

QUEENS COLLEGE - EVERETT LIBRARY



5 0703 00113518 3

# QUEENS COLLEGE Yesterday & Today

Mildred Morse McEwen



*Queens College Yesterday & Today*, although researched and documented with meticulous care, is as entertaining as a piece of fiction. Dr. McEwen traces the history of a small, private, Southern, Presbyterian college from its early beginnings up to the present time.

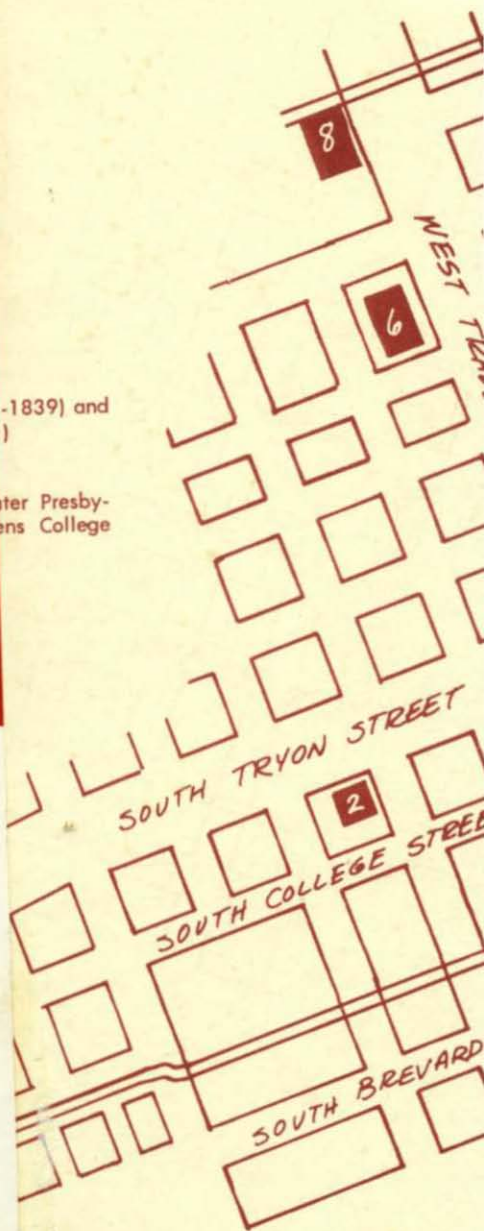
For those who remember, her anecdotes about Queens "characters" stir memories. Younger readers will recognize those characters as individuals who reflected the spirit of their times and the institution as it was then. Her descriptions of what was expected of the female student throughout the years are implicit comments on society's change of attitudes, and will amuse the students of today.

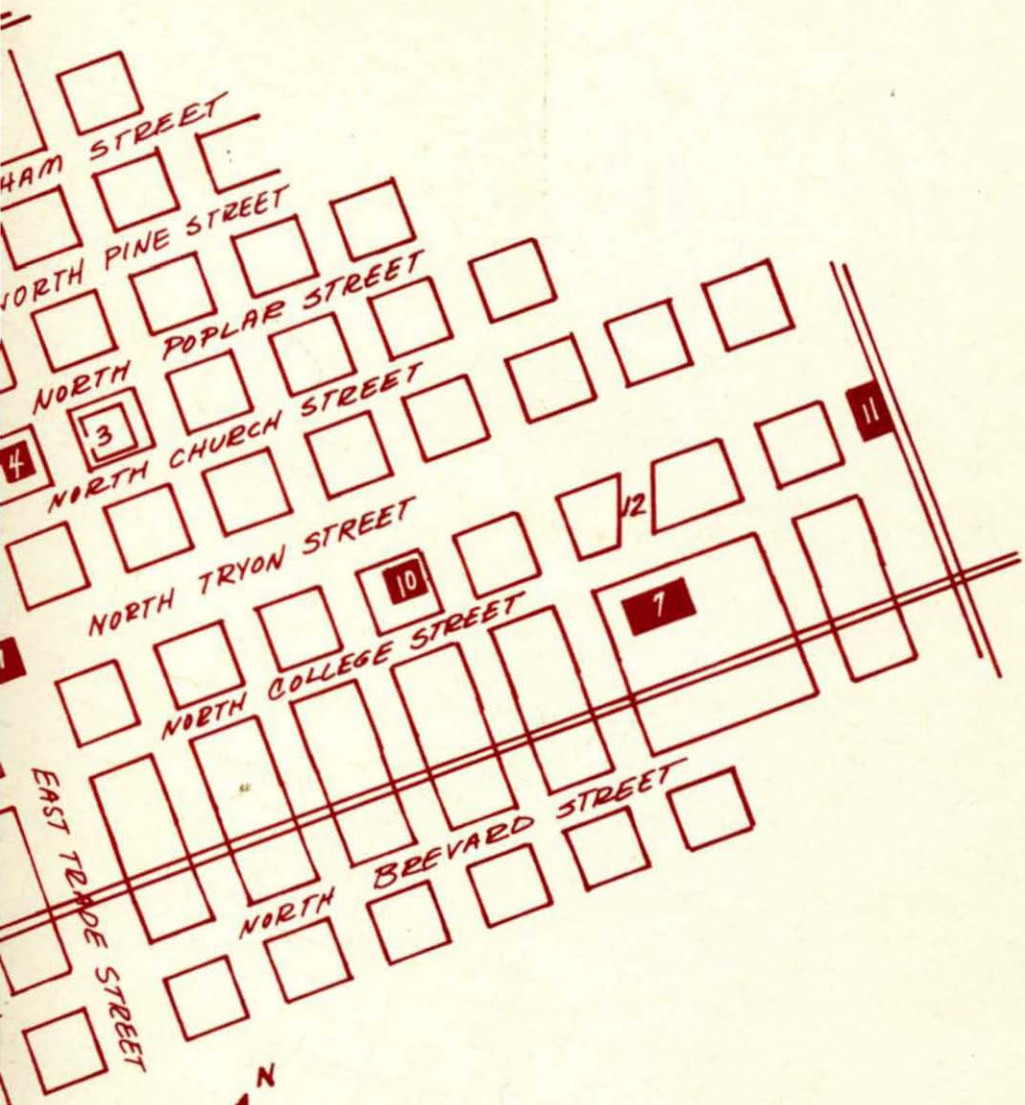
Dr. McEwen has written her history with affection for the college she served and continues to serve.



(1839) and  
)

ter Presby-  
ens College





Queens College  
Yesterday and Today

# Queens College Yesterday and Today

By Mildred Morse McEwen

*Judy -*

*Have fun reading this.*

*Mildred McEwen*

Everett Library  
Queens College  
1900 Selwyn Ave.  
Charlotte, NC 28274

Charlotte, North Carolina

1980

5 0703 00113518 3

378.756 Q  
M1591q

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
McEwen, Mildred Morse, 1901-

Queens College: yesterday and today.

Bibliography.  
Includes Index.

1. Queens College, Charlotte, N.C.—History.
2. Education of women—North Carolina—History.
3. Charlotte, N.C.—Education—History. I. Title.

378.756

Copyright © 1980 by Queens College Alumnae Association

Printed in the United States of America  
by Heritage Printers, Inc.  
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dedicated to the memory  
of  
Rena Chambers Harrell



Rena Chambers Harrell 1892-1973

*"... the Institution, part and parcel of her existence."*

Alumnae over a period of thirty-eight years will remember Rena Harrell as the librarian of Queens. She was always in, or close by, the library. During the many years that the library occupied the top floor of Burwell Hall, she had an apartment just outside one of the library doors. Truly, "... the Institution was part and parcel of her existence."

MISS HARRELL was graduated from the Presbyterian College for Women in 1912 in the last class that had this name on its diplomas. Her senior picture in the college yearbook, the *Edelweiss*, shows a very proper young lady and under the picture are the words, "Stern was her face and dignified." One of her classmates remembers her as "having no sense of humor." Now, one definition of humor is, "the quality that makes something seem funny . . ." and I believe that generations of students would agree that if Miss Harrell had not been born with a sense of humor, she surely developed this characteristic before she became librarian at Queens.

In the years between graduation in 1912 and coming to Queens to teach English in September of 1919, Rena Harrell had taught at the James Sprunt Institute, at Clifford Seminary, and at Flora MacDonald College. It was not until 1923 that she became the part-time Queens librarian. Her library training was taken at Columbia University and the library school of Emory University.

I do not know the year in which Miss Harrell began writing her history of Queens, but she worked on this over a period of many years. Her book, bearing the title *Our Mother and Our Queen; a History of Queens College*, was never published but there is a manuscript copy in the Everett Library. The title of Miss Harrell's book came from a commencement hymn which first appeared in the 1914 *Edelweiss*.

I am sure that everyone who knew Miss Harrell has a favorite story to tell about her and many of these will be found scattered throughout this book. One of my own fondest recollections of her is this: One day I went to the library and handed her a copy of Ibsen's *Ghosts* with the words, "Miss Harrell, I am returning a book that I checked out thirty years ago." Her reply, given with a perfectly straight face was, "Thank you, Mildred."

There were other qualities in Miss Harrell's personality that demand special recognition here. Her high standards of achievement in



her professional life were acknowledged both by her students and colleagues; her loyalty and devotion to Queens College in all phases of her relationship were admirable; and her dignity and good taste added to her graciousness. With all these characteristics, there were also her love for beauty and her constant desire for broadening her horizons by travel and study. Understanding and kindness dominated her many contacts with the college and the community at large.

After retiring from Queens in 1957, Rena Harrell and her sister Mary occupied a cottage on the grounds of the Presbyterian Home in High Point, North Carolina. When Miss Harrell died in 1973, it was found that she had willed her entire estate to Queens; this money partially provided the very lovely Rena Chambers Harrell Special Collections Room in the Everett Library.

Miss Harrell is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte.



Miss Harrell departing for the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953. Her trip was a gift from the Queens student body, alumnae, and other friends.

## Foreword

DID YOU EVER SAY, "Oh, yes. I will be happy to do it," when you were asked to become involved in what you thought would be a minor project? That is what happened to me on a day in August 1978 when I, being now retired, was peacefully minding my own business on my hilltop in Little Switzerland, North Carolina.

When Dr. Cynthia Tyson, presently vice-president for academic affairs and dean of the college at Queens, called and asked me to write a history of Queens College, my first reaction was, "Why *me*?" Miss Rena Harrell spent a good part of her life working on a history of the college, and Hughes Hoyle wrote a Ph.D. dissertation on the history up to the year 1872. In addition to these thoroughly detailed and documented efforts that are available in the Everett Library on the Queens campus, there are several well-researched student papers dealing with shorter intervals of time in the history of the college.

Therefore, why should *I* write a book? Then I remembered how much fun it once was to work on the *Queens Blues* and the *Edelweiss*. (It would be a great help to a make-believe historian if students would let the college newspaper and the annual keep the same names forever.) I also thought that it would be a fine chance to get a good part of Miss Harrell's history into print where alumnae who knew her could enjoy it.

When I said that I would write a history (not from the standpoint of a historian—which I am *not*—but from the standpoint of an alumna who was on the campus for a long period of years), I had not expected that putting together a book about Queens from Miss Harrell's manuscript and Hughes Hoyle's dissertation would be much of an effort. Miss Harrell died in 1973 and I felt certain that she would have wanted what she had written to be published; and Hughes Hoyle gave me permission to use the results of his research.

Now—much later—all that I can say is that writing this history has entailed lots of work but I have enjoyed every minute of it. Other

people deserve much of the credit for this book—so many, in fact, that two pages are devoted to thanking them. It is a wonder that Thelma Albright, chairman of the Editorial Committee, and I are still on speaking terms. Miss Albright's sister said that a tape recording of us screaming at each other would be amusing to alumnae who knew us. It seemed that I was constantly *yelling*, "Thelma Albright, you can *not* correct Miss Harrell's punctuation in a direct quotation." When "T.A." corrected the punctuation in a section that she, herself, had written, it made me feel better about the many corrections that she had made in *my* manuscript.

I have tried very hard to make this a readable book—anecdotal rather than purely factual—although a history, of necessity, has to contain many facts. Several people have told me that the proper way to write a book is to catch the reader's interest in the first chapter so that he (or she) will want to keep on reading. What others did not tell me, however, is how to do this when we are talking about things that happened so many years ago. One way might be to dig up a shady story, but to find any scandal connected with the righteous and God-fearing Presbyterians who settled this area would be a problem.

Actually, I began writing this history as a very factual book and had completed six chapters. However, a young friend, an associate editor on the staff of a well-known secular publication, read my manuscript and said that it was terribly boring. He suggested that I start over and do the entire book in the first person which is why this history has turned out this somewhat informal way.

Alumnae who were in chapel one day in 1969 may remember that I made a speech, the main theme of which was that "One can never predict what may happen next." True indeed! When I came home after my first day at Queens in 1918 and slammed my books on the floor vowing that I would never step my foot in *that place* again, little did I dream that I would spend the next fifty-three years of my life at Queens, much less that I would ever write a history of the Institution.

If alumnae enjoy reading this book as much as I have enjoyed putting it together, I shall be happy and not begrudge the many hours and four typewriter ribbons that it has taken to do it.

Mildred Morse McEwen  
Class of 1922  
Professor Emeritus of Chemistry  
Queens College

## Acknowledgments

WRITING THIS HISTORY has been fun but a lot of work. It would have been a monumental effort indeed, had it not been for Rena Harrell's unpublished history of Queens and Hughes Hoyle's dissertation dealing with the college up to 1872. Working on the first part of the book has largely entailed putting together in chronological order facts that were laboriously gathered and documented by these two former faculty members; unfortunately, however, neither manuscript covered the past twenty years.

Many people have been of great help by listening, reading or making suggestions, and giving me encouragement. Three in particular are alumnae: Irving Harding Johnson (Mrs. Curtis B., 1909); Eloise Rankin (1907); and Ruth Edmiston Hunter (Mrs. H. Bradford, 1942). Alumnae Elizabeth Williams (1928) and Mary Louise Davidson (1937) have assisted me with the early history of Charlotte. Judy Napier Page (1970) and Mary W. Robinson of the alumnae office have been most cooperative.

Staff members of administrative offices and of Everett Library deserve much credit for necessary research. Without such help I could not have written most of this book at my home in Little Switzerland, away from source materials but also fortunately away from interruptions. Stewart Lillard has been a source of constant help and encouragement. Mildred Miscally, who was recuperating from a broken hip, has gone over the entire manuscript with a critical eye and Thelma Albright has worked many hours. (T. A. is also responsible for many of the semicolons!) Phil Aull has generously donated both time and materials for some of the photographs. Coral Ramseur Helms (1968) drew the early Charlotte map and the map of the campus.

Finally, I want to thank the Editorial Committee for its continuous work and for its loyal cooperation: Eleanor Brawley, director of communications; Ann Strickland Schrader (1965), president of the Queens College Alumnae Association; Dr. Cynthia H. Tyson, vice-

president for academic affairs and dean of the college; and the three who have already been mentioned: Stewart Lillard, librarian; Mildred L. Miscally, retired director of public relations; and Thelma Albright, retired dean of students and associate professor of English. Thelma was chairman of this committee.

There are numerous others I would like to name individually but the list would be too long. However, there is one other alumna I must not omit—Maude S. Haywood, who came to Mildred Miscally's aid when help with reading proof was greatly needed. William E. Loftin, our printer, also deserves my hearty thanks. To everyone who helped in any endeavor to facilitate the writing and publishing of this book, go my heart-felt thanks. Rena Harrell would thank you, too.

# Contents

Foreword	ix
Acknowledgments	xi

## PART I

### Queens College Yesterday

#### *From Its Beginning through 1978*

1	Education in Charlotte Before 1821	3
	Introduction; Settlement of Mecklenburg County and Incorporation of the Town of Charlotte; Early Presbyterian Churches in Mecklenburg County; Early Education in Mecklenburg County; The First College in North Carolina; Education of Women in North Carolina Before 1821.	
	Queen's College, Queen's Museum, and Liberty Hall 1771-1784; The Original Queen's College; To Sing, with Heart and Voice, God Save the King!; Confound their Politics, Frustrate their Knavish Tricks; The Queen's Museum; Liberty Hall.	
	Genealogical Chart of Queens College.	
2	The Charlotte Female Academy 1821-1851	16
	The Charlotte Female Academy; Davidson College; The Charlotte Female Academy Under Miss Leavenworth; The Charlotte Female Academy Under the Direction of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Cottrell; The Charlotte Female Academy Under the Direction of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cottrell; The Mecklenburg Female Seminary; The Southern Female Institute; The Charlotte Female Academy 1839-1851.	
3	The Charlotte Female Institute 1857-1872	25
	The Interval from 1851-1857 and the Rebuilding of the Charlotte Female Academy; Charlotte in 1857; the Original Build-	

- ing on College Street 1857; The Charlotte Female Institute Operated Under the Charter of the Charlotte Female Academy; The Charlotte Female Institute Under the Direction of the Robert Burwells; The 1860-1861 Catalog of the Charlotte Female Institute; The North Carolina Military Institute, The Mecklenburg Female College, and The Charlotte Military Institute; The Charlotte Female Institute During the Civil War Years; Interesting Pages from an Early Records Book; The Last Days of the Burwell Administration.
- 4 The Charlotte Female Institute 1872-1891 55  
 The Charlotte Female Institute During the Years 1872-1878; The Charlotte Female Institute During the Years 1878-1891 Under The Reverend William Robert Atkinson; Life at C.F.I. in the 1880's; The End of the Atkinson Administration.
- 5 Education for Women in Charlotte 1891-1913 64  
 The Seminary for Girls 1891-1896; Elizabeth Webb Long; Mildred Cabell Watkins; Elizabeth College in Charlotte 1896-1915.  
 The Presbyterian Female College 1896-1910; Dr. James R. Bridges Becomes President in 1899; Erection of a New Building on College Street; Life at the College During the Early Years of the Twentieth Century.  
 The Presbyterian College for Women 1910-1913; Financial Difficulties; An Anecdote about Dr. Bridges; Dr. John L. Caldwell Becomes President of the Presbyterian College for Women in the Winter of 1911.
- 6 Queens College 1913-1921 82  
 Decision to Have a New Campus and a New Name; Building of the College in Myers Park 1913-1914; The Myers Park Campus in the Early Years; Financial Difficulties; The Short Presidency of Dr. Henry C. Evans; The Years 1918-1921.
- 7 Queens College 1921-1930 96  
 Dr. William H. Frazer Comes to Queens; Queens Gains State Recognition as an A-Grade College; The Years 1927-1930.
- 8 History of Chicora College for Women 1893-1930 104  
 Founding of Chicora College for Young Ladies in Greenville, South Carolina, 1893; Founding of the College for Women

- in Columbia, South Carolina; Chicora College for Women in Columbia, South Carolina, 1915; The Merging of Chicora College for Women with Queens College; Chicora Reunion and Dedication of the Chicora Parlor at Queens, April 30 and May 1, 1975; Some Recollections of Chicora Alumnae; The Liquidation of Chicora College for Women in Columbia; The Final Fate of the Hampton-Preston House.
- 9 Queens-Chicora College 1930-1939 113  
 The Depression Years; Queens Attains One of Its Objectives in the Thirties; The Difficult Year of 1934-1935; The Later Depression Years 1935-1936 through 1937-1938; Social Life at Queens during the Depression Years; A Few Other Things from the Last Years of the Thirties; Dr. Frazer's Last Year at Queens; Dr. Frazer's Retirement; A Very Personal Recollection of Dr. Frazer.
- 10 Queens College 1939-1950 127  
 Dr. Hunter B. Blakely Comes to Queens; The War Years; "Miss Loma" Comes to Queens; Curriculum Changes and the Divisional System; Miss Harrell's Nightgown; Student Life at Queens in the Forties; Co-Eds at Queens; Changes in the Campus While Dr. Blakely Was President; Summary of the Growth and Expansion that Took Place During Dr. Blakely's Eleven Years as President.
- 11 Queens College 1930-1953 144  
 McAlister Carson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Becomes Acting President for the Year 1950-1951; David Ovens' Unrestricted Gift to Queens; Charlton Coney Jernigan Becomes President in 1951; Dr. Jernigan's Inauguration in March, 1952; Campus Improvements that Took Place in the Two Years that Dr. Jernigan Was President; "I Taught You to Be Speakers of Words and Doers of Deeds"; College Changes During the Short Presidency of Dr. Jernigan.
- 12 Queens College 1953-1967 153  
 H. H. Everett Serves as Acting President in 1953-1954; Dr. Edwin R. Walker Becomes President; Curriculum Changes; Gifts Received by the College in 1955; Patrons of the College; The Many Campus Changes During the Years that Dr. Walker Was President; Other Changes While Dr. Walker Was Presi-



- dent; Dr. Walker Becomes Chancellor; Life at Queens in the Mid-1960's; Some Recollections of Dr. Walker in the Years that He Was on the Campus.
- 13 Queens College 1967-1978 174  
 A Time of Rising Costs; Dr. John E. Smylie Becomes President of Queens; Dr. Walker Leaves in 1968; Life at Queens in the Late 1960's and Early 1970's; Dr. Smylie Resigns in 1974; Changes in Administration; Dr. Alfred Canon Becomes President; Loss of Some of Queens Faculty Members in 1976; Dr. Canon Resigns.

## PART II

## Queens College Today 1978-1980

- 14 Queens College 1978-1980 183  
 Review of Queens in the Twentieth Century; Dr. Billy O. Wireman Becomes President in 1978; Administrative Changes Taking Place Early in Dr. Wireman's Administration; Academics at Queens in 1979-1980; The Academic Program; The Financial Picture at Queens in 1979-1980; The Program of Development; A Short History of the Queens Evening College.

## PART III

## Queens College Records and Memorabilia

- 15 Trustees 199  
 Trustees of the Colonial Queen's College; Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy 1821-1851; Trustees of the Charlotte Female Institute 1857-1891; Trustees of the Presbyterian Female College, Presbyterian College for Women, and Queens College; Advisory Trustees; Honorary Trustees.
- 16 Administration and Faculty Since 1857 206  
 Presidents; Vice-Presidents; Provost; Assistants to the President; Deans; Deans of the College; Deans of Students; Business Managers and/or Treasurers; Registrars; Librarians; Maintenance Superintendents; Faculty; Endowed Professorships; Dr. Ethel Abernethy; Dr. James R. Ninniss; Professors Emeritii; Honorary Degrees Awarded by Queens College; Algonron

	Sydney Sullivan Award; Distinguished Teaching Award; Faculty Teaching Award; Faculty Marshals; Faculty Citations.	
17	Students	239
	Presidents of the Student Body; Presidents of Student Government; Scholarships; Scholars; Honorary Student Organizations; Commencement Honors; Student Publications; Sororities; Departmental Clubs; Traditions: May Day, May Queens, Founders Day, The Boar's Head Dinner; Miss Harrell's Blessing.	
18	Alumnae	256
	The Alumnae Association; Presidents of the Alumnae Association; Alumnae Secretaries; Outstanding Alumnae; Alumnae Service Awards; Mary Waters Covington Award; Honorary Alumnae; Class Gifts; Alumnae Response in Times of Crisis.	
19	Then and Now	271
	Churches that Were Organized on the Queens Campus; The College Seal; Queens College Songs; Friends of the Library; Symbolism in the Mural; Some Campus Personalities that Will Not Be Forgotten; Then and Now.	
	Afterword	283
	Appendix	285
	Bibliographies of Charters for Queens College and Antecedent Institutions.	
	Bibliography	287
	Index	289

## List of Illustrations

### *Dedication*

Rena Chambers Harrell (two photographs)

### *Following page 10*

Queen Charlotte

United States Mint and Assay Office, 1837-1913

Phifer House

Phifer Avenue in the early 1900's

First Presbyterian Church

The Charlotte Female Institute (two photographs)

Margaret Anna Robertson Burwell

The Reverend Robert Burwell

John Bott Burwell and wife

The Charlotte Female Institute (two photographs)

The Reverend William Robert Atkinson

Graduating Class of 1888

### *Following page 74*

Miss Lily Long

Miss Mildred Watkins

Presbyterian College in 1898

The Reverend James Robertson Bridges, D.D.

Music Room in the old Presbyterian College building circa 1898

Chapel in the old building circa 1898

Dormitory room in old building circa 1898

Ross and Dwelle houses on North College Street

The Second Presbyterian Church

Presbyterian College

Cornerstone of the 1900-1901 building

Presbyterian College for Women 1900-1901 building

Presbyterian College (side view)

"Oh to be a senior in 1902!"

Auditorium and organ at Presbyterian College 1907

Parlors

Presbyterian College dormitory room  
Presbyterian College gymnasium  
Dr. John Livy Caldwell  
Myers Park Gates  
Scene in Myers Park circa 1912  
Earliest photograph of Queens College in Myers Park  
Airplane view of Queens College in the early 1920's  
Street car circa 1920  
Southern Railroad Station on West Trade Street  
Pierce-Arrow circa 1920  
Airplane circa 1920  
Lobby of Burwell Hall circa 1918  
Society Hall in the Administration Building (Burwell) circa 1920  
The President's House  
Chapel in the Music Building circa 1918  
Dr. James R. Ninniss  
"Captain" William Anderson

*Following page 106*

Chapel in Ninniss Auditorium  
Gym upstairs in Science Building circa 1918  
Lecture room in Science Building before the fire in the early 1930's  
Home Economics (Domestic Science) kitchen circa 1920  
Dormitory room circa 1920  
The Library circa 1918  
The Back Campus circa 1922  
William Henry Frazer, D.D.  
Miss Sallie McLean  
Archibald Alexander McGeachy, D.D.  
McAlister Carson  
E. E. Jones  
Hunter Marshall  
Dr. Ethel Abernethy  
Alma Taylor Edwards  
Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Frazer  
The Y-Hut  
The Senior Pergola  
The Original Sorority Houses (six photographs)  
Sara E. Morrison Hall  
Mrs. Cameron Morrison  
The Library upstairs in Burwell Hall circa 1930  
The Barn 1930-1958  
Chicora at Greenville, S. C. 1893-1915

Samuel C. Byrd, D.D.  
 Mrs. Wilhelmina Crosby Byrd  
 Hampton Hall, Columbia, South Carolina  
 Chicora Gardens  
 The Hiram Powers Fountain in the Chicora Gardens  
 Dr. Elizabeth Blair  
 Blair Union  
 Hunter B. Blakely, D.D.  
 Diana  
 James M. Godard  
 Gordon W. Sweet  
 Thelma Albright  
 J. W. Thomson, Jr.  
 Miss Loma Squires  
 Party in front of Burwell Hall fireplace

*Following page 138*

Group picture in dining room showing large sepia photographs  
 In 1941 cars still had running boards . . . .  
 Faculty Workshop 1946  
 Interior view showing both Burwell parlors in the 1950's  
 White gloves  
 Soda Shop in early 1950's  
 Belk Chapel in the spring  
 Interior, Belk Chapel  
 "The King's Bible"  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Stultz and McAlister Carson  
 Ovens Physical Education Building  
 David Ovens, 1873-1957  
 Queens swimming pool  
 Jerry and Margaret Jernigan  
 Herschel Hill Everett  
 Dr. Edwin Ruthven Walker  
 Ed and Pherba Walker  
 Belk Residence Hall  
 Mary Irwin Belk

*Following page 170*

Carol Hall  
 Irwin Belk  
 Carol Grotnes Belk  
 "Telling the President"  
 Graduating Class of the Centennial Year 1957

Stunt Night 1959-1960  
Amy Ching Sum  
Students from abroad  
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Everett  
Everett Library  
Harris Hall  
Albright Residence Hall  
Irwin-McKay Infirmary  
Edwin R. Walker and Charles A. Dana  
Airplane view of the campus circa 1965  
Reception in Burwell  
Dr. John E. Smylie and E. H. Little  
Charles A. Dana Auditorium in E. H. Little Fine Arts Center  
Barnhardt Residence Hall  
Chemistry Laboratory in the Walker Science Building  
Dr. Alfred O. Canon's inauguration  
Dr. Georgelle (Pete) Thomas, Dr. Ethel Abernethy, and Dr. James White  
Internship  
President Billy O. Wireman  
Billy and Katie Wireman at home  
Dr. Cynthia H. Tyson  
Dr. Joseph B. Martin  
Alumnae Pledge  
The Alumnae Board 1979  
Edwin L. Jones, Jr.  
Lucille Finch Jones  
Jones Presidential Scholarships  
Platform group at Smylie inauguration  
Joseph W. (Joe) Grier, Jr.  
Board of Trustees, Fall Meeting 1978  
William H. Barnhardt  
George W. Dowdy  
Colonel J. Normal Pease  
J. Mason Wallace, Jr.

*Following page 266*

Laura A. Tillett  
Sarah McKee Nooe  
Mary Lee Taylor  
Faculty circa 1965  
Dr. Hughes B. Hoyle  
Eleanor L. Jenkins  
Sarah Dunlap and Sarah West

John Holliday  
Dr. Clyda S. Rent  
George and Joyce Shealy  
Dr. and Mrs. George A. Stegner  
Dr. and Mrs. Norris W. Preyer  
Dr. and Mrs. Jack H. Fehon  
Auction, Dean Cynthia Tyson and Dr. Charles Hadley  
The Gazebo  
May Day on front campus 1923  
Daisy Chain circa 1928  
May Day in the Dell 1947  
Boar's Head Ceremony  
An academic procession  
Alice Virginia Springs (1870) and her diploma  
At commencement 1959  
Chicora alumnae  
Alumnae Baby Show  
Three generations at Homecoming in 1959  
Class of 1932 at 25th Reunion in 1957  
Mildred L. Miscally  
Alice K. Barron  
Alumnae of 1924 at 50th Reunion in 1974  
Ann Mauldin Elliot (1942)  
Alumnae Service Awards  
Class of 1919 at reunion  
Cornelia (Nig) Wearn Henderson (1924)  
Sarah Taylor Morrow, M.D. (1942)  
Sarah Locke Blythe (1925)  
Elizabeth Carmichael Orman (1928)  
Dorothy Wentz and Ronnie Noetling  
Ann Gebhardt (Mrs. Bruce Gebhardt)  
Presentation of portrait, Dean Sallie McLean  
Virginia Gray Vance (1949) and her husband Robert  
Ellanor Fetner Boyd (1953)  
Some past presidents of the Alumnae Association at Alumnae Day in 1978  
The Lewandowski Mosaic, Everett Library  
Queens College Public Safety Service 1979-1980  
The little building on the Square  
Picture made at the turn of the century in "uptown" Charlotte  
The NCNB building

PART

I

# Queens College Yesterday

*From Its Beginning through 1978*



# Education in Charlotte Before 1821

## *Introduction\**

THE FOUNDING DATE used on the seal of Queens College is 1857. Some people may wonder why I have devoted the first chapter in the history of Queens to the history of Charlotte and the original Queen's College and have used the second chapter to recount the history of the Charlotte Female Academy. I hope that the first chapter gives a true picture of the early "educational climate" in this Presbyterian stronghold and also corrects some confusion about a few things in early Charlotte history. As illustrated in the Genealogical Chart that follows the first chapter, there was no connection between the 1771 Queen's College (which was, of course, for men only) and the Queens College of today. The chart does show a direct line between the Charlotte Female Academy and our Queens College although I am sure that there was a wide academic difference between the two.

