

NEWSCOPE

SPRING
1957



President's Corner

Work on the new auditorium has been underway for several weeks. This work is the culmination of many years of planning. In fact, when the present Baldwin Hall was designed in 1937 an auditorium was planned to fill the space on the west side between the north and the south wings. But because not enough funds were then available to complete the building as designed, the auditorium portion remained on the waiting list for the past twenty years. When the people of Missouri approved the \$75 million bond issue, our first and primary request was for the auditorium to complete Baldwin Hall. We asked for \$975,000 for its erection. The legislature approved the total request.

The architects for the new auditorium are Pearce and Pearce of St. Louis, a firm that under its former name of Bonsack and Pearce has designed many of the recent buildings on our campus. The contract for the construction of the auditorium was awarded to J. E. Dunn Construction Company of Kansas City. The architects expect to have the building completed within fourteen months.

The auditorium will have a seating capacity of nearly 1400. It will have a balcony. It will also feature a very large stage that will be adequate for all types of productions in which the school is interested. The auditorium will be beautifully decorated and furnished with the most modern equipment available. It will be air-conditioned.

The completion of this building will mark the realization of dreams of administrative officials, alumni, students, and friends of the college for many years. It will mark another important milestone in the history of Missouri's oldest teachers college.

WALTER H. RYLE, President

Cover Picture

Nine students from Turkey who were enrolled in the State Teachers College in the fall of 1956, (seated left to right) Harika Dincel, Seniha Altikalem Talay, Saylan Asral, Sumru Tunc, Nese Yaveroglu. Standing: Metin Ogut, Aysun Sualp, Ali Riza Caner, Lutfullah Tanir.

Lowell Priebe, 1941, was elected president of the Teachers College Alumni group at Quincy at a meeting held on March 1. Mr. Priebe is an industrial arts instructor in the Quincy schools.

NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

WALTER H. RYLE, PRESIDENT

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VOLUME XI

SPRING, 1957

NUMBER 3

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A quarterly publication issued in November, February, May, and August.

Subscription rate is \$1.00 a year; single copy \$.25.

Address all communications to Ruth Towne.

Entered as second class mail matter April 29, 1915, at the post office at Kirksville, Missouri, under the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 26, 1919.

Postwar Period of Instruction at Northeast Missouri State Teachers College

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth of the planned reports of the instructional divisions covering the era since 1945. The preceding studies—Fine Arts, Business Education, Education, and Home Economics have appeared in recent issues of the *Nemoscope*. This report is devoted to Science and Mathematics.

I. Equipment

On June 1, 1957, the Division of Science and Mathematics will have completed the process of moving into the New Science Hall which was completed and ready for occupancy on June 1, 1955. After June 1, 1957 "New Science Hall" will be designated merely as *Science Hall*, for "Old Science Hall" has been renamed *Laughlin Building*. Laughlin Building is already in the process of refurbishing, with new window frames, new wiring, new radiators, and many other improvements to bring it to maximum usefulness. It will provide classroom space for the overflow in Language and Literature, Social Science, and Education, as well as continuing to serve Women's Physical Education, the Telephone Exchange, the Campus Book Store, and several administrative offices.

Science Hall was built in 1954-55, the cornerstone being laid on August 5, 1954. It is a two-story building with service basement for which the 1953 legislature appropriated three hundred thousand dollars.

On the first floor are two mathematics classrooms and three mathematics teachers' offices, a geology classroom, and a large geology museum. There is a shop and laboratory for glass-blowing, a central storage room, a seminar room, a men's lounge, and a janitor's storage room. The entire south side of the first floor is a suite devoted to the teaching of physics. This consists of a class room, a preparation or storage room, an electrical laboratory, a physics apparatus room, a physics laboratory, an optical laboratory, a dark room, an office with a teacher's research adjunct, and an acid storage room in which the walls are painted with asphalt as a protection against acid fumes.

The second floor is devoted to chemistry, to general science, and the life sciences. It contains a large general laboratory, three research rooms, a lecture room seating more than 100 and an accompanying fireproof projection room, an analytical chemistry

Science and Mathematics

by

P. O. Selby

Dean of Instruction

laboratory, a physical chemistry laboratory, an organic chemistry laboratory, and other laboratories for anatomy and physiology, zoology and botany.

There are various classrooms and for each classroom and laboratory there are preparation rooms where materials are kept in anticipation of their use. A special balance room is devoted to the several thousand dollars' worth of expensive weighing devices which the College owns. The division owns about twenty thousand dollars' worth of microscopes which are kept in special cases. There are display cases of the division's collection of biological specimens.

The laboratory equipment in the old science hall was in many cases old and obsolete; in other cases, old but useful. It would have been nice if the college had been in a position to discard all the old work-tables and storage cabinets, but funds for replacement were not sufficiently available. Old equipment was moved over for organic chemistry, the general chemistry and analytical chemistry supply room, and the zoology laboratory.

II. Staff

The division has been headed by Dr. Wray M. Rieger since 1946. Dr. Rieger was born in Kirksville and was educated in the Kirksville public schools. He attended the Teachers College, the University of Missouri, the University of Chicago, and the University of Southern California. He received various degrees along the way, culminating with the Ph.D. Degree at the University of Southern California in 1934. Dr. Rieger was a major in World War II and served for a great many months in India. Since returning to Kirksville he has maintained a position with the National Guard from which he will retire this summer with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Other members of the Division of



The Big Lecture Room in New Science Hall with Dr. Dean Rosebery, Professor of General Science at the Blackboard.

