

MEMOSCOPE

WINTER
1951



President's Corner

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION

An interesting development in the arrangements for the band tour this year included the issuance of a proclamation by the Mayor of Perry, Missouri, where the band presented a concert during its annual concert tour. The Mayor's Proclamation read:

"WHEREAS, the 55-piece concert band from the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College at Kirksville is to give a concert at the Perry high school on Thursday afternoon, March 8, at 3 o'clock and we are desirous of cooperating to the fullest extent;

"Now Therefore, in recognition of this event, I, W. E. Boyd, Mayor of the City of Perry, do hereby proclaim the suspension of business in the City of Perry from 2:45 to 4:00 p.m., Thursday, March 8th, and I respectfully ask all citizens and business men to comply with this request in order that the entire people of Perry and community may have the opportunity to hear this concert.

"Done at Perry, Missouri, this 24th day of February, 1951."

W. E. BOYD,

Mayor of the City of Perry

ARTICLE PROVES POPULAR

The Summer-Fall, 1950, issue of NEMOSCOPE received considerable publicity and attention because of a notice in TRAINS magazine for February, 1951, which referred to the article on "The Alton Route of the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad."

At the time of preparation of copy for this issue, 139 requests for the article have been received from all over the United States, as well as Canada and England.

COVER PICTURE

The Teachers College band, one of the finest musical organizations in the state, pictured just before it left on its annual spring tour of Northeastern Missouri and Western Illinois. The band, directed by Paul Strub, has been highly praised by music critics this year.

NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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VOLUME V

WINTER QUARTER, 1951

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"BACHELOR SAM" WATSON'S SEMINARY AT ASHLEY, MISSOURI

by

Pauline Dingle Knobbs

Associate Professor of
Social Science Education
Northeast Missouri State Teachers
College

AUTHOR'S NOTE: In the writing of this article, the author is deeply indebted to Miss Annie Ingram of Bowling Green, Mo. Miss Ingram was a student in Watson Seminary. Her keen mind and brilliant memory attest to the fineness of instruction which was to be had in these early institutions of learning.

Nestled in the hills of the southeastern part of Pike County, Missouri, six miles from Bowling Green, lies the small town of Ashley. Laid out by William Kerr in 1836, this town was named for a General Ashley from the state of Arkansas. An early history of Pike County has this rather important statement about the nature of this community:

"Ashley is surrounded by a fine farming community, noted for its industry and morality. Both the inhabitants of the village and the country surrounding it take great pride in promoting their educational facilities. This is attested by the manner in which they have supported and defended their cherished institution, known as 'Watson Seminary,' which has been in operation for more than twenty-seven years."

The story of the founding of this early center of learning is grounded in the desire of migrating settlers from the eastern seaboard states to give the same privileges to their children in frontier communities as those enjoyed by children in older settled areas. The early families, who migrated to Pike County, Missouri, came largely from the Old South—Virginia and the Carolinas. There centers of learning had furnished a pattern of classical academic education modeled after the mother land. The history of the founding family of Watson Seminary is ably traced in a small pamphlet entitled *History of the Watson Family in America 1760-1914*, compiled by a member of this distinguished group. In this account the origin of the Watson family in Scotland is given. As followers of John Knox, they were persecuted for their religious beliefs. Fleeing to the County Tyrone in Ireland in 1690, they remained there until 1729. In the great migration of Scotch-Irish to the new world, the Watson family came and located in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Following the frontier migration of Scotch-Irish down the "Great Valley" to escape Indian harassment, the

1730's finds the family in the York district of the Carolinas. Members of the Revolutionary forces, the Watsons fought under General Lincoln and one was killed at the battle of Kings Mountain. In the great Westward movement to the trans-Mississippi country following the establishment of the American Government and the subsequent purchase of the Louisiana territory, the Watson family moved to the "Buffalo Settlement" now a part of Pike County, Missouri. By 1819 six Watsons had settled in the area.

The founder of Watson Seminary was "Bachelor Sam" Watson, who lived at the big spring two miles north of Louisiana, Mo., on the Frankford Road. Samuel Watson, Jr. came to this area in 1817 and remained as a leading citizen in the affairs of Pike County until his death in 1836. The story of how the title "the founder of

Watson Seminary" happened to be bestowed upon him is an interesting one and a high tribute to his educational interests and devotion. Born in York County, South Carolina in 1766, he came with his brothers to the Pike County area in 1817. Contrary to his nickname of "Bachelor Sam," he had married in South Carolina and brought his young wife to Missouri with him. Upon the birth of their first child, Mrs. Watson died. Samuel Watson, Jr. did not marry again. Knowing that he would die childless, he decided to devote a large portion of his estate to the education of the children of the poor and to the perpetuation of the cause of education by providing for the training of "common" school teachers.