The picture of the First Presbyterian Church has been used both because of its part in the history of the town and its connection with the Charlotte Female Academy for, on several occasions, the principal of the academy was also the minister of the church. Note that some of the names of Queens' present trustees and benefactors go back to the early days in the history of Charlotte. The school for young women originally belonged to the citizens of Charlotte, and it was not until

\* All quoted material in the first part of this chapter, unless otherwise indicated, will be found in detailed and documented form in Miss Rena Harrell's *Our Mother and Our Queen: A History of Queens College* (abbreviated R.H.), or in Dr. Hughes Hoyle's *History of Queens College to 1872* (abbreviated H.H.). Both of these unpublished manuscripts are in the Everett Library at Queens College.

In the latter part of this chapter there will be found a scholarly account of the colonial Queen's College, Queen's Museum, and Liberty Hall written by Stewart Lillard, librarian at Queens 1978-.

1896 that it became the property of the Presbyterian Church.

In this history of Queens there is a continuing thread—periodic struggles that are always overcome as a “boarding school for young ladies” develops into an academically sound *college for women* that keeps abreast of the changing times.

### *Settlement of Mecklenburg County and Incorporation of the Town of Charlotte*

The first settlers of European origin living in the Charlotte area were James Spratt and his family. In the 1740's their home was near the present site of the Presbyterian Hospital on what is now Randolph Road between Caswell Road and Colonial Avenue.

In 1775 the Spratt's daughter Susannah married the well-known Thomas Polk who had been instrumental in the formation of Mecklenburg County (1762-63), the incorporation of the town of Charlotte (1768), and in the designation of Charlotte as the county seat (1773). It was on his land, and partly through his efforts, that the first Queen's College was founded in Charlotte in 1771.

Thomas and Susannah Polk are buried in the Old Settlers' Cemetery in the block just back of Charlotte's First Presbyterian Church. This cemetery belongs to the City of Charlotte and was opened before there was a church building in the town.

### *Early Presbyterian Churches in Mecklenburg County*

During these early years, the area quickly filled with descendants of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The Reverend Alexander Craighead arrived in 1758 to become pastor for the Rocky River and Sugar Creek churches. He had been preceded in the region by the Reverend Hugh McAden in 1755. In *A History of Sugar Creek Presbyterian Church* by Neill Roderick McGeachy (1954), the author characterizes Craighead as “a faithful servant and minister of Jesus Christ . . . a fighter for freedom and self-government.” (p. 194) In *Hornet's Nest: The Story of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County*, by Legette Blythe and Charles Brockmann (1961) it is said that Alexander Craighead “would become the flaming evangel of freedom, the passionate exhorter to independence.” (p. 19)

Soon other churches were established among which were Steele

Creek (1760), Hopewell (1762), Poplar Tent (1764), Center (1765), Providence (1767), and Philadelphia (1770).

The first church in the town of Charlotte was on the site of today's First Presbyterian Church. Begun in 1819 at the time when the Old Settlers' Cemetery was established, the building was not completed until 1823. At first it was used by all denominations. In 1835 the town still owed the Bank of Newbern \$674 on the building. John Irwin paid off the debt, and he was given the deed to the property. In 1841 the congregation of the Charlotte Presbyterian Church paid the money back to Mr. Irwin, and the property was deeded to the Presbyterian Church. (H.H. p. 75) The facade of the present church building dates from the second structure of 1857.

### *Early Education in Mecklenburg County*

The Reverend Joseph Alexander, a College of New Jersey (Princeton) graduate of 1760, succeeded upon the death of Alexander Craighhead as minister at Sugar Creek Presbyterian Church in 1767 and soon thereafter established a classical school. "According to Foote, this was probably the first such school established in the colony of North Carolina." (H.H. p. 20) The little session house on the grounds of Sugar Creek Church was not *this* "classical school" but was built in 1837. Not until 1770 was a college suggested for the backwoods area of Mecklenburg County.

### *The First College in North Carolina*

On January 15, 1771, partly because of the efforts of Thomas Polk and Abraham Alexander, the General Assembly of the Colony of North Carolina granted a charter for the establishment of a college in the town of Charlotte; this college for men was to be named Queen's College. The president of this college was to be a member of the Church of England and the school was to be financed by a tax on all spirituous liquor brought into and disposed of in Mecklenburg County. (Would not *that* solve all of our financial problems today!)

A year later, because of fear that the college in this Presbyterian stronghold would encourage dissenters from the Church of England, the charter was revoked by the King. After the loss of its charter the school continued to operate under the name of the Queen's Museum.

If the stubborn citizens of Mecklenburg could not have a "college" they could call their school a "museum." (According to Webster's Dictionary, the word *museum* comes from the Greek word meaning "a place for the Muses or for study.")

After the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on May 20, 1775, the name of the school was changed to Liberty Hall Academy and in 1777 it was incorporated as Liberty Hall. In 1784 the Liberty Hall charter was transferred to Salisbury Academy.

George Washington's diary for May 28, 1791 contains the following entry:

Charlotte is a trifling place, though the Court of Mecklenburg is held in it. There is a school (called a College) in it at which, at times, there has [sic] been 50 or 60 boys. (*The Diaries of George Washington*, edited by J. C. Fitzpatrick, IV, [1925] p. 185)

Historians wonder where George Washington got his information about Charlotte since his visit was so brief.

The colonial Queen's College was located on what is now the corner of South Tryon and Third Streets. Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 165) says that Thomas Polk sold this lot for \$500 in 1826 and in 1953 it was reported to have been sold for \$750,000. The First Union National Bank now occupies the site. Miss Harrell also says (R.H. p. 10) that the final disposition of a very large frame building, which was said to be the remains of the old Queen's College, was that it was moved to the lower end of Dr. Thomas Henderson's lot—not more than fifty feet from its original position—and used as a barn.

### *Education of Women in North Carolina Before 1821*

In colonial North Carolina, women received only a limited practical education; and none of the Charlotte schools mentioned so far was open to them. Even young women from prosperous families were exposed only to an "ornamental" higher education. Serious attention to the education of women along the same lines as the education of men did not occur until the founding of such schools as Vassar (1861), Wellesley (1870), and Smith (1871).

According to pre-Revolutionary War newspapers, advertisements for girls' schools were non-existent. In the early years it was thought that woman's place was in the home, and that she had no need for

"book learning" other than to be able to read and write. Moravians, however, believed in separate but equal education for men and women and Salem Academy for girls dates back as far as 1772. Presbyterian institutions for higher education at this time were for males only. College education was needed for the professions such as the ministry, law, and medicine; but before the 1800's there seemed to be no need for formal education of women.

Salem Academy was followed by Salem College; Greensboro Female College was established by the Methodists in 1838. The strongest argument for educating women at this time was that women were responsible for the education of men in their early years. (Material in this section came from "Queens College, A Short History from Founding to 1912." This unpublished manuscript by Nan Collins Henderson (1978) is in Everett Library.)

\* \* \* \* \*

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, QUEEN'S MUSEUM, and LIBERTY HALL

1771-1784

by

Stewart Lillard, Librarian, Queens College

*The Original Queen's College*

His Excellency William Tryon, Esquire, Governor of North Carolina, commanded the attendance of the members of the Colonial Assembly at New Bern on December the 5th, 1770. Their convening memorialized the completion of America's most elegant structure, Tryon's Palace. Having weathered the backlash of the Stamp Act legislation, established a relationship with the Cherokee Indians, and quelled the insurrection of Regulators near Hillsborough, William Tryon attracted the attention of his English superiors as an able administrator, brave military leader, and beneficent churchman. Though wearied by complaints, the governor addressed the representatives concerning "the advancement of the prosperity and Perfection of this Community" (Colonial Records of North Carolina, vol. 8, p. 285):

If those times had permitted, I should have recommended to you to establish a public Seminary in some part of the back Country of this Colony for the education of youth. An Institution of this sort, and in those parts would be very beneficial, by instructing the rising generation in the prin-

principles of religion and virtue in that healthy and fertile climate; possibly you may not lose sight of this objective in a more favorable opportunity. (CR of NC, vol. 8, pp. 285-86)

Five days later, the Committee of the Assembly appointed to answer his Excellency's speech revived the Governor's fleeting mention of a public seminary, suggesting it as "fresh proof of [Tryon's] tender concern for [North Carolina's] prosperity" (CR of NC, vol. 8, pp. 289-90). The Assembly expressed interest in the "peace and happiness of Society" and the "blessings that will necessarily accrue to it, from a rising and instructed Generation" (CR of NC, vol. 8, p. 312).

Subsequently, a bill was introduced in the Colonial Assembly for "founding, establishing, and endowing of Queen's College, in the Town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County." It was quickly passed, engrossed, and finally ratified by his Excellency on the 15th day of January 1771 (CR of NC, vol. 8, pp. 486-490). It is to be understood that this was to be a college for men. The act took cognizance of the "several Grammar schools . . . long taught in the western parts of this Government, in which many students have made very considerable progress in the languages and other literary attainments" but expressed the desire that a "rising generation" of youth might seek knowledge of "the Greek, Hebrew and Latin Languages" or wish "to imbibe the principles of Science and virtue." Concern was also expressed that the "pious and exemplary teachers" would prepare the students "to qualify them for the service of their friends and Country" (CR of NC, vol. 8, p. 487).

A more brilliant assemblage of trustees and fellows could not have been appointed in the western portion of the colony in 1771. Colonel Edmund Fanning of Hillsborough, with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale College (1757) and a Master of Arts degree from Harvard College (1764), was chosen as president of the institution out of deference to his scholarship, patriotism, and membership in the established church. Thomas Polk, a most influential leader in Mecklenburg government, became the treasurer. Abner Nash was the only other member of the established church who was appointed, along with Robert Harris, junior, Abraham Alexander, Hezekiah Alexander, John McKnitt Alexander, Ezekiel Polk, Thomas Neal, Wm. Richardson, Hezekiah Balch, Joseph Alexander, Waightstill (Waitzell) Avery, and Henry Patillo.

These men were instructed to meet at the grammar school in Meck-

lenburg County on the 1st day of March 1771 to formalize the provisions of the act. It is of interest to point out that this early colonial college was authorized by the Assembly to confer both the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. Moreover, the endowment of the institution was to be collected from a "duty of six pence per gallon on all rum or other spirituous liquors brought into and disposed of in Mecklenburg County . . . during the space of ten years." Yet, no provisions for the successful operation of the college during the absence of the president were included in the act. Since Col. Fanning departed the colony in the summer of 1771 along with Governor Tryon, the conferring of degrees in public commencement and awarding of diplomas was at a standstill.

It can only be assumed that the thirty-five volumes of books which Waightstill Avery purchased from Matthew Troy between 1771 and July 14, 1772, entitled "Mecklenburg Library," were used by the tutors of this original college. (Hawks Papers, New York Historical Society). Several additional volumes were voted into the library on July 28, 1772. The library collection included several Biblical harmonies and commentaries; fortunately for the enjoyment of the students, it contained the poems of Edward Young and Henry Fielding's *The Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

The college opened in a building which had been erected by Thomas Polk at what is now the southeast corner of South Tryon and Third Streets in Charlotte. (The fourth Mecklenburg County Court House was built on this land in 1896 and the First Union National Bank now occupies this site.)

The trustees of the college considered approval of the Colonial Assembly and ratification by the Governor sufficient acknowledgement for the immediate operation of the college. Governor Tryon, nevertheless, followed strictly a legal and propitious course, confirming his loyalty to the ruling monarch. He wrote his Lordship Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough and Secretary of State for the Colonies (in London):

In the course of this Session I laid every matter before the House, recommended in your Lordships correspondence, and urged every other point that I considered would be beneficial to his Majestys service and the prosperity of this colony, and was honorably seconded by the Legislature in those views. (CR of NC, vol. 8, pp. 524-526)

He continued by justifying the founding of Queen's College in these words: "The necessity for such an institution in this country is obvious,

and the propriety of the mode here adopted must be submitted to his Majesty. . . ." Yet, he advised Lord Hillsborough that the majority of tutors and students would come from a settlement of Presbyterians loyal to the King in the Regulator uprising of 1768. In general, Governor Tryon's tolerance and courage had won him respect among the dissenter population of the colony; and he sought to repay their support by recommending the founding of a college where virtue would abound and where enlightened students could appreciate the reasoned laws of a benevolent monarch.

Advertisements for the college were indeed swift, first appearing in the New London (Connecticut) *Gazette* for July 5th, 1771, and then the (Massachusetts) *Gazette* for March 3rd of the succeeding year. (Edmund Fanning was a former native of Connecticut.) These references help to confirm suspicions that the college operated during 1771 and 1772 without final approval from the British government.

As the Colonial Assembly gathered for the next session in New Bern, November the 19th, 1771, an amended proposal was drawn-up by Thomas Polk and others for a modification in the original Queen's College charter to permit the trustees' choosing of a vice-president in the absence of the president (CR of NC, vol. 23, p. 857). This amendment was approved by the lower House and the Council, and given assent prematurely by His Excellency Josiah Martin, Governor, on December 23rd, 1771.

*To Sing, with Heart and Voice, God Save the King!*

The great distance and the slowness of sea passage between New Bern Palace and the colonial offices in Whitehall contributed to the incongruity of the situation. On the British side of the Atlantic, His Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations assembled under the summons of the Earl of Hillsborough on February 19, 1772, almost one year following the passage of the original act establishing Queen's College in the Carolina colony. Their Lordships took under deliberation forty-four acts passed during the 1770-1771 session of the Colonial Assembly. These six Commissioners included no men of small means; under the authority of the King they were obliged to weed out the chaff, to insure the proper wording and intent of laws within a common law tradition.

After days of deliberation, the Commissioners did "not hesitate





**Queen Charlotte.** In 1762 Mecklenburg County (much larger than the present county) had been formed, and in 1768 the town of Charlotte was incorporated. Both names were in honor of Queen Charlotte who before her marriage to King George III of England was the German-born Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

This oil painting of Queen Charlotte is in the Rena Chambers Harrell Special Collections Room in Everett Library and was a gift of Mrs. W. V. (Sara Blythe) Williamson, Jr.; F. J. Blythe, Jr.; and R. N. Blythe who are children of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Blythe, Sr.

The frame carries the following legend: "Their Majesties gave me these pictures whole length in oyle of minature (sic) size. Extract from Diary of Lady Charlotte Finch."

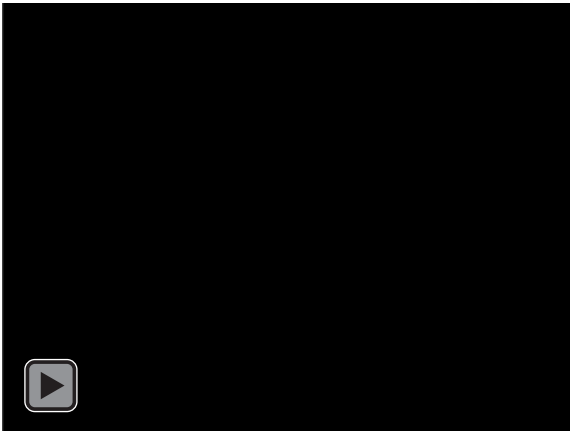


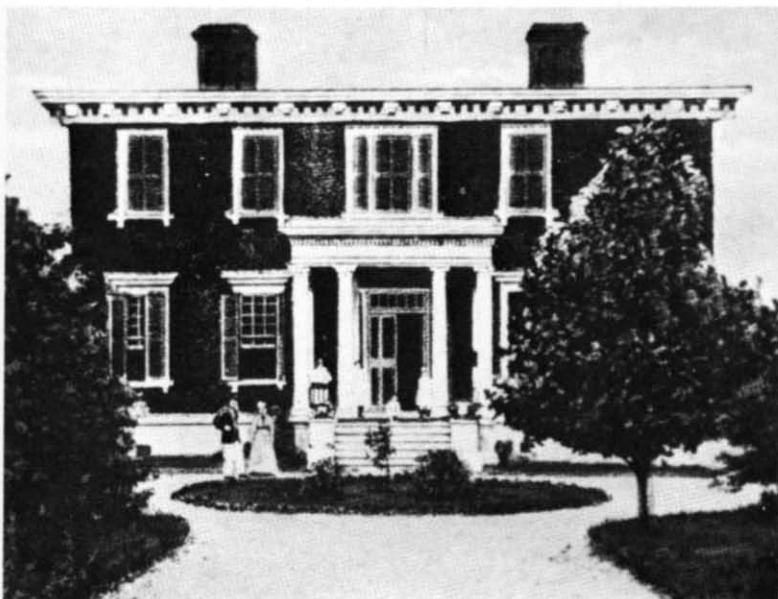
**United States Mint and Assay Office 1837-1913.** Older Charlotteans will remember when this building stood on West Trade Street.

Gold was discovered in 1799 in what is now Cabarrus County, and by 1825 there were gold mines in Mecklenburg and Charlotte. By 1837 gold-mining was well established, and a branch of the United States Mint opened in Charlotte in December of that year. Charlotte became the gold-mining center of this country until gold was discovered in California in 1848.

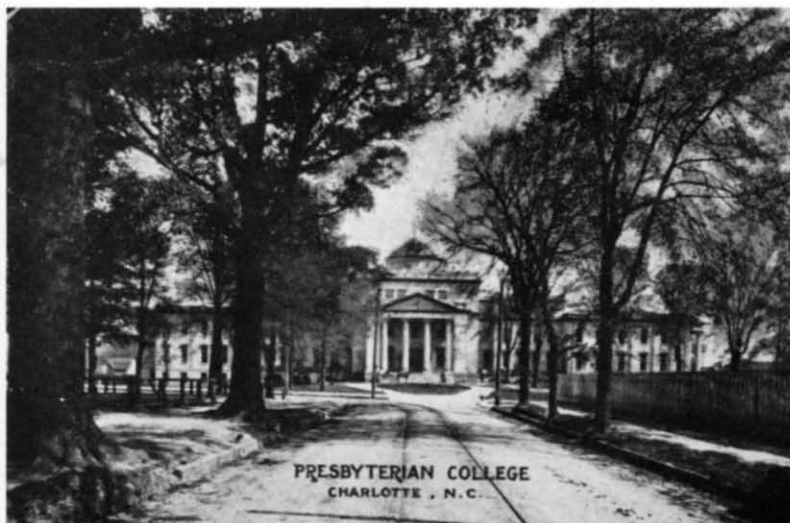
The mint burned in 1844 but it was re-built, and gold was coined until 1861. After the Civil War the mint operated only as an assay office until 1913. The building was then used, successively, as a federal court house, the home of the Red Cross, and the residence of the Charlotte Woman's Club.

In 1933 the building was dismantled to make way for the enlarging of the post office. Its materials were purchased by Charlotte citizens, and in 1934-1936 it was re-built in Eastover where it is now the Mint Museum of Art. Mary Myers Dwelle (Mrs. E. C. Dwelle) deserves much of the credit for saving this Charlotte landmark.

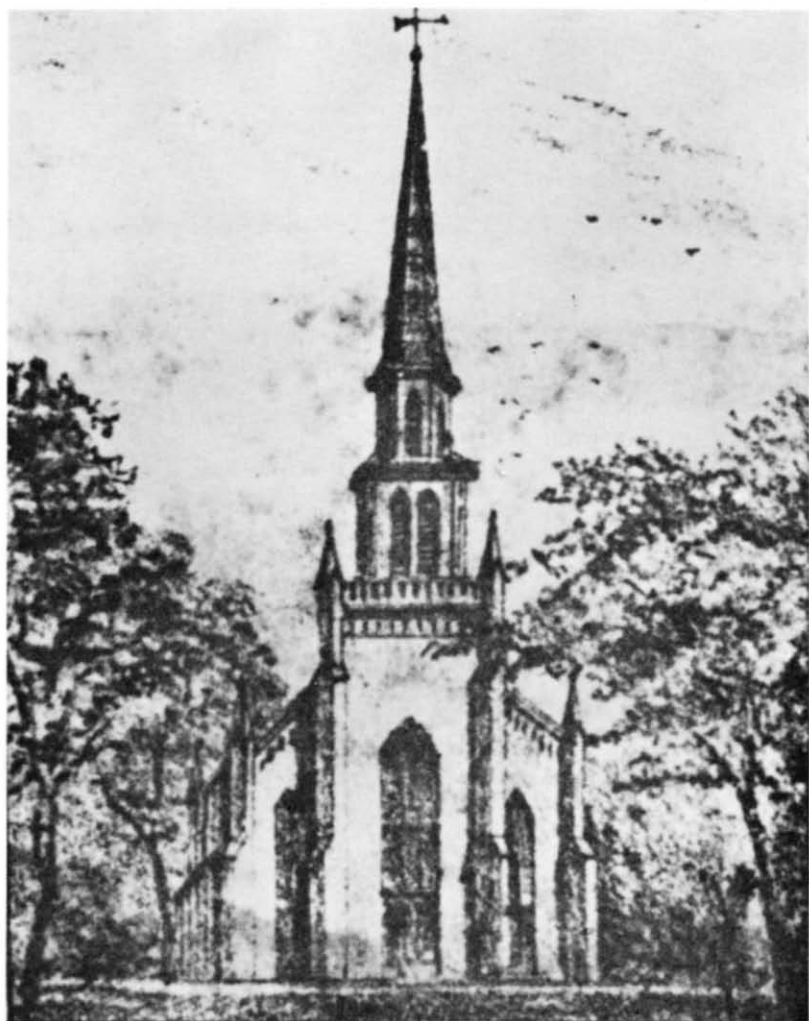




**The Phifer House.** This house (no longer standing) was built in the 1850's on North Tryon Street. In 1865 the last full meeting of the Confederate Cabinet was held here. This home was typical of the fine residences that lined both North and South Tryon Streets until well into the present century when they were torn down to be replaced by commercial buildings or parking lots.



**Phifer Avenue in the early 1900's.** The tree-lined block was an avenue between North Tryon Street and the Presbyterian College on North College Street. On May 20, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson spoke here.

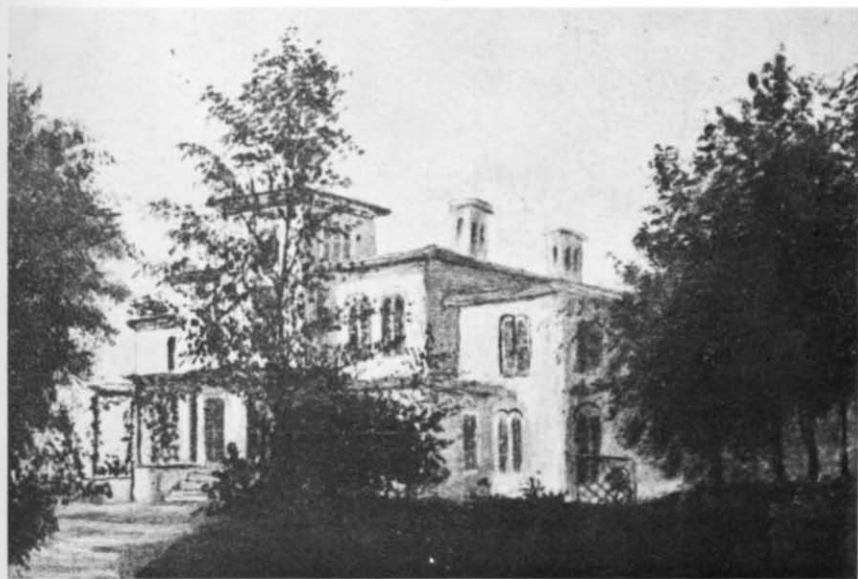


**First Presbyterian Church.** This was the first church in the town of Charlotte. The facade dates back to the 1857 structure which was the second church building on this site. The steeple of the 1857 church was replaced by the present spire in 1883-1884. In 1894-1895 the sanctuary was enlarged, and crumbling brick walls necessitated rebuilding of the side walls.

The church, however, has its 1826 bell which was used at other locations for a time. After the town's official bell was given to the Confederacy to be melted down for cannon balls, the church bell was loaned to the City of Charlotte where it rang for court sessions and fires. Finally, it served as the school bell at First Ward School on the corner of Ninth and Brevard Streets before it was returned to the church after some eighty years. Additional building has taken place throughout the years although the church's general 1857 appearance has been retained.



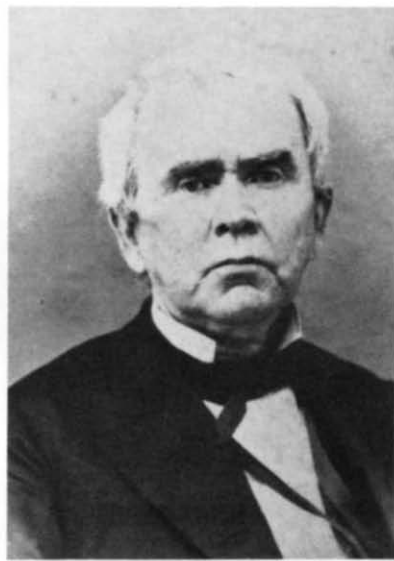
**The Charlotte Female Institute.** The vignette was found on an early diploma and on stationery of the Institute for Young Ladies.



**The Charlotte Female Institute.** A photograph of "the little lost oil-painting" came from the 1922 *Edelweiss*.



**Margaret Anna Robertson Burwell**  
Wife, Mother, Educator



**The Reverend Robert Burwell**  
President  
Charlotte Female Institute 1857-1872



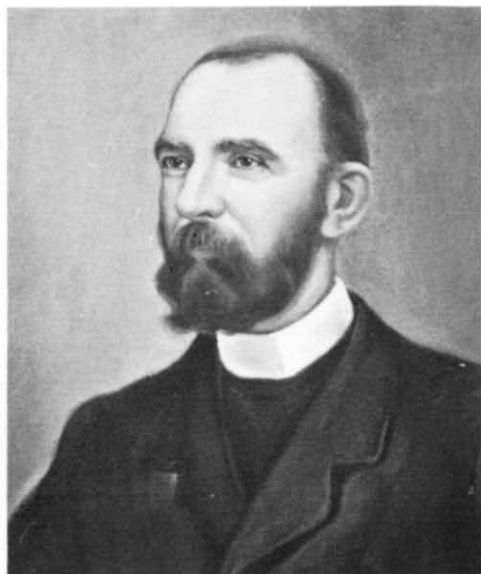
**John Bott Burwell (Captain Johnny)**  
and his wife, the former Irene Spraggins



Earliest extant photograph of the Charlotte Female Institute circa 1870.



The Charlotte Female Institute, 1872, during the Chapman administration.



The Reverend William Robert Atkinson  
President  
Charlotte Female Institute 1878-1891



Graduating Class of 1888. Members of this class were Mary Anderson, Kate Hamer, Ruth Hannah, Carrie Herron, Mary Louise Keith, Katie McKethan, Sallie Murphy, Maggie Neal, Maggie Shaw, Mary Steed, Ora Thomas, and Minnie Williamson.



humbly to recommend to your Majesty to signify your Royal disallowance of this Act" establishing Queen's College (CR of NC, vol. 9, 248-252). This announcement was issued on February 26, 1772.

The Lordships did not challenge Governor Tryon's opinion that the colony sorely needed an institution for the education of youth, nor Tryon's manner of submitting the Assembly's actions to the King. Certainly, no British subject would attempt to organize a college without first seeking out the "will and pleasure" of the reigning monarch. Yet, the King's advisers could not bring themselves to recommend to the King that he openly approve an institution connected with Dissenters of the Presbyterian persuasion. They feared the college would "operate as a Seminary for the education and Instruction of youth in the Principles of the Presbyterian Church" (CR of NC, vol. 9, p. 250).

In addition, the endowment clause in the original act was so vague and ambiguous as to impose a tax on imported British spirits while excluding locally made Mecklenburg County spirits. (Secluded on every dissenter plantation stood a still-house!) Such loose language in legal documents played havoc with the interpretation and enforcement of common law; custom and usage required the disallowance of poorly written documents.

The stage then was set for the final blow. His Most Excellent Majesty, George III, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, together with the overseas colonies, did, in council at the Court of St. James on the 22nd day of April 1772, receive the advice of his Privy Council for Trade and Plantations and accordingly disallow the acts. "The said Acts are hereby disallowed, declared void, and of none effect . . . and all . . . whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly" (CR of NC, vol. 9, p. 285).

Incidents of royal displeasure with college charters are legendary, Harvard and Yale being no exceptions. Another southern college, William and Mary, in Virginia, spent over one year in diplomatic maneuvering during the 1690's before obtaining royal favor. The Mecklenburg Scots presumptuously had seized the idea of approval and reacted with too much haste.

Notwithstanding the royal displeasure in founding a school for dissenters in the Carolina backwoods, a second effort toward that end was begun in January of 1773 when John Phifer presented a petition from the inhabitants of Rowan and Mecklenburg Counties concerning the establishing of a "public Seminary of Learning in the Western

part of this Province" (CR of NC, vol. 9, p. 462). Little was to come of this second effort, for news of the King's displeasure reached New Bern in June of 1773.

Immediately His Excellency Josiah Martin, Esquire (Colonial Governor, Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said province), issued a proclamation again declaring the act for founding Queen's College in the town of Charlotte "disallowed, void, and of none effect. . . . All persons are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly" (CR of NC, vol. 9, p. 665).

By this time, the debate was becoming superfluous. The King had disallowed the original act in April of 1772, and Governor Martin had recapitulated the text of the message in his announcement of June 28, 1773. The act for amendment, moreover, reached the Board of Trade in the spring of 1773 and was duly dismissed as "nugatory and improper" (CR of NC, vol. 9, p. 596). This also ended Phifer's effort to "legalize" the founding of a college in North Carolina.

### *Confound their Politics, Frustrate their Knavish Tricks*

Perhaps this one attempt to found a royally favored college in the Colony of North Carolina, and the subsequent failure of the King to respond in a favorable manner, merely drove the Mecklenburg inhabitants closer to the belief of John Wilkes. Wilkes had written a decade before that the King of England was not "absolute, independent, unlimited" in his power. On the 20th of May, 1775, five of the original trustees of Queen's College were among the twenty-seven signers of another hasty document, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. By this act of defiance, the leading citizens of Mecklenburg County "hereby dissolved the political bands which have connected us to the mother country and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown . . ." (CR of NC, vol. 9, p. 1264). The rebellion had occurred; the revolution was over but for the fighting. The colonial world was truly upside down. Those requests which the King had refused to confirm, the independent Presbyterian communities were obliged to revive and perpetuate.

### *The Queen's Museum*

Although there are no original records of North Carolina's colonial Queen's College, local historians state that, after disallowance by the

King, Queen's\* College became the Queen's\* Museum. (Blythe and Brockmann, *Hornet's Nest*, 1961, p. 227.)

Foote (W. H. Foote, *Sketches of North Carolina*, 1846, pp. 513-514) writes:

That the students [of the Queen's Museum] were busily engaged in literary pursuits appears from the following document, the original of which is in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Adams of Third Creek.

THE MODERATOR AND MEMBERS OF UNION SOCIETY

in Queen's Museum, Charlotte, to all whom  
these presents may come, with  
Peace and Safety

BE IT CERTIFIED THAT WE HAVE

BESTOWED UPON JAMES MCEWEN THIS DIPLOMA

in testimony of his having been a member of our society, and of his having through the whole time of our connection together deported himself in such manner as to merit our full approbation, both as a faithful assistant in school, and a regular, useful member of society.

"Of the above let our names underwritten be a witness:

"Given in Union Society at the stated meeting in the Hall of the Queen's Museum, Charlotte, on Friday, 27th of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy six."

}	Jno. Kerr, Moderator	
	Handy Harris, Clerk	
	Wm. Humphrey	Memb's
	Thos. Henderson	
	Fr'cis Cummins	

\* The original Queen's College and later Queen's Museum used the apostrophe in the word *Queen's*. When the name appeared in or after 1913, no apostrophe was used.