Science in 1946 were Willis J. Bray, Lewis Clevenger, G. H. Jamison, W. S. Pemberton, and Mrs. Vivian Kline. All have now retired or resigned from the division.

Dr. Willis J. Bray had headed the division from 1925 to 1946. A veteran of World War I, he had his doctor's degree from the University of Missouri in 1931, and served several years in the Army in World War II. When he returned to the campus he asked that he be relieved from the headship. He continued as a teacher of science till 1952, when he retired with emeritus status. He and Mrs. Bray now make their home in Fort Worth, Texas.

Dr. Lewis Clevenger continued to teach until 1954 when he retired as emeritus professor of botany. Dr. Clevenger makes his home in Kirksville and is developing his hobby of plant-breeding into a commercial enterprise. Dr. Clevenger's specialties are irises, peonies, and day lilies.

Mr. G. H. Jamison remained as professor of mathematics till 1956 when he also retired with an emeritus professorship. Mr. Jamison remains as the college director of travel and is piloting a group to Europe this summer. On this trip he may be joined by five or six faculty members.

Walker S. Pemberton remained with the faculty until 1948. He retired to supervise his farming interests near Brookfield but died on April 12, 1950.

Mrs. Vivian Kline was teaching physics in 1946. She transferred to

the teaching of mathematics and remained until 1956, when she accepted a position with a college in Kentucky. She was joined on the faculty in 1948 by her husband, Dr. Albert Kline, who taught chemistry and geology until 1956, when he too went to a college in Kentucky.

The faculty in Science and Mathematics today consists of Dr. Rieger, Mr. Ollin J. Drennan, Dr. Max Bell, Dr. John D. Black, Dr. Dean A. Rosebery, and Mr. H. W. Williams.

Mr. Ollin J. Drennan, instructor in physics, joined the faculty in 1955. He has an A. B. degree at Kirksville, and a master's degree from Bradley University.

Dr. Max Bell, associate professor of botany, came to the faculty in 1954. He has a bachelor's degree from Parsons College and the master's and doctor's degrees from Iowa State College.

Dr. John D. Black, professor of zoology, joined the faculty in 1948. He is an Arkansan by birth, but his bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees are from the Universities of Kansas, Indiana, and Michigan respectively.

Dr. Dean A. Rosebery received his bachelor of science in education degree at Kirksville, pursued some graduate studies at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In the summer of 1956, Dr. Rosebery was a student at

the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies.

Mr. H. W. Williams is an associate professor in mathematics who joined the faculty in the fall of 1956. Mr. Williams has the bachelor's and master's degrees. He has had an extensive teaching experience in western Missouri, Colorado A. & M. College, the University of Missouri and McCook Junior College.

The College has had the services from time to time during the past eleven years of a number of persons who taught overflow classes or who filled in until someone could be located who was willing to accept permanent status. To be named here are Mrs. Irma Martin, Mrs. Mary Jane Kohlenberg, Thomas Waddill, Dr. Carl Umanzio, Mrs. Anne Mawhinney, Eugene Smith, Miss Jane Crow, and Dr. J. A. McKeen. In a slightly different category was Dr. James E. Crites who taught for six years until he reached retirement age in 1955.

III. Purpose Served

The division offers majors and minors in biology, conservation education, zoology, chemistry, general science, and mathematics leading to the degree of bachelor of science in education. The majors meet fully the requirement specified for teaching in approved high schools in Missouri and the minors also very largely do so. To each major may be added additional courses to qualify for teaching additional sciences or mathematics.

The division also offers majors and minors for the nonteaching degrees—bachelor of science and bachelor of arts. These have special value as preparatory courses for scientific and mathematical professions.

The division teaches a number of courses which are used in the preparation of elementary teachers, such as arithmetic for elementary teachers and the teaching of arithmetic, and it teaches a special course in organic chemistry for home economics majors, courses in business mathematics and the mathematics of finance for business education and business administration majors, and the physics of music for music students. The division teaches courses in general education and opens most of its courses for exploration by people of many divergent interests.

By special arrangement with some other colleges, a curriculum may be followed here which is tied with a year or two of work at another college. Students may, after following a proper



Mr. Ollin Drennan, Instructor in Physics, and a Group of Students in the Physics Laboratory in New Science Hall.

curriculum here for three years, enter either the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, the Chicago College of Osteopathy, or the Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery for professional courses and return sufficient credits here after a year or more to receive a bachelor's degree from this College. Another agreement between this College and the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy allows the first three years of the five-year engineering courses to be done here, and if the combined courses meet the requirements for the bachelor's degree here, this College will confer the degree upon return of the credits here.

IV. Number of Graduates

The number of graduates in the postwar years with majors in science and mathematics are as shown below.

V. Student Societies

Sigma Zeta, the national honorary science society, maintains a chapter in the division. Its objectives are to promote and recognize the attainments of high scholarship and to encourage continued advancement in scientific knowledge on the part of the members, and to foster among them a spirit of friendly social acquaintance and mutual help. Membership qualifications include a major in a natural science or mathematics and a high scholarship average. The society had twelve members in 1956 and twenty in 1957.

The Pre-Osteopathic Club usually has a large membership. There were

thirty-seven members in 1956 and thirty-two in 1957. They make annual visits to the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery and to the Still-Hildreth Sanatorium at Macon. Social meetings are occasionally held.