In the fifth section of his will the following provision appears:

"I give and bequeath to the said County of Pike, the further sum of one hundred dollars for the purpose of supporting a free school for the poor of said County, and direct my executor to pay the same into the County Treasury of said County under the direction of the County Court. This (with the before mentioned sum of \$200) making the entire sum of \$300 for the support of a free school for the poor, it is my will and desire, shall be loaned under the direction of the



County Court of said County, and the interest to be added to the principal from year to year until there shall be some legal provision for free schools in this state, and whenever a free school shall be established in said County by law then it is my will and desire that the interest which may thereafter accrue on the sum total of principal and interest up to the time of establishing such school, shall be annually appropriated toward defraying the expenses of said public school, reserving the said three hundred dollars, and the interest that may have accrued thereon, before the establishment of such free public school, as a permanent fund."

Quite sometime elapsed before this dream became a reality. On February 23, 1843, the General Assembly of Missouri approved an "Act to establish the Watson Free School." However, conditions of the area were such that those concerned did not feel that this Act complied with the desires of Samuel Watson, Jr. as he had expressed them in his will. So the executors of

the estate and the custodians of the fund finally applied to the General Assembly of Missouri for an act of incorporation for this school. On January 25, 1847, an Act to Incorporate Watson Seminary was passed by the Missouri General Assembly. The school was to be named "Watson Seminary" in honor of the founder. The fund in the hands of the Pike County Court was to be designated as the "Watson Fund." Before any of this fund was to be appropriated it must reach the amount of \$2,000. Then the towns of the area might bid for the establishment of the institution in their respective areas. A commission of three to five men appointed by the Pike County Court from residents of surrounding counties was to select the most advantageous location. This Commission was to manage the affairs until the permanent location was selected. Then the Pike County Clerk was to appoint a board of nine directors, five of whom were to come from the immediate vicinity of the Seminary. By the charter the follow-

ing duties were imposed upon this board:

"... shall have the management of the same, receive property for the use of said school, appoint teachers, purchase a site for buildings, contract for their erection, and from time to time make rules and regulations for the government of the schools and the board, and for the management of the property belonging to the said seminary; but they shall contract no liability nor contract any debt which will encroach upon the principal of the fund, nor shall they appropriate the accruing interest or any part thereof, to any other purpose than the payment of teachers wages."

In other sections of the charter the board was directed to make a biennial report to the county superintendent stating the number and ages of pupils, the branches studied, the price of tuition, and the amount of property or indebtedness of the seminary. They were also to prescribe the branches of learning, which were to be taught, fix the price of tuition for private students, and receive any donations of maps, books or other property for the use of the school.

The terms under which the children of the poor were to be educated were explicitly stated in the charter.

"Section 13. All of the interest accruing upon the fund donated by the said Samuel Watson, at the time of the appointment of said directors, shall be appropriated toward the education of any indigent youths in said County of Pike who may apply for the benefit of the same; and it shall be the duty of the said board to have them educated at said seminary without charge of tuition, use of room, or any apparatus that may belong to said school.

"Section 14. The board shall adopt some plan by which selection can be made from said applicants . . .

"Section 15. It shall be the duty of the board to make provision for the selection of any young men of good moral character and industrious habits, and residents of the county, not exceeding ten in any one year, who may attend said seminary free of charge: Provided, the said young men will give satisfactory assurance to said board that they will teach in some primary or common school of the county or state, at least one year after he or they have left the seminary: Provided further, that no such student shall continue longer than two scholastic years at said seminary on such



MISS ANNIE INGRAM

Now Living in Bowling Green, Was a Student in Watson Seminary

terms, nor shall any such young man under the age of sixteen years be taken into said seminary upon the terms prescribed in this section."

Thus were the desires of Samuel Watson, Jr. written into law by the State of Missouri. It is interesting to note that the two year normal school course of the eastern areas for the training of teachers was copied by these early western institutions. Evidently the idea also prevailed that one would not be prepared to teach before the age of eighteen. Also, it is to be noted that no provision was made for the education of indigent girls for the teaching profession.

Soon after the granting of the charter the Pike County Court advertised in the Northeast Missourian of August 11, 1853 for bids for the location of the school. On November 7, 1853 the citizens of Bowling Green and vicinity and the citizens of Ashley and vicinity, each filed subscriptions. Bowling Green's bid was \$3,000 in money and the old seminary building valued at \$500. The Ashley bid was \$4,375 in money and four acres of land valued at \$400. Thus, Ashley was awarded the school at the February term of the Pike County Court by the Commission appointed to examine the bids. The board of nine directors was appointed by the Court. John McCormick became president of the first board and Joshua Sylvester was the secretary. Lemuel M. Wells of Ashley gave the site for the building in his subscription. On September 4, 1854, Conrad Smith of Louisiana was awarded the contract to erect the building.

