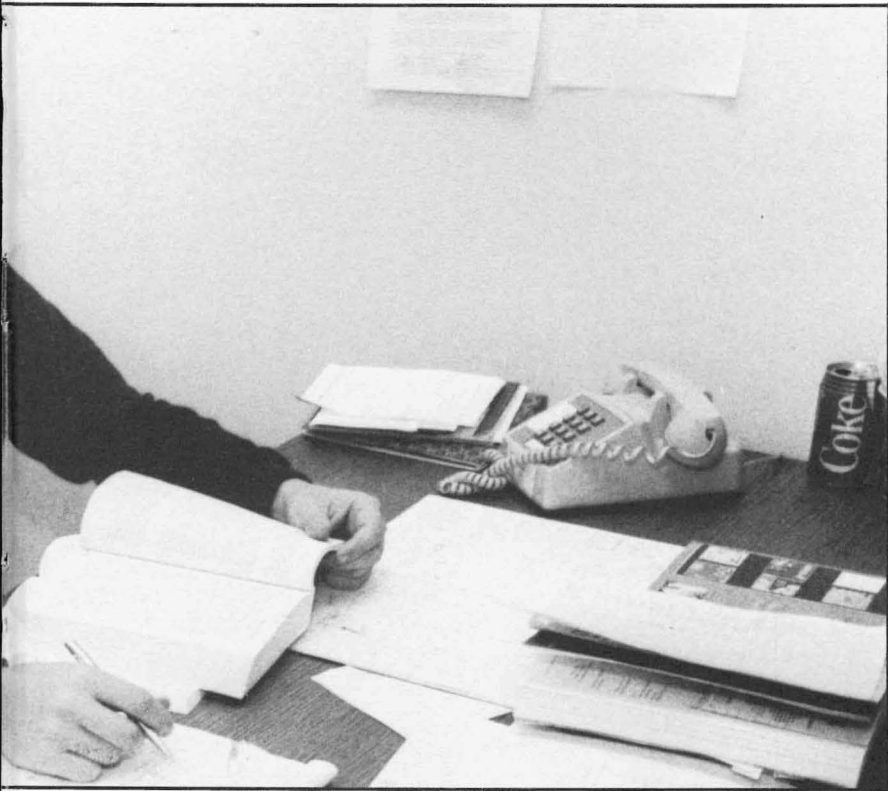
At Dr. Grant's urging, the Board of Trustees inaugurated a second major fund-raising campaign in 1981, called the "Ouachita Centennial Advancement Program." Based on planning which began at a Marble Falls retreat of students, faculty, trustees, church leaders and alumni in May 1975, this latest in the series of efforts to place the college on a sound and permanent financial basis aims to raise \$16 million as part of the overall centennial effort. Specific goals, among others, include 20 endowed chairs of instruction and a new building program. New construction, in addition to the



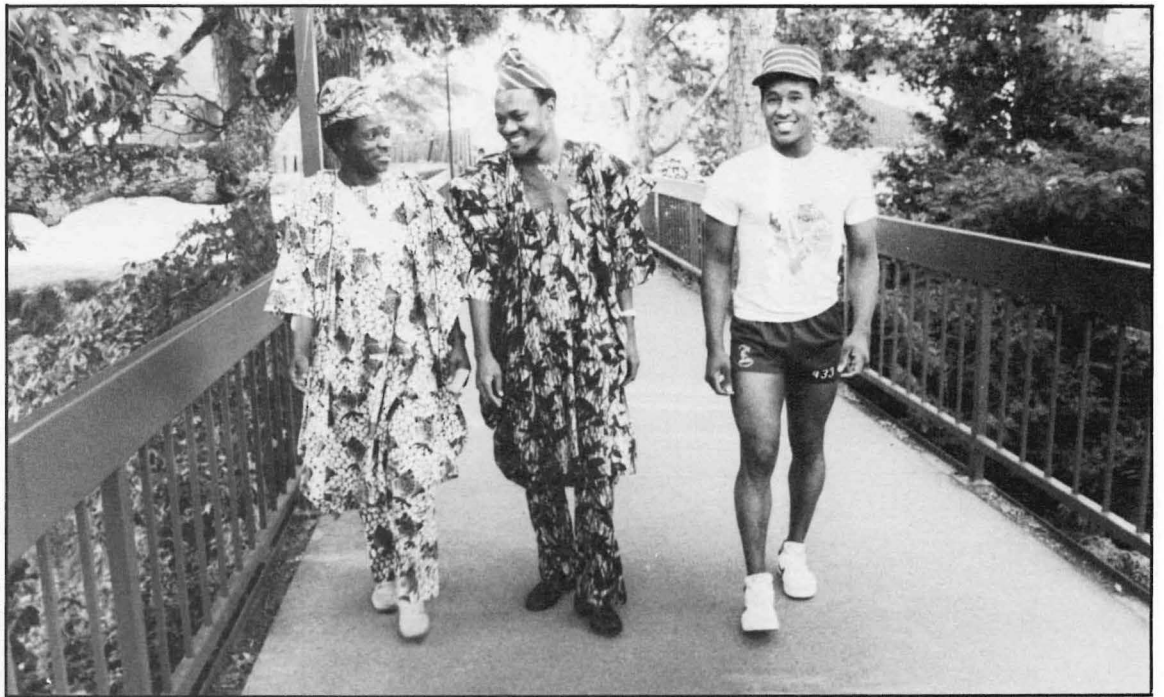
Dr. Dolphus Whitten, who became director of the Joint Educational Consortium in September 1980.