VI. Future Plans

Although the number of science and mathematics teachers prepared during the past eleven years has been distressingly small, reflecting a national situation, there are signs of better times ahead. The number of students in the high schools who are studying science is much greater and much more comfortable for the future of the nation in 1956-57.

The number of majors in the College Division of Science and Mathematics is also larger. Unfortunately, industry, government, and the professions may continue to block ingress to the teaching profession by offering higher wages, but the greater numbers being educated may turn out to be sufficient to supply all needs.

The division is planning to inaugurate a master's degree in science education. The local concept of fifth-year work may differ from almost any other college plan, for it will stress teaching methods and content rather than scientific research. This plan will be announced in 1957 and may be opened to students by June of 1958.

The division will continue to offer the summer workshop in conservation education and has plans for a workshop for science teachers.

Wins Promotion

Now Brigadier General



Nat B. Rieger was promoted to the rank of brigadier general on March 31, 1957, in a ceremony held at Judge Advocate General's school at Charlottesville, Virginia. General Rieger attended the State Teachers College for three years and then transferred to the University of Missouri where he received the LL.B. degree. He was captain of Company K of the Missouri National Guard when it was called into Federal service in 1941. During the war he served in the army in various fields frequently engaging in court-martial work and legal assistance. Following the war he served as Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, 5th Infantry Division; Staff Judge Advocate, 3rd Infantry Division; and Staff Judge Advocate, 2nd Logistical Command. From 1951 to 1952 he held a special assignment with the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Special Staff, U. S. Army, Office, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C. In 1952 he was named Chief, Litigation Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General and in 1954, Director, Special Projects Department, the Judge Advocate General's School. From 1955 to 1957 he served as Commandant of the Judge Advocate General's School. In April General Rieger was assigned to duty in Heidelberg, Germany.

Bachelor of Science in Education

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Biology	2	0	1	4	7	2	2	0	0	2	0
Chemistry	0	1	2	4	3	3	1	2	0	0	1
General Science	2	1	5	9	8	5	1	3	2	5	7
Mathematics	2	4	8	6	5	6	6	6	2	1	4
Physics	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zoology	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	3
Total	8	6	17	24	25	18	10	12	5	10	15

Bachelor of Arts

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Biology	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Chemistry	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
General Science	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mathematics	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Physics	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zoology	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Total	3	1	5	3	3	3	2	2	3	0	0

Bachelor of Science

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Biology	0	3	4	8	1	0	0	1	0
Botany	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemistry	1	4	6	3	2	2	1	6	1
General Science	0	3	9	10	3	1	3	2	5
Geology	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mathematics	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	3
Physics	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Zoology	0	0	0	4	16	8	14	6	5
Total	2	10	23	26	25	14	18	15	14

GERMANY--AS SEEN BY ONE AMERICAN

by

Shirley Barnett

EDITOR'S NOTE: Shirley Barnett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cora B. Barnett of Galt, Missouri, is a senior in the State Teachers College majoring in home economics. She spent the 1954-1955 school year as an exchange student in Germany attending the Folkwang Werkkunstschule Der Stadt, Essen. Miss Barnett's mother came to the United States from Germany in 1921.

How can the experiences of eleven full months in a foreign land be reflected in one short article? That is the question that comes to my mind as I think over the many things that made up my year as an exchange student to Essen, Germany.

The Foreign Student Exchange program worked out by the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College gives excellent opportunities for the students to acquire a better understanding of the people of other lands. I found everyone in Germany considerate and so eager to see that I enjoyed German life in every possible way. Little did I realize the pleasant experiences that were awaiting me when I arrived on the *RMS Nieuw Amsterdam* in Rotterdam, Holland, on a rainy September 15, 1954. I continued on to Essen, Germany, where I was to make my home.

Waiting for me at the station in Essen were the members of the Herr Kurt Schmitz family, numbering nine in all, ready to take me to their home in Essen, Bredeney, a very lovely residential section of the city. The experience of becoming accustomed to the busy family life of four boys and three girls ranging in age from eleven to twenty-five, plus "Popie" and "Momie" and a huge German shepherd named "Ulick," was one packed with fun for me. This was especially true since I was admitted as the eighth child in this family group during my year there.



Weaving and Spinning Equipment in the German School Attended by Shirley Barnett

The scholarship provided my room and board with the Schmitz family. I had a comfortable little room on the third floor and a place at the big round table in the combined dining and living room. The Schmitz home was a large and beautifully furnished stucco traditional German house surrounded by a lovely garden. (In crowded Germany, gardens are luxuries). Herr Schmitz has the position of general manager of the Ruhrstahl Steel Corporation of the Ruhr Valley.

Essen, a city of three-quarters of a million population, is one of the numerous cities lying side by side along the Ruhr River. This densely populated industrial center is sometimes called the "Pittsburgh of Europe." Since Essen was eighty-five percent destroyed during World War II, the architectural style of the present city is very modern. However, there are still scars of the war to be seen. Along the streets there are a few cars parked at the curbs: three-wheeled Messerschmidts, the popular Volkswagen, and here and there a Mercedes-Benz. Cars are definite luxuries for the German people so a large percent of the working class and all of the young people crowd the streets with bicycles, motorscooters, and motorcycles.