School opened on the first Tuesday in April, 1855 and the Board elected the Rev. J. B. Poage as principal. From the time of his election on October 25, 1854 Mr. Poage made plans for the opening of the school. From 1855 to 1916 this institution of learning brought enlightenment and culture to this area. The curriculum covered a span from the elementary subjects to the classical studies of college and university levels, including the teacher training program outlined in the charter. The program of the commencement exercises of June 21, 1865, bears out this statement. Just when young ladies began to be admitted to this institution is not known but the program gives evidence that this had occurred between the time of the opening of the school in 1855 and the close of the Civil War in 1865. One could speculate on the influence of the war in producing this concession. An

Well Known Faculty Member Dies

Mrs. Clara H. Clevenger, a member of the State Teachers College faculty since 1921, died March 25 at her home, 824 E. Patterson Avenue. Death was caused by a heart condition from which she had suffered for several months.

Funeral services were conducted by Dr. W. J. Bray, also a member of the Teachers College faculty, at the Dee Riley Funeral Home on Wednesday, March 28. Burial was in the Maple Hills cemetery.

Mrs. Clevenger, while able to con-

tinue her position at the Teachers College, had suffered pains in her chest for several months, especially upon exertion. She and her husband, Dr. Lewis Clevenger, attended the flower show in St. Louis about two weeks before.

Mrs. Clevenger was a daughter of Pleasant Joseph and Caldonia Lee (Gooch) Howard and was born in Falcon, Tenn. Her parents and one sister preceded her in death. She is survived by her husband and one brother, Carl Gooch Howard of Las Cruces, New Mexico.

She was married to Dr. Lewis Clevenger, also a member of the Teachers College faculty, in 1928.

She was a graduate of the Southern Illinois Normal School at Carbondale, Ill., received a Ph.B. degree from the University of Chicago, an M. A. degree in sociology from Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, California, and a Ph.D. degree from Cornell University in 1934. Mrs. Clevenger taught in the high school at Benton, Ill.; one year in a high school at Kansas City, Kan.; one year in the State Teachers College at Duluth, Minn.; and one year at Mt. Holyoke, Mass. She came to Kirksville from Benton, Ill., in 1921 and became a member of the Teachers College faculty and was professor of economics and sociology.

She was a member of the American Association of University Women, the First Contemporary Club, and the Floriculture Club. She was considered an authority on flowers.

extracurricular program involved oratorical contests for gold medal awards, spring festivals of classical dances and even competitive athletic events. The Watson Seminary yell of half a century ago was reported in *The Bowling Green Times* of August 28, 1947, as being:

"Breck I Tee—Breck I Tee
Bo-Ax, Co-Ha.
Watson-Watson-Rah-Rah-Rah."

Miss Annie Ingram, a resident of Bowling Green, Mo., was a student in Watson Seminary. She remembers the disposal of the property after the closing of the institution in 1916 and many fine things about the institution. On this height in the wilderness Samuel Watson, Jr. established a lighthouse of culture and learning, which shed its beams afar. A list of students and teachers of Watson Seminary would include the names of many great of the area. Former governor, Elliott W. Major's name is on the roster and Mrs. Champ Clark was an instructor. J. P. Blanton, President of the First District Normal School, now the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, from 1882-1891, was a teacher of Latin and Greek from 1871 to 1874 in this institution.

No finer tribute to eternal life may be paid than for a man to leave of his material substance a perpetual endowment to the cause of education. Samuel Watson, Jr., hero of the American Revolution, contributor to the cause of American independence, realized that the democracy he had fought to create could not long endure if the masses were ignorant. So he created a fund that his wishes might be translated into living enlightenment for future generations. Watson Seminary is extinct—but free public education for the children of Pike County is a living reality.



MRS. CLARA H. CLEVINGER

AIRMEN ATTEND TEACHERS COLLEGE

Due to the rapidly growing program of national defense and the growth of the armed forces, the Teachers College was called upon to assist in developing trained specialists needed by the Air Force. The Air Force requested the Teachers College early in the year to train a group of men as clerk-typists.

The program was initiated and the first class of twenty-five men started to school on March 19. The plan calls for the training of a total of 450 airmen in this field of instruction.

The Teachers College was one of the first seven colleges and universities in the country to start such a training program for the Air Force.

The squadron, known as the 3458th Training Squadron, is commanded by Captain Donald R. Dodson, U. S. A. F. The unit is under the administrative control of the Francis E. Warren Air Force Base at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Each class of twenty-five men will

be in school six hours a day, Monday through Friday, for twelve weeks. Most of the classes will be on the campus for an additional week, as each group will arrive approximately one week before it starts into school. This is for orientation purposes.

The maximum number to be in class at any one time is 300. The college is responsible for feeding, housing and for the entire educational program. The enlisted men in school study typing two hours each day, English, filing, military correspondence, military publications, records and reports. When graduated from the course the men will have a thorough knowledge of military office procedure.

Not only are the airmen attending a school in military instruction, but they are also enrolled as students at the Teachers College. Each class registers during its first week in school,

completing all registration forms, and the members are given student activity tickets. Each airman who completes the prescribed study will receive ten semester hours of college credit.