There also exists a receipt for part payment of a year's tuition of Josiah Alexander in Queen's Museum, Charlotte, but the receipt carries only "this 17th of July" with no year being given.

Received from Mr James Alexander this 17th of July  
the sum of sixteen Pounds s. Currency, at the rate of  
forty eight Shillings for a ten Pound Bill, being in part  
payment for a Years Tuition of his Brother Josiah  
Alexander in Queens Museum, Charlotte. I say recd  
J. Alexander

### Liberty Hall

As the Revolution progressed, the individual colonial assemblies grew bolder. The General Assembly, in the name of the independent State of North Carolina, incorporated Liberty Hall Academy in Mecklenburg County, May 9, 1777. Five of the fourteen trustees were former trustees from the original Queen's College of 1771: Thomas Polk, Thomas Neal, Abraham Alexander, Waightstill Avery, and John McKnitt Alexander. Presidents of Liberty Hall, between 1777 and 1780, include Isaac V. Alexander, Robert Brownfield, and Dr. Alexander McWhorter. Certificates, and not degrees, were awarded to the young men graduates.

The institution received no support from the fledgling state. Liberty Hall was supported by scholars such as Dr. Ephraim Brevard, a 1768 graduate of the College of New Jersey (Princeton) and a medical student of Maryland's famed Dr. David Ramsay.

When General Cornwallis marched his British troops into Charlotte on September 26th, 1780, the school closed. The building was used as a military hospital. Probably, school resumed under Dr. Thomas Henderson in 1780 and continued in Charlotte until 1784 when the academy was transferred to Salisbury, North Carolina.

GENEALOGICAL CHART OF QUEENS COLLEGE

Joseph Alexander's Classical School at Sugar Creek 1767

Queen's College 1771-1773  
Queen's Museum 1773-1775  
Liberty Hall 1775-1780  
(South Tryon at Third Street)

Charlotte Female Academy 1821-1832  
Mecklenburg Female Seminary 1832-1833  
Southern Female Institute 1833-1839  
Charlotte Female Academy 1839-1851  
(South Tryon beyond Morehead Street)

Charlotte Female Institute 1857-1891  
For a few years called Institute for Young Ladies  
(College Street at Ninth Street.)

Seminary for Girls  
1891-1896  
(North Tryon Street)

Presbyterian Female College 1896-1910  
Presbyterian College for Women 1910-1913  
Queens College 1913-1914  
(College Street at Ninth Street)

Presbyterian Female  
Seminary 1893-1898  
Chicora College for  
Young Ladies 1898-1915  
(Greenville, S. C.)

Queens College 1914-1930  
Queens-Chicora College 1930-1939  
Queens College 1939-  
(Myers Park)

Chicora College for  
Women 1915-1930  
(Columbia, S. C.)

## 2

# The Charlotte Female Academy

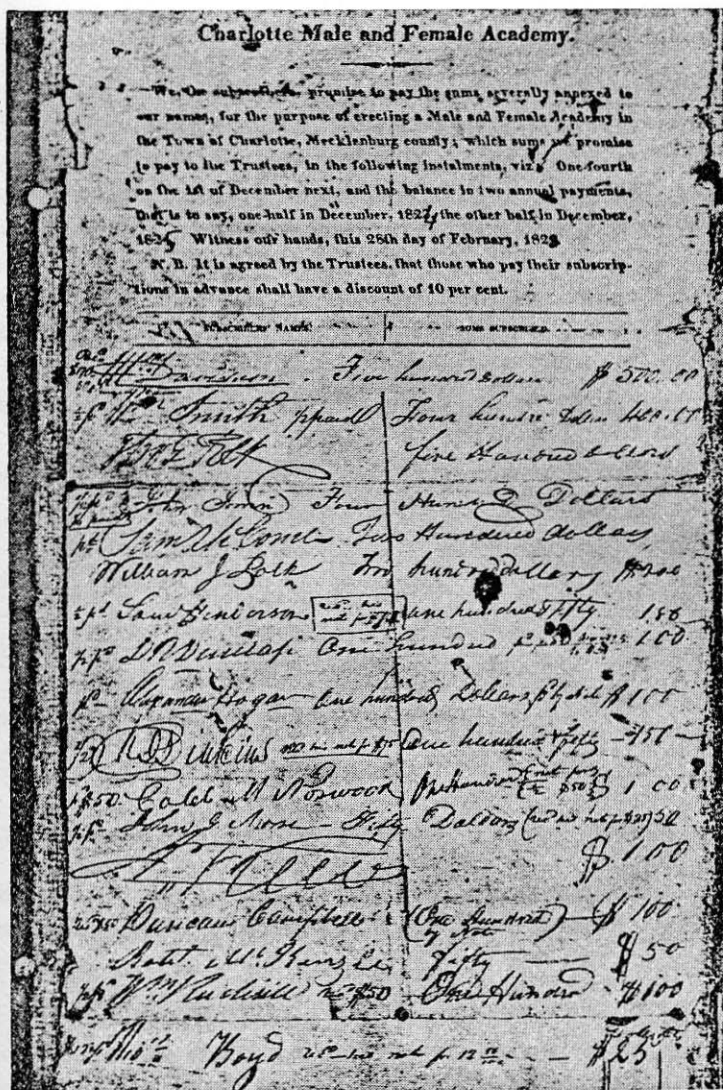
1821-1851

### *The Charlotte Female Academy\**

**I**N 1821 a charter was granted to a group of Charlotte men who . . . are hereby incorporated Trustees to purchase land, and to erect and establish a Male Academy and a Female Academy in the town of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, to be known and distinguished by the name Liberty Male Academy and the Charlotte Female Academy. . . . The said Trustees, or any ten of them are hereby authorized and empowered to open subscriptions for stock. . . . Should any profit arise from the stock subscribed after the Academies are erected, the same shall be divided among the Stockholders. . . . (H.H. p. 72)

Names of leading citizens of Mecklenburg County are to be found as trustees and stockholders of Liberty Male Academy and Charlotte Female Academy. Among these are: General George Graham, Captain William Davidson, Thomas G. Polk, Dr. David R. Dunlap, William Carson, John Irwin, Matthew Wallace, Joseph Wilson, Joab Alexander, John Rea, John Patterson, William Smith, Dr. Robert McKenzie, Guy Maxwell, Miles Robinson, and Michael McLeary. It is interesting that Joab Alexander was a son of Abraham Alexander who had been a trustee of the colonial Queen's College and that Joseph Wilson was the father of George E. Wilson, Sr. who was a trustee of the Presbyterian Female College about a half century later. Other names that have had long association with Queens College in the present century are Carson, Irwin, and Wallace.

\* All material in this chapter unless otherwise indicated is from Hughes Hoyle's *History of Queens College to 1872*, (1963).



Subscriptions to the Charlotte Male and Female Academy

Notice the N.B. which says, "It is agreed that those who pay their subscriptions in advance shall have a discount of 10 percent." The 1903 *Edelweiss*, the first yearbook put out by the students of the Presbyterian College, says: "If there were any doubt as to what race of people dwelt in Charlottetown at the time the above document was subscribed to . . . while they are strict believers in the teachings of Moses, and are strict observers of the law of the Sabbath, they continue to violate the law in the matter of interest."

### Davidson College\*

Although there is no connection between Davidson and Queens (other than a junior year exchange program), a comparison of their Presbyterian heritage is interesting. Davidson was founded by the Concord Presbytery in 1835 while Queens (under other names) was owned by Charlotte citizens (mainly Presbyterians) until it was taken over by the presbyteries of Concord and Mecklenburg in 1896.

About the time that the Charlotte Male and Female Academy was chartered there was other interest in education in this part of the state. In 1820 the State Legislature chartered an institution for men. It was to be known as Western College but did not get beyond the charter stage.

When Davidson was established it was to have been a "Manual Labor School." The cornerstone was laid in 1836 and the college opened in March 1837. In 1841 the manual labor system was abolished. In the late 1850's Davidson's future did not look promising, and, finally, enrollment had decreased until there were only thirty-one students. It was the \$200,000 gift of Maxwell Chambers, a merchant of Salisbury, North Carolina, that brought new life to the college. Increasingly, Davidson has become an institution noted for its academic excellence.

### *The Charlotte Female Academy Under Miss Leavenworth*

Charlotte's first newspaper, the *Catawba Journal*, was not established until 1824. However, an article found in the *Western Carolinian* of Salisbury indicates that the Charlotte Female Academy began to receive students almost immediately after it was chartered in 1821.

#### CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY

The examination in this infant institution took place on Wednesday last. There being but one day set apart for this purpose, business was much too hurried to do justice to either the tutoress or her pupils. Spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and needle-work, together with Bible Questions (Sabbath exercises) were all on the carpet. There was too little difference in classes, owing, in great measure, to their prudential arrangement, that no particular distinctions was (sic) thought necessary or

\* Material in this section came from *Charlotte Remembers*, compiled and edited by D. R. Reynolds (1972).



right. We do not hesitate to say that all acquitted themselves with much honor; and that those who were examined on geography and grammar, perhaps, have not been excelled by any. Some who began to memorize grammar since the commencement of the session, parsed blank verse with uncommon ease and propriety. Were we even to attempt to do justice to Miss Leavenworth's character as our tutoress, by many, no doubt, we would be accused of exaggeration; suffice it therefore to observe, that her piety is exemplary, and the advancement of her pupils satisfactorily proves her capability of performing the duties assigned her, and discharging the trust reposed in her.

D. R. Dunlap  
In behalf of the Trustees  
(*Western Carolinian*, June 22, 1822)

There is no record of the training or experience of Miss Leavenworth and her first name is never mentioned.

In the *Western Democrat* for February 10, 1824 there is an article which says that David R. Dunlap, John Irwin, and William Davidson "have been authorized to contract for building two Academies in Charlotte, of brick, fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, or thereabouts, two stories high, on a stone foundation. . . ." These buildings were farther down the street than the original Queen's College had been and were on land that would now be 913 South Tryon Street (on the south side of Morehead Street).

*The Charlotte Female Academy Under the Direction  
of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Cottrell*

The brick building previously described was completed in December 1825, and in January 1826 the Reverend Thomas Cottrell and his wife Susan became directors of the school. Dr. Cottrell was a physician as well as a Methodist minister and school teacher. No reference was found of the opening of the Liberty Male Academy until 1826, at which time the trustees announced the opening of a classical school to be taught by the Reverend Allen D. Metcalf, A.B.

The Charlotte Female Academy was primarily for girls, although boys not over ten years old were admitted. An announcement by the trustees dated December 5, 1825 stated that the course of instruction would include reading, writing, English grammar, ethics, history, plain and ornamental needle-work, drawing, painting on paper and velvet,

and music on the piano forte. Semi-annual public examinations of the students were held.

The following letter appeared in the *Catawba Journal* on November 7, 1826:

Mr. Bingham: I attended, on Saturday last, an examination and concert of the young ladies of the Charlotte Female Academy, under the immediate superintendence and direction of the Rev. Thomas Cottrell, his Son, and their two ladies. The exercises of the respective classes were such as to do honor to the amiable and respectable persons who are at the head of the Institution, as well as to give entire satisfaction to the parents and guardians who attended on the occasion. It is at all times gratifying to the friends of literature, and ever must be so, to the admirers of beauty and female worth, to see the minds of the fair sex cultivated and embellished in such a manner, as to make woman not only the wife of man, but his intelligent friend and amiable companion. . . .

From the acknowledged talents of the persons who are at the head of this infant institution, and from the admirable specimen they have given us of their method of teaching, I hazard nothing in recommending the Institution to the liberal patronage of the public.

Madame de Stael\*

*The Charlotte Female Academy Under the Direction  
of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cottrell*

In October 1828, the Cottrell's son and his wife took over the direction of the academy. Note that:

The course of education will embrace Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Ethics, and History; Drawing, Painting, Music, Plain and Ornamental Needlework. (*Yadkin and Catawba Journal*, July 10, 1828.)

This course of study was comparable to those of other female schools in North Carolina at this time.

*The Mecklenburg Female Seminary*

Benjamin Cottrell had left the Charlotte Female Academy on July 29, 1831, but there is no record of operation until the following Janu-

\* Editors note: Not "the" Madame de Stael, 1766-1817, French author.

ary. An article in the *Miners' and Farmers' Journal* (Dec. 28, 1831) published in Charlotte says:

Charlotte Female School. . . . We are glad to learn that this institution is going into operation again. The trustees have procured the services of the Rev. d. Abner Leavenworth (sic) and Lady, from the North, to superintend the Academy, and who come highly recommended as possessing the requisite attainments and qualifications for the station they will occupy in our village. The School, we understand, will be opened about the 1st of January.

There is no indication that the name, Charlotte Female Academy, was ever officially changed to the Mecklenburg Female Seminary; but when Mr. Leavenworth came to head the school in January 1832, two articles, signed by the Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy, appeared in the *Miners' and Farmers' Journal*; these articles, one of which appeared January 9, 1832 and the second on September 12, 1832, called the school the Mecklenburg Female Academy.

### *The Southern Female Institute*

In September 1833 the name of the school was again unofficially changed to the Southern Female Institute; however, the school continued under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Leavenworth. Mr. Leavenworth was also the minister of the Charlotte Presbyterian Church.

In 1902 Dr. J. B. Alexander wrote a book entitled *History of Mecklenburg County*. In a chapter on "Early Recollections of Charlotte" (p. 12) we find:

. . . When I first remember the town it was a small affair, although it had been in existence eighty years . . . Reverend Mr. Leavenworth (sic) was engaged in teaching a female school of a high order. The academy—a large brick structure—occupied the lot now owned by Mr. J. H. Carson. He [the Reverend Leavenworth] was employed as stated supply, or pastor of the Presbyterian church. At this time no other denomination had a foothold in the town.

In the *Miners' and Farmers' Journal* of September 21, 1833 there is a long, detailed description of the Institute and its program. This is given in its entirety in Hoyle's *History*, but I shall quote only enough of it here to give an idea of how it reads:

. . . Our System of Education comprises the three Departments of Intellectual, Physical, and Moral Culture. . . . We wish to pay such attention to the physical welfare of our pupils, chiefly with respect to their diet, air, exercise, and habits, as may tend to beautify and consolidate the youthful frame and lay the foundation for abiding health. . . . Our system of Moral Culture is founded on the Bible. . . . As to the first of the forementioned Departments, it is intended to furnish a thorough and complete course of instruction extending from the elementary lessons of childhood to the higher branches of Literature and Science adapted to the mature scholar . . .

An article in the *Charlotte Journal* of August 25, 1837 referred to the school as the Young Ladies Institute and indicated that the school was organized as a graded school with three classes in the upper division.

The *Charlotte Journal* of December 21, 1838 carried a notice, signed by the trustees of the Southern Female Institute, that the position recently vacated by Mr. Leavenworth would be occupied, on the first of January, by Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Spencer. The only other reference concerning Mr. Spencer appeared in the February 8, 1839 issue of the *Charlotte Journal* in which an article consisting of the prospectus of the school was given.

### *The Charlotte Female Academy 1839-1851*

In January 1839, the 1821 Act of Incorporation of the Charlotte Male and Female Academy was amended by the General Assembly of North Carolina. The amendatory act stated that the trustees had built a female academy. By this act the academy was again incorporated as a stock company, and the trustees were instructed to issue stock certificates to all persons having paid as much as one hundred dollars toward the building of the academy.

On October 7, 1839, Mrs. Susan Davis Nye Hutchison became director of the school; and the use of the original name, the Charlotte Female Academy, was resumed. The academy took on the character of a finishing school. Latin and Greek were dropped from the curriculum and the ornamental branches of instruction were expanded. At one time instruction was offered in music, water colors, and popular Victorian "crafts" among which are listed: Poonah painting; wax fruit and flowers; chenille and silk embroidery; sochodes; mouchoirs, lamp mats, and worsted work of all sorts; sachets and screens; oriental

teinting; ottomans, French sachets, and work baskets; and transparent window shade painting.

Miss Harrell says (R.H. p. 15) that the *Journal* of Mrs. Hutchison, which has a very religious tone, mentions Mr. Leavenworth's laboratory and mineralogical cabinet. Mrs. Hutchison also writes of the coronation and speeches at the first May Day of the Female Academy in 1840 and in her journal she frequently mentions Miss Sarah Davidson who taught music at the school.

When Mrs. Hutchison's tenure as principal of the Charlotte Female Academy ended with the first session of 1845, a notice appeared in the *Charlotte Journal* (July 18, 1845) advertising an auction sale of:

... household furniture now in use at the Academy, consisting of carpets, tables, chairs, Venetian window blinds, transparent window shades, bedsteads, and mattresses. The various utensils of the kitchen with a very superior cookstove, also, one cow.

In October of 1845 the Reverend Cyrus Johnston became principal of the Charlotte Female Academy, and in May 1846 he also became pastor of the Charlotte Presbyterian Church. The character of the school changed under Mr. Johnston—Latin and Greek were reinstated and French was dropped. The "ornamental branches" were de-emphasized. A spectator at the public examination of the students held on March 2 and 3, 1848 said that Mr. Johnston's method of teaching "required the students to think, and it made learning a pleasure." (H.H. p. 126)

An entry found in the *History of the First Presbyterian Church* reads, "Session Book under date March 11, 1850 notes that Dr. Johnston had given up the Female Academy."

In the fall of 1850 the school opened with Miss Sarah Davidson as "Principal and Superintendent." Miss Davidson was a Charlotte native and was a daughter of William Davidson who was a trustee of the Charlotte Female Academy from the time of the founding in 1821 until it was destroyed by fire in 1851. Miss Davidson had taught music at the school, probably beginning no later than 1839.

The 1850-1851 session was suspended in February 1851 because of some kind of an epidemic in Charlotte, and there is no reason to believe that it was reopened before it burned on March 18, 1851. An article in the *Charlotte Journal* (March 26, 1851) describing the

fire says that "nothing now remains of the building, but the smouldering walls." This article also states that Captain William Davidson "was occupying the building as a residence" at the time of the fire.

The school was suspended for approximately six and one-half years after the fire. However, in this interval the stockholders and Board of Trustees of the academy remained intact.

\* \* \* \* \*

I, Mildred McEwen, say this: If you think that this chapter is tedious, go and read all of the documented detail in some earlier manuscripts dealing with Queens' history and you will thank me for this short summary.

# 3

## The Charlotte Female Institute

1857-1872

*The Interval from 1851-1857 and the Rebuilding  
of the Charlotte Female Academy\**

THIS INTERVAL, 1851-1857, is of particular importance in the history of Queens College, because it shows that there is an unbroken line between the Charlotte Female Academy and the Charlotte Female Institute. Although the Charlotte Female Academy was not in operation from 1851-1857, the stockholders of the academy and the citizens of Charlotte were exerting pressure on the trustees to rebuild the institution. This can be followed by articles in the *North Carolina Whig*, a weekly newspaper published in Charlotte from 1852 to 1863.

In October and November of 1854, in articles referring to the Charlotte Female College, the press became increasingly critical of the trustees. An editorial dated October 17, 1854 ended with these words: "Awake, awake, and to your duty, or give your trust to more efficient hands." Two weeks later, on October 31, 1854, another long and scathing editorial was published in the *Whig* which contained:

Procrastination is the thief of time. . . . There is danger in delay. The golden moments are flying, flying, never, never to return. Take heed, whilst ye may.

If the Trustees are determined to manifest no interest at all in this subject, we hope that a sense of public duty will at any rate prompt them to call a meeting of the stockholders, at once, and resign their places to more energetic agents. We trust, however, that they will go to work at once and perform the duties given to their charge. We are determined to bore them till they do one or the other of these things.

\* Unless otherwise indicated, material in this chapter will be found in Hughes Hoyle's *History*, pp. 135-206, and in Miss Harrell's *History* as noted.

Undoubtedly, the trustees of the institution ignored the injunction implied in this editorial, since two weeks later, on November 14, 1854, the following short announcement appeared:

A Necessary Call

The Trustees of the Charlotte Female College are respectfully requested to resign their place.

(Signed) Many Citizens

It is also evident that the above request was ignored, since exactly one month after the trustees were asked to resign, some of the stockholders proposed transferring their subscriptions to the Methodist Church and

... give the whole institution into their hands, believing that they will go ahead at once and build it. . . . If anything better can be done, let it go into the hands of any body of men, who will build it and put it into operation at once.

As late as April 17, 1855, the trustees had not started to move in the construction of a new building as was shown in the following *Whig* article:

As no evidence can be adduced to show that the Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy are doing anything to carry out the intention of their appointment, we are requested by one of the stockholders to ask them whether they intend to act now, or wait until our grandchildren or great-grandchildren need education. If this is their intention, it would be well to make it known so that those interested may know what to do.

The trustees had seemed unable to decide on a location but the question of a site was finally resolved, when in 1855 the town of Charlotte donated a tract of land at what is now the northeast corner of College and Ninth Streets. Here the buildings for the school were to be erected. The town also provided financial assistance for construction of the building. In August of 1857 approximately two additional acres of land adjoining the school property were acquired "for a nominal sum" from W. F. Phifer. (Actually, the deed said \$50. It also said "two acres and six poles of Land.")

According to Miss Harrell's *History* (R.H. p. 17):

The discovery of the title deed representing the transfer of this land was a thrilling experience . . . indeed, it was somewhat of a miracle, since the



entry was wrongly indexed in the "location books." The original deed was given by Mr. Phifer to the Charlotte Female Academy on August 6, 1857 but the document was recorded thirty-four years later.

### Charlotte in 1857

Queens students of the present generation may wonder why such a location as the corner of what is now College and Ninth Streets was chosen for the school. Let us look backward and try to picture Charlotte as it was in 1857. A few pertinent facts from Tompkins' *History of Mecklenburg County* (p. 126) and from Blythe and Brockmann's *Hornet's Nest* (p. 261) give a good idea:

October 21, 1852. Arrival of the first passenger train was greeted with a tremendous celebration. . . . Crowds came from the surrounding country and the newspapers stated that twenty thousand people were present. . . . This was the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad which ran between Charlotte and Columbia. . . . When the first passenger train arrived in Charlotte, passengers were deposited somewhere close to the location of the present Southern passenger station on West Trade Street. (This last statement came from *Hornet's Nest* which was published in 1961. The passenger station is now, 1979, far out on North Tryon Street.)

In 1860 the population of Charlotte was 1,366. The last stage coach route, that between Wadesboro and Charlotte, ceased operation on December 15, 1874. (Blythe and Brockmann, *ibid.*, p. 247)

The Charlotte Gas Light Company was chartered and began supplying gas for lighting purposes in 1858.

The above statement would show that kerosene lamps and/or candles must have been used when the Charlotte Female Institute opened in the fall of 1857.

Even well into the present century, the "neighborhood" surrounding the College Street site of the Charlotte Female Academy contained many beautiful old homes, all of which have now been demolished. Charlotte was a little town in those days, but in the early nineteen hundreds when Clarence Kuester, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, coined the slogan "Watch Charlotte Grow"; Charlotte *grew*.

Here, I cannot resist recounting a tale that is told on Mr. Kuester. Once he was congratulating the members of the Charlotte Woman's Club on some of their accomplishments and he ended his talk with

these famous words: "And remember, Ladies, when you want to do anything, the Chamber is always behind you."

But, getting back to Charlotte in the 1850's, I shall let Miss Harrell describe one of the beautiful North Tryon Street homes of that time (R.H. p. 16).

William Fulenwider Phifer . . . came to Charlotte from a Cabarrus plantation in 1852. . . . He first built a few houses for servants and moved into one of them himself while the "big house," facing on what is now North Tryon Street, was being built. The bricks used in the Phifer house were made on the place; the timbers were cut and hewed there; and the nails were forged in the Phifer blacksmith shop. On May 20, 1875, the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, the home was the scene of one of the City's most lavish parties. Ten years previously, on April 20, 1865, the last full meeting of the Confederate Cabinet was held in this home, with Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin in attendance.

Mr. Phifer loved beauty and order, being well-born and well educated. He employed a landscape gardener to beautify the yard of his house, situated in a five-acre square and bounded by North Tryon, Twelfth, and North College Streets, and College Avenue. College Avenue, certainly after 1900, was re-named Phifer Avenue in his honor.

It was on this property that he planted shade trees: "I will not live to enjoy . . . yet I will plant trees and others may enjoy them." These trees no longer stand, for the Sears Roebuck establishment now covers the entire territory.

Now in 1979, Sears is leaving this location. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* [Give Mildred Miscally credit for this Latin.]

### *The Original Building on College Street, 1857*

Existing photographs and a painting that was done by the late Mrs. C. M. Carson (Belle Atkins) show that this building was a three-storied, stucco "villa" with brown shutters at the large double windows. The original little oil painting has been lost but, fortunately, a photograph of it had appeared in the 1922 *Edelweiss*, and the painting had been copied by Mrs. Hunter Blakely in the 1940's. Volume I of the *Edelweiss* (1903) describes the original college building:

What is now known as the old College Building, had somewhat the appearance of an Italian villa. It was erected in 1855-1856 and was de-

signed by Mr. Williams, a bachelor. The building faced on Ninth Street for the reason, some say, that the only railroad then in North Carolina went along the present tracks of the Southern and Seaboard on A Street, and that Mr. Williams wished the young ladies to see the passenger train leave the depot at Ninth and A Streets.

I had difficulty believing that the building would have faced on Ninth Street, but the photograph of the old building in the 1899-1900 catalog of the Presbyterian College for Women shows that it did. I also had difficulty believing "the depot [was] at Ninth and A Streets," but if you will turn to page 51 you will see that a depot could possibly have been at that site.

### *The Charlotte Female Institute Operated Under the Charter of the Charlotte Female Academy*

From the time of its incorporation in 1821 until it was reincorporated in 1896 as the Presbyterian Female College, the official name of the institution was the Charlotte Female Academy. However, towards the end of December in 1857 and continuing until 1891, the school went by the name of the Charlotte Female Institute, although it was operating under the charter of the Charlotte Female Academy. Two of the five trustees in 1860 had also been trustees of this academy. Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 169) says:

Mention must be made here of a tall marble-backed "Records Book" kept in the Archives of the present Queens College. This book was used both by the Burwell and the Atkinson administrations. Its front cover is labelled:

RECORDS AND RECEIPTS / CHARLOTTE MALE AND  
FEMALE / ACADEMY CORPORATION

Page 5 of this ledger carries this highly important notation:

CHARTER SEE ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY  
1838 PAGES 91-92.

This citation is the 1838 charter of the Charlotte Female Academy; *North Carolina Private Laws*, 1838-1839 session, Chapter IV, pp. 91-92.

### *The Charlotte Female Institute Under the Direction of the Robert Burwells*

On August 18, 1857 the following advertisement appeared in the *North Carolina Whig* and again on August 25 and September 1:

The Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy (Charlotte, North Carolina) are desirous of procuring the services of a gentleman, who is competent to take charge of the Institution, as Superintendent.

The Trustees are completing the improvement of their property, which is worth \$18,000 to \$20,000 and are desirous of having the Institution opened for Educational purposes by the 1st of October next. The building is large and beautiful, with accommodation for a family, and sixty-five or seventy young ladies. The Town of Charlotte is the terminus of two Rail Roads, with a third in course of construction, which renders the Institution easy of access. It is surrounded by a moral and intelligent population, and with industry and efficiency no difficulty is apprehended in building up an institution of the first class.

Persons desiring a situation of the kind will address "The Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy."

According to Hughes Hoyle's History (p. 145), the September 1, 1857 *Whig* carried the following invitation:

The citizens are respectfully invited to attend with as many hands as they can spare, at the Female College on Thursday morning next, for the purpose of cleaning off the ground and leveling it so as to have it put in order before it is fenced in. The building is an ornament to our village and certainly deserves to be put in complete order before being occupied by the gentleman who we learn has engaged to open it for educational purposes. Come one, come all.

The Reverend Robert Burwell and his wife, Margaret Anna Robertson Burwell, (wife, mother, educator), came to Charlotte and opened the school in the fall of 1857. Since 1837 they had operated "Burwell's Female School" in Hillsborough, North Carolina where Dr. Burwell had also been pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Burwell is listed in catalogs of that time as Principal of the Charlotte Female Institute but Mrs. Burwell was obviously the "power behind the throne"; it was she who stated and administered the rules.

An article concerning the Charlotte Female Academy appeared in the *North Carolina Whig* on November 3, 1857:

Charlotte Female Academy. We call attention to the advertisement of the Rev. Robert Burwell. Those of our readers who have daughters to educate will find this academy equal to any off at a distance. Mr. Burwell and Lady have had long experience in teaching, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction.

Mrs. Burwell was a handsome woman, as the painting of her that hangs in Burwell Hall at Queens College shows, and she was nearly six feet tall. In a family history that her eldest son, John Bott Burwell, wrote, he said that industry was a prominent trait of her character, and that she had "unbounded energy and perseverance." Indeed, she must have been a remarkable woman because, in addition to running a school, she found time to have twelve children. The youngest of these, Richard Spotswood Burwell, read a speech at the Founder's Day celebration at Queens on January 15, 1938.

In 1859 the faculty had been increased by bringing in John Bott Burwell but, soon after the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the Confederate Army where he became a captain.

### *The 1860-1861 Catalogue of the Charlotte Female Institute*

This is the earliest copy in the archives of the college and contains valuable information concerning prominent families, trustees, purposes, curricula, and practices of the school at this crucial time just before the Civil War. It is therefore, reproduced at the end of this section.

I have a feeling that the small print of this catalogue will be only glanced at by some readers of this history so I am going to comment on some of the things that were of interest to me: Notice that while most of the "pupils" lived nearby, there were some from other states. I couldn't help wondering how long it took them to come from their homes and if some of them didn't have to travel by stage coach.

In the Primary Department I wonder what is meant by "Four Elementary Rules in Arithmetic" and why "Book of Commerce" would be in this department. Under "The Institution" note the use of the old term "philosophical apparatus" for apparatus used in physics and chemistry.

I see that in 1860 "it is lighted by gas" so the Institute must have been one of the gas company's first customers. This does not agree with what Miss Harrell says and I quote (R.H. p. 116):

Since lamps had just come into use at "C.F.I." when Sallie Yates (Mrs. I. W. Faison) . . . and Margaret Henderson (Mrs. John R. Irwin) came there in 1873, we surmise that the girls of previous days got up by "yellow candle light. . ." Indeed, an advertisement in *The Daily Standard* (Raleigh) for July 8, 1865 reads: "Boarders will furnish their own towels, napkin and ring, one pair of sheets, two pillow or bolster cases, one counterpane, a cup and saucer, a drinking cup, and one dozen candles. . ."

To those readers who may wonder about the "one pair of sheets," there were two double beds and four girls in a room.

"In the afternoon every young lady is required to change her dress, and engage in some needle-work, either useful or ornamental. They sit with the family." Surely, this couldn't have applied to the "day pupils" because that would have meant that 110 little girls would be sitting with the family.

Two of the young ladies were, every morning, alternately for a week at a time, engaged with Mrs. Burwell in the dining room and pantry, for an hour or more after breakfast, attending to the duties of housekeeping. . . . "No woman is educated who does not know how a house *ought* to be kept."

Under "Government"—"We trust them. No young lady is allowed to go to the stores unless accompanied by a teacher. . . . All pocket money must be deposited with the Principal." (For alumnae of the early 1920's—Do you remember how Madame de Chabalon would line up and count the girls under her charge when the street car reached "The Square"? Although Madame taught French and Spanish and I took both—what I remember is her gorgeous fans with The Baroness de Chabalon engraved on their boxes and her statement that "black stockings get just as dirty as white ones.")