My days in the Folkwangschule in Essen-Werden, a suburb of Essen, proved to be most interesting. On October 4, I entered the Textile Department of this art school under the direction of Frau Hitzberger. The building which housed this school had an interesting history. Built during the Renaissance as a monastery, it was later converted into a prison until after World War II when the homeless Folkwangschule fled from the ruins of Essen and moved to Werden. At this school I enrolled for courses in textile and wallpaper design, weaving and weaving design, drawing, and manuscript writing. Class schedules were a bit different from those which I had experienced in America. We had one class per day that met from 9:00 a.m., until 5:00 p.m. The next day the same hours would be spent on another subject. These long hours lasted from Monday through Friday, with morning sessions continuing on Saturdays.

The thirty-three girls in this department were all kind and helpful to me, especially the one who took me under her wing to help me to understand the lectures. This German girl, Hilde Vormberge, later attended the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College in 1955-1956.

After two semesters in the Folkwangschule I attended a girls' high school for a month. There the students also attend classes six days per week six hours per day. This schedule is followed for eleven months a year for the nine years of high school required to attain a diploma. At the age of ten, after four years of public grammar school, the boys and girls attend their respective high schools in an intensive program of learning. In Germany the grammar schools continue for nine years for those unable to attend the high schools which are open only to the select group of students who are able to meet entrance requirements. No choice of subjects is permitted the student. Therefore, he must follow the work geared for the general education of the few who are able to carry the load. The system is for the education of the select, so on the average twenty-five percent of those of high school age complete the requirements for graduation. One thing that draws the attention of the American eye in classroom observation is the high respect shown the teachers. This is carried out in their everyday lives, also.

There was a lack of social organizations in each of these schools. Social life in general was very different, I found. Dating as we know it here is tabu. "Nights out" were usually spent attending concerts, art exhibitions, theaters, or operas. The movies are far better attended than I had imagined. The family plays a closely knitted part in all of these activities as a result of the boy-girl twosome



A Street Scene in a German City

being discouraged among the teenagers.

Just as we have strange ideas about other lands of which we have only read or heard, the Germans have a few peculiar opinions of the American people. They seem to think that Hollywood glamour prevails over most of the population, and that most of us have been reared only on jazz, far away from most of the cultural things. However, they have a definite respect for the United States in world affairs.

During vacations, I had the opportunity of doing some traveling in different parts of Germany. Cities in the English zone are modern in a German way, but the way of life changes entirely when one crosses into the American zone. Here the life is geared to the needs of the soldier and tourists. There is only one way to find the old German customs. To discover them one must visit the age old villages scattered throughout the country side. Here the pages of history and literature come to life. The quaint old buildings and the narrow cobblestone streets are wonderfully picturesque. In one of the old villages, Oestrich-on-the-Rhine, live my Uncle Eugen Strauss and his family. There on the banks of the beautiful Rhine River I spent many wonderful days getting acquainted with my relatives and roaming through the same countryside that my mother knew as she was growing up in Germany before she made her way to American in 1921. The history of this part of the Rhine valley dates back to the Roman settlement, centuries before the time of Christ. The mountains lining the Rhine are dotted with castles, some in ruins, some kept in repair as museums, making the whole scene just as romantic as it is described in the travel books. Every part of the country is different and each little village and city has a wealth of sights to be seen. Western Germany now is only a little larger than Missouri, but it is packed with attractions too numerous to mention. If I had to choose, however, I would head the list of these attractions with the fabulous cathedrals to be found in the most remote places as well as in the cities. In these masterpieces handed down to us from the ages there are collections of art and architecture of colossal value. This I found true not only in Germany but in the other countries, which I visited, such as Holland, France, Switzerland, Austria and Italy.

All in all the whole year was a dream-come-true. As a child I had often listened to the stories which

Distinguished Alumnus . . .

OTIS A. SEE, Class of 1917



OTIS A. SEE

One of the highlights in the career of alumnus Otis A. See, veteran school administrator of Jennings, came with the dedication of the Otis A. See Auditorium in the Jennings School District on November 11, 1956.

Mr. See was born in Monroe City, Missouri, April 22, 1892, the son of T. W. and Ida S. See. He attended the grade schools and at the insistence of his school master, decided to continue his educational career at the Kirksville Normal School.

After graduating in 1917, Mr. See attended Columbia University and received his master's degree in 1922.

mother told me of her homeland, but I had never imagined how exciting it would be to have the opportunity to live there for a year. With all of the wonderful times which I experienced I must admit that I became a better American after my trip. Nowhere did I find the same life and freedom, which are to be found in our own land. Only when you have done without a few of our freedoms can you appreciate the things that we take for granted in our everyday lives. I can only hope that I represented my country favorably, and that the few German people with whom I had the privilege of associating have a better understanding of the way of life in our America.

He also served in the Navy during World War I. During his educational career, Mr. See has had varied experiences. He taught in the rural schools of Missouri, served as superintendent at Frankford, Missouri; Lenox, Iowa, and was supervising principal at Thornwood, New York.

The Jennings school system, when Mr. See took charge, consisted of a single two-story brick building of 10 rooms, 10 teachers and 200 pupils. Now it has an enrollment of some 1625 pupils, with a physical plant consisting of a high school, a junior high, two elementary school buildings, a new gymnasium and an auditorium. As early as 1925, Mr. See began to set up a long-range planning program. He based this program on population trends and other available pertinent facts. In this way the needs at Jennings were anticipated long before the over-crowding of schools became generally evident.

Among the professional organizations to which Mr. See belongs may be listed the following: St. Louis Suburban Teachers Association, Missouri State Teachers Association, St. Louis County Cooperating Superintendents, National Education Association, Missouri Association of School Administrators, American Association of School Administrators, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, Phi Delta Kappa, and the Educational Television Commission for Channel 9, KETC.