The first group of Air Force personnel was well received on the campus by the students. The airmen, singing as they marched to class, added a new and different tempo to the campus. To some of the women students the establishment of the school added romance; among some of the men students there was speculation as to their own military service in the not too distant future; and to another group of men students it brought back memories of the drill field and the fun, discomfort and stories of basic training days.

The airmen entered into various activities on the campus, including the track and field team, the opera and other student affairs.



The first class of twenty-five men attending the clerical school at the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College poses in front of Nason Hall on the College campus. Center man in the front row is Captain Donald R. Dodson, Commanding Officer of the 3458th Training Squadron.

Pioneer in the Teaching Profession Passes Away

Professor J. S. Stokes, 90, of 1220 E. Normal, a figure in the Missouri teaching profession for 60 years, died at his home here on April 5 at 4:15 p.m.

Funeral services were conducted at the Davis Funeral Home on April 8 by the Right Reverend Douglass H. Atwill, rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church in Kirksville. Burial was in the Maple Hills cemetery.

Mr. Stokes was born in Ohio on May 28, 1860. He is survived by two sons, Stanley of St. Louis, and Roland of San Diego, Calif. One daughter also survives. She is Mrs. C. M. Browning of Memphis.

Mr. Stokes, besides being remembered by his students as an astute teacher, will also be remembered for the athletic stadium at the Teachers College which was named for him upon its completion in 1930.

Mr. Stokes was a teacher at the Bles Military Academy at Macon when he and Miss Lula Walker were married at Cameron, Mo., on Dec. 26, 1888. Mr. Stokes had taught country schools before going to Macon. After marriage he and Mrs. Stokes made their home at Macon for one year.

In the fall of 1890, he was elected Superintendent of Schools at Columbia, a position for which fourteen other men were competing. Stokes founded the Columbia High School.

After four years as head of the Columbia schools, Mr. Stokes returned

to Missouri University as a student and took his master's degree in science. Then he went to Harvard where he spent two years in the graduate school. He also taught in Harvard University during the leave of absence of one of his professors and taught in the Cambridge, Mass., night high school. From Harvard he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he taught physics eight years. In 1905 he became a member of the Teachers College faculty where he taught for 41 years before retiring. He taught physics and physiography for several years and later taught landscape gardening, floriculture and astronomy.

When Dr. Eugene Fair became president of the college in 1925 he asked Mr. Stokes to become custodian of the grounds and to try and bring some beauty out of a campus ruined by a disastrous fire in 1924. Mr. Stokes

began work of converting a ravine and swamp, where water sometimes spread to a width of 100 feet during heavy rains, into the well-drained field which now is Stokes Stadium. The stadium was built over a period of 3½ years by student labor.

While a student at the State University in 1883, Mr. Stokes helped establish the first electric light system west of the New York vicinity. Thomas A. Edison, a friend of the university president, sent him an electric dynamo and some incandescent bulbs. President Laws turned the apparatus over to the Physics Department of the university.

Professor Thomas, of the Physics Department, appointed a committee which included Stokes, to set the lights into operation. The committee backed a threshing engine up to a window, ran a belt through a window to the dynamo and lighted the auditorium. That started the electric light fever in Columbia and the town soon had one of the first electric plants in the state.

Recalled to Active Service in Army

Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. McKinney, Assistant to the President and Editor of the NEMOSCOPE, was recalled to extended active duty with the United States Army on March 15.

Five years ago, March 15, 1946, Col. McKinney was discharged from the service after having served thirty months in the European Theater of Operations. Serving in the Inspector General's Department, he was stationed fourteen months in England, and sixteen months in France. Col. McKinney's new assignment is with the Inspector General's Department and he is stationed at the Pentagon Building in Washington, D. C.

His military service started early in 1940. He was promoted to Technical Sergeant in September of that year and entered federal service with the 39th Division in December. Col. McKinney was commissioned in the corps of engineering at the Officers Candidate School in Belvoir, Va. in 1942. He was transferred to the Inspector General's Department in August, 1943.

A graduate of the Teachers College and former secretary to President Ryle, Col. McKinney returned to Kirksville early in 1946. Since that time, he has served as Assistant to the President.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. McKinney are living in Arlington, Va.

Mr. Kenneth C. Sykes, Director of Public Relations, has been named Editor of NEMOSCOPE during the absence of Lt. Col. McKinney. Mr. Orville E. Bowers, Director, Bureau of Audio-Visual Education, is Assistant Editor.



PROFESSOR J. S. STOKES



LT.-COL. ROBERT L. MCKINNEY

JUDGE RONALD DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Pioneer Jurist of County

Superior Judge J. T. Ronald, Seattle's grand old man of the legal profession, died at 7:30 a.m. Wednesday. He was 94.

The pioneer Seattle jurist had been ill for several years, and retired in March, 1949.

Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. F. E. Martine, Mrs. Edgar J. Wright and Mrs. Henry K. Benson, all of Seattle; a sister, Mrs. Eliza Farrar of Fresno, Calif.; a nephew, John A. Soule of Seattle, eight grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren.

Before Civil War

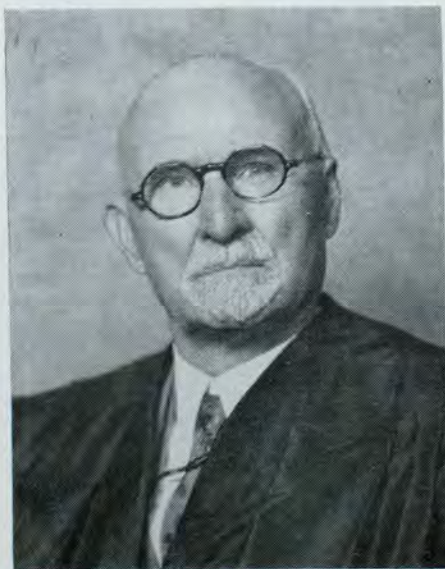
The death of Judge Ronald removed from the Seattle scene one of the city's more prominent citizens and a most respected and beloved jurist.

Judge Ronald was born, as the jurist used to joke to his friends, "three-quarters of a mile down the road" from Caledonia, Mo., on April 8, 1855, just six years before the beginning of the Civil War.

He lived the easy-going life of the small town boy of that long ago day but showed far more interest in books and learning than the average boy of his age and that time.

Gets Degree

The future judge attended the elementary schools of his home town and, at the age of 18, enrolled in the state normal school at Kirksville. He was graduated in 1875, three years later, with the degree of bachelor of didactic science.



JUDGE J. T. RONALD

Taken From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer December 18, 1950

In 1877 Mr. Ronald was married to Miss Rhoda M. Cole of Edina, Mo.

Shortly after, he and his bride moved to California, where he taught school until his admission to the bar in Placer County in 1882. His boyhood interest in books had been intensified into a spare-time study of the law.

In 1882, the year of his admission to the bar, Judge Ronald moved his family north to the Puget Sound country. Seattle was chosen as his home. The city then had a population of less than 5,000 and times were described as "hard."

Practiced

He practiced law when he could, sold books and real estate and hired out as a part-time accountant.

His first experience as a public officer came soon after his removal to Seattle from Placer County. The whole Puget Sound area then was in the state's Third Judicial District, with headquarters in Port Townsend, the territory's "up and coming" city.

Judge Ronald was appointed deputy prosecutor for King County at a salary of \$20 a month.

Immediately he began a war against entrenched vice. The city was full of houses of prostitution and gambling halls. His efforts to curb or close them took him often into court and established his name throughout the territory.

Elected Mayor

In 1884 he was nominated by the Democratic Party for district attorney for a district comprising King, Kitsap and Snohomish counties. He was elected handily and reelected in 1886.

In March, 1889, he retired as prosecutor and formed a law partnership with S. H. Piles. The firm prepared and handled some of the county's largest cases.

In February, 1892, Judge Ronald was elected mayor of Seattle—the only man in the city's history to be elected mayor on straight Democratic Party lines.

He was, according to Clarence B. Bagley, Seattle's foremost historian, the first mayor to recognize city ownership of the lighting system and he was the first actively to promote

the development of the Cedar River waterworks.

Oldest Judge

In 1900 Judge Ronald was defeated for a second term as mayor. He joined the law firm of Ballinger and Battle, where he remained until he was appointed to the King County Superior Court bench by Governor Hay in April, 1909.

Judge Ronald held that post until his retirement in March, 1949. At the time of his retirement he was the oldest active judge of a court of record in the country.

During his years on the bench he gained the respect and affection of the hundreds of attorneys who practiced before him. In later years it was the custom of all judges of the superior court and of many attorneys to honor him on his birthday with a party in his chambers.

In August, 1931, Judge Ronald fell and broke his hip. Ever after he was forced to walk with crutches. To the very end he carried a full judicial schedule. When his sight began to fail he was forced to rely upon his memory for much of what went on before him in the courtroom. Frequently he astonished counsel by quoting long passages from trial records.

ALUMNI NOTES

Iris Charlesworth, 1950, whose home town is Hannibal, Mo., is teaching girls' physical education in the high school at Gower, Missouri.

Ovylet Pence, 1929, of Trenton, Mo., is teaching in the Lincoln Elementary School at Ottumwa. Her address is: 513 N. Court, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Donald G. Thompson, 1950, whose home town is Huntsville, Missouri, is coaching junior college basketball at Kemper Military School in Boonville, Missouri.

James Richard Powell, 1938, is serving as office manager of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation at Jefferson City. His address is: Box 658, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Kenneth Smith, 1949, formerly of Kirksville, Missouri, has been named as the new Science instructor in the High School at California, Missouri. For the past several months he has been employed in the offices of the Jensen Construction Company at Dallas, Texas.