And finally, among the twenty-one "Things Prohibited" we find "Novels and Correspondence with Gentlemen (brothers excepted)."

I don't think that living with the Burwells could have been very much fun.

Now, with reference to one name on the list of pupils, I cannot resist including excerpts from an article in *Souvenir*—A Bicentennial Salute to Charlotte, *The Charlotte Observer*, *The Charlotte News*, March 1968.

#### Miss Sallie Davidson

. . . There has probably never been another woman in town more secure in her position. Miss Sallie never bothered about fashion. She was accustomed to wear Mother Hubbard-type dresses down to her ankles, hats the late David Ovens described as "Queen Mary creations that looked badly used," and no make-up at all.

They tell a lot of stories about Miss Sallie. . . . She was liable to cross any street in Charlotte when she got good and ready, regardless of the traffic lights. She would simply raise one arm, and launch forth, commanding, "Stop Traffic."

... Although Miss Sallie was rich, she didn't waste money. One winter when she thought her water bill was too high, she simply had the water cut off, and used her neighbor's plumbing facilities—leaving a dime or a quarter each time. (The neighbor referred to was Mrs. C. C. Kennedy who was also one of our alumnae. "Miss Lula Kennedy" always said that Miss Sallie left a nickel or a dime.)

... Her dinner parties were famous because she always gave two on successive nights. It was a mark of distinction to be invited on the first night. . . . She never invited husband and wife to the same dinner. Some times the wife might not be invited at all.

... One of the best stories was when Miss Sallie bought two diamonds at Tiffany's and told them to charge them. When a supercilious clerk asked her for a reference, she told him to call Eli Springs of the New York Stock Exchange. When he did this, Mr. Springs told him to charge the whole store to her if she wanted it.

... A final story of the many that are told on Miss Sallie: When she died she left one of the most colorful wills ever filed in Mecklenburg County. One item, willed to her cousin, Mr. John M. Scott, was a yellow jasmine in her front yard—"root and all."

Two of the really good stories on Miss Sallie Davidson are not mentioned in the above article. One day when she was in Belks (Department Store) a customer, thinking she was a poor little old lady, gave her fifty cents. This she took without batting an eyelash and said, "Thank you."

I have just recently heard one of the very best stories about Miss Sallie's hospitality. It has been mentioned that she did not invite husbands and wives to the same dinner. Once she invited Dr. McGeachy and paid Mrs. McGeachy \$2.00 to wait on the table.

Miss Sallie gave the college a picture of Dr. McGeachy from which the oil painting that now hangs in Burwell Hall was done.

CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
CHARLOTTE  
FEMALE INSTITUTE,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C..  
FOR THE SESSIONS 1860-'61.

WITH THE  
Course of Study, Regulations, Terms, &c.

---

RALEIGH:  
W. W. HOLDEN, PRINTER,  
1861.



Board of Trustees.

---

WM. R. MYERS,  
JNO. A. YOUNG,  
H. B. WILLIAMS,  
WM. JOHNSTON,  
JOS. H. WILSON.

# Faculty.

For Session of 1860-'61.

---

REV. R. BURWELL, PRINCIPAL.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND MATHEMATICS.

JOHN B BURWELL, A. M.,

CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

MISS JULIA M. SCOVEL,

ENGLISH BRANCHES AND MUSIC ON GUITAR.

MISS ISABELLA SCOVEL,

MUSIC ON PIANO AND VOCAL MUSIC.

MISS MARY F. PENICK,

ENGLISH BRANCHES AND MUSIC ON PIANO.

PROF. WM. F. DE HAAS,

DRAWING, PAINTING, AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROF. R. F. HUNT,

MUSIC ON PIANO AND MELODEON.

MRS. M. A. BURWELL, MATRON.

# Faculty,

For Session of 1861-'62.

---

REV. R. BURWELL, PRINCIPAL,

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY, AND MATHEMATICS.

JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M.,

CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

MISS NANNIE R. BURWELL,

ENGLISH BRANCHES AND MUSIC ON PIANO.

MISS H. H. HAMMARSKOLD, (Graduate of  
Academy of Music, Stockholm.)

PIANO AND VOCAL MUSIC.

PROF. R. F. HUNT,

MUSIC ON PIANO, MELODEON AND GUITAR.

PROF. WM. F. DE HAAS,

DRAWING, PAINTING, AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

MRS. M. A. BURWELL, MATRON.

## Pupils.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
ALICE E. ALEXANDER, - - -	Charlotte,
EUGENIA ALEXANDER, - - -	"
NANNIE ALEXANDER, - - -	Mecklenburg.
MARTHA ALEXANDER, - - -	"
ELIZABETH ALEXANDER - - -	"
MARTHA ALLEN, - - -	St. Augustine.
ELLA BLACKWOOD, - - -	Charlotte.
VIRGINIA BECKWITH, - - -	"
LAURA BURWELL, - - -	Louisburg.
VIRGINIA J. BURWELL, - - -	Charlotte.
ALICE BLAIE, - - -	"
LIZZIE BRITTON, - - -	"
MARTHA BALDWIN, - - -	Mobile.
SARAH BALDWIN, - - -	"
ANNA BRYAN, - - -	Haywood.
NANNIE BOYCE, - - -	Mecklenburg.
LYDIA J. BOGGAN, - - -	Wadesboro'.
C. C. CALDWELL, - - -	Charlotte.
MARGARET COLEMAN, - - -	Concord.
MARGARET E. CANNON, - - -	Mecklenburg.
SALLY CURETON, - - -	Charlotte.
MARY J. CURETON, - - -	"
ADA CURETON, - - -	"
ALICE CALDWELL, - - -	Mecklenburg.
EUGENIA CATHEY, - - -	"
SALLY CRANKFIELD, - - -	Flemington, Florida.

Charlotte Female Institute.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
SALLY DAVIDSON,	Mecklenburg.
SARAH DAVIDSON,	"
LAURA DAVIDSON,	"
MARY DONALDSON,	Davidson Coll.
ALICE DAVIDSON,	Charlotte.
JANET ELIAS,	"
RACHEL ELIAS,	"
LUCY ELMS,	"
LIZZIE ERVIN,	Darlington, S. C.
MARY J. ERWIN,	Morganton.
A. J. ELLIOTT,	Mecklenburg.
FANNY EMMONS,	Lancaster, S. C.
MARTHA FAUCETTE,	Haywood.
ISABELLA GIBSON,	Charlotte.
JULIA GRAHAM,	"
JENNIE GRIER,	Mecklenburg.
JANE GRIER,	"
MARGARET GRIER,	"
MARGARET GARLAND,	St. Louis.
S. O. GRIST,	Washington.
EUGENIA HARRIS,	Mecklenburg.
M. E. HARRY,	"
JANE E. HUNTER,	"
ALICE HOUSTON,	Charlotte.
HARRIETT HOWELL,	"
O. HAYES,	Sharon, Miss.
LIZZIE HARRIS,	Greenville, S. C.
AMELIA HORAH,	Salisbury.
ISABELLA HOOD,	Lancaster, S. C.
JANE HAMMOND,	Wadesboro'.
EVA HAMMOND,	"
JULIA JOHNSTON,	Charlotte.

## Charlotte Female Institute.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
CORA JOHNSTON, - - - -	Charlotte.
ALICE JOHNSON, - - - -	Seguin, Texas.
FANNY IRVINE, - - - -	Greenville, S. C.
BETTIE C. JENKINS, - - - -	Salisbury.
MARY C. JOHNSON, - - - -	Mecklenburg.
MARGARET JOHNSON, - - - -	Charlotte.
JANIE W. McDIARMID, - - - -	Cumberland.
LAURA E. MALONE, - - - -	Mobile.
ALICE MURPHY, - - - -	Salisbury.
JANE MURPHY, - - - -	"
S. CONVERT MYERS, - - - -	Charlotte.
MARY MCGILVARY, - - - -	"
BELLA MCKAY, - - - -	Summerville.
MARY MCKAY, - - - -	"
MARY McLEOD, - - - -	"
JANE C. McLEAN, - - - -	Cheraw, S. C.
SALLY McCALLUM, - - - -	Robeson.
ANNIE McALLISTER, - - - -	Harnett.
FLORENCE MORTON, - - - -	Petersburg, Va.
MARY MATTHEWS, - - - -	Mecklenburg.
MARGARET McDOWELL, - - - -	Warm Springs, N. C.
MARY MASSEY, - - - -	Lancaster Dis. S. C.
MARGARET NISBET, - - - -	Charlotte.
LAURA ORR, - - - -	"
BLANCHE ORR, - - - -	"
SARAH OATES, - - - -	Cleaveland.
MARY A. PERKINS, - - - -	Fayetteville, Ten.
LOUISA PERRY, - - - -	Harrison Co., Texas.
MARTHA QUERY, - - - -	Mecklenburg.
EMMA REID, - - - -	Iredell.
ADA REID, - - - -	"
JANE ROSS, - - - -	Charlotte.

Charlotte Female Institute.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
VIRGINIA ROBINSON, - - -	Charlotte.
NANNIE REDD, - - -	Henry Co., Va.
ALICE ROSS, - - -	Mecklenburg.
MARY SANDERS, - - -	Charlotte.
MARY C. SCOFIELD, - - -	"
SALLY SHAW, - - -	"
LAURA SPRINGS, - - -	Yorkville, S. C.
ALICE STEWART, - - -	Lancaster, S. C.
SALLY SMITH, - - -	Averasboro', N. C.
FANNY STINSON, - - -	Iredell.
NANNIE TORRENCE, - - -	Mecklenburg.
JENNIE TORRENCE, - - -	"
ANNA TRELOAR, - - -	Charlotte.
ELLA TAYLOR, - - -	Granville.
MARY R. WHITE, - - -	Concord.
SALLY WILLIAMSON, - - -	Yanceyville.
H. P. WILLIAMSON, - - -	"
MARIA P. WILLIAMS, - - -	Charlotte.
LIZZIE WILLIAMS, - - -	Cumberland.
ADA WHITE, - - -	York Dis., S. C.
TOTAL	110.

## Course of Instruction.

[EMBRACING FOUR YEARS.]

### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

SPELLING and Definitions; Writing; Primary Geography; History of United States; Four Elementary Rules in Arithmetic; First Lessons in English Grammar; Book of Commerce.

### FIRST CLASS.

Reading and Spelling; English Grammar; Geography; History of England; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Composition; Writing; Arithmetic; Bible—Pentateuch.

### SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Grammar; Reading, with Analysis; Arithmetic; Algebra; Ancient History, commenced; Physical Geography; Elements of Mythology; Composition; Bible—Historical Books of the Old Testament.

### JUNIOR CLASS.

Milton's Paradise Lost, with Boyd's Notes; Rhetoric; Composition; Algebra; Geometry; Graham's Synonyms; Chemistry; Ancient History, continued; Botany; Arithmetic and Geography, reviewed; Bible—Four Gospels and Acts.

### SENIOR CLASS.

Geometry; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; Composition; Mental Philosophy; Moral Philosophy; Alexander's Evidences; Reed's Lectures on English Literature; Shaksperian Reader; Geography and Arithmetic, reviewed; Bible Epistles—Romans and Hebrews.

This Course, commencing with the First Class, embraces four years.





## Charlotte Female Institute.

so arranged and furnished as to be a pleasant home for girls. It is lighted with gas, furnished with rooms for bathing, and, in winter, is warmed by a furnace.

The sleeping-rooms are provided with every comfort, carpeted floors, good beds, and are visited regularly twice a day by one of the teachers.

The greatest attention paid to cleanliness and ventilation.

The School is under the entire control of Rev. ROBERT BURWELL and lady, who have been for twenty-five years engaged in teaching a female school. They are assisted by competent instructors in all the departments.

Convinced, by their long experience, that a solid education can be obtained only after a foundation is laid by a thorough knowledge of the fundamental branches, they make Spelling, Reading, Arithmetical, Grammar, and Geography, of primary importance; and by reference to the Course of Study, it will be seen that even after a class ceases to make these *regular* studies, they are reviewed at least once a week, during the whole Course.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

In the Musical Department, it has been the aim of the Principals to select teachers who would ground their pupils in the elements of musical science. A pupil, performing however well, if found deficient in a knowledge of the notes, is put at once into the instruction-book, and required to give *that* her attention until it is mastered.

Too little attention, we think, is given to the science of DRAWING. We would recommend to parents to have their daughters carefully instructed in this most delightful art—not for the purpose of producing pictures, for these can be purchased for less than the price of instruction, and those who only learn to “paint a picture,” rarely touch a pencil after leaving school; but one who really understands the science, acquires habits of observation of practical use to her through life. She can appreciate works of art, arrange her table and furniture with good taste, besides having within herself a constant source of amusement.

### GRADUATION.

To those young ladies who have spent at least two years in the Institution, and who finish the studies of the Junior and Senior Classes, a diploma will be given.

## Charlotte Female Institute.

---

### DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS.

THE Boarders are considered members of the family, are treated as *ladies*, and expected and required to behave as such. At table, where all, teachers and pupils, sit together, and where much pains is taken to make everything pleasant and home-like, their manners are particularly attended to, and conversation is encouraged.

In the afternoon, every young lady is required to change her dress, and engage in some needle-work, either useful or ornamental. They sit with the family.

It is the aim of the Principals to educate *practical* women; women who will not only know that a home should be comfortable, but how to make it so; whose minds will not only be stored with knowledge, but who will know how to reduce that knowledge to practice in the duties of life. Two of the young ladies are, every morning, alternately for a week at a time, engaged with Mrs. Burwell in the dining-room and pantry, for an hour or more after breakfast, attending to the duties of house-keeping. They thus acquire much that is useful in after life, and are better qualified for those duties which must devolve on every woman, no matter what her station. No woman is educated, who does not know how a house *ought* to be kept.

The table is plentifully furnished, three times a day, with wholesome, palatable, *well-cooked* food; and besides this, the Boarders are allowed biscuit, bread, or cake, between breakfast and dinner. All eating at unseasonable hours, or in the sleeping-rooms, is forbidden; and parents are requested not to send boxes of eatables from home. Supplied as our table is, there is no necessity for this; and as unkind and selfish feelings are often the result of these boxes, we entirely disapprove of them.

The grounds around the Institute are handsomely laid out, planted with flowers, and every thing is done to render out-door exercise pleasant.

The pupils are required to take regular exercise every day.

### GOVERNMENT.

We aim to promote a high sense of honor in our pupils, so as to lead them to realize their individual responsibility. We confide in them; trust them; and this plan, after twenty years' trial, we have no cause to regret. No young lady is allowed to go to the stores unless accompanied by a teacher.

## Charlotte Female Institute.

---

### DRESS.

THE dress of our Boarders receives particular attention; extravagance is discouraged, but every pupil is required to be *neatly* dressed at all times. Parents make great mistakes as to the quantity of clothing required for a girl at school; a *few* dresses, judiciously selected, would save the parents much money, and the teachers much trouble.

It certainly is a very important part of an education to know *how* to dress. Neatness and good taste must be cultivated.

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

THE school is opened every morning with reading the Scriptures and prayer, besides the regular family worship. The first recitation on Monday morning is from the Bible, and by reference to the Course of Study, it will be seen that, in four years' Course, the whole Bible is gone through.

The afternoon of the Sabbath is devoted to the study of Jacobus' Notes on the Gospels. Pupils attend Church twice on Sabbath, and once during the week. Parents who wish their daughters to attend a place of worship different from that attended by the Principals, must find some friend under whose care they can be placed. No calls or visits are allowed on the Sabbath.

### PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

REGARDING public examinations as no test of scholarship, and an unnecessary waste of time in the preparation for them, we have none. Our schoolroom is open *at all times* to any one who feels an interest in hearing a class recite. An every-day recitation can give a better idea of a girl's advancement, and of the method of teaching, than any public examination.

We frequently, during the session, have musical entertainments, to which all the friends of the School are invited.

---

PUPILS will furnish their own towels, table-napkins, and ring; and have every article of clothing distinctly marked.

A record is kept of every recitation, and a report sent, twice in a session, to the parent or guardian.

All pocket money must be deposited with the Principal.

The next session will begin on the 12th of September, 1861.

## Charlotte Female Institute.

### THINGS REQUIRED.

1. Lady-like conduct on all occasions.
2. Prompt obedience to the *Rising* and other Bells.
3. Neatness and Good Order in the Sleeping Rooms. Every thing must have a place and be kept in it.
4. Strict observance of the Sabbath.
5. Promptness in the preparation of Compositions and Lessons.
6. Punctual attendance at Daily Prayers.
7. Attendance and propriety at Church.
8. Free access of Female Teachers to the Sleeping Rooms.
9. Strict obedience to Temporary and Prudential Rules.

### THINGS PROHIBITED.

1. Communication of any kind during study hours.
2. Absence from Recitation or other Duties.
3. Leaving any Class without the consent of the Principal.
4. Absence from the Institute without permission.
5. Visiting Stores without permission, or without a Teacher.
6. Boisterous noise in or about the building or grounds.
7. Loud talking or laughing on the street.
8. Noise in the Sleeping Rooms after retiring at night.
9. Eating at unseasonable hours, or in the Sleeping Rooms.
10. Games of chance, and Novels.
11. Throwing any thing from, or conversing from the windows.
12. Unpermitted visiting of Rooms.
13. Reception of Day Scholars, or other friends, except in the Reception Room.
14. Leaving Pianos open after practice.
15. Visiting Music Rooms without permission.
16. Borrowing Books, Music, Clothing or Jewelry.
17. Whispering or unlady-like conduct at Table.
18. Leaving Books, Music, Shawls, &c., out of place.
19. Exchanging Beds without permission.
20. Sending unmarked Clothing to Wash.
21. Correspondence with Gentlemen, (brothers excepted.)

*The North Carolina Military Institute, The Mecklenburg  
Female College, and The Charlotte Military Institute*

Up until now I have completely ignored the male part of the "Charlotte Male and Female Academy" on the assumption that its history had nothing to do with the history of Queens. It did operate, however, at one location or another for some years, first on South Tryon Street, then on North College Street at Eighth Street, and later (circa 1855-1885) on Davidson Street at Tenth. Hughes Hoyle says that the last reference he could find concerning the Charlotte Male Academy was in a deed dated December 16, 1885 which conveyed the Male Academy lots on Davidson Street at Tenth to the Right Reverend Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr. of the Episcopal Church. (H.H. p. 156)

In a paragraph entitled "The Final Demise of the Intermittent Male Academy," (H.H. p. 154) Hughes Hoyle writes:

The resolution approved at the meeting held on July 25, 1857 which authorized the trustees of the Charlotte Male and Female Academy, in conjunction with a committee of three, to establish a male military school, culminated in the opening of the North Carolina Military Institute in 1859. Major Daniel Harvey Hill, a mathematics professor at Davidson College and a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, helped in the planning of the school. The building was modeled after the U. S. Military Academy and it was erected on Morehead Street.

Blythe and Brockmann's *Hornet's Nest* (p. 233) says:

Convinced that a national conflict was imminent and foreseeing the necessity for training young men to be ready for it, Major Hill gave up his work [at Davidson] and came to Charlotte. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was asked to take charge of the training of the Confederate troops. His first official act was to take the 150 cadets composing his student body to Raleigh. Here they are reported to have drilled 10,000 volunteers.

During the Civil War the building on the corner of what is now Morehead Street and South Boulevard where the Charlotte Y.M.C.A. now stands, was used as a military hospital.

Again quoting from *Hornet's Nest* (p. 233):

When no longer needed for hospital purposes, the North Carolina Military Institute [building] was occupied by the Mecklenburg Female College. The Reverend A. G. Stacy was the founder and president during its brief

existence from October 1, 1867 through the summer of 1869. An advertisement for this school states that there were 155 students from five states who paid \$103 per term of ten months for board, tuition, fuel, lights, and contingent fees. The only remaining source of information concerning this college is a complete set of four issues of a magazine entitled *The Carrier Dove, or Mecklenburg Female College Magazine*. [Author's note: The Mecklenburg Female College was in no way affiliated with the Charlotte Female Academy, nor did it have any place in the history of Queens College.]

In 1873 Colonel J. P. Thomas opened a private school for boys in the Military Institute building and continued it for 10 years as the Charlotte Military Institute.

After 1883, the Military Institute building became a unit of the Charlotte Public School System and so remained until its demolition in 1954, although it was not in use as a school building after 1937. Charlotte alumnae will remember this old building as the "Old Graded School," or the "South Graded School," or as the "D. H. Hill School" depending upon their age. Before the building was finally torn down it was used as a storage building for supplies for the Charlotte schools.

### *The Charlotte Female Institute During the Civil War Years*

The Charlotte Female Institute was well under way before the onset of the Civil War.

Eight of the twelve Burwell children were boys; when the Civil War began in 1861, five of them were between the ages of sixteen and twenty-seven. The oldest, John Bott Burwell, had joined his parents in operating the school in 1859 but went to war and in time became a captain. In the year 1864 Robert died at the age of twenty-three from a disease contracted in a war camp, and in the same year James, at the age of nineteen, was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek. He was buried in the garden of a house near which he fell. In 1886 his body was reinterred in Charlotte. Armistead came home from the war with a stiff wrist. (R.H. p. 175a)

According to Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 28):

Richard Spotswood Burwell was the lad (11 years old) who saw Jefferson Davis in a soaking rain in Charlotte in the fall of 1864, and came

home reporting, "I wouldn't have gone if I had known what an ugly man he was. Why, Mother, he has but one eye, has white whiskers, & is as yellow as a pumpkin. He looks just like Buddy Bob did when he first came home."

The mother added, "Poor man, he *pays* for his honors."

I have read that the Charlotte Female Institute was used as a hospital during the Civil War. It was *not* this Female Institute but was the North Carolina Military Institute building on Morehead Street. I ought to know, because my grandfather was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg and was sent to this hospital.

Though the Burwell's school remained open during the Civil War years, it did so with difficulty. In the fall of 1864 the length of each term had been reduced to fourteen weeks, and the cost to boarding students became \$825 per term as compared to 1863 when room, board, and tuition for the spring term of twenty-four weeks had been \$200. At the close of the Civil War expenses became normal again.

In her history, Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 113) says:

Catalogs, albums, letters, memoirs, and pictures sent to the archives by descendants of students of early days enable us to know the character of student life at the Charlotte Female Institute just previous to and during the Civil War. John Bott Burwell . . . wrote in a letter to his father-in-law . . . in 1860 that: "We are doing well with our school; we have about 45 boarders and if all come, that we hear of, there will be 61 or 62, which is more than the house can hold."

In the trustee's advertisement on pages 29-30 of this history they said the building would hold from 65-70 students in addition to a family. Maybe they had not expected a "family" to be as large as that of the Burwells.

Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 114) continues:

Of the 110 students listed in the 1860-1861 catalog, it is a safe bet that few were Union in sentiment and sympathy. One wonders about the lone student from St. Louis, Missouri—But either she or some later Union sympathizer, did declare her side to a troop-train of returning prisoners of war—prisoners from Andersonville Camp in Georgia. That is a fact. Mackinley Kantor in his historical novel *Andersonville* (1955) was concerned with the chronicle of misery, despair, disease—that Inferno on American soil. Yet some ninety years earlier, a Milford, Massachusetts



doctor who had lived there wrote his (partial) memoirs in the *Century Magazine* (July 1890) under the title "A Yankee at Andersonville" and he, furthermore, mentions Charlotte, North Carolina, and our Charlotte Female Institute:

We stopped for a few moments at one place that broke the desolate monotony—Charlotte. It was pleasantly located and contained some comfortable residences. Close by the depot, in a beautiful park, was located the Female Institute of North Carolina. The young ladies crowded the balconies and front yard of the seminary. They waved their handkerchiefs and flags of stars and bars. One young lady, evidently of the right stamp, cunningly grouped a red and blue ribbon with her white handkerchief in such a way as to catch our eye, and one car-load of us honored her with three cheers. It was very soon hushed, however, by our guards, who inquired what we were cheering at. Of course they obtained no satisfactory reply. We knew that there was one young lady in the seminary who was on our side, and she acknowledged our cheers by a graceful bow, then quickly withdrew.

\* \* \* \* \*

November 12, 1978. This has nothing to do with the history of Queens College, but at this moment I am ready to say: Oh, that Rena Harrell's history had an index! Those readers who knew Miss Harrell will know what I mean. She had a propensity for starting a conversation in the middle of a sentence. *She* knew what she was talking about, but sometimes it took the other person a while to figure it out.

The tale is told that one day Dr. Wilson McCutchan of the English department decided that he would turn the tables on Miss Harrell and "start in the middle." The conversation went like this as he passed her in the hall: "Good Morning, Miss Harrell. What is it going to be?"

"A boy, of course," she replied without missing a step as she continued down the hall. Sure enough, a few days later Prince Charles of England was born.

I am as bad as Miss Harrell when it comes to starting on one thing and ending with something else. What prompts this outburst about the index is that when I remembered that I had seen the Andersonville story *somewhere* in her history and attempted to find it again, it literally took hours.

\* \* \* \* \*

Expenditure of Original Stock

1868		To Amt. expended to Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> 1868.	
Oct		per a/c preceding	2175 07
"	3	Hutchison & Burrough for Insurance	225 00
	31	a/c M Taylor repairs to roof	5 50
		" Glazing Windows	2 00
		" Hire Bricklayer 2 days	5 00
Dec	14	Wamt pd to Burg & Ludwell for Building & finishing off Wash House -	135 00
1869	June 19	a/c B P Daugherty repairs to Bath tubs -	6 00
July	6	" J Johnson painting 51 pair inside Blinds at 140 per pair	71 40
		" a/c J Johnson painting Dining Room, Closets Bath Rooms, Bath tubs &c	31 85
Sept	14	" Mending 11 locks with new keys to all	5 00
		To amt expended to Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> 1869	<u>\$2661 82</u>

Charlotte Male & Female Academy (cont.)

		By Amt from R Burwell & Son for Rent year ending Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> 1868	926 15
		By amt from R Burwell & Son for Rent year ending Oct 1 <sup>st</sup> 1869	926 15
		" Amt from Griffith & Burwell rent of Male Academy for 1867 -	75 00
		" Amt from Griffith & Burwell rent of Male Academy for 1868 -	34 95
Mar 19		By 1 Box Glass returned	<u>8 50</u>
			\$1991 35
		Balance	<u>170 47</u>
			\$2661 82

### Interesting Pages from an Early Records Book

One page in the "tall marble-backed Records Book" referred to on page 29 shows that in the year 1868 the Charlotte Female Institute was still owned by the Charlotte Male and Female Academy stockholders. The cost of home repairs in that day is interesting in comparison with 1979's inflated prices.

Of even more interest to one writing a history of Queens College, are the minutes of meetings of the trustees of the Male and Female Academy Corporation; one entry reads:

Charlotte M. & F. Academy  
Nov. 20, 1880.

Board of Trustees of Charlotte Male and Female Academy met according to appointment. Present, J. H. Wilson, Pres., W. Johnston, H. C. Jones, Ann F. L. DeWolfe (ex officio) and W. R. Atkinson.

The Treasurer, W. R. Atkinson, made the statement of money on hand and disbursed in behalf of the Board for benefit of the Institute, presenting it in writing. (see opposite page for copy, journal)

An motion of H. C. Jones the statement was approved, and the claims of the lesser, W. R. Atkinson, for expenditures to be paid out of the rent for the current year, were allowed.

An motion of H. C. Jones a dividend of 6 1/2 per cent was declared on the preferred stock for the year ending Oct. 1<sup>st</sup> 1880 and the Treasurer directed to pay the same to the stockholders. Whereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. R. Atkinson Secy.

### The Last Days of the Burwell Administration

John Bott Burwell returned after the war and an announcement of the 1871-1872 session, which was the Burwells' (Robert and John Bott) last year, lists both the Reverend Robert Burwell and his son John

Bott as Principals of the Institution. Margaret Anna Burwell had died in Raleigh at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Crow, on June 21, 1871 at the age of 61 years. She is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte.

Of John Bott Burwell, Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 126) relates:

We can be certain that he taught a class in Physics because there is an interesting note in the Queens College archives that "Captain Johnny" used to fascinate his class . . . by using a Leyden jar and exhibiting a red-headed mannequin whose hair was made to stand on end by an electric current which passed through its body.

Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 24) says that one shrub Mrs. Burwell "might have planted on the Institute campus, lives in perpetuity transferred to the present Queens campus." (If anyone knows which one this is, it will be Sarah Nooe.)

Miss Harrell also writes (R.H. p. 115):

Under the Burwell regime little was done by the students save study, church attendance, and writing in memento albums. It was a mark of social ignorance not to know a number of suitable verses to write in the albums of friends—the writing often embellished with curlicues and flourishes, fountains, and birds. Teachers and schoolmates often inscribed verses with German, French, or Latin phrases. Lines of advice, original rhymes, gems from the poets, and loving inscriptions were set down with meticulous care. The selection of one entry in an archival album has been made at random:

In the walks of this life  
We all need an umbrella.  
May yours be upheld  
By a handsome young fellow.

In the fall of 1872, Dr. Robert Burwell and his son left the Charlotte Female Institute to direct Peace Institute in Raleigh. At the end of Dr. Burwell's administration the school was still operating under the 1839 amended charter of the Charlotte Female Academy. Even though it listed a collegiate department the school was not a chartered college.

Dr. Burwell died in 1895 at the age of 93 and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte.

# 4

## The Charlotte Female Institute 1872-1891

*The Charlotte Female Institute  
During the Years 1872-1878\**

On August 27, 1872 the *Charlotte Democrat* carried the following notice:

### Charlotte Female Institute

This Institution so long and favorably known to the public, is now unoccupied, and the Trustees advertise the fact for the purpose of inviting the attention of those engaged in teaching to the inducements it offers.

... it is unquestionably one of the best opportunities offered in any Southern State for opening and maintaining a Female Boarding School of the highest grade.

The buildings and improvements present an imposing appearance.

Persons desiring to take charge of and conduct permanently a Female School of the highest order, are invited to correspond with the undersigned. Being determined to have a school of this character, and that the property shall be occupied if possible, so as to open the exercises in October, next, the terms will be liberal.

Jos. H. Wilson  
Chairman, Board of Trustees

Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 113) writes:

It is most unfortunate that the history of the Female Academy and of the Charlotte Female Institute which Joseph Harvey Wilson, a trustee of both enterprises, delivered before the Board of City Commissioners of Charlotte on December 18, 1876 has not been preserved. The manuscript

\* Material in this chapter came from Miss Harrell's *History*, from old college catalogs, and from memorabilia in the college archives.

record of that meeting merely mentions the article and records none of its details.

There is some confusion as to the exact dates of Robert Hett Chapman and Stephen Taylor Martin as presidents, although one or both held this position from 1872-1878. D. A. Tompkins' *History of Mecklenburg County* (p. 170) says that Dr. Chapman was in charge from 1872-1875 and that Dr. Martin took over in 1875 and stayed until 1878.

Dr. Robert Hett Chapman was the son of the Robert Hett Chapman who was president of the University of North Carolina from 1812-1816. Before coming to Charlotte in 1872 he had, when he was a young man, practiced law in Asheville, North Carolina, but after he was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1839, he had held prominent pastorates in Alabama.