Mr. and Mrs. See (the former Martha Koenemann) were married July 7, 1917. They have two children, Dr. Harold See, who graduated from the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College in August, 1943, and Mrs. Margaret Beatty, a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan School of Music. Dr. See is now employed as director of Southern Illinois University's residence center at East St. Louis, Mr. Eugene Beatty, the son-in-law, is band director at Kirkwood Junior High School. Mr. See has three grandchildren.

The bronze plaque bearing a likeness and an inscription in tribute to Mr. See which was placed in the Otis A. See Auditorium shows in a very material way how the people of Jennings feel about one of our outstanding alumni.

MARIONVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

by

Ettie Walker Cox

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Cox, daughter of a pioneer Methodist minister in southwestern Missouri, graduated from the Marionville Collegiate Institute in 1887. The history of this school is of interest to readers of the *Nemoscope* because after it closed it was replaced by Missouri Wesleyan College at Cameron which in turn merged with Central Wesleyan at Warrenton. In 1947 the State Teachers College acquired the library and records of Central Wesleyan College.

Marionville Collegiate Institute was located in Marionville, Lawrence County, Missouri. One of the first records of the town was in 1845 with a few people living at the site of the present town. The settlement was known as the "Log Schoolhouse," as a school was held there in a log building. The town of Marionville was organized in 1854. Some few schools were scattered throughout Lawrence County, most of which were subscription schools where pupils paid tuition. Later the public schools were organized, with usually a three or four months' term as the length of their sessions.

Then in 1866 an organization known as the Lawrence County Teachers Association was formed, whose purpose it was to establish an institution of learning that would further the interest of education in Southwest Missouri. Eighty acres of land were secured, adjoining the town of Marionville. Lots were sold and some were given away to induce people to settle at that location. The tract was platted and was called "The Normal Additions." A large square was reserved for a campus, and a two story building was planned. This structure was later cut to half of the original size. The Association seems to have gone no further; probably because of the difficulty in raising adequate funds.

In December, 1867, "The Marionville Teacher's Institute" was incorporated by the Circuit Court and the first meeting held December 26, 1867. In 1868, another movement was stirring to establish a State Normal. With the hope that Marionville might be selected as the place, the Institute, with Professor L. M. Andrews as president, let a contract to Booth, Erickson & Company of Mount Vernon on May 30, 1868, to erect a building 65 feet by 56 feet, two stories high, to be built of brick with stone trim, with projections on each side 16 feet by 32 feet.

In 1868 the Institute was composed of seventy-five members. Work on the building was begun in June, 1868, and the cornerstone was laid July 4th

of the same year. The total cost was to be \$9,600.00.

In April, 1869, Professor Andrews noted the fact that the work so far was unsatisfactory, and the building committee refused to accept it. So after some parley, the board agreed to settle with the contractor and to buy the material on hand. Then they found the bricks to be of such a poor quality that they refused to buy them. About this time it was decided to build the State Normal at Rolla, Missouri. This discouraged the Institute, so in 1871 they sent a committee from Marionville to the Methodist Episcopal Conference then in session in Kansas City to offer the project to the church. The Committee members were S. C. McCullah, Granville Smith, and Judge Grisham. The Conference accepted the offer and work was resumed. The walls were completed in 1874, the roof in 1875, and by January 4, 1876, it was finished at a cost of \$10,000.00.

The building was 65 feet north and south, 56 feet east and west, with a square tower in front three stories high. However, the main building was two stories in height, and so it is today. The school meantime had been opened and sessions were held in the Baptist Church. This was a small building located in the downtown area and was later sold to the G. A. R. Post and moved just north of the campus. In January, 1876, the faculty and 103 students moved into the completed building.

The Reverend-Jasper A. Smith was the President and Major W. W. Cushing was one of the teachers. The first annual catalog was published in 1873 and the first graduate was John A. Youngblood of Republic, Missouri, who received his diploma in 1879. With the exception of one year, there were graduates every year until the school closed in 1924.

In the early days of the Marionville Collegiate Institute, the three months public school was held in the two first floor rooms of the Institute building. For the public school two teachers were required. After awhile it became the primary department of the College and as tuition was charged, only one teacher was needed.

No records are available of the Reverend Smith's term in office but in the late seventies Professor John Turrentine was elected president and served for a number of years. Under his guidance the school grew and prospered. He also was field agent working in the summer to induce young people to come to school. By the time the public schools were built, the Marionville Collegiate Institute was needing all of the rooms and a larger faculty. Some of the later presidents were Professor S. C. Leavell, Professor E. T. Brimster, The Reverend J. J. Martin, Professor J. U. Braunock, The Reverend Curl and others.

In the spring of 1899, Professor Turrentine was again elected president, but unfortunately died in October the same year. Dean J. L. Hagler was made acting president until January, 1900, when Reverend L. G. Reser was elected and took up his duties. Dr. Reser served very ably for fourteen years. During this time, Turrentine Hall, a dormitory for boys was built at a cost of \$10,000. Land was acquired south of the campus and a dwelling located on this tract served as a home for the president of the Institute. There was also a broom factory attached to the college where boys could work to earn a part of their expenses. A small paper "The M.C.I. Record" also furnished work.

More land was acquired west of the campus and Burge Hall, a dormitory for girls, was built at a cost of \$12,000. Mrs. Ellen Burge of Springfield, Missouri, gave the money for this building. The Administration Building was built in 1907 at a cost of \$30,000.