HANGS UP SPURS

A Daviess Countian Ends Army Life

Reprinted From Gallatin (Mo.) Missourian

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 23—With the troops he had commanded for more than a year lined up in front of him, Col. Frank Ward, a native of Daviess County, Missouri, received the Third Army Certificate of Achievement here recently at Third Army headquarters.

The presentation at a retreat-parade held on the parade grounds at Fort McPherson, brought to a conclusion Col. Ward's career of more than 30 years in the Army, and the retreat-parade was the troops' method of saying "goodbye and good luck."



COL. FRANK WARD

Immediately following the parade, Col. Ward formally retired from the Army, announcing he and Mrs. Ward would establish a residence in Bradenton, Fla.

Educated in the Teachers College at Kirksville, Mo., and the State Teachers College at Cedar Falls, Iowa, Col. Ward, following a brief career as a school teacher, entered the Army shortly after the outbreak of World War I. He enrolled in the First Officers Training Camp and was commissioned a captain.

Following the war, he decided on an Army career, and received a commission in the Regular Army.

In July, 1949, Col. Ward became Deputy Post Commander and Commanding Officer of Special Troops here, a post he held until his retirement.

Col. Ward has received the French

Croix de Guerre, the Air Medal, the Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, and for his services in China with the Executive Headquarters he was awarded the Cloud Banner Medal by the Chinese National government.

"LOST ALUMNI"

Listed below are a number of alumni of the Teachers College, who have become "lost" so far as the Alumni Office is concerned. Mail addressed to these persons at their last known address has been returned marked "undeliverable."

If you have information concerning any of these alumni will you please communicate with the Alumni Office. Numerals indicate year graduated.

—EDITOR.

Hetty Lee Galbraith (Mrs. Ralph Moore), 1922
 Beulah A. Gammon, 1912
 Earl Smith Garland, 1926
 Nannie Garrett, 1886
 George Gex, 1890
 Le Nell Gibson, 1914
 Beulah Griffin, 1924
 Frances E. Hagerman, 1944
 Bessie E. Hale (Mrs. Loetz), 1905
 Nellie Hall (Mrs. Marvin Wright), 1924
 Mary Katherine Hammond, 1891
 Mina Hardinger, 1925
 Mary Jo Elizabeth Hardy, 1942
 Nettie E. Harmon (Mrs.), 1924
 Vesta Lorene Harris, 1922
 Walter J. Hedburg, 1930
 Louwilla Henry, 1925
 Mary Ellen Hickman, 1932
 Lula Hicks, 1908
 Anna C. Hill (Mrs. Wright), 1895
 Edith Catherine Hoch, 1925
 Virginia Holderman, 1897
 Adelia Ruth Howerton (Mrs. George McKenzie), 1925
 Edwin E. Huffman, 1896
 G. A. Hulen, 1910
 Margaret Hume, 1924
 L. W. Hungate, 1945
 Lena Hutcherson (Mrs. W. B. Hardesty), 1904
 Hilton Russell Jacob, 1925
 Mary Jenkins, 1909
 Vida Jenkins, 1900
 Phoebe John, 1905
 G. O. Johnson, 1944
 Louise Johnson, 1904
 Bernadine Jones (Mrs.), 1932

Elmer R. Jones, 1932
 Evan Richard Jones, 1892
 Everett Raymond Jones, 1933
 Laura Daniel Jones (Mrs.), 1947
 Marion Daniel Jones, 1936
 Dorothy Wilson Kelley, 1944
 Emery G. Kennedy, 1930
 Allen I. Keyte, 1903
 Lena Keyte, 1910
 Lilly Adeline Kindred, 1921
 Joe B. King, 1925
 Bernice Levin Krems (Mrs.), 1946
 Mabel Holman Kursar, 1934
 Mary E. Lear, 1901
 Robert Neely Linville, 1898
 Margaret Lloyd, 1916
 Nora Epperly Lloyd (Mrs.), 1923
 Dean Hardin Logsdon, 1942
 Mary Earnest Lomax, 1925
 Lyle Grace Love, 1917
 Margaret S. Lovelace, 1944
 Viola M. Lovett, 1925
 Elsie Mabel Lowry, 1925
 Rilla Elizabeth Lyons, 1944
 Maurice McCandless, 1915
 Lois McCanne, 1936
 Anna Elizabeth McCarty, 1925
 Lorena Younger McCarty, 1921
 W. M. McClain, 1904
 Elsie P. McCollum, 1928
 Mildred McGoldrick (Mrs. Jesse Carter), 1933
 Ada May McKnight, 1910
 Joe Shelby Maddox, 1895
 Altha Magrow, 1925
 Seth Leslie Mapes, 1910
 Rolla V. Markland, 1903
 Nellie May Marlow, 1915
 Callie Jane Metts, 1924
 Catherine Nelson Meade (Mrs. Munster), 1913
 Ellen Miller, 1944
 Evalena Miller, 1913
 J. A. Miller, 1904
 Mary Ethel Miller, 1923
 Sarah Hamilton Miller (Mrs.), 1948
 Gladys Milliken, 1921
 Lola Francene Montgomery, 1944
 Vesta Morris, 1925
 Evalina Moser, 1909
 Blanche Moore, 1903
 Lillian Moore, 1914
 Helen Moore, 1944
 Susie Ruth Mottley, 1932
 Olive Marion Mudra, 1925
 Bessie Munn, 1905
 Nellie Catharine Myers, 1915
 Gertrude Nagel, 1920
 Lillian Hazel Neete, 1924
 R. L. Nelson, 1946
 Bertha Nicholas, 1906
 Helen Marie Nicholas, 1916
 Elizabeth Northcraft, 1907
 Lettie Northcraft, 1907
 Lilly Lee Northcutt (Mrs. L. F. Dare), 1898
 Linnie Nutter (Mrs. Amspaugh), 1910