Two exchange students from Seinan Gakuin University in Japan.





Dr. Martti Haikio of Finland was a Fulbright Exchange professor at Ouachita in 1984-85.



Nigerian students wear native dress to attend a cultural exchange dinner.



Books were removed from shelves as painting was done in Riley Library in 1984.

## Graduates

new Physical Education Center, will include a \$2 million library-expansion project and a new \$4 million auditorium. The campaign which will further seek to increase the annual operating budget by \$500,000, and to increase endowed scholarships is a tribute to Dr. Grant's ability to persuade Arkansas Baptists of the need to "build a greater Ouachita."

The real measure of the worth of any educational institution is the net impact of its former students. Nearly 10,000 Ouachita graduates and thousands more former students have entered the "real world" since the first graduating class in 1888. These former Ouachitonians have made their marks in many areas, none more dramatically than in those professions relating to the original objectives of Ouachita, the church-related professions. Ac-

ording to the latest count, 1,400 Ouachita graduates were working, or had worked, in church-related occupations, including 750 in the pastoral ministry, many executive directors of state Baptist Conventions, more than 200 missionaries and 400 in a variety of other church-related jobs. Another 400 graduates found employment in the social services area, with 90 percent of those graduating since 1932 when the Great Depression forced the federal government to develop this important human services job classification.

Ouachita graduates have also made a sizeable impact in the field of higher education. More than 550 alumni have been on the faculty and staff of American colleges and universities. Many became presidents and deans of both private and state colleges.

### A Tribute to Betty Jo Grant

By Don Moore  
 OBU Trustee  
 August 11, 1978

Here is the life of Betty Jo Grant;  
 I'd like to describe her, but I can't.  
 She opens her home to thousands, you know,  
 As her love, joy and peace abundant does flow.

From greetings to grub, they all have her touch;  
 Few, if any, would undertake such.  
 A helpmeet to Dan, a handmaid to God;  
 She is loyal to both as she joyfully plods.

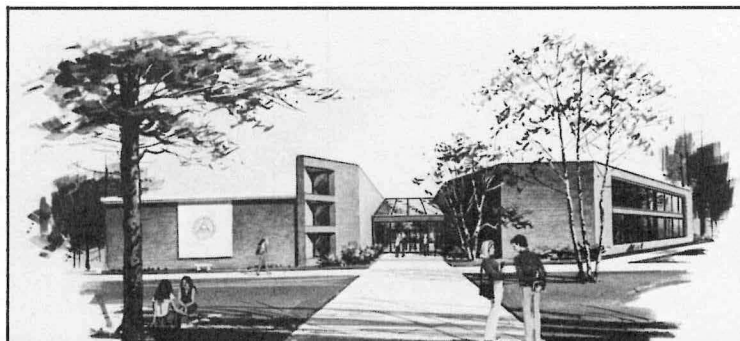
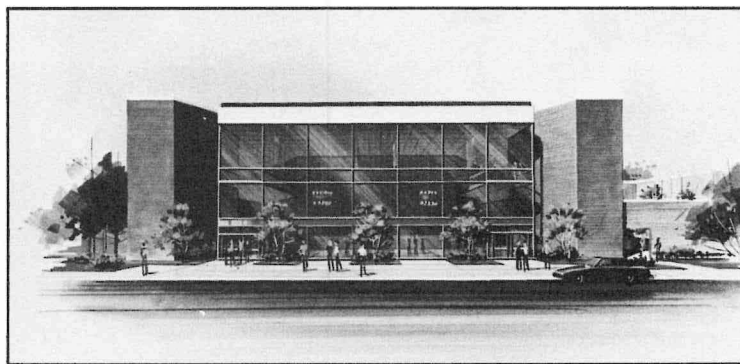
Her body grows tired, though not her smile,  
 As excitedly she walks every mile.  
 She may run out of gas in her valiant attempt  
 To do one more reception for some special event.

Vim, vigor, vitality, spunk, grit, and pizzazz —  
 All of these Mrs. Betty Jo has.  
 We've benefited greatly from this vivacious gal,  
 Who's not so much a first lady as just a pal.

*This was "dashed off" by Trustee Moore during a Board Meeting August 11, 1978, following President Grant's report that 2,340 students, faculty members, and other guests had been entertained in their home in the last nine months.*



Dr. and Mrs. Grant in front of the Ouachita president's home given to the school by anonymous donors in 1977.



Dedication of Flenniken Hall in 1941. The building served as a student union, bookstore, snack bar and post office until Evans Student Center was opened in 1973.

The proposed new auditorium and expansion of Riley Library were major goals of the Ouachita Centennial Advancement Campaign, which was launched in the spring of 1981.