In the year 1908, a College Charter was received and the Marionville Institute was operated as a junior college. The name was changed to Marionville College. In 1914 the Reverend Dr. D. W. Brittain was elected president, and he also served as pastor of the Methodist Church. When he was moved to a church in Kansas City, Professor J. L. Hagler was elected to finish the term and he also acted as dean. Later on other presidents of Marionville College were the Reverend Harvey Jones, Professor C. A. Gilbert and the Reverend J. C. Gilbreath. A great many of the teachers came from Eastern colleges and universities and they brought their education and their culture which

added to the improvement of this section and left its mark on students who attended.

This narrative would not be complete without mentioning some of the men who stood staunchly behind the school through adversity, because they believed in the purpose of the school. The Reverend E. H. Baird told of several men, including himself, who took teams and wagons and hauled lumber from the pineries of Arkansas. They related how they had to put two teams to a wagon to make the haul up the long hills. Old timers remember N. G. Robertson, who made the bricks right on the campus, and his little son who rode the patient horse round and round to turn the mixer. For years there was a large hole on the campus

where the clay had been taken out to make the bricks.

Others who served the college well in those early days in one capacity or another, were J. H. Dameron, A. C. McCullah, John A. McCullah, John Jones, C. A. Mitchell, Granville Smith and a Mr. Boyd of Sarcoxie. John A. McCullah was the first Secretary of the Board, and his fine penmanship was on every diploma until he moved to California in 1915.

A number of the graduates became teachers in the school, and two were presidents, the Reverend Jones and the Reverend Reser. The large state normal schools crowded out the small colleges, so along with others old Marionville Collegiate Institute closed in 1924.

FOWLER LAW COLLECTION

The law book collection of the late Philip Jackson Fowler, prominent Kirksville attorney, has been given to the Teachers College Library by his widow, Mrs. Ruth Sanders Fowler and his daughter, Mary Ann Fowler Richardson. In making this gift the Fowlers have honored a man and his family who have had many connections with the Teachers College throughout the years. Mr. Fowler was a nephew of Samuel M. Pickler, for whom the Pickler Library was named where the law book collection will be housed. His mother, Minnie Smith Fowler, was graduated from the old Normal School in 1886 and his father, Jackson I. Fowler, and his three aunts attended the school. One aunt is Mrs. Ida Fowler Pickler, widow of Samuel M. Pickler, who was an early teacher in the Normal School. When fire destroyed the Teachers College library in 1924, Mr. Pickler gave twenty-five thousand dollars toward its rebuilding.

Philip Fowler was born and reared in Kirksville and entered the Normal School in September, 1904, where he was graduated on May 23, 1911. He returned to the school in June, 1913; December, 1921; June, 1925; January, 1926; and June, 1926, for various subjects he wished to study.

He married Ruth Sanders of Paris, Missouri, in 1914. She had graduated at Kirksville in 1913 and taught for one year in the high school at Palmyra, Missouri. They made their home in Kirksville where Mrs. Fowler joined her husband in many public activities. She served as principal of

the Benton School, Kirksville, for a portion of a year.

The Fowler's daughter, Mary Ann, attended Lindenwood College for two years and then transferred to the Teachers College, graduating in 1940. She taught for a year at Winterset, Iowa, and married Dr. Dale Richardson in 1941. They have two sons and a daughter and live in Pontiac, Illinois, where Dr. Richardson practices osteopathy.

After Philip Fowler received his diploma and life certificate from the Kirksville Normal School in 1911, he taught for one year in the Kirksville High School, and then served as principal of the Benton School for three years. In 1915 he was a candidate for county superintendent of schools and upon election served for nearly twelve years. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1925. In 1926, he was elected as county representative to the Fifty-fourth General Assembly. He served for two terms and in the meantime established a law practice at Kirksville. In 1932 he served briefly as Judge of the First Judicial Circuit.

In 1941, Mr. Fowler was appointed Kirksville City Attorney and served for several terms. For a number of years he was a director of the National Bank of Kirksville and served the Kirksville College of Osteopathy as its attorney. He taught political science in summer terms at the Teachers College during the thirties and medical jurisprudence at the Osteopathic college from 1952 to 1956.

Mr. Fowler's public services included the chairmanship of the Re-

publican Committee of Adair County from 1946 to 1950 and at the same time the chairmanship of the Republican Committee of the First Congressional District; Ruling Eldership of the First Presbyterian Church and the commandership of Ely Commandery, Knights Templar. He was one of the 24 colonels on the staff of Governor Sam A. Baker in 1925.

Mr. Fowler was an extensive land owner in Adair County and made a hobby of farming, although that hobby sometimes put him on the driver's seat of a plow or tractor for long hours.

Mr. Fowler died on December 5, 1956, the victim of an overworked heart.

The law book collection which has been given to the College consists of 850 volumes including *Corpus Juris*, which is a complete law encyclopedia highly prized by lawyers, also a complete set of the *Missouri Reports*, many volumes of the *Southwestern Reporter*, and the *Missouri Digest*, a set of many volumes which indexes all the published Missouri court decisions throughout more than a century. The Teachers College Library is fortunate in the acquisition of these books which if purchased would have cost around ten thousand dollars.