ALUMNI NOTES

Samuel Murdock, 1940, of Kirksville, Mo., is now principal of the high school at Bluffs, Illinois.

Floren Thompson, Jr., 1942, holds a position in the Music Department of Northeastern New Mexico University at Portales, New Mexico.

Mary Frances Morris, 1950, home economics major, has been appointed home agent of Randolph County. She is living at Moberly, Missouri.

Gerald Neil Freeland, 1929, is now Director of Admissions at Christian College, Columbia. He resides at 503 Crestland Road, Columbia, Mo.

Alta Mae Gilliland, 1931, formerly of Kirksville, Missouri, has recently accepted a position as commerce teacher in the high school at Ravanna, Missouri.

Mrs. Virginia Jean Fahrner Campbell, 1945, is employed by the Royal Neighbors' Insurance Company, Rock Island, Ill. She lives at 1703 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

Jessie A. Warden, 1940, of Trenton, Mo., is instructor of textiles and clothing in the Home Economics Department at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Russell R. Rouse, 1939, social science major from Green City, Mo., is Manager of the M. F. A. Insurance Department at Columbia. Mr. Rouse lives at 203 Second Avenue, Columbia, Missouri.

Mrs. Alice Bragg Houston, 1936, formerly of Kirksville, Mo., is a faculty member at the Lincoln Elementary School in Ottumwa. For the past two years she has been on the summer faculty at Iowa Wesleyan. She makes her home at 442 N. Jefferson, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Mrs. Eva Englehart Douglas, 1928, is currently employed by the Library of Congress where she has charge of cataloguing new music as it arrives for copyright purposes. Mrs. Douglas was formerly a member of the Lindenwood College faculty at St. Charles, Mo. Her address is Fairfax, Virginia.

Ardes Porter, 1940, elementary education major from Salisbury, Missouri, has been serving as a reserve officer in the Physical Therapy Section of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps. Captain Porter has recently been assigned to the Physical Therapy Department of the United States Army Hospital, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Howard E. Scott, 1941, is Principal of the Central Elementary School in St. Charles, Missouri.

Charles Maurice Stookey, 1934, is Head of the Music Department at Northeastern New Mexico University at Portales, New Mexico.

Charles Durall, 1949, English and physical education major from Hurdland, Mo., is principal of the high school at Center, Missouri.

Marshall J. Augustine, 1950, is now teaching commerce in the high school at Hurdland, Missouri. He is making his home at Edina, Missouri.

Howard Chevront, 1934, of Harris, Mo., is an agent for the Out West Insurance Agency. His home address is 3333 East Campbell, Phoenix, Arizona.

Nick Spase, 1949, formerly of Erie, Pennsylvania, has been employed to teach science in the high school at Lancaster, Missouri. He replaces Robert Hinman, also a graduate of the College in 1949, who resigned to enter the Theological School at Dubuque University.

According to THE INSTRUCTOR magazine, Mrs. Fannie Ball Schultz, former student of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, was one of the prize winners in THE INSTRUCTOR'S 1950 Travel Contest. Her prize-winning manuscript is entitled, "My Three Weeks in Cuba."

Mary Wiehe, 1932, art supervisor of the Hannibal Public Schools and head of the Art Department, Hannibal-LaGrange College, has been awarded a \$100 scholarship by the Missouri Chapter of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society, a national teachers fraternity. This award is given to an outstanding member of the fraternity for use in further study of the chosen field of the recipient. She lives at 1247 Lyon St., Hannibal, Mo.

Sarah Howerton, 1942, is principal of the United States Dependent HICOG School in Germany. She is the first teacher for the HICOG in Germany and the first American teacher in the community. The community is the headquarters for the Allied General Secretariat, which is the Tripartite group made up of British, French, and the United States, that reviews, advises and passes all German Federal Government laws. Her address is: HICOG Bonn, APO 757, c/o P.M., New York City, New York.

WITH THE COLORS

James J. Dougherty, head football coach at the Teachers College, was recalled to active duty as a Lieutenant-Commander in the United States Navy early in February.