The *Directory of Charlotte* for 1875-1876 says that Dr. Chapman's wife was also a teacher in the institute and on the following page one is told (R.H. p. 28a):

Thorough, quiet, steady progress, rather than exhibitions, is the law of the school . . . and "To be and not to seem" is the chosen motto of the school.

How can we know whether it was Dr. Chapman or Dr. Martin who unofficially changed the name of the school from the Charlotte Female Institute? The 1875-1876 catalog calls it the "Institute for Young Ladies."

Dr. Stephen Taylor Martin had entered the Confederate army in 1861 at the age of twenty-six and he commanded Martin's Battery with courage and distinction. At the close of the war he was graduated from Union Theological Seminary and entered the ministry. During his ministerial life as a pastor and evangelist before coming to Charlotte, he had at one time been principal of Simonton Female College which later became Mitchell College in Statesville, North Carolina.

According to Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 28b):

One of Dr. Martin's students, writing her "Memoirs" for the Queens College archives, recalls the fine personal library which he owned. She relates also that no one who ever sat under him could forget his peculiar method of conducting a class. When the group assembled, Dr. Martin simply called upon some young lady who heard her name in horror [sic].

In an atmosphere as solemn as that of any courtroom, she had to arise to her feet and begin telling the lesson. Dr. Martin maintained that it was of little value to ask questions until after the recitation, since he believed that a question could not be asked without revealing half the answer. Eventually he explained and supplemented with observations and readings of his own.

Dr. Martin divided the course of study into "Schools": the School of Mathematics, of Natural Science, of Mental and Moral Sciences and Evidences, of English History, of English Literature, of Latin, and of Modern Languages but little else is recorded about what either Dr. Chapman or Dr. Martin did for the school. Certainly they did not leave an impression upon the students as did the Burwells of a previous day, or as Mr. Atkinson of a later period.

*The Charlotte Female Institute in the Years 1878-1891  
Under The Reverend William Robert Atkinson*

William R. Atkinson, who had been teaching at Peace Institute since 1875, came to the Charlotte Female Institute in 1878. His wife, Lucy Horton Hanna Atkinson, a niece of Mrs. John Bott Burwell, had attended the Charlotte Female Institute.

Mr. Atkinson, a native South Carolinian, was born in 1841 at Oakton, the rice plantation of his Grandfather Atkinson, which was twelve miles south of Georgetown. In 1861 he was a senior at the South Carolina College in Columbia when he joined the Confederate Army. By the end of the war he had become a lieutenant. After the war he taught for several years at the Classical School for Boys in Abbeville, South Carolina. Before coming to Charlotte in 1878 he had completed his theological education and had taught at Peace Institute with Dr. Burwell and his son for two and one-half years.

Quoting from Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 31):

The 1857 Female Academy building . . . renamed the Charlotte Female Institute by administrators, but not by charter [and for a few years after 1875-1876 called the "Institute for Young Ladies"] was remodeled before, or immediately after, the trustees put the school in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson. A Nicholas' wrought iron furnace, "with no noxious gases" was installed to furnish heat. Before this time the Chapel-Study-Hall room was heated with Franklin stoves, though "pint" tin stoves were used to heat the bedrooms, where "with no sacrifice to delicacy and refinement" four pupils, at most, were housed. Woodboxes in the dormitory were filled

by maids who built the fires every morning in cold weather but the girls themselves had to keep their fires burning during the day.

Years later, Mrs. John R. Irwin [mother of Mrs. Mary Irwin Belk] who as Margaret Henderson lived in this dormitory, wrote: "Why we were not burned up, I cannot understand; but there was not even one alarm."

The bath tubs spoken of in the catalogs of this era were in place, but were never used. Nor was there any sewerage. All water was pumped from the well in the backyard—doubtless by the same maids who brought the wood to the dormitory—one pitcher a day for each of the two washstands in a dormitory room. If these rooms were furnished with two double beds, as they were, the first floor of the building at least had the elegance of two parlors.

The 1879-1880 catalog entitled "Circular and Catalogue of the Institute for Young Ladies, Wm. R. Atkinson, Principal" contains "Testimonials" among which we find:

We have personally inspected some of the examination papers of the Charlotte Institute for Young Ladies and the work of the pupils upon them. The examinations are searching, and the pupil's work gives evidence of instruction as careful and thorough as that afforded in our best male schools. . . .

Wm. Cain, Prof. Math., etc., C.M.I.

M. M. Hargrove, Prof. of Latin, etc., C.M.I.

C.M.I. refers to the Charlotte Military Institute which was described in Chapter III.

Reproduction of a single page from the 1881-1882 catalog of the Charlotte Female Institute gives an idea of the type of work that was being done during the years that Mr. Atkinson was president of the institution.



## CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

17

## VI.—SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

## FRENCH.

The Instructress in French is a pupil of Dr. Sauveur, and follows the "Natural Method" in her instruction. For testimonials as to her proficiency, see letters from Professors Sauveur and Sée, of the Amherst Normal School of Modern Languages (page 34). The recitations are wholly in French even in the Primary Class; English is forbidden. Beginning with very simple conversation, dictation and recitation are gradually introduced for the cultivation of ear, eye and tongue. The pupil is then ready for translation, for grammar and for the classics.

This method has been found to awaken enthusiastic interest in the pupil by giving immediate practical use of the language.

*Primary Class*—Causeries avec Les Enfants.

*First Year*—Petites Causeries, Fisher's Reader.

*Second Year*—Causeries avec Mes Elèves, La Fontaine's Fables, Composition.

*Third Year*—Entretiens sur La Grammaire and Larousse's Grammar, French Classics, Translation into French from some standard English work.

## GERMAN.

The same method is pursued in teaching German as in French.

*First Year*—Heness's Der Sprechlehrer unter seinen Schuelern, Stern's Studien and Plaudereien.

*Second Year*—Whitney's & Otto's Grammars, Reading from Different Authors and conversation thereon according to the "Natural Method."

*Third Year*—Goethe, Schiller, Grammar and Composition.

## ELOCUTION.

Elocution consists in the natural expression of thought by speech and gesture, and is here pursued as a distinctive branch of culture. The importance of such a study can be inferred from the consideration that a sentence may be so uttered as to weaken or pervert the simple meaning of the words, that lack of necessary force, misplacement of emphasis, or disregard of modulation may empty of their meaning words which would otherwise possess volumes of thought; whereas correct, cultivated utterance gives emphasis and life to written language. It is not sought to substitute an artificial for a natural mode of expression, but so to develop the pupil's own faculties, so to cultivate and direct them that the voice may not only express the idea indicated by the language, but inpress it upon the mind

Mr. Atkinson taught classes in mathematics and in the sciences. Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 30) says:

We can be certain that he did perform experiments because Mrs. M. A. Bland set it down in her "Memoirs" that she doubted the sincerity of her classmate who claimed that just because he was a gentleman she was embarrassed and answered, "I do not know" when Mr. Atkinson asked her about an experiment on a frog's *leg*. Everyone will agree with Mrs. Bland that ignorance seems a better explanation than the claimed bit of prudery.

Again quoting from Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 30):

The study of elocution was supposed to impart voice modulation and expression. Miss Mary Mattoon, an aunt of the well-known Socialist Norman Mattoon Thomas, was the teacher. . . . To teach modulation, these lines were given:

"I hear them now upon the hill;  
I hear them faint, and fainter still."

The first line was recited faster and faster, the last line "faint and fainter." No plays were given by the class; such an idea might have been termed wicked.

Mary Mattoon's father was the first president of Charlotte's Biddle University which later became Johnson C. Smith University.

#### *Life at C.F.I. in the 1880's*

Anyone who knew Mr. Atkinson must now be over a hundred years old; however, I got a little of the "human side" of the man from reading the love letters of a young woman, Miss Josie Thompson, who was a teacher at the Charlotte Female Institute in 1889. These are the letters, both hers and his, that passed between the young teacher and the young "drummer" in the year that she was in Charlotte and after she went back to her home in Pennsylvania. (For the benefit of our younger alumnae, "drummer" means traveling man.) She had come down with her sister "Miss Chrissie," who evidently taught art at the college and stayed on after "Miss Josie" went home.

In addition to giving a picture of life at C. F. I. during the late Victorian period, these letters were of interest to me, because I knew so many of the people who were referred to in them. A brother of the young man, Mr. John Pharr, was long a trustee of the college and was a very active trustee about the time that the college moved to Myers Park. Here are some excerpts from these lengthy letters:

Mr. Pharr writes:

January 20, 1889 . . . P.S. I forgot to say that I'd been drumming a little for the C.F.I. Last week, the old fellow that I stopped with at Durant, Miss., has a daughter to send to school next autumn. And said he was thinking of sending her to Salem, N. C. I asked him why not send her to the C.F.I. and I told him to write R. Wm. A— for a catalogue . . . Hope Mr. A— can succeed in getting her . . .

Miss Josie writes:

January 22, 1889. It was a dreadfully cold bleak day here. We didn't go out at all. Mr. Atkinson talked to us at home in the morning. We had Sabbath School after tea, then prayers and retired early . . .

Contrast that with a Sunday at Queens in 1979!

Miss Josie writes:

February 18, 1889. Mr. A— has rescinded the ten-minute rule, by which I mean the ten minutes between study hour and retiring, much to the disgust of the young ladies. I am sorry since it seems to make them so unhappy—but I believe with Henry Esmond that so much kissing is not good. . . . I have heard that there are nine cases of measles at the Thompson Orphanage. Bessie Hutchison has not yet returned to school. Hope Miss Charlee has not taken them. I think it is very bad taste to wait till you are a young lady to have the measles . . .

February 20, 1889 . . . One of the young ladies told me she thought every girl cried herself to sleep the first night Mr. A's new rule went into operation, but now most of them go quietly and sweetly to their room. . . .

Since Charlotte had only 73 telephones in 1893 I wondered if the college had one in 1889 because among the letters I find:

By messenger: Dear Miss Josie—May I call this evening?

By messenger: Dear Mr. Pharr—I shall be pleased to see you this evening.

Evidently Mr. Atkinson was somewhat of a tease; I also got the feeling that he liked the ladies because he walked with a different lady teacher every Sunday when they marched the students to church. I think Mrs. Atkinson was sick at this time. Miss Josie went home right after the Johnstown flood (the home of her family was high on a hill and was not damaged), but Miss Chrissie stayed on for at least another year.

Mr. Pharr writes:

September 27, 1889. Mr. A— has been right good to me lately. Sold him a hat one day this week and afterwards he told Mr. Long to charge it to me to balance my gas bill for last session. The hat was \$5.00 and next day he said I had a little to my credit so I might come over occasionally this session. He was joking of course. Like him better than I used to.

The "gas" didn't mean gasoline. Notice the gas lights in the picture of the parlor in photograph section. Time went on and "Miss Josie" and "Mr. Pharr" became "Josie" and "James." Evidently she wanted him to burn her letters because he writes:

October 15, 1889 . . . You need have no fears whatever that anyone but myself will ever read them . . .

This is where, 89 years later, I stopped reading the letters. In case the reader doesn't know, Josie Thompson became Mrs. Pharr and the mother of one of our alumnae, Isabelle Pharr Smith (1929).

### *The End of the Atkinson Administration*

Mr. Atkinson had long wanted to return to his native state. In 1890 he and several of his friends purchased the "Preston Mansion" in Columbia, South Carolina and established the Presbyterian College for Women (in Columbia). A few years later "Presbyterian" was dropped from the name. General Wade Hampton had bought "Hampton Hall" in 1823 and his daughter, Mrs. Preston, had inherited it which was why it was sometimes referred to as the Preston Mansion. It is described in detail in the chapter on Chicora College. During the first year of operation of this school (1890-1891) Mr. Atkinson appointed Mrs. Charles D. McIver as his representative in Charlotte, but by the end of the year he resigned from the Charlotte institution to devote his entire interest to the college in Columbia.

The Burwells had had no financial interest in the Charlotte Female Institute, but in the catalog for the Presbyterian College for Women (in Charlotte) for 1904 I find: "A few years ago Dr. William R. Atkinson . . . moved to Columbia, South Carolina and sold all of his interest to the Presbytery of Mecklenburg."

I have consistently referred to William R. Atkinson as "Mr. Atkinson," because it was in 1890, after he left Charlotte, that he re-

ceived the degree of doctor of divinity from the University of South Carolina.

As an educational venture, the school in Columbia was a success, particularly from 1892-1895. Financially, however, the institution did not pay and in 1896, "losing heavily, Dr. Atkinson sold his share of the stock at fifty cents on the dollar." (R.H. p. 177)

Five years later, in 1901, Dr. Atkinson died at the age of sixty years. His portrait, painted by the Hungarian artist, Czimbolmos Szabó, hangs in Burwell Hall. When the portrait was unveiled at an elaborate ceremony in Morrison Hall, an interesting comment was heard by a faculty member. She was entertaining three of the oldest alumnae who had been students during Mr. Atkinson's administration. When the portrait was unveiled, one of the ladies said to her companions: "Well, I never saw him look that pleasant."

# 5

## Education for Women in Charlotte\* 1891-1913

### The Seminary for Girls, 1891-1896

Miss Lily Long had at one time taught at the Charlotte Female Institute during the administration of the Burwells and again under Mr. Atkinson. In 1890-1891, the year that Mr. Atkinson was away from the school, she became principal.

For five years (1891-1896) the property on College Street was vacant, and during this time Miss Lily Long operated the Seminary for Girls at what was then 411 North Tryon Street. She was assisted by Tinsley Junkin, Mrs. Bessie Dewey, Mrs. Sarah Caldwell White, and Miss Rosa Franklin. Two of these, Mrs. Sarah Caldwell White who taught English, and Mrs. Bessie Lacy Dewey who taught "Belles Lettres," had taught with Miss Long at the Charlotte Female Institute. A little later Miss Mildred Watkins joined the faculty of the Seminary for Girls; and finally, there were seven faculty members teaching history and literature, natural science, psychology and Evidences of Christianity (Bible), Latin, mathematics, music, and art. The Seminary for Girls issued annual catalogs, quite the same as the Charlotte Female Institute had done.

The first graduating exercises of the Charlotte Seminary for Girls were held on June 7, 1892, in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. which was on South Tryon Street. Miss Mary King (Mrs. I. I. Gilmer) and Miss Ida McDonald (Mrs. C. C. Hook) were graduated at this time.

Mrs. Hook had entered the Charlotte Female Institute in 1890 at the age of fifteen. During the centennial year of Queens, she re-

\* Material in this chapter came from Miss Harrell's *History*; Blythe and Brockmann's *Horne's Nest*; "Queens College in Transition During the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries: The Influence of Elizabeth Webb Long," by Lori Yandle; Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Presbyterian College and Queens College; and catalogs and annuals.

called that for graduation from the Seminary for Girls in 1892 at the age of seventeen, she had worn a "long blue-printed white gown with a demi-train."

Mrs. Hook became very active in civic affairs and in 1916-1917, she was president of the Queens College Alumnae Association. In 1929-1930 she was the first woman on the Queens College Board of Trustees.

An article, "Charlotte Seminary," *Charlotte Observer*, May 20, 1896, says:

An able corps of experienced teachers and a high grade of scholarship have kept it [the Seminary for Girls] abreast with similar schools in this and neighboring states. The course of study is already higher than that of the Institute under Dr. Atkinson.

This article was written just before the opening of the Presbyterian Female College and it continues:

Under its new management . . . it is proposed to raise the standard still higher and to enlarge and increase its usefulness in every way.

Students had moved from the Institute to the Seminary with a sense of belonging. A similar situation existed when the students transferred from the Seminary back to the old Institute campus in 1896.

Here I should like to include biographical sketches of Miss Lily Long and of Miss Mildred Watkins since two of the original buildings on the present Queens campus carry their names.

## ELIZABETH WEBB LONG

1847-1929

Miss Lily Long, as she was always known, was born in Hillsborough, North Carolina, on June 12, 1847. She was the daughter of Dr. Osmond Long and Helen Webb Long.

She was educated at the school of Misses Nash and Kollock in Hillsborough and later attended Edgeworth Seminary in Greensboro, North Carolina. In 1864 Dr. Long died at the age of fifty-six. The end of the Civil War was nearing and plantation owners were in straightened circumstances. At this time Miss Lily Long took her first teaching job at the Charlotte Female Institute when she was seventeen years old, and thus began her teaching career under the Burwells.

After this, she taught in the Concord public schools, the Charlotte graded school, in Statesville at what is now Mitchell College, and at Peace Institute. In 1878 Lily Long came back to the Charlotte Female Institute to begin what became her long continuous association with the college.

In 1891 when Mr. Atkinson went to Columbia, South Carolina, Miss Lily Long re-organized the school and operated it under the name Seminary for Girls. In 1896 this was incorporated into the newly chartered Presbyterian Female College which was opened in the building of the Charlotte Female Institute by the Mecklenburg and Concord Presbyteries. Miss Long became president of this college and held this position until Dr. James R. Bridges became president in 1899. At this time Miss Long became lady principal or dean.

In interviews with her former students it was noted that Miss Lily Long was always described as being "perfectly groomed." One also recalled that she made the seniors wear their caps and gowns every day throughout the senior year. I was glad to come across that statement, because I was sure that I remembered capped and gowned seniors walking on the campus each day as I passed by on my way to the First Graded School on the corner of Ninth and Brevard Streets.

Miss Florence Jamison, Class of 1910, described Miss Long as "the embodiment of a lady of the old South." (Florence Jamison, herself, is in 1979 a beautiful lady.)

Miss Lily Long retired in 1910 but continued to lead an active life as a leader of various civic and church organizations. A faithful member of the Second Presbyterian Church, she was honorary vice-president of the Charlotte Woman's Club. She was a charter member of the Cranford Book Club, the first of its kind in Charlotte, and served as editor for the Historical Department for the *Women's Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Edition of the Charlotte Observer*. She held the position of chaplain in both the Mecklenburg Chapter of the DAR and the Stonewall Jackson Chapter of the UDC. In 1926 the UDC established the Lily Long Loan Fund at Queens College to be used by girls of Confederate ancestry.

At the school which she had served for so long, Miss Long was not forgotten, nor did she forget it. She was honorary president of the Alumnae Association and the first life member. The Alumnae Association also established a Lily Long Loan Fund, which promoted appreciation for Miss Long and her work. A description of this fund reads:



In appreciation of her beautiful Christian character, personal charm and high intellectual attainments and of her long and devoted service to Education in Charlotte Female Institute and Presbyterian College for Women, which constituted an incalculable contribution to the spiritual and cultural life of her Students and her State.

The alumnae Loan Fund was later changed by Alumnae Association vote to the Lily Long Scholarship Fund.

It has been said that the most loving tribute paid to this poised and quiet dean was that given on May 27, 1914, at the final meeting of some two hundred and fifty alumnae in the soon-to-be-abandoned building of the Presbyterian College. The Association presented Miss Long with a handsome gold-headed umbrella, engraved with her monogram, and also gave her a pearl and onyx brooch. Mrs. A. A. McGeachy (now Mrs. Curtis B. Johnson) prepared this toast in her honor (R.H. p. 39):

I propose a toast to one who has perhaps participated in the education of more girls than any other woman in North Carolina. To one but for whose unselfish generosity at a particular crisis in the history of the Institution there would be no Queens College today. I propose a toast to one whose influence extends far and wide into homes made by women who have learned to know and admire traits that made up her splendid womanhood: modesty, unselfishness, and self-control, broad thinking, right living. She is a woman who forgets injury and remembers kindness. She has spent her life in an effort to ennoble the lives around her, and even more, for she has gone to the women of the underworld with the story of the love that purifies her life. Her hair is white but her heart is young and as pure as the flower whose name she bears—Miss Lily Long.

Lily Long died in September 1929 and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte. In 1921 North Hall became the Lily Long Memorial Hall, and in 1950 an oil portrait of her painted by Dayrell Kortheuer was placed in Burwell Hall. This was a gift of the alumnae. (Much of this section, unless otherwise noted, came from "Queens College in Transition," an honors thesis by Lori Yandle.)

### MILDRED CABELL WATKINS

1860-1922

Miss Mildred Watkins came to the faculty of the Presbyterian Female College through her association with Miss Lily Long at the

Seminary for Girls. She was a graduate of Augusta Seminary, Staunton, Virginia, and had taught for some ten years before joining Miss Long. Six of these years had been at Erskine College, Due West, South Carolina, where she was spoken of as being the pillar of the school. Before she came to Charlotte she had found time to write *A History of American Literature* in the American Book Company's series entitled *Literature Primers*.

Quoting from Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 34):

No minister in the Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church was a more informed student of the Bible, nor a greater expositor than was Miss Watkins. Every clergyman in Charlotte recognized in her his peer in the knowledge of the Bible. Always brilliant, wholly selfless, a consecrated worker, she was one of the ablest and most intellectual women of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Her influence over the young women she taught was indeed remarkable. Several of her students enrolled at the turn of the century were inclined to be rude—but never around Miss Watkins. Even the most reckless had a wholesome respect for her saintliness. It was her traits of character which gave a fascinating personality to a creature not at all beautiful. Her face was too small; her tiny hands reminded one of squirrel paws when she held them up in enthusiastic lecturing. Her hips were out of proportion to the upper part of her body.

But one forgot these things in admiration as she listened to Miss Watkins read Virgil or Ovid at sight. Miss Hattie Alexander, of the Class of 1899, tells that Miss Watkins, standing before her class, could even read Latin upside down, when she or one of the other eight members of that class faltered and stumbled over a Latin phrase. Minnie Downs, Minnie Gray, and Margaret Ward were Miss Hattie Alexander's classmates. (I nearly wrote Miss Minnie Downs and I notice that even Miss Harrell wrote Miss Hattie Alexander—How natural the "Miss" comes to me when Miss Minnie Downs and Miss Hattie Alexander taught in the Charlotte schools for so many years.)

They did not stumble over many things; those girls studied hard and each made an average of 90 or more on all subjects. They recall that Miss Watkins could talk about the orations of Moses with a knowledge of Biblical history that was utterly astonishing. But for all her ability, she loved the girls she taught. On one occasion she said: "When I first began to teach, I prayed for my girls by name each night, but as my group has grown larger, I have to pray for them collectively."

In the 1907 *Edelweiss* (that was the year in which Eloise Rankin graduated) the following poem occurs:

Somebody's smart and witty  
Somebody grieves for our sins  
Somebody's hair is yellow gold  
Somebody's name is Watkins.

And in the 1910 *Edelweiss* which was dedicated to Miss Watkins, we find the following quotation in the dedication: "She doeth little kindnesses which most leave undone or despise." James Russell Lowell.

In 1909 Miss Watkins went to China where she taught Bible in the Shanghai American School, a school for children of missionaries. From 1915-1917 she taught at the Kashing High School. Again quoting from Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 40):

So deeply did she feel that the school was doing God's work that, even after her connection with the school was severed, it remained on her heart and prayer list for future remembrance. It was found at her death that she had willed her entire property, which amounted to \$10,000, to this Chinese school. The principal accepted the legacy and appropriated it, with donations from her former students in America, to the erection of a four story building at the Kashing School. The building is named Watkins Memorial Hall.

Although Miss Watkins is buried in Kuling, China, her friend Mrs. Latta Johnston had a record of her death carved on Miss Watkins' mother's tombstone in Elmwood cemetery in Charlotte. This stone is on Mrs. Sarah Caldwell White's lot. Mrs. White had taught with Miss Lily Long and Miss Mildred Watkins both at the Seminary for Girls and at the Presbyterian Female College. During the greater part of her years in Charlotte, Miss Watkins and her mother had made their home with Mrs. White. According to the Minutes of the Board of Trustees for January 14, 1921, Mrs. White left money to Queens at her death. The trustees considered applying this to the erection of a church on the campus.

On November 16, 1922, a name plate was ordered placed on South Hall on the present Queens campus and it officially became Mildred Watkins Memorial Hall. This was a dormitory until the summer of 1978 when it was remodeled and now houses the art department.

### *Elizabeth College in Charlotte 1896-1915*

This paragraph is included in the *History of Queens College* to clear up confusion which may exist in the memories of some Charlotteans.

There was *no* connection between Queens College and Elizabeth College. During the years 1896-1915, Elizabeth College, another college for women, was operated in Charlotte under the auspices of the Lutheran Church with Dr. Charles B. King as its president. In 1915, ill health caused Dr. King to move the college to Salem, Virginia, where it was consolidated with Roanoke College for Women although the name, Elizabeth College, was retained. In 1921 the college in Roanoke was destroyed by fire and all of its records were lost. For many years after Elizabeth College left Charlotte, its alumnae gathered each year for an Alumnae Luncheon.

The college property at Elizabeth Avenue and Hawthorne Lane was purchased by the Presbyterian Hospital which moved from West Trade Street into the main college building. At the present time (1978) only a small part of the original Elizabeth College building survives.

## The Presbyterian Female College 1896-1910

In the catalog of the Presbyterian Female College for the year 1896-1897 there appears the following:

Early in 1895 the two Presbyteries of Concord and Mecklenburg of the Synod of North Carolina entered into negotiations relative to the establishment of a Denominational College within their bounds. As a result of this movement, the generous offer of Charlotte, and the kind offer of Miss Lily Long, Principal of the Seminary for Girls, toward consolidation, the Presbyterian College was located in the so-called Queen City of the South. . . . Already the Seminary for Girls had gained a wide reputation . . . and the College, which is the Seminary under a new regime . . . bids fair to be a most successful and useful institution.

I am sure that you are wondering about "the kind offer" of the City of Charlotte. In an article in the *Charlotte Observer* for December 5, 1943, Dr. J. G. Garth wrote: "As the movement proceeded, a joint stock company of Charlotte people was formed to raise \$10,000 to meet the conditions laid down by Presbytery." In the City Code of 1896 there appears: "All claim to the Charlotte Female Institute released to Presbyteries of Mecklenburg and Concord." (Book B, page 96, May 26, 1896.)

Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 37) says:

It is established by the indisputable authority of Dr. J. B. Shearer, who was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Female College from 1896-1903, that he and other trustees of the college regarded Miss Long's Seminary for Girls as the link between the Charlotte Female Institute under the Reverend William Atkinson and the Presbyterian Female College, owned by the Presbyteries of Concord and Mecklenburg, administered by a Board of Trustees, and directed in an executive capacity from 1896-1899 by Miss Long, with the title of Principal.

A second utterance by Dr. Shearer on the ancestry of the college is found in a pamphlet published in 1901 and entitled *Bonds of the College*. ". . . The College has been known far and wide for two generations as a first-class female school, and its alumnae are scattered over half a dozen Southern states. It has been successfully managed under three administrations, that of the Reverend and Mrs. Burwell, that of Dr. W. R. Atkinson, and at present that of the Reverend J. R. Bridges and Miss Lily Long."

The Presbyterian Female College was chartered May 30, 1896, and on this date the Board of Trustees elected Miss Lily Long as principal and Mr. Tinsley Junkin as co-principal. Many of the faculty of the Seminary for Girls transferred to the college along with Miss Lily Long, and one of these was Miss Mildred Watkins.

#### *Dr. James R. Bridges Becomes President in 1899*

When Dr. James R. Bridges became president of the college in 1899, Miss Long was called "Lady Principal" for two years, but from 1903-1910 she is listed in the college catalog as Dean of Women.

About Dr. Bridges, the 1903 *Edelweiss* says:

James Robertson Bridges was born September 24, 1852 in St. Louis, Missouri, reared in Richmond, Virginia, and educated at Hampden-Sydney and Union Theological Seminary. After pastorates in Kentucky and Texas, he became editor of the *St. Louis Presbyterian*. Incapacitated for pulpit work on account of his throat, he accepted the presidency of the newly organized Presbyterian College.

Quoting Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 42):

At the turn of the century, being president of a church-related college involved undertaking the activities of several jobs: it necessitated the duties of collecting fees; it involved being a public-relations man; and such a president was also expected to teach classes. Attempting to oversee and

direct what today would be the diversified activities of several men, Dr. Bridges was adjudged by everyone as a just and good man. His students respected him and feared him exceedingly. His psychology class sat seminar-fashion around a large table, but there was no atmosphere of informality here. Students who were lazy and made no effort to master the subject spoke of the period as if it were an Inquisition. True, the study of psychology in those days was the old formal discipline of memory. There was no apparatus for experimental psychology and whatever had been termed "philosophical apparatus" in much earlier catalogs than those of this time was no longer in evidence.

### *Erection of a New Building on College Street*

For several years before Dr. Bridges came to the campus of the Presbyterian Female College in 1899, its trustees had had in mind the remodeling of the old Charlotte Female Institute building on College Street. From the picture of this building in the 1899-1900 catalog, it would appear that this improvement was badly needed. The enrollment at the turn of the century was larger than in former years, there being 106 in the collegiate department, 38 in the preparatory department, and 43 in the "Primary Room." There was a faculty of twenty whose salaries averaged \$400 and board for the session.

Here, because there has been confusion as to whether the college building was remodeled or rebuilt, I shall quote from the report of the Building Committee in the May 20, 1901, Minutes of the Board of Trustees:

1. The Committee let the contract for building and remodeling the college building to Nicholas Ittner, the lowest responsible bidder, at and for the price of \$46,600, exclusive of brick, which the Committee undertook to furnish to said contractor, and which has and will cost a sum not exceeding \$8,000 making a total cost of \$54,600.

Under the original contract, the brick would not have cost the Committee more than \$6,500 but, in view of the fact that developments showed that, owing to the rotten condition of the old walls of the building, which was not anticipated in the original contract, it is impossible to use these old walls in remodeling said building. At least 500 M more brick will be required than was originally contemplated, which will raise the estimate of the costs of the brick, as stated above, to \$8,000.

2. In addition to the original contract price, the Committee has found it necessary to agree to pay the contractor an additional sum of \$3,350

for tearing down and rebuilding all of the walls of the old building, and to pay extras in addition thereto in divers sums, amounting to about \$425 making a total increase of the price to be paid the contractor of \$3,975, making the total price to be paid the contractor, for all purposes, \$50,575; to which add the cost of the brick, as above stated, \$8,000, will make a grand total of \$57,575 [*sic*], as the entire cost of constructing the building.

The minutes continue with the details of the contracts for the steam heating plant, electric and gas lighting system, and plumbing to "make a grand total of \$65,775 for the cost of the building, completed, with all necessary heating, lighting, and plumbing included." In these same Minutes we find that "the President . . . is hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on behalf of and for the Corporation the sum of Forty thousand dollars. . . ."

Suffice it to say that in the Minutes of the Board of Trustees for February 27, 1907, the total cost of the new building and its contents (including the \$3,500 organ plus its \$242 freight bill) was given as \$84,738.

I have found that information available in annuals is on the whole more likely to be correct than information found in catalogs. The 1903 *Edelweiss* says: "The old building was torn down in 1900 and the present building was begun." What no one says, is where the college was operating during the time that the old building was being torn down and the new building was being built. The new building was completed for the fall term of 1901.

Miss Harrell's description of the new college building (R.H. p. 46):

The new college building was rather imposing. The four large columns on the portico facing Phifer Avenue—which ran for only one block, from College Street to North Tryon Street—gave a dignified appearance as one approached the college. It looked like an institution of learning; the lady on the dome covering the rotunda held aloft a symbolic torch in a manner as dignified as her superior, the Statue of Liberty. Inside, long halls opened to the right and the left behind the formal parlor and the president's office. Under the rotunda, the vista was upward to the great height of three stories. It was a tremendous building which echoed with activity for some thirteen years.