KOREAN PLAQUE TO BE DEDICATED

Plans are under way for the dedication of a memorial plaque carrying the names of former KSTC students who lost their lives in the Korean War. So far the names of nine students to be included have been located. They are as follows:

Jerry Purdin Davis, Kirksville
 Wilfred E. Hall, Coffey
 Elmer Earl Holcomb, Shelbyville
 Robert Newland Howell, Jr., Kirksville
 Robert Joseph Lawrence, St. Louis
 Gerald E. Miller, Brashear
 Louis Plagokis, Norman, Illinois
 Perry Wilson Porter, Jr., Unionville
 Donald Dewey Sevits, Kirksville

It is very important that the names of all former students who died in that conflict should be included in this memorial. If any reader knows of someone whose name should be on this list but has been omitted he should immediately get in touch with the editor of the *Nemoscope* or the Alumni Office at the State Teachers College.

ALUMNI NOTES

Harry O. Donnohue, 1934, is serving as factory manager now for the A. B. Chance Company at Centralia.

Charles M. Weyand, 1906, died in Alameda, California, March 9, 1957. He had been in poor health for some time.

Stanley Grimm, 1954, and Dorothy Jane Morgan of Sedalia were married February 1. Mr. Grimm is a law student at the University of Missouri.

J. Russell Ellis, 1939, superintendent of the Canton public schools and member of the education faculty at Culver-Stockton College, died March 22, 1957.

A son, Mark Collins, was born to Henry Greene Simpson, Jr., 1954, and his wife the former Betty Collins. Mr. Simpson teaches English in the high school at Granite City, Illinois.

The Rev. Keith Kreitner, 1949, has assumed the duties of rector of the St. Charles Episcopal Church. For the past year he has served as rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church in Kirksville.

S/1c Lloyd Collins, 1948, has arrived at Ft. Kobbe in the Panama Canal Zone for a three or four year tour of duty. His wife, the former Jeanne Whittom, 1948, and their four children will join him later.

Harry Gallatin, 1949, was traded at the close of the National Basketball Association season by the New York Knickerbockers to the Detroit Pistons. During the past season Gallatin led the Knicks in scoring with 1079 points and in rebounds with 725.

William H. Traylor, Jr., 1951, was the speaker in a College assembly, March 6, 1957, in which he described some of his experiences as a television and motion picture actor. Mr. Traylor has also appeared in a number of stage shows in the Pasadena Playhouse and in summer stock in New Hampshire.

The Rev. LaVerne Gregory, 1952, and his wife, the former Betty Goad, 1955, participated in the St. Louis City-Wide Baptist Student Union Focus Week, March 25-29. They led two seminars, "Dating for Moderns" and the "Challenge of Christianity," at religious meetings held on the campuses of Washington University, Harris Teachers College and Lindenwood College. The Rev. Mr. Gregory is pastor of the Queen City Baptist Church.

Violet Houser, M. A., 1955, was married to James Earl Keenan of North Kansas City on January 19, 1957.

Thomas Duden, 1954, was hired as music instructor in the high school at Donnellson, Iowa, to complete the 1956-1957 term.

Delene DeVolld, 1954, received an appointment as graduate assistant in sociology at the University of Missouri for the spring semester. She expects to receive the master's degree in June.

Orville Lee Davis, 1920, died January 10, 1957, at Veterans Hospital in Kansas City. He had been publisher of the *Chariton Courier* at Keytesville for twenty-five years until his retirement in 1953.

Captain Roth Noel, 1951, was killed March 11, 1957, when his jet plane crashed immediately after taking off. He was a member of the Marine Attack Squadron 224 at the Marine Air Station at El Torro, California.

The St. Charles school board in January voted to name a new elementary school being constructed there in honor of the superintendent of schools, Stephen H. Blackhurst, 1918. The school is the first in the city to be named for a local person.

James W. Neilson, B. S. in Ed., 1954, and M. A., 1955, has been awarded the Kendrick C. Babcock fellowship in history at the University of Illinois for the 1957-1958 school year. This is the third consecutive year that he has been granted a fellowship at the University. He expects to receive the Ph.D. degree in 1958.

James F. Walker, 1951, recently received one of four \$300 Pauline Palmer awards on a picture shown at the 1957 Chicago artists Exhibition at the Navy Pier. Walker's work was one of 50 pieces chosen to hang in the Chicago Art Institute during May and one of 60 selected to tour Europe later. Mr. Walker is an instructor at the Chicago Art Institute.

Aileene Ledford, M. A., 1951, is employed as women's physical education instructor at Frank Phillips College, Borger, Texas. It has been her duty to organize the courses in physical education in this college, which is in its eighth year of existence. The school's new campus was opened in February with a new gymnasium for the physical education department.

Bill McClanahan, B. S. in Ed., 1950, M. A., 1950, has been appointed postmaster at Bloomfield, Iowa. For the past four years he has taught music in the Bloomfield High School.

Albert J. Kondy, 1935, minister of the University Hills Baptist Church, Denver, Colorado, has been selected Chaplain of the Colorado State Senate. His wife is the former Mildred Ketchum, 1934.

Ethel M. Rowe, 1932, is serving in the Indian Service at the San Carlos Indian Agency, San Carlos, Arizona, where she teaches kindergarten and demonstration of techniques that are successful in teaching non-English speaking children.

1/Lt. James E. Steinmiller, 1952, is now flying the F-100 Super Sabre, newest operational jet fighter to join the U. S. Air Forces in Europe. He is assigned to the 22nd Fighter-Day Squadron of the 36th Fighter-Day Wing. His wife, the former Joan Schroder, 1954, and son are residing in Bitburg, Germany.