JAMES J. DOUGHERTY

Coach Dougherty served in the Navy from March, 1941, to October, 1945. He returned to the Teachers College, where he was graduated in 1933, as head football coach in 1946. He previously had been football coach at Marceline, Neosho and Mountain Grove High Schools, all in Missouri.

Maurice "Red" Wade, former backfield star at the University of Missouri and Tulsa University, was selected to take the football mentor's place, during Coach Dougherty's leave of absence.

Coach Wade was assistant coach during the 1950 football season.



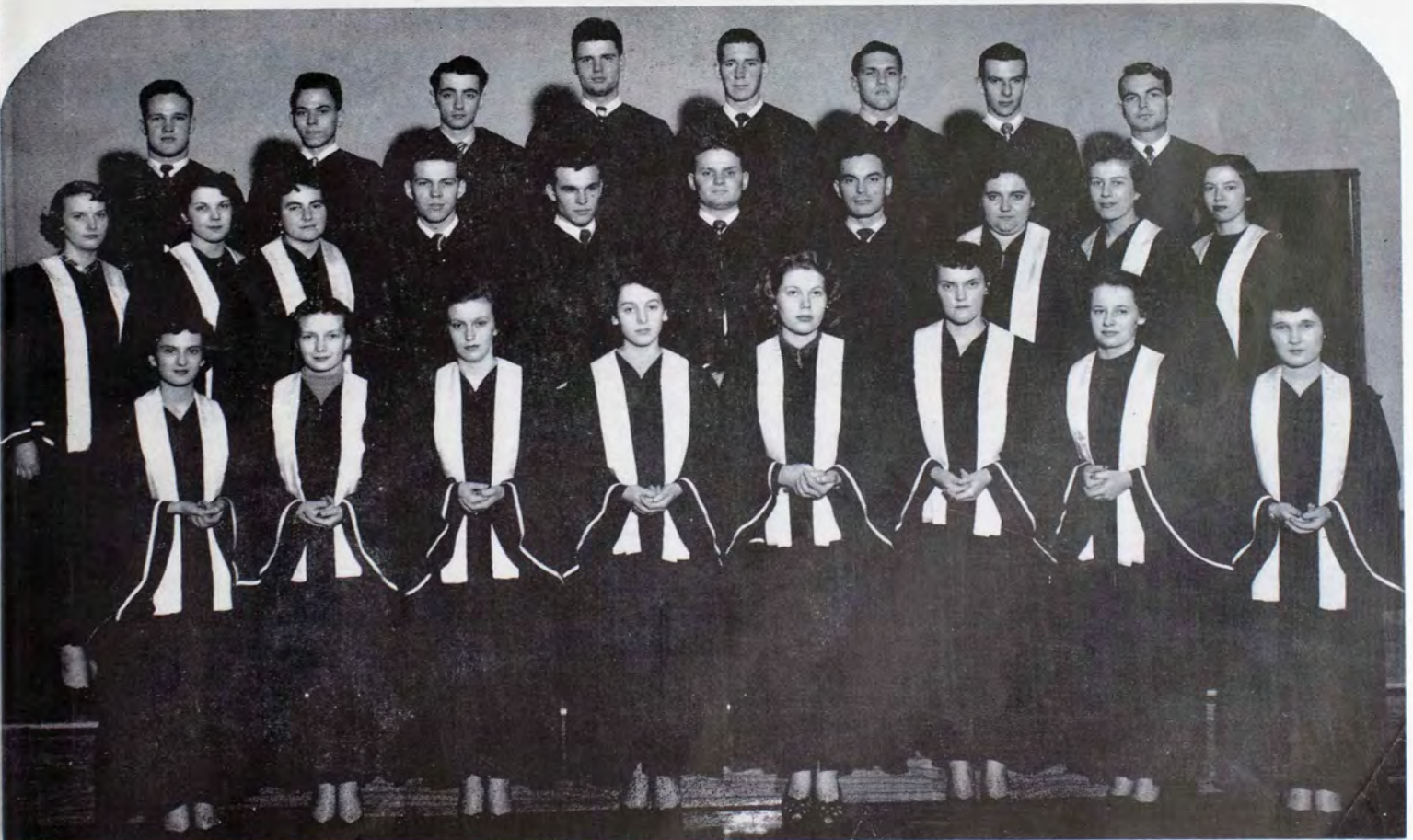
1951 BAND TOUR

The 1951 tour of the College band included the following engagements this year: Macon, Marceline, Brookfield, Brunswick, Salisbury, Moberly, Mexico, Fulton, Brentwood, Clayton, Normandy, Chaminade, Elsberry, Bowling Green, Louisiana, Perry, Hannibal, Pittsfield, Monroe City, Shelby, La Plata, and Kirksville.

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PERCUSSION AND BRASS ENSEMBLE, COLLEGE BAND



NEMO SINGERS