Here, I must break into Miss Harrell's description. In another place in her history she says "The completed structure resembled a

present-day United States Government Post Office." It really was a beautiful building but what intrigues me is "the lady on the dome." I passed by that building every day for years and I do not remember it. Four alumnae that I have talked with—Mrs. Curtis Johnson, Miss Eloise Rankin, Miss Louise Flournoy, and Mrs. Anna Burwell Grier Parrish—all of whom were students before 1912, have no recollection of a lady on the dome and yet numerous photographs show that she was there. I shall probably never know what happened to this lady. I wonder if she was Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom.

Roughly speaking, the structure was T-shaped; the auditorium occupied the wing to the right of the front entrance [the entrance to the auditorium faced on Ninth Street]; the day-student Study Hall and the infirmary occupied the left wing. Under the latter, a rolling landscape enabled a very large gymnasium, measuring 63 feet x 45 feet x 16 feet, to be fitted. [Don't you alumnae of the years 1930-1954 wish that you had had that gym?]

It was boastfully claimed in catalogs that the auditorium could seat 1,200 persons. But the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1899-1922, reveal that there were only 1,030 opera seats purchased at a cost of \$3,000 plus the amount of \$253 for freight. This price the trustees thought was a framed-up outrage.

*This*, from the 1901-1902 catalog of the Presbyterian Female College, is hard to believe. In talking about the *new* building, this catalog says:

The closets and bathrooms are not in the main building, where possible escape of noxious gases might produce fever, but they are in a separate brick building, which is connected on every floor with the main building by a covered way. . . . Steam heat will keep the rooms and halls equal in temperature, thus avoiding sudden shocks to the system, while the rotunda in the center, rising from the first floor to the dome, keeps the air in constant circulation, and thus prevents that closeness usual with steam heat. Then, to guard against danger from explosion, the boilers for heating the building are placed in a separate room outside.

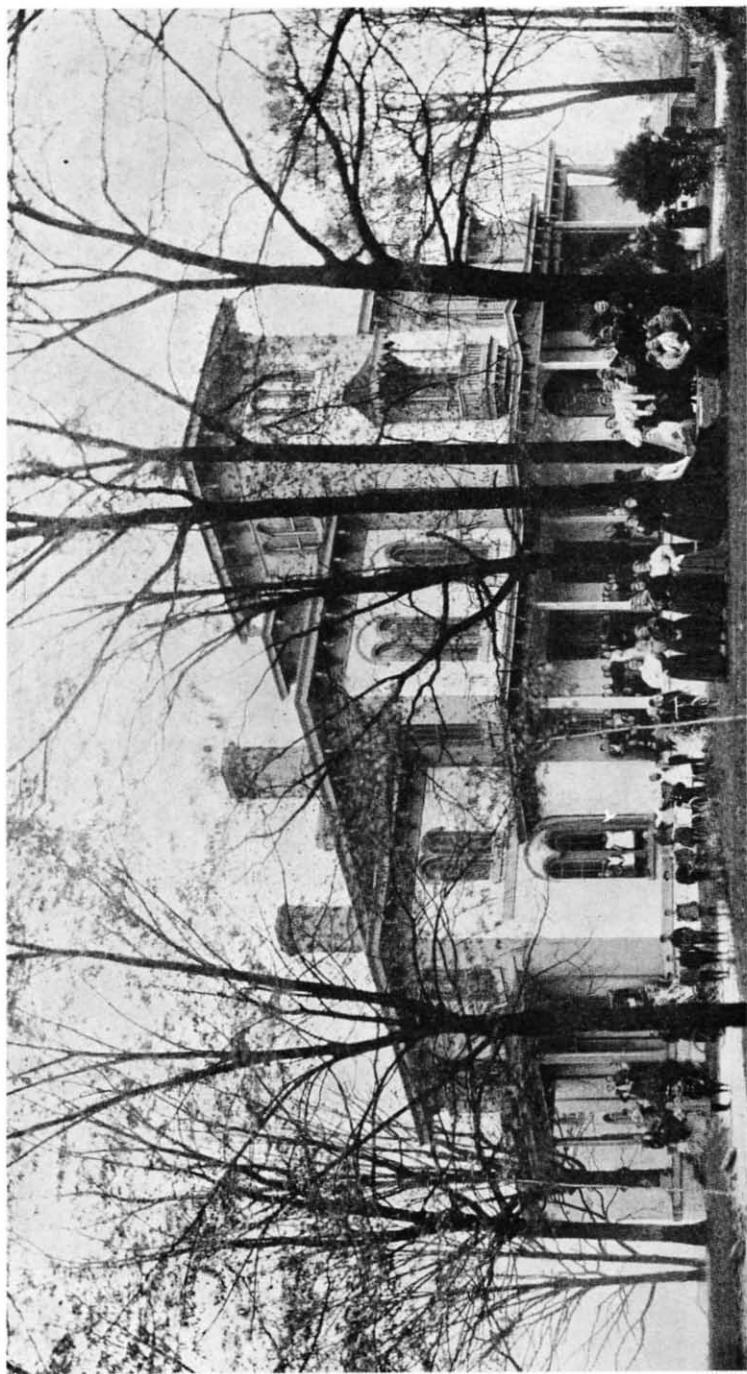
There has been much confusion and misinformation about the pipe organ that was in the Presbyterian College auditorium and was later used in the original music building (the Ninniss Building) on the present Queens campus. I am sure that the following account is



**Miss Lily Long 1847-1929.** Associated with the college from approximately 1865 until 1910 as teacher, president, and dean . . . "but for whose unselfish generosity at a particular crisis in the history of the Institution there would be no Queens College today." Quoted from a toast given by Irving Harding McGeachy (Mrs. Curtis B. Johnson) in 1914.

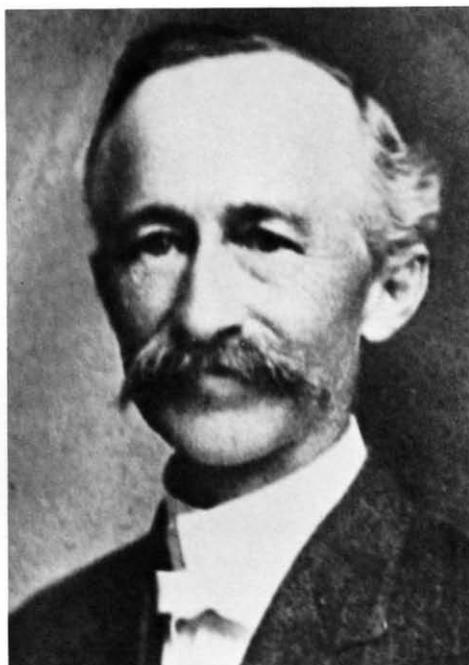


**Miss Mildred Watkins 1860-1922.** "Her traits of character . . . gave a fascinating personality to a creature not at all beautiful." Quoted from *Our Mother and Our Queen, A History of Queens College* by Rena Chambers Harrell.

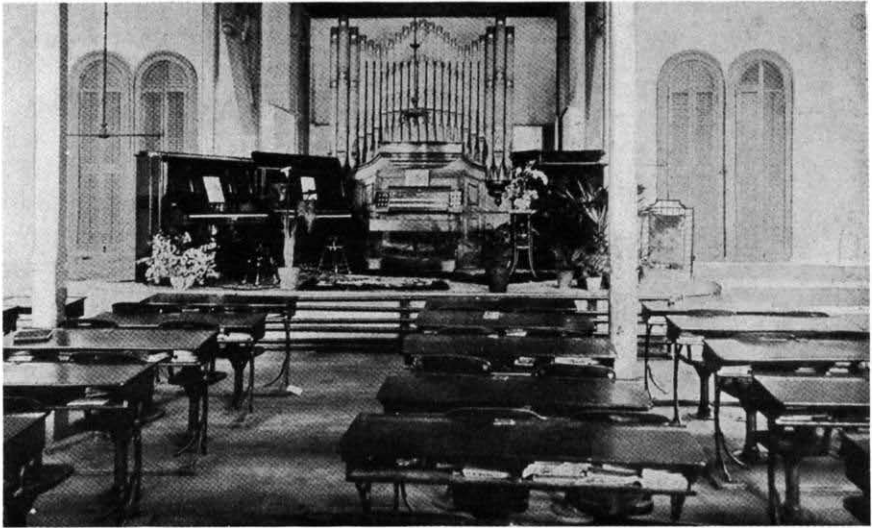


**Presbyterian College in 1898.** Note the number of little boys in the primary department. This photograph came from a booklet *Charlotte*, published by Wade Harris in 1899. The booklet was found in the cornerstone of the 1900-1901 Presbyterian College building.

**The Reverend James Robertson Bridges, D.D.** President 1899–1910, professor 1911–1916, Chairman of the Faculty (acting president) 1916–17. “He was as full of spirit as David, yet as meek as Moses.” Quoted from Mrs. Curtis B. Johnson (Class of 1909).



**Music room in the old Presbyterian College building circa 1898.** What a strange place to hang a mirror, or is the mirror sitting on the radiator!



Chapel in the old building circa 1898. Judging from the school desks and the number of pianos on the little stage, surely this room must have doubled as a classroom and a practice room.



Dormitory room in old building circa 1898. Note the "crockery" on the washstand, the rocking chair, and the gas jet at the extreme right.



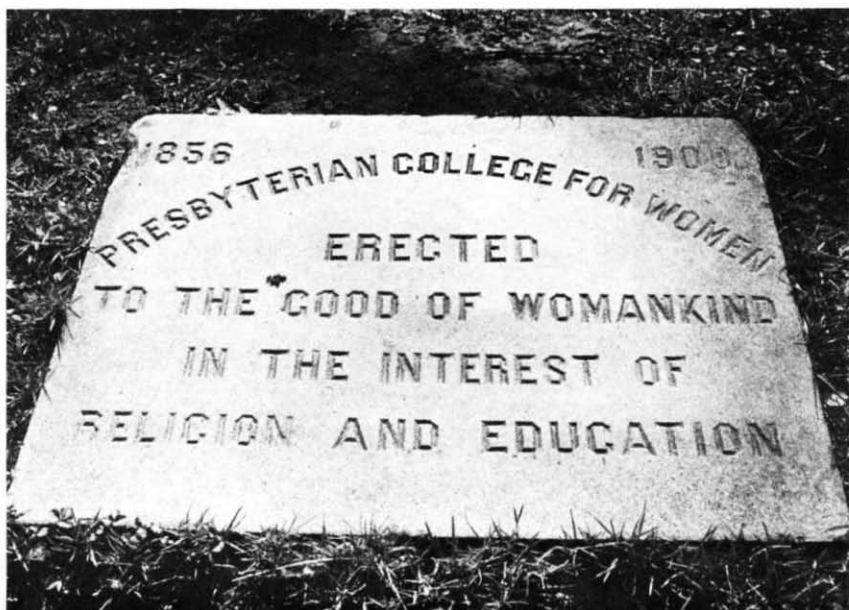
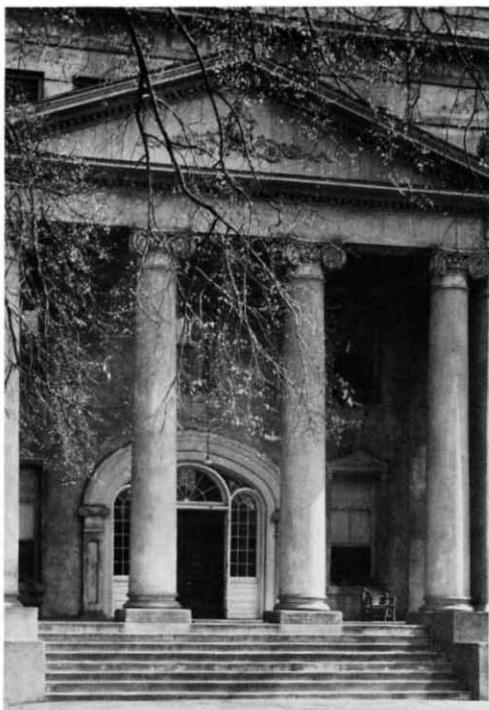
**Ross and Dwelle houses on North College Street.** The neighborhood of the college contained many fine homes in addition to the North Tryon Street homes that are usually pictured in histories of Charlotte. The Ross house on the corner of College and Eighth Streets and the Dwelle house next door are only two examples. (This picture came from Fay Ross Dwelle Burpee, Class of 1927.)

**The Second Presbyterian Church.** In 1873 the membership of the First Presbyterian Church had outgrown the number of pews, and the Second Presbyterian Church was formed. The first sermon was preached by the Reverend Robert Hett Chapman. The church shown was built in 1892.

Dr. John W. Stagg and Dr. A. A. McGeachy were the first two pastors of the Second Presbyterian Church which outgrew its North Tryon Street building (next door to the present Montaldo's) and in the late 1940's combined with Westminster Presbyterian Church to form today's Covenant Presbyterian Church.



**Presbyterian College.** This was the front entrance of the 1900-1901 building on the corner of College and Ninth Streets on the site of the original 1857 Charlotte Female Institute building.



**Cornerstone of the 1900-1901 building.** This stone is now in front of Burwell Hall on the present Queens College campus in Myers Park.



**Presbyterian College for Women, 1900-1901 building.** Many early photographs show “the lady on the dome” that I do not remember, and there is an architect’s drawing that shows three statues. Note the “mounting block” (for ladies to use in mounting a horse) in both this picture and in the picture of the 1857 building.



**Presbyterian College.** The view from Ninth Street shows the auditorium end of the building and the classroom and dormitory area that extended back toward the railroad. The iron railing on the side-walk was high off the street.



**"Oh, to be a senior in 1902!"** Several of the members of the class are seen as they started out for a picnic. The vehicle, called a brake (also spelled *break*) was rented from Wadsworth's Livery Stable.

Holding the reins is Beth McClintock Flowers, and sitting beside her is Onie Lee Rodman Brown. Immediately behind is Anna Lois McDowell Collins, and back of the driver is Mary King Daniel. Next row left to right: Dora Bevill, Beulah Wallace Grier, and True Worthen. Last row left to right: Carrie McEachern Hodgkin, Ethel Hamilton Garrison, an unidentified member, and Janie Davis Patton.

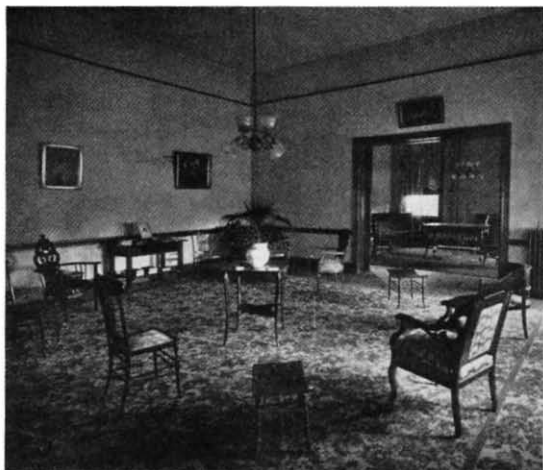
Beulah Wallace Grier was the mother of Joseph W. Grier, Jr., presently chairman of the Board of Trustees. The little boy in the picture is a son of Dr. James R. Bridges, president of the college.



**Auditorium and Organ at Presbyterian College 1907.** In the early 1930's, when the main part of the college building was no longer used by the Charlotte city school system and had been converted into the College Apartments, this auditorium was the home of the Charlotte Little Theater.

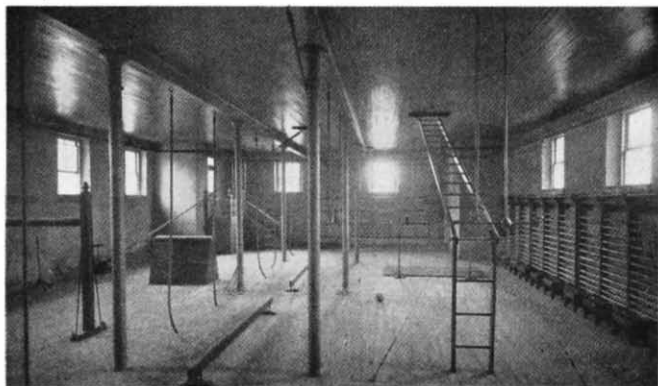


**Parlors.** The parlors in the 1900-1901 Presbyterian College building equipped with gas chandeliers.



**Presbyterian College Dormitory Room.** Every picture made at the turn of the century shows at least one potted palm. This palm must have been placed there just for this photograph because the pot is sitting directly on the rug.

**Presbyterian College Gymnasium.**





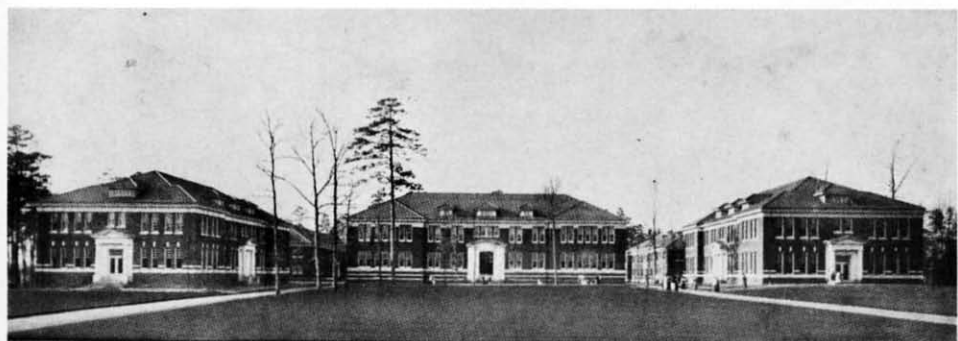
Dr. John Livy Caldwell  
President 1911-1916  
"He had a dream."



**Myers Park Gates.** It has long been said that "Charlotteans believe in the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, and the Neighborhood of Myers Park." The small side gates and the park strip remain at the entrance to Queens Road, but the center gate and the street car tracks have been removed.

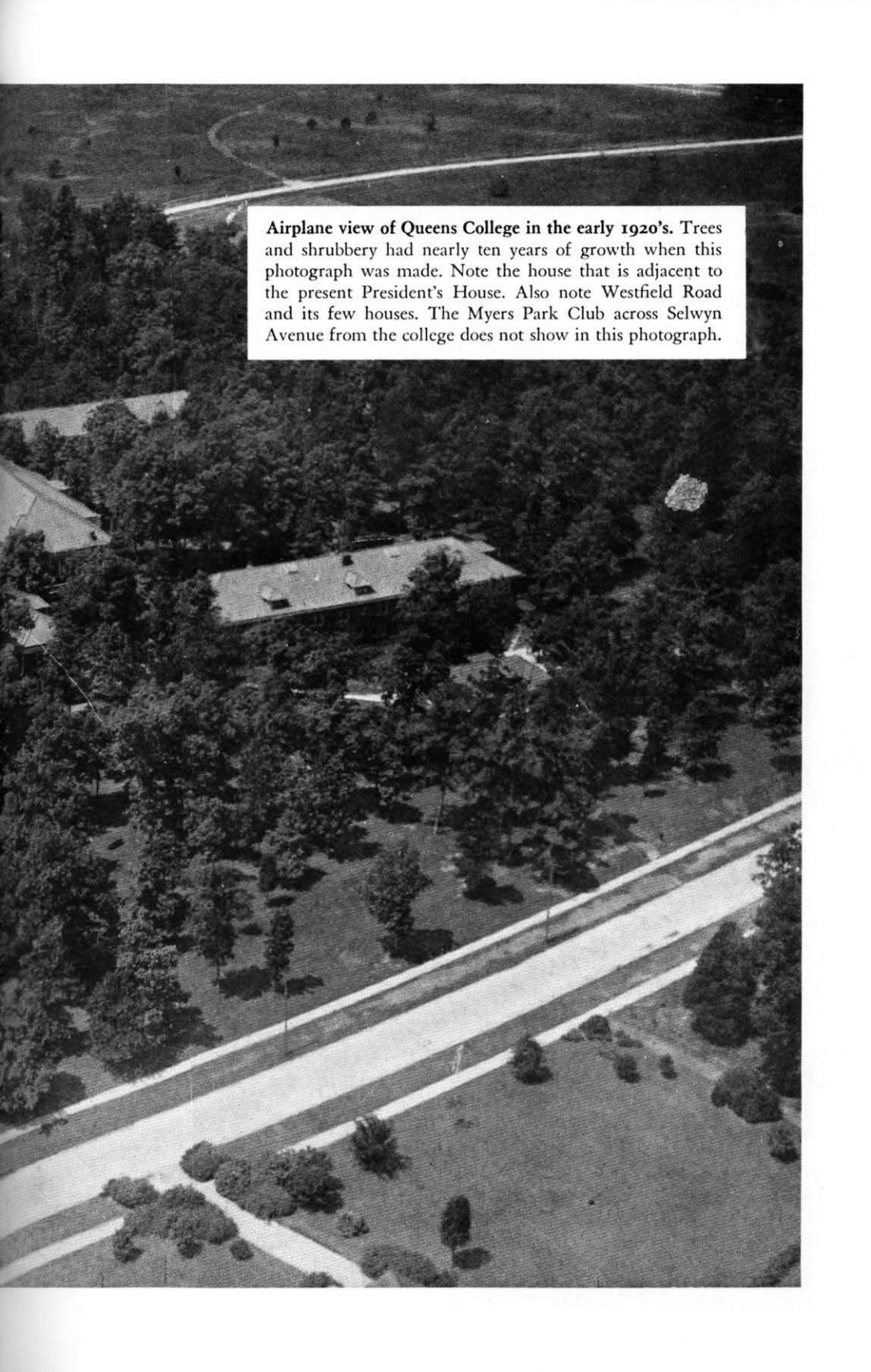


**Scene in Myers Park circa 1912.** Farm land was converted into a residential area giving Charlotte another suburb in addition to Dilworth, Elizabeth, and Chatham Estates.



**Earliest photograph of Queens College in Myers Park.**



An aerial black and white photograph of Queens College in the early 1920s. The image shows a large, rectangular building with a flat roof, surrounded by a dense forest of trees. A road, identified as Westfield Road, runs diagonally across the lower portion of the frame. In the upper left, a curved path or road is visible. The overall scene is a mix of built structures and natural growth.

**Airplane view of Queens College in the early 1920's.** Trees and shrubbery had nearly ten years of growth when this photograph was made. Note the house that is adjacent to the present President's House. Also note Westfield Road and its few houses. The Myers Park Club across Selwyn Avenue from the college does not show in this photograph.

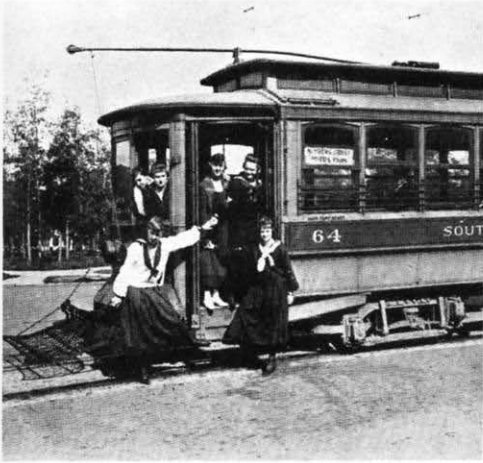
**Lobby of Burwell Hall circa 1918.** Dr. Ninniss would often hang his hat on a statue. At least three potted palms must have come from the College Street building.



**Society Hall. In the Administration Building (Burwell) circa 1920.** This one was the meeting place of Pi Delta. It is now called the North Parlor and the Gamma Sigma Hall is now called the Chicora Parlor.

**The President's House.** This was torn down in 1963 to make way for the building of Albright Residence Hall.

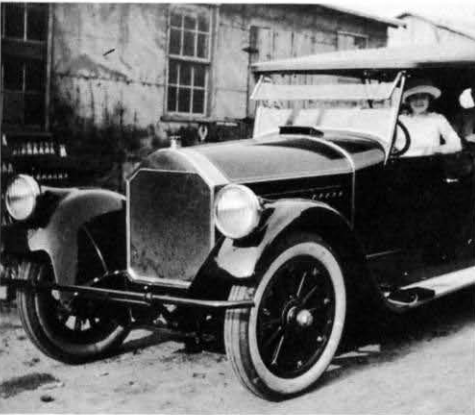




**Street Car circa 1920.** This was the main form of transportation between Queens and town for many years. The middy blouse with blue serge skirt was the dress of that day unless one wore the all blue serge outfit (Hofflin suit) and *that* was expensive. Elizabeth Finley must have been going to town because she has on a hat. No, she couldn't have been going to town *by herself* in that day.



**Southern Railroad Station on West Trade Street.** This was the first view of Charlotte for most boarding students.



**Pierce-Arrow circa 1920.** Most of the day students rode the street cars, but Laurie Dowling Brockman had an automobile.

**Airplane circa 1920.** This was ten or more years before travel by air became a form of transportation.





Chapel in the Music Building circa 1918. There are those potted palms again!



**Dr. James R. Ninniss.** Dr. Ninniss was head of the Queens music department from 1912-1937. The Ninniss family lived upstairs in the Music Building and later moved to a campus cottage on Wellesley Avenue.



**"Captain" William Anderson.** He was acting president (with the title of registrar) 1918-1921. Students of that day realized that Captain Anderson rendered a great service to Queens College.



the correct one: The 1903 *Edelweiss* and the 1904 catalog of the Presbyterian Female College agree in saying that "the college organ, upon which the students practice, was built for the auditorium of the late Charleston Exposition, and there used for recital purposes. The gold medal for excellence in organ building was awarded to the builder, M. P. Moller of Hagerstown, Maryland." It must have taken us forever to get it paid for because as late as the treasurer's report through January 31, 1910, we still owed \$1250 on it.

However, the organ must have been paid for eventually because it saw long service both on College Street and then on the Myers Park campus. In its last days do some of you alumnae readers remember how it would sometimes let out a "who-o-o-o" at the very wrong moment. I cannot vouch for the authenticity of the story but I have heard that when the organ was reconditioned by John Stevens about this time it was found to contain a squirrel's nest. When the Ninniss Music Building on the Myers Park campus was "gutted" in 1963 and the new Jernigan Student Center was built inside the old walls, the organ found a good home with Richard Peek, Charlotte organist. Queens gave it to him.

There were two members of the Board of Trustees of the college early in the twentieth century about whom nothing has so far been said. So often, in the minutes of the board, Mr. John R. Pharr is commended for his hard work as treasurer over a long period of time. The other member is Dr. John W. Stagg, about whom Miss Harrell writes (R.H. p. 145):

The sainted Dr. John W. Stagg, Trustee of the Presbyterian Female College from 1896 until 1902 and pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church (now the Covenant Presbyterian Church), lived in the Church Manse adjacent to the campus. College receptions were held in his home and he was keenly interested in the faculty, the students, and all of the affairs of the College. It was his energy that provided the means of its (the College's) existence in the old building, and his faith that saw the possibility of the present (1903) noble edifice. He and Dr. A. J. McKelway, editor of the *Presbyterian Standard*, a weekly Church paper published in Charlotte, helped the seniors of 1903 with the prepublication work on their annual—the *Edelweiss*. Miss May McLelland, of the Class of 1903, states that Dr. Stagg and Dr. McKelway wrote the history of the college which appears in the Annual for that year. This was the first

Annual that was published. Regrettably, they did not document their writing, but doubtless they did serious investigation before they set pen to paper, for some of the early history of the college, as they set it down, has proved not only tempting but also verifiable.

The 1903 *Edelweiss* is dedicated to Dr. Stagg and Dr. Bridges. In referring to the new building on College Street, we find:

It was his [Dr. Stagg's] foresight that secured for Charlotte the location of the projected [synodical] college. . . . From the first outline of the building itself that was sketched on paper to the completion of the equipment with the great pipe organ, his mind has planned and his will carried out the plans to successful completion. We do not make light of the labors or sacrifices of others, but certainly this institution owes him a debt greater than to any other of its faithful friends, and we write this record that those who come after may read and may give honor to whom honor is due.

### *Life at the College During the Early Years of This Century*

Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 44) writes of college affairs as follows:

At the turn of the century two courses of study were offered: The Classical, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the Literary, leading to the Bachelor of Literature. . . . The Classical course was so arranged that a young lady who had completed the work of the sophomore grade, if she had elected Greek for three years and a modern language for two years, would be able to enter any Northern college for women. A young lady who had completed the junior grade in the Literary course, if she had elected both French and German in her sophomore year, would be able to enter the Literary course in any Northern college for women.

A third academic degree, that of Associate in Music, was offered for the session 1903-1904. Dr. Charles Fisher, who had been awarded a degree in music at Trinity College, Toronto, Canada, after study in the Leeds Conservatory in England, was a Fellow of the Guild of Church Musicians in London, and ably qualified to direct a creditable program culminating in a degree from the Department of Music.

Elective subjects were offered in the outline of work for the A. B. and B. L. degrees, but no elective subjects were offered in the outline of the work for the Associate in Music degree.

The above course of study does not sound much like a "finishing

school," a term sometimes used by uninformed members of the community.

According to the Minutes of the Board of Trustees for June 13, 1903, the relationship between the college and the Concord Presbytery was dissolved in 1903.

Miss Harrell (R. H. p. 45) continues:

By 1908 a curriculum arrangement was set up that resembled . . . the present-day offering of "majors" and "minors" . . . however these words were not used. Page 22 of the catalog for the year 1908-1909 outlines: A—Modern Language Leading; B—Mathematics Leading; C—History Leading; D—Science Leading (actually, this was not offered). The following year another program, Latin Leading, was offered. What this really meant was that a student "doubled" (took two courses) in her "leading" subject.

A new music director, Henry F. Anderson, came to the music department in the fall of 1907 and the Bachelor of Music degree was instituted, to be retained until sometime in the late twenties.

The first mention of an athletic association at the college occurs in 1908. Katherine Stuart Cramer (who later married the President of Yale University, Dr. James R. Angell) of the Class of 1909 is named as president. But basket-ball teams had existed since the turn of the century. The varsity basket-ball team of 1911 had a man coach. Who paid him is not certain, but he undoubtedly gave serious instruction, for his picture is in the *Edelweiss* for that year. Basket-ball and also tennis were enthusiastically supported by the students. Frequently yells were heard with a volume equal to that of the much later Queens College Stunt Nights. One yell at least was profane, but it was shouted—all unconscious, as it were, of its shocking use of the college motto:

Rah, Rah, Rah, Blue and Blue  
P.C., P.C., tried and true.  
Nisi Dominus est frustra.  
P.C., P.C., Rah, Rah, Rah.

The faculty made a great contribution to the life of the student body and Miss Mary H. Porter, Miss Mildred Watkins, Miss Mary D. Tyler, Miss Kate Armstrong, Henry F. Anderson and other members of the faculty were sterling characters of pleasing personality . . . . Lena Jones Wade was not just a beautiful woman; English lessons under her guidance were delightful hours.

## The Presbyterian College for Women, 1910-1913

The name of the college was changed to the Presbyterian College for Women in March of 1910 "in accordance with suggestions from alumnae." (This came from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees for that date.)

Still quoting from Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 49):

The technique of maintaining student enrollment was not understood some forty years ago. [Most of Miss Harrell's history was written before the nineteen sixties.] The trustees of the Presbyterian College, as it was generally referred to, vaguely thought that travel alone rather than efficient management of files and office routine, of which they were unconscious, would remedy the lack of patronage and be the magic means of obtaining a maximum enrollment. President Bridges had not the physical strength of travel in the interest of the college, if the financial resources had been at hand to sustain such a program.