FACULTY NEWS

Dr. Dean Rosebery, professor of general science, attended a meeting of the National Science Teachers Association held in Cleveland, Ohio, March 19-22.

Mr. Felix Rothschild, director of student teaching, attended the annual meeting of the Joseph Fels Foundation in New York the first week in February. Mr. Rothschild is a member of the Foundation's board.

Mrs. Dorothy Pearson, head of the Division of Home Economics, and Mrs. Clara Merrifield, supervisor of Home Economics Student Teaching, attended a meeting of the Central Region for Home Economics held in Chicago February 18-22.

Dr. Leon Karel, associate professor of theory, is the author of an article describing music teaching in Germany published in the *Music Educators Journal*, the magazine of the Music Educators National Conference. Dr. Karel studied abroad on a Fulbright research grant in 1955-56.

President Walter H. Ryle, Howard Morris, head of the Division of Maintenance Service, Dr. Eli Mittler, head of the Division of Extension Service, and Dr. Glenn Leslie, professor of elementary education, attended the annual meeting of the American Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City, in February.

Paul Strub, associate professor of band music, served as judge and guest conductor at the Mid-East Instrumental Music Festival held at the high school in Beatrice, Nebraska on March 22.

Biological Conservation, a textbook by Dr. John D. Black, professor of zoology, has been reprinted by the publisher, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. The book was first published in 1954.

President Walter H. Ryle was the principal speaker at a Teachers College Alumni luncheon held at the Quincy High School, March 1, 1957. Dr. Ryle spoke on the development of the College and plans for its future.

A study by Dr. Harold Mickelson, instructor in business education, entitled *The Medical Secretary* has been published by the American Medical Association. The monograph is a summary of Dr. Mickelson's dissertation completed last summer as a requirement for the Ed.D. degree from the University of Indiana.

Dr. Lewis C. Clevenger, professor emeritus of botany, has been asked by the American Iris Society to write a chapter for the book to be published soon on the growth and hybridization of iris. Dr. Clevenger has introduced over a dozen new iris into the commercial market and plans to introduce two more within the next year.

Miss Mildred Page, assistant professor of art, and Mrs. Nita S. Patterson, instructor in art, participated in a panel discussion at the Missouri Art Education conference held in Columbia, March 8 and 9. Mrs. Patterson was a member of the panel on Art Education in the Future, while Miss Page led a discussion of exhibits.

President Walter H. Ryle, Dean P. O. Selby, and Howard Morris, head of the Division of Maintenance Service, attended the meeting of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education in Chicago February 14-16. Dr. Ryle served as chairman of a division of the convention dealing with issues in teacher education.

Dr. Wray M. Rieger, head of the Division of Science and Mathematics, was honored at a dinner dance for the Kansas officers of the 35th Infantry Division held in Topeka, Kansas, March 16. Lt. Col. Rieger, the military government officer of the division, will retire June 1, and was honored for his 25 years of service with the division and was presented with a gold watch.

Dr. Hazel Tolliver, associate professor of Latin, has been appointed the first publicity director for Latin in the state of Missouri by Dr. W. C. Korf-macher, president of the Classical Section of the Missouri State Teachers Association. The appointment is a part of a campaign to interest students in Latin and the teaching of Latin.

FORMER REGENT DIES

Ethel Conner, member of the Board of Regents of the State Teachers College from 1935 to 1941, died March 22, 1957, in Kirksville. He was president of the Citizens National Bank of Kirksville. For several years after his membership on the Board of Regents he served as treasurer of the College.

"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.

—EDITOR

Class of 1932

- Laura Isabell Christian (Mrs. Charles Evans)
- Opal Nina Cox
- Zelma Pauline Foster (Mrs. Ellis Owen)
- Vivian A. Graham
- Mary Ellen Hickman
- Elmer R. Jones
- Kathryn M. Kelsey
- Virginia Mileham
- Susie Ruth Mottley

- Charles Elmer Nesbit
- Dottie Pearl Owen
- Estella Phillips
- Ernest Jasper Powell
- Horace B. Powell
- Dorothy Lucille Propst (Mrs. Edgar R. Clifton)
- Glen G. Reed
- Mark Herbert Rhoads
- Thomas J. Rickett
- Vernon Russell
- Stanley Shaw
- Gertrude Belle Sonner
- Imogene B. Taylor
- Lillian Tillitt
- Cora Vroom
- Anna Lee Wilson (Mrs. Tom E. Laxson)
- Lucile D. Wood (Mrs. Archie W. Wood)

Class of 1907

- Mabel A. Bartholomew (Mrs. Frank Weed)
- John Clayborn Beattie
- Corintha Bruce (Mrs. E. W. Croy)
- Ethyl Carter
- Grace Dickson (Mrs. Ralph R. Campbell)
- Dagmar Doneghy (Mrs. Joseph W. Beach)
- Matthias Callway Ferguson
- Grace Fones (Mrs. Goddard)
- Mabella A. Mills (Mrs. Harry C. Kirkbride)
- Evelyn Moore (Mrs. Charles E. Getchell)
- J. C. Moore
- Elizabeth Northcraft
- Lettie Northcraft
- Grant Oberg
- W. C. Ogier
- Frances E. Post (Mrs. Long)
- Grace Quigley
- Macie Randall (Mrs. J. G. Lutz)
- Arleigh P. Shibley
- Dorothea Thomas
- Lillie Throckmorton
- Leslie J. Wagner



A Band Practice Session at One of the College's Popular Summer Clinics