# 1985

## Christian education

After 1933, Ouachita graduates entered the business and industrial fields in increasing numbers, a reflection of the way in which the school adapted to the needs of its constituents and the job market. More than 700 Ouachita graduates and thousands of other former students have worked in business and industry, half of them having graduated since 1960. Evidence that Ouachita graduates have traditionally been less active in politics is evident in the fact that 45 former students have held elective office. But of these, three of them have served as governors. Numerous medical doctors, dentists and others in the health professions are included in the ranks of Ouachita's alumni.

One hundred years after its founding, Ouachita has faithfully demonstrated its value through the years "in providing for a trained ministry." The University has effectively met the educa-

tional needs of its students preparing for lay vocations as well. Thousands of former students have carried the ideals of a "Christian education" into a world generally characterized as being hostile to Christian ethics. As deacons, lay leaders, directors of music, choir members, teachers and other workers in their local churches and communities, these students are the true testimony to the value and purposes of Ouachita Baptist University.

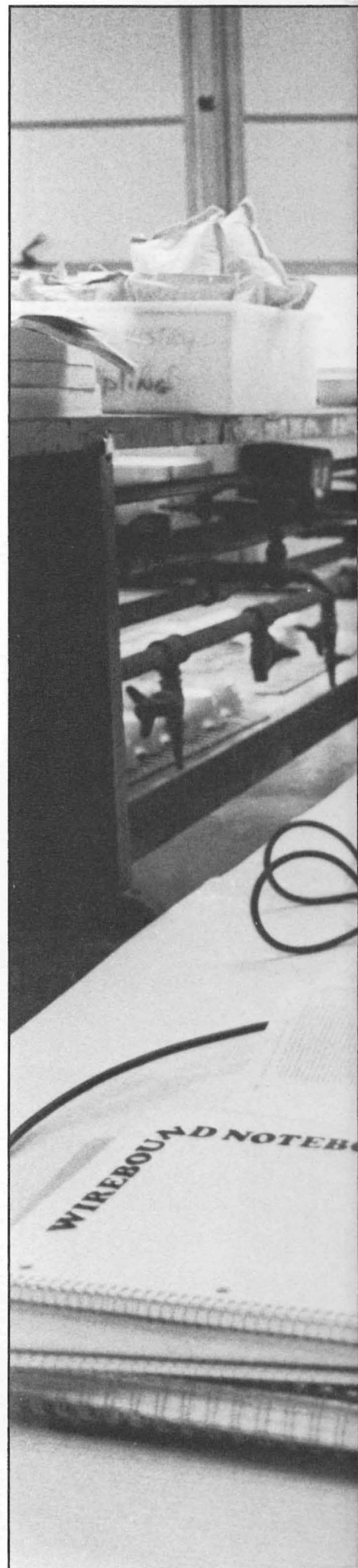
Christian higher education has a rich heritage among Arkansas Baptists and has a promising future. The development of students with Christian ideals who can also think critically and creatively and who carry with them a mature appreciation of the world, will continue to be the most valuable contribution of Ouachita Baptist University as it embarks on its second century.



Mr. Ed Coulter, vice president for administration, is chairman of Ouachita's centennial celebration. He also coordinated activities at the University during Dr. Daniel R. Grant's sabbatical from April-June 1985.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Anthony of Murphreesboro have been important leaders in the development of Ouachita since the early 1950s. They both have served on the school's Board of Trustees and Development Council and in 1985 established a Chair of Bible and the Humanities.

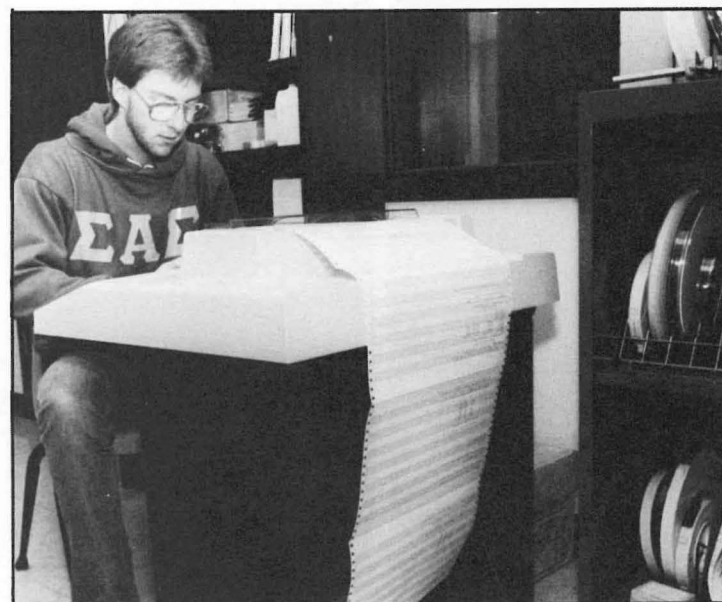
Traditional majors such as religion and home economics are still offered 1985 students.





A 1985 student studies a lab book in Moses-Provine Science building.

Lile Hall



Computer science became an academic major in 1983