### *Financial Difficulties*

By about this time it became obvious that the college was in financial difficulties, and in May 1910 Dr. Bridges requested the Executive Committee to aid him in borrowing \$4,000 of which "\$2,500 is needed to pay the teachers and the interest." (Minutes of Board of Trustees, May 1910)

In June of 1910 financial affairs of the college had deteriorated and a committee from the Board of Trustees met with Dr. Bridges and Miss Lily Long "in regard to their future and respective positions." Dr. Bridges was "willing to do anything that would further the interests of the college" and it was agreed that, if a suitable president "who would devote the greater part of his time to soliciting patronage could be secured," Dr. Bridges would be willing to act as vice-president and attend to the business of college affairs and at the same time do some teaching "if necessary and expedient." (Minutes of Board of Trustees, June, 1910.)

The office of dean was abolished and Miss Lily Long was requested to take the place of teacher of modern languages for the year 1910-1911 "at the same salary as she has been heretofore receiving." (Evidently Miss Lily Long did not do this because she retired in 1910.)

In his report of the finances and general condition of the college the following year (on December 30, 1910) Dr. Bridges refers to "the new Lady Principal" whose name was Mrs. Russell. (It was some time before I realized the "Mrs. Russell" was Mrs. Lucy Phillips Russell who was housemother at the co-ed house called "Russell Inn" in Chapel Hill when I was a student there.)

In Dr. Bridges' report he spoke of "the intense feeling among the friends of Miss Lily Long" and the fact that

it had seemed important to certain members of the Board that every effort should be made to open with a full attendance, even at a sacrifice of rates. They put a canvasser in the field for part of August, too late to do efficient work, yet he succeeded in securing several pupils, but at a rate that was far below cost. (Four pupils at a total reduction in rates of \$320.)

### *An Anecdote about Dr. Bridges*

In later years, one of his more mature students set down in print an anecdote about Dr. Bridges, which was reprinted in the December 9, 1932 *Queens Blues*. Mrs. Curtis B. Johnson, whose first husband, Dr. A. A. McGeachy, was chairman of the Board of Trustees for many years, wrote:

Dr. Bridges was for four years my teacher and friend and for many more years my neighbor and friend. It would give me great pleasure to paint a picture of him that would do justice to his meek yet mettlesome spirit, his sparkling sense of humor, and to the sterling qualities of his character. . . . It occurs to me that a little anecdote that always comes to mind when his name is mentioned, many serve to define his personality. . . .

The Presbyterian Standard Publishing Company\* was housed in the building that is now occupied by Montaldo's store. Dr. Bridges lived on College Street, as did my husband and I. We frequently joined each other in our walks to and from town, and on these occasions we had many heart to heart talks. One day Dr. McGeachy asked him if he ever received rude letters from his readers. His blue eyes sparkled as they always did when he was amused and he replied, "I suppose all editors and public speakers have had that experience."

"What do you do about them?" asked my husband. "Do you reply to them?"

\* After Dr. Bridges left the college, he became editor of the *Presbyterian Standard*.

"Yes," he answered, "I do. When I first read the letter I sit down and write a tart reply. I say everything that occurs to me and then I put that letter in my desk drawer. Several days later I take it out and read it and enjoy my smartness and I return it to the drawer. My ire dies down, my sense of proportion returns, and eventually I write a courteous and dignified reply to the offender and post it to him, then I destroy the first letter."

This anecdote illustrates the man's character. He was as full of spirit as David, yet as meek as Moses. He had learned the great lesson of life: self-control, self-restraint. And with the conscious sense of power that this learned lesson carried, he was able to forgive those that had wronged him and forget the injustices that were done to him.

*Dr. John L. Caldwell Becomes President of the  
Presbyterian College for Women in the Winter of 1911*

On January 23, 1911, Dr. John Livy Caldwell of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, met with the Executive Committee and "the whole matter of the college and its needs and Dr. Caldwell's attitude toward the presidency were gone over. . . ." At this meeting the presidency of the college was offered to Dr. Caldwell and a committee consisting of Mr. John Pharr and Mr. A. G. Brenizer was appointed to work with Dr. Caldwell in preparing a paper to be sent from the Board of Trustees to the Presbyterian Churches of Charlotte. Part of this communication, as recorded in the Minutes of the Executive Committee for June 23, 1911, reads:

We have it in mind to inaugurate a new policy as respects the college, and inasmuch as this institution must look to the Presbyterians of Charlotte almost exclusively for its financial support, we wish to take you into our confidence, and obtain your endorsement. Briefly, we purpose to completely reorganize and rehabilitate the college and to spend more money and have a better school—or, in other words, to pay such salaries as will enable us to command the highest order of educational talents and while we raise the standard of scholarship, also make the price of tuition to be commensurate with it. While continuing to furnish a school for all our Presbyterian girls, we wish to be in a position to offer those who are willing and able to pay for it, the very best that money can buy. . . . We confidently believe, and expect, that under the new policy and administration, the college will very soon be in a more prosperous condition financially than ever before, and that the necessity of constantly appealing to our people for financial assistance will be obviated.

Although Dr. Caldwell came to Queens from Arkansas, his "roots" were in Mecklenburg County. He was a descendant of a long line of ministers and educators who had been connected with Sugar Creek Presbyterian Church and with Charlotte's First Presbyterian Church. If you will refer to the paragraph entitled "Early Education in Mecklenburg County" in Chapter I, you will note that in 1767 the Reverend Alexander Craighead was the minister of Sugar Creek Presbyterian Church. Dr. Caldwell was a great-great-grandson of the Reverend Craighead and both his grandfather and his father had been pastors at this church. Mrs. Caldwell had been a very lovely Southern belle and at one time had been Queen of the Mardi Gras, yet she had made a good wife for a Presbyterian preacher.

In March of 1911 it was announced that Dr. Bridges had accepted the professorship of philosophy and Bible "at a salary of \$1,000 per annum and tuition of daughter." The June 21, 1911 Minutes of the Board of Trustees states: "It was moved and carried that rates for special studies be the same as those charged by Elizabeth College." (Dr. Bridges had thought that every girl who wanted it should have an opportunity and had therefore kept "Presbyterian" rates lower than those of "Elizabeth.")

In November of 1911 a committee was appointed "to take in hand the matter of raising a fund for the purpose of paying off the debt of the college and adequately endowing it." At this time (1911) the college was \$61,000 in debt. Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 49) says:

With such a handicap, the vision of the newly chosen President, Dr. Caldwell, seems rather astonishing. He felt that with wider grounds and more working capital, the college would be improved, made attractive, and made self-sustaining.

I thought that this, from a 1911 *Edelweiss*, was interesting because it is so different from what one would find in a recent *Coronet*:

#### The Triumvirate

James R. Bridges, D. D., President 1899-1911

Mrs. Lucy Phillips Russell, Dean 1910-

John L. Caldwell, D. D., President 1911-

Presbyteriens Collegium est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam regit Jimmie, aliam Mater Russell, tertiam, qui ipsi lingua Caldwell, nostra, Ma appellatur.

## Queens College

1913-1921

*Decision to Have a New Campus and a New Name*

EARLY in February 1912, Mr. George Stephens, who was developing Myers Park and who had become a close friend of Dr. Caldwell, made an attractive offer to the college trustees. The Stephens Company would:

... take the present property on North College Street at one hundred thousand dollars ... will deed to you as a site for the college the fifty acres in Myers Park selected by your committee ... will build up to the site a boulevard connecting the site with the city and provide paving of streets and sidewalks, curbing, water, sewer and gas mains. ... The Mecklenburg Farms Company, whose property adjoins Myers Park will give you fifty acres. ... Dr. W. H. Wakefield will donate a tract of twenty acres. ... Mr. W. S. Pharr will donate fifteen acres. ... Citizens representing property holders in the Myers Park section have subscribed approximately \$8,000.

On February 26, 1912, officers of the various Presbyterian Churches of Charlotte met with the college Board of Trustees and the proposition of the Stephens Company was unanimously accepted. The plan was to form a land company and sell off all but about twenty-five acres, thus obtaining money for buildings and an endowment. At this meeting the secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Latta, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Chatham for their liberal offers. Mr. E. D. Latta had offered land in Dilworth; Mr. Paul Chatham and the Chatham interests, land in the northeastern part of the city; and Mr. R. M. Miller and the Miller-ton Home Corporation, land in the southwestern area.

By late June 1912, "only 24 students had engaged rooms for the next session."

On December 17, 1912,

... it was agreed that the new buildings were not to cost less than \$150,000



and that the date of taking the old college property on our option of sale at \$100,000 would be January 15, 1915.

On February 24, 1913, the name of the college was changed to Queens College. According to Miss Harrell, there is in the college archives a public announcement that was sent to patrons of the school:

Formerly the college was known as the Presbyterian College for Women. The name Queens College has been adopted chiefly for three reasons: (1) In response to the request of the Alumnae Association, to disarm prejudice, (2) In deference to the protest of other Presbyterian colleges which claim an equal right to the denominational name, (3) In commemoration of the name given by our Presbyterian forefathers to the college established by them in Charlotte in 1771. . . . (R.H. p. 52)

Given a choice, the seniors of 1913 chose to have their diplomas engraved "Queens College," and so did the Class of 1914. The 1913 *Edelweiss* says, "Published by the students of Queens College, Successor to Presbyterian College."

On May 6, 1913, ". . . the following persons were elected to constitute a building committee: P. S. Gilchrist, George Stephens, Captain William Anderson, Dr. John L. Caldwell, *ex officio*."

In the Minutes of the Board of Trustees for December 22, 1913, there is an estimate of the cost for the proposed college buildings, the plans of which had been drawn by C. C. Hook, outstanding Charlotte architect, which reads as follows:

Administration Building	\$ 40,000
Conservatory of Music	22,000
Science Building	22,500
Dormitory A	26,000
Dormitory B	26,000
Infirmary	6,000
Pergolas or covered ways	5,000
Steam Heating	13,500
	<hr/>
Total	\$161,000

In December of 1913 the Queens College Land Company was authorized to sell stock, and mortgage bonds were issued to raise immediately sufficient funds to erect the college buildings. The covered walkways were eliminated and so was the infirmary; the contract was let to Blythe and Isenhour for construction of the buildings.

### *Building of the College in Myers Park, 1913-1914*

Because there has been so much error in print about the exact date at which the college buildings in Myers Park were constructed and when the college moved into them, I am quoting from the Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees:

April 10, 1914 . . . possession of the old college be given to the Stephens Company in time for the opening of the High School September 7, 1914 . . . we retaining the right to use sufficient rooms for storage of furniture etc. until we are ready to move to Myers Park.

From the above quotation, and ones in the preceding paragraphs, it can be seen that the college buildings in Myers Park were completed in 1914 and the first year in which they were occupied was the academic year 1914-1915. If you want further proof, here is a college advertisement from the 1914 *Edelweiss*:

---

## Queens College

---

Will open September twenty-third, 1914, in the five new buildings erected in Myers' Park.

With tears of tenderness we turn away from the old building and campus on College street, yet thankful for the noble work and happy days spent therein.

We bequeath the sacred pile to the Charlotte High School with the earnest hope that each and all of its students may emulate the example set by us, outstripping our record if they can.

With bright hope in our hearts we turn to our new home, to which we will welcome all girls whose desire and purpose is to become highly educated, queenly women.

---

FOR CATALOG ADDRESS  
JOHN L. CALDWELL, A. M., D. D., *President*

The College Street property was used as a city school when the college moved out of it. Later, it was remodeled and became the College Apartments and the Little Theater used the auditorium. The building was demolished in 1948 when the North Tryon Street Sears-Roebuck store was built and part of the Sears complex of stores occupied the site.

*The Myers Park Campus in the Early Years\**

When the present Queens College campus was built, Myers Park looked very different from its appearance today. I realize that I am describing it from my own memories which actually start about five years later than 1913, although I do remember walking up a plank into the music building (now the Jernigan Student Center) when it was under construction. Many people in Charlotte wondered if the Presbyterians had not lost their minds to build the college so far away from town.

Along Queens Road one would see an imposing house and several blocks farther on there was another one. The street car tracks ran down the middle of the park strip on Queens Road. Queens Road ended at the college although the street car ran through the woods on down to Horner's Military School which was built about this same time on the site of what is now the Myers Park Club. Here the street car would sit for about ten minutes and then the motorman would get out and reverse the trolley for the return trip. If we were waiting when the street car "went down," we would ride down with it. Street car tickets were four for twenty-five cents and transfers were free.

To give you an even better idea of how sparsely Myers Park was populated when the college was built—about 1920 there was a "Polo Field" near the campus and it was from this field that I took my first aeroplane ride—in an open cock-pit World War I plane with a stunt pilot who showed off for the benefit of the crowd gathered on the field. I remember that I had on a white satin skirt and a "rippy-tailed sweater" and it was all splattered with black grease. I was happy to

\* I came to Queens as a freshman in the fall of 1918; so from here on until the present time, this history is as much mine as Miss Harrell's. I have used much of her material because I thought alumnae would like to read what Miss Harrell had written. I have also drawn heavily on student publications, alumnae records, scrap-books, and recollections of people who were there.

get back on the ground alive and it is no wonder that even today I am not particularly fond of flying.

There was a Myers Park Club at this time that was directly across the street from the college where the Myers Park Baptist Church is now. The only commercial building in Myers Park was a community store (referred to by students as the "little store") which was where the Myers Park Methodist Church now stands. There were imposing stone gates at the entrance to Myers Park and these were at the corner of Fourth Street and Hawthorne Lane where the two side sections still remain. Even now, there are few commercial buildings within the boundaries of the original Myers Park and there was a great hassle when the first apartment house was built on Queens Road. When it was first developed, Myers Park was outside the city and in September of 1919 it was granted a charter as a separate municipality. The idea of Myers Park as a separate town was given up in November 1924. In 1928 the city limits were extended and Queens was then in the city.

As early pictures of the college show, the five original buildings presented a stark appearance with few trees on the front campus and very small shrubs. These five original buildings were the Administration Building (now Burwell Hall); the Music Building (later the Ninniss Music Building) and, years later, after the building was gutted and entirely rebuilt within the original walls, it became the Jernigan Student Center. The Science Building (which became the Atkinson Science Building) was remodeled in 1948 and a wing added; then extensively remodeled in 1967 and its name changed to McEwen Hall; North Hall (later to become Lily Long Hall); and South Hall (which was later named Watkins Hall).

In March 1917, Dr. Evans brought up "the matter of suitable quarters in the college buildings for the president and his family . . ." and in July 1917, "The subject of building a house for the president was brought up. . ." This would indicate that the President's House was not built at the same time as the other buildings.

For the benefit of alumnae of generations from 1914-1927 it might be interesting to recall the interior of these buildings as they originally were because they have undergone changes, many of which have taken place since the 1940's.

Beginning with Burwell Hall (it was named Burwell in 1920), elderly alumnae (don't we hate that word, but if we weren't elderly

we would be dead) will remember the Pi Delta and Gamma Sigma Society Halls with their wicker furniture. These literary societies had been organized in 1897 and they existed over a long period of years. All students belonged to one or the other of them and had to go through that horrible "initiation" which I am sure must have been patterned after the "hazing" that took place in some of the men's colleges at that time.

Do you remember the library? It was in the room that now houses the business office and it must have been an improvement over the library in the College Street building which Miss Harrell says consisted of

those few books collected in the large room adjoining President Bridges' office. . . . This room had two deep shelves—[on which] there were placed about fifty books, among which was the four volume set of Garnett and Gosse's *History of English Literature* (now rebound) still in our library. (R.H. p. 126)

I say "an improvement" because our library had *four* shelves along the walls. It was the only place that day students had in which to "hang out" so it was usually well filled during the day. In 1921 there were less than 1,000 books housed in this one room.

An interview with Miss Harrell reported in the *Queens Blues* for October 15, 1921, gives a pretty clear picture of our library of that day:

. . . One morning my sense of the order and fitness of things became outraged and I cut chapel to clear the old papers from the tables in the library. Throughout the day I appealed to the three sections of English I for voluntary assistance. By 5:00 o'clock the library was a transformed room though the task was grimy.

The *Queens Blues* for November 15, 1924, says:

In the spring of 1923 one-fourth of Burwell Hall [I think it means one-fourth of the first floor] was given to the library for its home. The three rooms are well lighted, well heated, well ventilated, and have a seating capacity of 50 readers. The services of a full time, professionally trained librarian is [*sic*] employed and there are three assistants. . . . The head librarian boasts of having the best typewriter in the building and a desk that is second in size only to Dr. Frazer's. The library now has 6,548 vol-

umes. [Miss Harrell says that she became part-time librarian in 1923 and full-time librarian in 1926.]

Alumnae of generations after Morrison Hall was built in 1927 will remember the new library which Miss Harrell describes as follows (R.H. p. 126):

President Frazer worked tirelessly and gave generously of his own books . . . [the library] had been moved upstairs [in Burwell Hall] to the very large room originally designed for this purpose, but used temporarily as a dining room before Morrison Hall was built. . . .

It is interesting that Mrs. Otho Ross (1907) had, in the early 1920's, given the first \$75.00 that was ever given to the college for the Book Fund. (R.H. p. 126) Miss Harrell became full-time librarian in 1926 and when Dr. Frazer retired in 1939 there were 16,191 volumes in the library. The Everett Library in 1978 had approximately 86,000 volumes.

I remember four classrooms in Burwell Hall—there may have been a few more.

About the memorial tablet that is in Burwell, Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 21) says:

No one knows who drafted the memorial tablet in the entrance-way of Burwell Hall . . . nor has any record been left as to who planned this memorial . . . which has been handed down and moved from one campus to another.

The memorial tablet reads:

This Hall is Erected to the Glory of God

It is Dedicated to the Memory of

MARGARET ANNA BURWELL

Wife      Mother      Educator

The better part of her life was devoted to the building up of a school upon this spot from which her pupils went forth to bless many homes

This institution will perpetuate her work and that of her successors in the cause of the Education of Women

This marble tablet had come from the wall of the auditorium of the Presbyterian College. Since Burwell Hall was not named until 1920, I am not sure just when this tablet was put into its present location.

The oil portrait of Mrs. Burwell was presented in 1948 by Mrs. Burwell's granddaughter, Mrs. Charles B. Miller and Mrs. Burwell's great-grandson, Charles B. Miller, Jr.

The *Queens Blues* for December 18, 1924 says: "Santa came early to Queens with a gift of a radio for Burwell Hall. This was given by Mr. F. M. Laxton and was presented by Dr. Luther Little." [For many years Dr. Luther Little spoke at the opening convocation of the college.] This was the first radio on the Queens campus and was the only one at that time.

The Music Building: I should get someone like Agnes Lynn Buchanan or some other former student of early days who spent most of her time in this building to write about it because I only knew the chapel and the "Y-Store." Everyone on the campus knew the chapel, since during the years when Dr. Frazer was president, Saturday was the only day that we did not have to "go to Chapel." Faculty sat on the platform and when I became "faculty" in 1924 (the youngest one of that group) I had to sit on the front row. How I envied Miss Olive Jones who sat on the back row next to the organ! Naturally, when Dr. Frazer was preaching, his back was toward the faculty and Dr. Ninniss would lay his head on the organ and catch a nap. According to Marie Wilkinson Brietz of the Class of 1935, there was really a good reason for this because Dr. Ninniss had asthma so badly that he would often have to sit up all night.

The Y-Store started off in one of the tiny practice rooms in the music building. Harry Bangle was the cookie salesman and Kizzie Oehler, who later became Mrs. Harry Bangle, "ran the store." Later on, after the Y-Hut was given by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moore in 1925, the store moved down there.

I remember how cold it was in the winter time because there was no heat in the part of the building that was used for the store. It was a long time before the Y-Store was allowed to sell Coca-Colas which at that time were referred to as "dopes."

Before the days of air-conditioning, all of the windows were open when it was warm and the music building was a noisy place. Miss Elizabeth Starr's voice could be heard in the Science Building.

In the present Student Center there is a plaque saying that the original music building was named for Dr. James R. Ninniss. There is a similar plaque in the E. H. Little Fine Arts Center.

In the Science Building (for some reason it always went by this

name in spite of the fact that it was named Atkinson in 1924 at the same time that the music building was named Ninniss) there was a little bit of everything, including the heating plant and coal pile in the basement. The gym was *upstairs* and every time there was a basketball game, the one lone analytical balance in the chemistry lab downstairs fell apart. At one end of the gym there was the art department and at the other end there was domestic science which later became home economics. Across the front of the building on the first floor there was a large study hall where students were supposed to sit and study when they were not in class. A teacher was on duty to maintain order. In the summer of 1922 this large room was converted into two rooms with a small room between. This small room was first used as an office for the *Queens Blues*.

Alumnae of the twenties and early thirties will remember the lecture room in the Science Building with the little biology lab on one side, the little chemistry lab on the other side, and the store-room which ran underneath the seats of the lecture room. The students who sat in the top row of seats could almost touch the ceiling if they stood up. Girls had a bad habit of walking *on* the seats to get to the uppermost row. Does anyone remember the time a girl's leg went through one of the seats and she was stuck until Uncle Ben came and got her out? But I am getting ahead of myself because this episode must have happened in the late twenties.

There were two dormitories, then called North and South. I am not the one to describe the dormitories because I was a day student. But did you ever try to write a history and attempt to get alumnae to write what they remember? What I recall most about South Hall is that it always smelled like oranges.

At the time that North (Long) and South (Watkins) dormitories were built it was unusual for a dormitory to be arranged in suites with a bath between each two rooms. Queens was so modern in those days that it is hard to realize that the following statement, which first appeared in the 1914-1915 catalog, stayed in the catalogs through the year 1921-1922: "The bathrooms render washstands and crockery unnecessary."

### *Financial Difficulties*

From the Minutes of the Board of Trustees and the Minutes of the Executive Committee during the years 1913-1921, it is evident that



the college was plagued by money troubles over a long period. These financial worries had begun when the college was still on College Street; before the move was made to Myers Park the school was in debt to the extent of \$61,000. We learn that in May of 1913 a Finance Committee was elected by the Board of Trustees for the purpose of raising \$150,000. In passing, it is interesting to note that in 1913 there was no woman on the board and there had never been one in this position.

From the Minutes of the Board of Trustees for March 1914, it would appear that the building of the new college had been begun with much faith and little money. Each member of the Finance Committee present at the meeting at that time agreed to furnish \$1,000 with the understanding that it would be refunded "out of the first monies coming in." Evidently "the monies" referred to did not come in as quickly as had been hoped for because in September of that year we find the following paragraph:

After a full discussion of the finances of the college building, it was the sense of the meeting that it was expedient to call the Elders and Deacons of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches together to devise ways and means of extricating the Building and Finance Committee from the dilemma in which they find themselves. Later—it was decided to postpone this meeting indefinitely.

In March 1915 we read that a committee was appointed to "employ a suitable agent to solicit funds and represent the college generally" and in November of that year Dr. William E. McIlwaine was employed for that purpose.

In February of 1916 Dr. Caldwell was requested to "turn over the management of the Educational Department to his assistants, and finances to the Finance Committee for a period of 60 days and visit the different sections contemplated to get students."

At this time the general plan of a financial campaign proposed by Dr. McIlwaine was adopted. Among the seven sections in this plan we find:

. . . In order to save this college for the City of Charlotte, for Mecklenburg County, for the State of North Carolina, and the whole Southland, we respectfully and earnestly request the First and Second Presbyterian Churches of Charlotte to give the college \$25,000 each.

(To alumnae of the thirties—doesn't that remind you of dear Dr. Sommerville and how he would pray for everybody and everything individually!)

In July of 1916, Dr. McIlwaine resigned. On August 10, 1916, Dr. Caldwell resigned and Dr. Bridges was asked "to open the college for the year and serve the institution temporarily as Chairman of the Faculty and Professor of Bible and Philosophy." Captain William Anderson, who had been a faithful trustee for many years, was elected treasurer and purchasing agent.

The following sentence from the August 29, 1916 minutes gives a clear picture of financial conditions:

The Treasurer reported condition of finances at this time—an overdraft of \$26.

Dr. Caldwell had come to Queens with a dream of making it into a college of high academic standards. The change in academic qualifications of the faculty members was very noticeable during his short tenure as president. The move to Myers Park was a bold one. The idea of selling off half of the donated land to pay for building the new college was a good one and surely the location of the school on College Street had offered no room for growth.

It was a hard road but Dr. Caldwell's dream for the college was finally realized some forty years later.

### *The Short Presidency of Dr. Henry C. Evans*

In January of 1917 the presidency was accepted by the Reverend Henry C. Evans, D.D. The following excerpts from the "general principles concerning the duties which the Board will expect of the President of the Institution" are interesting:

*First* . . . supervise the Institution . . . shape the curriculum . . . ; *Second* . . . nominate the faculty . . . President is held responsible for the general character and efficiency of the instruction given in the institution; *Third* . . . The President to manage the business of the College in a business-like way with the employment of such clerical help as may be necessary . . . ; and *Fourth* . . . lead in efforts for securing funds . . . represent the general cause of Christian education for young women . . . wherever opportunity is offered. . . .

In January 1918, Dr. Evans resigned, his resignation to take place at the end of the school year.

In March 1918, a resolution was approved by the trustees and recommended to the Mecklenburg Presbytery:

We recommend to Synod that Peace Institute and Queens College . . . be consolidated into a Synodical College for Women at such place as shall offer best inducements. . . .

Also in March 1918:

... Chairman of Synod's Educational Committee . . . authorized the Trustees of Queens College to open that institution and run it for another year if they saw fit.

In April 1918, the Trustees met with

a committee of the student body in regard to the opening of the College in the fall. The following students appeared: Mary Elizabeth Wearn, Elizabeth Brown, and Corinna Finley, who asked that if they raised the sum of \$25,000 would the Trustees agree to open it. They were told that if \$50,000 could be raised they would open the College. After some discussion, the matter was left in abeyance pending the organization of a campaign to raise money.

In May 1918, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the grateful thanks of the Board of Trustees is due to those who have labored so faithfully during the past week for the salvation of the College, but especially to the young ladies of the College who with youthful courage and enthusiasm dared hope when others had despaired and undertook what others considered impossible.

In June 1918, the following report of Synod's Special Committee was put on record:

... recommends that Queens College at Charlotte be chosen as the Synodical College of this Synod provided the Mecklenburg Presbytery shall within a reasonable time present to the trustees of the Synod a good and sufficient title in fee simple with warranty for the present campus of 25 acres and a proper bill of sale for all the personal property of the College: all to be absolutely free of debt.

Apparently, at this time none of the college land had been sold because in the June 20, 1918 minutes we read: "Committee on Sale

of Land reported that an evaluation of \$62,500 cash had been placed on 25 acres adjoining the College campus for prompt acceptance."

In his "The Stuff of Which We Are Made" (Centennial Address published as a Queens College Bulletin for October 1956), Dr. Edwin R. Walker refers to the years 1916-1921 as "a dark period in the history of the college."

### *The Years 1918-1921*

Miss Harrell in her history sums up these years well and for a few pages I shall give you her own words (R.H. p. 53) beginning with 1918:

Two fortunate things happened shortly: a wealthy patron of the college, who wished to remain anonymous and who shall certainly do so now, gave liberally of his funds; and, the Board of Trustees came wisely to the decision that a financier, regardless of his academic qualifications, was needed to be at the head of the institution. Luckily such a man was at hand and willing to put his shoulder to the wheel. "Captain" William Anderson, a quiet realistic, brief-spoken Scotsman, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, had the grit to tackle a bad situation in the belief that he could do it well. Between two Red Cross drives in World War I, Mr. Anderson directed a campaign in Mecklenburg County which amounted to \$13,000. Furthermore, with nothing for security and scant good will at large, Queens College borrowed \$50,000 from Barium Springs Orphanage in the spring of 1919. Strategically and sacrificially in September 1919 Mr. Anderson sold in the name of the Queens College Land Company some 14 acres from the original plot of 50 acres. . . .

In the management of the school Mr. Anderson had the advice of such men as J. Arthur Henderson and J. W. McClung, both of whom had keen business sense. For the year 1919-1920, happily, the school operated with approximately 100 boarding students, instead of the 57 [in the previous year] and cleared \$11,000. Of course, no great miracle happened overnight. Life was merely more comfortable; the food was excellent; and, what school work was undertaken was rather effective in spite of the lack of library and laboratory facilities. For the first time in several years, the students of 1920 published an Annual. The publication was important, though the title, *Wise and Otherwise*, had neither the ambitious sound of *The Edelweiss* of former years, nor the significance of the present publication, called, appropriately, *The Coronet*.

I wonder why Miss Harrell completely ignored annuals called *The Senior Book* (1916); *The Queens Blues* (1917); *The Queens College Year Book* (1918 and also 1919). Miss Harrell continues (R.H. p. 54):

With the full support of Dr. A. A. McGeachy who had been on the Board of Trustees since 1908, and had been its chairman since 1911,—a post he held with honor until he was forced by ill health to resign in 1926\*—the 1920 student leaders petitioned before the assembled faculty that they be allowed to inaugurate Student Government. They also asked formally that the Board of Trustees take steps to find a president for the college. During the three years that Captain Anderson was in charge his title had been "Registrar."

I had always thought that Dr. Frazer coined the phrase "Christian Women for Christian Homes" with which we lived for many years, but I now find that this motto first appeared in the 1918-1919 catalog. Evidently Captain Anderson was responsible for it. Anyway, it lasted through the year 1939 and Miss Harrell said that "Christian Homes for Christian Women" would have been just as appropriate.

\* Dr. McGeachy's name continued to appear on the list of trustees until his death in 1928.

# 7

## Queens College

1921-1930

### *Dr. Frazer Comes to Queens\**

WILLIAM Henry Frazer, D.D. accepted the presidency of Queens College on March 11, 1921, and he, together with his wife and two daughters, Winnie and Emily, came to the campus in June 1921. They were the first family to occupy the President's House which had been built a few years before and was being temporarily used as an infirmary. When the Frazers came, the infirmary was moved into two suites in South Hall until January 1922, when it was transferred to the small house behind South Hall (now Watkins) where it remained for many years. Until it became the infirmary, this house had been occupied by the maintenance superintendent and his family. It was always referred to as "Mr. Morris' house."

Dr. Frazer came to Queens from the presidency of Belhaven College in Jackson, Mississippi, and the following people came with him: Miss Sallie McLean as dean; Miss Olive M. Jones as head of the mathematics department; Miss Anna West as head of the modern language department; and Miss Virginia Hutcheson who came as a secretary but became an indispensable jack-of-all-trades in the business office. The October 1, 1921 issue of the *Queens Blues* (the student newspaper at that time) says:

Our Dean, Miss Sallie McLean, comes to us from Flora MacDonald College, where she has had the chair of history during the past two years. Previous to her stay at F.M.C. she held the position of Dean at Belhaven College in Mississippi. . . .

\* Material in this chapter came from Miss Harrell's *History*, from the *Minutes of the Board of Trustees*, from *Minutes of the Executive Committee*, and from recollections of alumnae.

Quoting Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 57):

Dr. Frazer, devout as a minister of the Gospel of Christ, prayerful and an able preacher, was none the less an energetic, courageous man—a tireless worker. He did not let the low B educational rating of the college, or the indebtedness and the lack of an endowment, deter him from his goal for financial solvency, academic accreditation, and physical expansion.

Some years later, Mrs. Sadie Grier Garth in her History of the Queens College Alumnae Association referred to Dr. Frazer as "God's gift to Queens College."

Note the similarity between pictures of Miss Lily Long and Miss Sallie McLean in the photograph sections. Both of these deans were very lovely and very dignified ladies with snow-white hair. Edith Reid Ramseur (1924) recalls "having sat at Dean McLean's table and leaned on my elbow. The gracious dean asked if I had a pain in my back and needed to support it."

In January 1921, the student body and faculty had again requested a limited form of student government. In the spring of this year Lucia Beason of the Class of 1922 had been elected president for the year 1921-1922, but when she did not return in the fall of 1921 Rena Blanton (Strait) of the Class of 1922 became the first president of student government at Queens. At that time I am sure that Rena had no idea that all these years later she would write me a letter saying:

There was one incident in my life at Queens that embarrassed me so and that I think of quite often. I can laugh about it now but it certainly wasn't a laughing matter then!

Two of my friends from home came down for the weekend. I asked Winnie Frazer to codate with me. The boys wanted to go to church with us. Miss McLean said *absolutely not*. So, Winnie and I skipped church and the four of us took a walk on the *public* Myers Park Street. On the way back the college girls were returning [from church] on the street car. They saw us and *someone* reported *me* to the Dean.

Next day at the Student Council meeting I was asked to leave the room while the council decided what to do about it. I was so mortified and furious at the same time. Anyway "they" decided no harm was done but "don't do it again," and that was the end of it. . . .

I can laugh about it now in the face of the *enormous* freedom girls have at Queens today.

Incidentally, according to Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 57), when student government was first established, honor pledge cards were signed by all of the students. The wording of the honor pledge was as follows:

If I violate, or see another violate, any rule concerning lying, cheating, stealing, night-riding, or smoking, or if I see any incident that would in any way reflect upon the good name of the College, I will report myself or that person to a member of the Student Council.

During Dr. Frazer's first year at Queens (1921-1922), it was ordered that "entrance requirements be keyed up so that students be required to take the regular A.B. courses as far as possible," thus eliminating the so-called "specials" who took pretty much what they wanted to take since they were not working for a degree.

In March of 1922 Dr. Frazer urged faculty members to work for a doctorate. Actually, in 1921-1922 there was one person on the campus with an M.A. degree. This was Miss Lucy Naive who was principal of the fitting school. However, some of the teachers that I had at this time were as good as any Ph.D. that I ever came in contact with; and when I went to the University of North Carolina in the fall of 1922, I studied not one bit harder than I had studied at Queens.

In September 1922, Dr. Frazer "made suggestions looking forward to bringing Queens up to the standards of an A grade college as soon as possible."

In December 1922, "... the Board of Trustees approved buying \$500 worth of apparatus and supplies for the Science laboratory." The chemistry lab probably got most of this. I had taken organic chemistry the year before (1921-1922) and the University of North Carolina chemistry department, on examining my lab notebook, gave me full credit for the lab experiments that I had done, with the professor's comment, "We had no idea that a school like Queens College would even teach organic chemistry." What they didn't know (and I didn't tell them) was that we had one broken condenser that was so patched with adhesive tape that it looked like a mummy. The college was too poor to come up with the money for an alcohol permit, therefore I had brought a pint of alcohol (borrowed from the De Vonde Dry Cleaners) out to the school in a brown bag. The entire organic chemistry class used that little bit of alcohol and we were well trained in "micro" methods because we had to work with very small quantities. Probably fate made me do a few of the experiments



in the organic chemistry class in Chapel Hill because Joe McEwen (whom I later married) was the lab assistant for that course. Some of our alumnae—of whom Frances Boyd Flintom (1923) is one—have never forgiven me for talking them into taking “organic” at Queens so there would be enough students for Miss Florence Stone to give the course.

Here, I can't resist a word about Florence M. Stone, a curly haired young blonde who was a tireless worker and taught chemistry, biology, and physics. Academically, she was as *hard* as her name. I particularly remember one year when some of the seniors were still taking organic chemistry re-exams on the morning of commencement, I think for the fifth time! Miss Stone had only an A.B. degree at that time, but was as good as any chemistry teacher that I ever had—maybe better. She was the one who caused me to give up my first love which was writing. (Here, in this history, I have returned full circle.)

In 1921-1922, Mrs. Warren H. Booker came to Queens to teach domestic science and domestic art which, of course, soon became the home economics department. For many years Mrs. Booker did a superb job of teaching home-making (upstairs in the Science Building in cramped quarters). There was a kitchen, a tiny room that was used as a demonstration dining room, a pantry (that years later became my very first office), and a small classroom. I shall never forget the aromas that came from that kitchen just before Christmas every year when the girls were making fruit cakes.

In 1923 the Practice House (later named Carson Hall) was built and was used as a dormitory as well as for the six-weeks residence required of all home economics seniors. Some of our most loyal and most successful alumnae were products of this department. I knew all of these students because they had to take several years of chemistry. Many of these girls come to mind but there is space only for the first three that I thought of: Lib Carmichael Orman (1928), Jane Renfrow Browne (1932), and Ruth Edmiston Hunter (1942). All of the students in this department certainly left Queens knowing how to entertain gracefully because for many years the home economics students prepared and served refreshments for many teas and receptions that took place at the college.

The 1875-76 catalog of the Charlotte Female Institute is the first catalog in the college archives that mentions a preparatory school.

All catalogs that we have after this date mention some kind of preparatory department. Names used are intermediate department, primary department, kindergarten, and academy. From 1914-15 until its last class was taught in 1924-25, the preparatory department went by the name of the Queens Fitting School. (This was a most unfortunate choice of name because some people confused the words "fitting" and "finishing." Queens College was never a finishing school.)

### *Queens Receives State Recognition as An A-Grade College*

In May 1924, President Frazer reported that the college had been standardized by the North Carolina Department of Education as an A grade institution. This meant that Queens graduates would now get an A grade North Carolina teacher's certificate.

In May of this same year a sentence from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees gives some indication of how hard Dr. Frazer had worked in the three years that he had been at the college: "It was moved and carried that the President of the College be given a month's vacation and that he be requested to take it."

Salaries were low at this time. In 1924-1925, Mr. H. P. Harding, superintendent of the Charlotte schools, had offered me \$1,600 a year to teach in high school but I started at Queens in that year for \$1,200. In the year 1924-1925, those not receiving standard salaries were to be "given \$100 at the end of the year provided same is earned and available." Dr. Frazer was making a great effort to raise the \$300,000 in endowment funds that were necessary before Queens could become a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. According to Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 65) Virginia Hutcheson said, in commenting on Dr. Frazer's struggle to improve the college, "Few people realize just how hard the work was at Queens during the first endowment drive of 1924-1925, or how little there was at hand with which to work."

In November 1925, Dr. Frazer was requested to draft a letter to J. B. Duke asking him for a donation to the endowment fund of the college. In spite of the fact that he was a neighbor who had just built a mansion in Myers Park, he did not give us any money. The story goes that Mr. Duke said that there were enough rich Presbyterians in Charlotte who could give money to Queens.

On December 4, 1925, the college was placed on the accredited list of the Southern Association, but full membership was not granted because Queens did not yet have sufficient endowment. (Full membership did not come until 1932). When Dr. Frazer and Mr. Eddie Jones returned from Charleston, South Carolina, where the Southern Association meeting, was held, the senior class met them at the train. The entire faculty and student body welcomed them in Burwell Hall.

In reading the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, it is interesting to notice how often a vote of thanks is extended to Dr. Frazer for "the splendid service he has rendered the college." In four years both the financial and academic affairs of the college had been greatly improved.

In September 1926, the college opened with the largest enrollment to date: 162 boarders and 167 day and special students. During this year the total cost for an A.B. resident student was \$430 and that for an A.B. non-resident student was \$132. According to the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Frazer said:

The faculty payroll for the current session is necessarily higher than last year, inasmuch as we have been compelled to continue the raise at the suggestion of the Southern Association. The money outlay for teachers and officers of the institution for the current year will be \$60,950 as over against \$23,550 six years ago.

In November 1926, it was announced that Mrs. Cameron Morrison would finance the building of a new dining room and dormitory. This was the first large structure to be added to the original five Myers Park buildings. When Morrison Hall was completed, the dining room upstairs in Burwell Hall became the library, and the former kitchen housed the sewing room of the home economics department for many years.

### *The Years 1927-1930*

In the first of these years the property of the Westminster School for Boys in Rutherfordton, North Carolina was deeded to Queens by the Kings Mountain Presbytery. This school had had very meager resources but Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 58) says, "The beautiful walnut table used in Carson Hall as a dining room table came from the large study room at the Westminster School." This table is now (1979) in

## History of Chicora College for Women, 1893-1930

### *Founding of Chicora College for Young Ladies in Greenville, South Carolina (1893)\**

THE Presbyterian Female Seminary opened in a rented residence on McBee Avenue in Greenville on September 30, 1893. The school was operated under the auspices of three Presbyterian Churches in Greenville. The Reverend J. F. McKinnon was its director until 1895. In this year an old colonial home called McBee's Lawn was purchased. The college moved into this building and Dr. S. R. Preston became president.

In 1898 the institution failed and Dr. Preston reorganized the school as a private stock company with the name Chicora College for Young Ladies. The name *Chicora* came from an Indian tribe that inhabited coastal areas from Wilmington, North Carolina to Savannah, Georgia. The college grew in attendance, academic standards were raised, and a fine location on McBee Terrace was occupied.

In 1906 Bethel, Enoree, and South Carolina Presbyteries paid \$35,000 for Chicora. Dr. F. D. Jones in his *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina Since 1850* states that "the entire purchase price was carried as an indebtedness, nothing having been paid in cash, and there was nothing in the treasury with which to begin operations of the school."

In the fall of that same year the Synod of South Carolina, in conjunction with the Presbyterian Church in the United States, came to own Chicora College jointly. The Reverend Samuel C. Byrd, D.D. was elected president and his wife, Wilhelmina Crosby Byrd, was

\* Material in this chapter came from Miss Harrell's *History*, from *Minutes of the Synod of South Carolina 1928-1948*, *Chicora College Annuals*, and recollections of Chicora alumnae.

elected dean of women and professor of Bible. The college remained in Greenville until the fall of 1915.

*Founding of the College for Women in  
Columbia, South Carolina*

In 1890 a group of men, one of whom was the Reverend William R. Atkinson who was president of the Charlotte Female Institute at that time, had bought Hampton Hall in Columbia, South Carolina and had established the Presbyterian College for Women.

Hampton Hall had had a distinguished history. It was an old Southern mansion which had been built in 1818. One of the greatest sculptors of the day, Hiram Powers, contributed to the beauty of the house the exquisite white marble mantel in the east drawing room and the old weather-beaten fountain in the garden. The estate had been purchased in the 1820's by General Wade Hampton of Revolutionary War fame. After the General's death in 1835, his daughter Carolina Martha Hampton Preston lived there and the house became known as the Hampton-Preston house.

The March 15, 1940 issue of *The State Magazine* printed this paragraph about the house:

The history of the Hampton-Preston house is the history in miniature of the South, from the days shortly before the War of the Revolution down to the present time; the white lights which have beat upon it and the dark shadows which have encompassed it are the lights and shadows through which the South has passed; the events which have crowded upon it are a panorama of wealth and culture and of lofty patriotism and high leadership and achievement, interspersed for a short period with corruption and debauchery under the ownership of a scalaway governor.

Miss Harrell says (R.H. p. 70):

Surrounding this Hall were exquisite gardens of some four acres which had been laid out and brought to perfection by the English landscape gardener John Waddell. Alice Morse Earle's book, *Old Times Gardens* (1901) and Helen Ashe Hay's long article in the January 1910 issue of *Country Life in America* have preserved descriptions of the gardens which drew the naturalists Agassiz, Audubon, Le Conte, and Bachman to Columbia. Here, lying in the heart of a city, were rare hedges of boxwood, shrubbery used most effectively, and trees from foreign countries—even Cedars of Lebanon. Flowers bloomed at every turn of pathways; it was an earthly

paradise, featuring a garden fountain by the American sculptor Hiram Powers (1805-1873).

During the Civil War, General Sherman's men destroyed the Catholic Convent in Columbia. General Sherman did not approve of this and offered the Mother Superior of the Ursuline Nuns her choice of the remaining buildings in Columbia and the nuns moved into Hampton Hall. During Reconstruction in the 1870's, the mansion was occupied by the Governor of South Carolina.

About 1874 the Ursuline Nuns re-inhabited the house and Mr. Atkinson's group purchased the house and gardens from them. By 1915, besides Hampton Hall there were Preston Hall which was built in the 1890's by Dr. Atkinson; McClintoch Hall erected in 1913, which contained the college dining room; Alumnae Hall, where the classrooms were located; and the Library and Art Hall.

Dr. Atkinson had been president at the college from 1891 to 1896 when he had sold his interest. In 1896 Dr. Robert P. Pell from Newberry, South Carolina was chosen president and when he resigned in 1902 to become head of Converse College in Spartanburg, South Carolina, Miss Euphemia McClintoch, who had been lady principal since 1896, became president. Under her guidance the school became a college of high academic standing.

In May 1947, a special edition of the *Queens College Bulletin* honored the College for Women. An article, written by an alumna of that college read:

Miss McClintoch was an outstanding educational figure in a day when women leaders were rare. Losing none of the charm of her womanhood, this versatile woman combined brilliance of mind and scholarship with unusual executive ability and business acumen. Impressive personal dignity, together with social grace designated her in any company "a great lady," the person of distinction, the true sophisticate she was. She was ever a perfectionist, pouring out her strength and energy to bring her splendid dreams and great ambitions into realization.

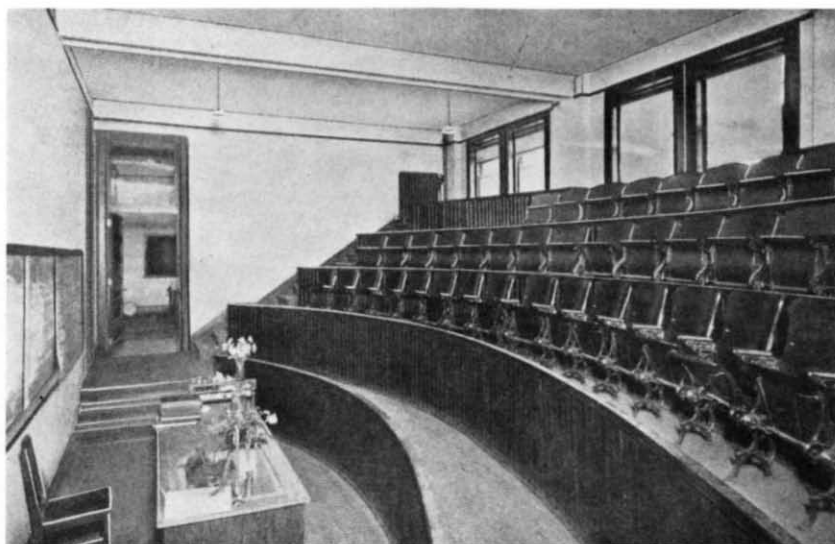
In 1910, under the guidance of Miss McClintoch, the Presbyterian was dropped and the name of the school became the College for Women. She had formulated an ambitious plan for coordinating the College for Women with the University of South Carolina and the president of the University was a warm advocate of the plan. However, a technicality existed because the 1890 stockholders of the South Caro-



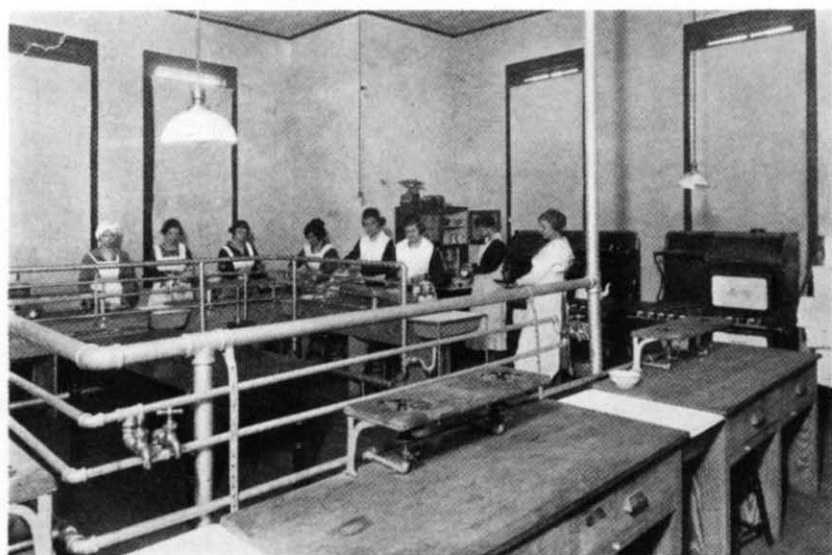
**Chapel in Ninniss Auditorium.** This picture was made between 1925-1938 because Dr. Charles W. Sommerville can be seen in the lower right hand corner.



**Gym upstairs in Science Building circa 1918.** Those black stockings had to meet one's blue serge bloomers. This was the standard basket-ball uniform of the first quarter of this century.



**Lecture Room in Science Building before the fire in the early 1930's.** Front row students sometimes put their feet up on the railing. Once, Mr. Werkenthin (of course the students called him Mr. Work-em-thin) asked me to tell the girls to keep their feet on the floor so he could keep his mind on his business.



**Home Economics (Domestic Science) Kitchen circa 1920.** Until Stultz Building was completed, the foods section of home economics was located on the second floor of the Science Building. Elegant food was prepared in this simple and crowded kitchen.

Many alumnae will recognize Ruth Herron in the center of this group, because she was on the staff at the college for a number of years.





**Dormitory Room circa 1920.** North Hall (now Long) and South Hall (now Watkins) had identical floor plans. Watkins, with remodeled interior, now houses the art department.



**The Library circa 1918.** This space is now occupied by the business office. Miss Harrell was not at Queens when this picture was made. That might be Miss Essie Johnston sitting in the corner.



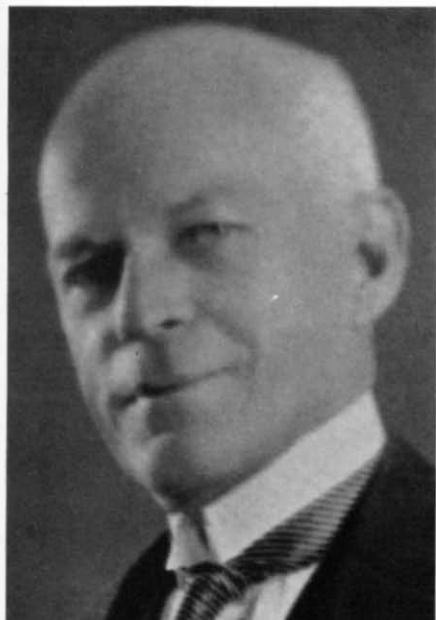
**The Back Campus circa 1922.** I was walking along a dogwood path when this picture was made.



**William Henry Frazer, D.D.,** President 1921-1939. What he accomplished for Queens College in eighteen years is unbelievable.



**Miss Sallie McLean,** Dean 1921-1934. Although she is remembered as dean of students, in earlier years she was the only dean and deserves much recognition for the strengthening of the academic program of the college in the 1920's and early 1930's.



**Archibald Alexander McGeachy, D.D.**, Board of Trustees 1908-1928. Dr. McGeachy was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church and was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Queens for many years.



**McAlister Carson**, Board of Trustees 1929-1952, Acting president 1950-1951, Honorary Trustee 1964-1970. According to Dr. Frazer, McAlister Carson was "the speaking member of the Executive Committee."



**E. E. Jones**, Board of Trustees 1925-1941. According to Dr. Frazer, Eddie Jones was "the cussin' member of the Executive Committee."



**Hunter Marshall**, Board of Trustees 1925-1963, Honorary Trustee 1964-1967. He was "the praying member of the Executive Committee."



**Alma Taylor Edwards**, Queens College 1925-1943. She started the traditional Boar's Head Dinner at Queens.



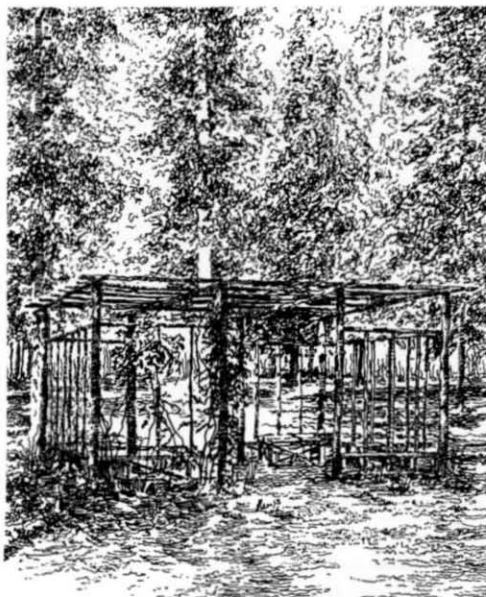
**Dr. Ethel Abernethy**, Queens College 1917-1954. She is one of the few faculty members having a separate biographical sketch in this history.



**Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Frazer**, Queens College, January 1922-1939. Everyone called them "Uncle Ben and Aunt Maggie."



**The Y-Hut.** This was a gift (in 1925) from Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Moore.



**The Senior Pergola.** Built by the students of the Class of 1923.



Chi Omega



Kappa Delta



Phi Mu



Alpha Delta Pi



Alpha Gamma Delta



Alpha Delta Theta

**The Original Sorority Houses.** After the Alpha Delta Theta house was damaged by fire, it was rebuilt and became "Miss Albright's House."



**Sara E. Morrison Hall.** This building, which houses the college dining room, was built in 1927 and was a gift from Mrs. Cameron Morrison.



**Mrs. Cameron Morrison**  
Board of Trustees 1929-1940



**The library upstairs in Burwell Hall circa 1930.** When the library was moved to the second floor of Burwell, it appeared lost in the space formerly occupied by the dining room. Before it was moved from Burwell in 1960 it had expanded to take up most of the second floor.

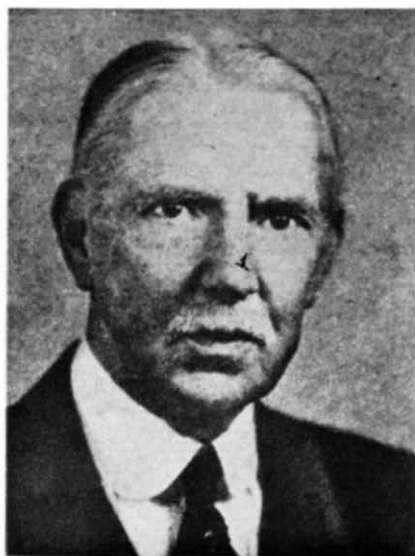


**The Barn 1930-1958.** This was the scene of many a "movement in the gym" during the presidency of Dr. Frazer. In the late 1930's, however, Queens students were allowed to attend dances given in Charlotte. I well remember my amazement when Joe McEwen and I were asked to chaperone a dance at the Hotel Charlotte and were told that *we* could dance. (Honestly, I go back to the days when a Queens faculty member did *not* dance, *or* play bridge, *or* ride in an automobile on the Sabbath day.)





**Chicora at Greenville, S.C., 1893-1915.** This was the last building occupied by Chicora College before it was moved to Columbia, S.C.



**Samuel C. Byrd, D.D.**  
President Chicora College 1906-1930  
President Emeritus  
Queens-Chicora College 1930-1941



**Mrs. Wilhelmina Crosby Byrd**  
Teacher of Bible



**Hampton Hall, Columbia, South Carolina.** This was the main building on the campus of the College for Women. When the College for Women closed, the campus reverted to the Presbyterian Church; and in the fall of 1915 it became the home of Chicora College which was moved from Greenville to Columbia. This house has now been restored by the South Carolina Historical Preservation Commission and is known as the Hampton-Preston House.



**Chicora Gardens.**



**The Hiram Powers fountain in the Chicora gardens.**



**Dr. Elizabeth Blair**, Queens College 1928-1935. Academic Dean of Queens for four years until her death in January of 1935.



**Blair Union.** After the death of Dr. Blair, the recently constructed Day Student Building was named as a memorial to her. This building is now used for Early Childhood Education.



Hunter B. Blakely, D.D.  
President 1939-1950



Diana. In 1940 this sculpture, The Young Diana, was given to Queens by its creator, Mrs. Anna Hyatt Huntington.



**Gordon W. Sweet**

Queens College Music Department 1940-1958  
Dean of the College 1949-1958



**James M. Godard**

Dean of Instruction 1936-1949



**Thelma Albright**, Associate Professor Emeritus of English. "T.A." is known as the "most retiring person on the campus" because she is still around even though the last of her many retirements was *final*. She retires from one thing and comes back as something else. She has been honored by receiving the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award and an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from the college. In between retirements she gives book reviews to many clubs, and in the spring of 1977 she was honored by the faculty at a "Roast." She is an honorary alumna of Queens. Albright Residence Hall is named for her.



**J. W. Thomson, Jr.**, Treasurer 1943-1952, Assistant to the president, 1952-1954. He was particularly interested in getting scholarships for students; and his good business management was a great help to the college, especially when Queens did not have a president.



**Miss Loma Squires**, Dietitian 1939-1954. Beloved by alumnae, faculty, and students.



**Party in front of Burwell Hall fireplace.** This picture was made in the mid-1930's. How do I know? Dr. Dorisse Howe and Dr. Sommerville are both shown in the picture. She came in 1934 and Dr. Sommerville died in 1938 which brackets this picture within these dates.

lina Institute for Young Ladies, which had been rechartered as the Presbyterian College for Women in 1891, had stipulated that should the college ever cease to function, the proceeds must revert to the control of the Presbyterian Church. Thus, when a clear title was not available, the South Carolina Legislature, after long debate, rejected any plan for union and the College for Women closed.

The property of the College for Women reverted to the Presbyterian Church on February 9, 1915. It was soon offered to and accepted by the trustees of Chicora.

*Chicora College for Women in Columbia,  
South Carolina (1915)*

In the fall of 1915 Chicora was moved from Greenville to Columbia into the college property formerly occupied by the College for Women. During the period in which Chicora functioned in Columbia (1915-1930), its academic and literary standards were maintained and advanced. The college was on the four-year-non-member list of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools because it did not have adequate endowment funds to meet the requirements of this accrediting agency.

The story of the financial difficulties of Chicora College for Women in Columbia, as obtained from the Minutes of the Synod of South Carolina 1928-1930, reads as follows:

A Committee to Study the Relation of Synod to Education reported that "our educational load is altogether too heavy for the Synod's carrying power, particularly when the aspirations and needs of Chicora College are added."

Among the recommendations made by this committee we find:

... that this Permanent Committee study the possibilities of the future of Chicora College as to: (a) The permanent site of the college; (b) The liquidation of all assets not needed in its work; (c) The payment of existing debts; (d) The possibility of bringing Chicora to the status of a standard college; and (e) Whether the present constituency is sufficient to support a standard college for women. . . .

I suppose what is meant by "the aspirations" of Chicora can be seen by quoting this paragraph:

Chicora College, of which Dr. Samuel Craig Byrd was president, in spite of recent financial difficulty, had beautiful plans for expansion. The college planned to move from its down-town location out to the newly developed Wales Garden section in southeast Columbia. This would give better room to expand and private facilities much more suitable for a college for women. To do this the Board of Trustees proposed the issuing of bonds to secure \$250,000. As the Synod met in 1929, these plans were presented to Synod and were adopted. . . .

This action should indicate that the Synod shared the confidence and hopes of the Trustees of Chicora College, and that great things were expected for Chicora's development in the Columbia area.

In 1929 the ownership of Chicora was transferred from the Presbyteries of Bethel, Charleston, Congaree, Piedmont, and South Carolina to the Synod of South Carolina.

### *The Merging of Chicora College for Women with Queens College*

In March 1930, the Synod's Permanent Committee on Christian Education recommended that Chicora be consolidated with Queens College "at the close of the present session."

Thus, Queens-Chicora college came under the control of the Presbyteries of Mecklenburg, Kings Mountain, and Granville of the Synod of North Carolina; and the Synod of South Carolina.

I was interested in the statement that "for the time being, the name of Queens-Chicora shall be adopted, and the new Board of Trustees, as provided for in this agreement, shall be vested with authority, if in their discretion they deem it advisable, to change the name of the institution taking into consideration the goodwill and heritage of the affiliated colleges." I was glad to see this because I had always felt that perhaps Chicora alumnae were hurt when Chicora was dropped from the name in 1939. Actually, it was the Synod of South Carolina that requested that the Board of Trustees drop the hyphenated name of Queens-Chicora.

Queens-Chicora got the support of the Synod of South Carolina and the alumnae records of both Chicora College for Women and the College for Women (at Columbia). Dr. and Mrs. Byrd, Mrs. Emma Hill Lyon, Miss Ida M. Patrick, and Miss Mary Guy joined the Queens faculty and staff at the time of the merger. Queens assumed none of the debts of Chicora.



I remember that we did get some physics apparatus but the truck that was bringing it to Charlotte was in a wreck and the apparatus arrived in bad shape. The only individual piece that I remember was a static electricity machine and that was broken. We also got library books and some book shelves.

The motto from the Chicora College seal, *Non ministrari sed ministrare* (Not to be served but to serve) was transferred to the Queens College seal replacing the *Nisi Dominus frustra* on the original seal from 1899-1930.

All student records of both Chicora and College for Women are now at Queens College.

### *Chicora Reunion and Dedication of the Chicora Parlor at Queens, April 30 and May 1, 1975*

At this time fifty-one Chicora alumnae, representing thirteen different classes and five different states, came to Queens for "Chicora Days." The program began at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday and lasted through lunch on Thursday. Many former students of Chicora who could not come sent messages.

On Wednesday there was a "sherry hour" followed by a dinner at which Thelma Albright was the speaker. This evening was described as "an evening of Chicora tales, Chicora tunes, and Chicora talent."

On Thursday, after a coffee hour at which the hostesses were Queens alumnae of the 1920's, there was a visit to the Everett Library to see a special display of Chicoriana. This was followed by the dedication of Chicora Parlor, a ceremony naming a portion of Queens College in honor of Chicora College. Mary Cartledge Muse of the Class of 1925 spoke on "Our Chicora Heritage" and Dr. Alfred Canon, who was president of Queens at this time said:

It is with particular pleasure that we dedicate Chicora Parlor as a permanent, tangible tribute to your Alma Mater. Queens is proud of her fine Chicora heritage and we shall continue to strive to always make you proud of Queens. Chicora Parlor is yours to use and enjoy. . . .

### *Some Recollections of Chicora Alumnae*

Several recalled Mrs. Byrd's Bible Class from which there was no exit unless one memorized the Kings of Israel. (We did that at Queens,

too: Jereboam, Nadab, Basha, Elah, Zimri, Omri, Ahab, Ahaziah, Jehoram, Jehu, Jehoash . . . etc. I think that Dr. Sommerville once told me that I had mixed a few Kings of Judah into this list but that is the way I have remembered it since 1918.) But to get back to Mrs. Byrd, wife of the president of Chicora and an unyielding rule-maker, she decreed that on Sunday students were either in church or in the infirmary, and if it looked the least bit like rain each student had to carry an umbrella. One time Mrs. Byrd came to class to be greeted by giggles. She had forgotten her skirt and was attired only in her blouse and petticoat. She kept her poise and the fact that she had no skirt did not keep her from finishing the class.

Another alumna recalled Professor Earnhardt whom she respected and for whom she carried "a scorching secret crush." He had a scar on his face and she dreamed about how romantically he must have gotten it. She was devastated when she learned that it was the result of a fight.

A Queens-Chicora alumna, Claudia McChesney Stallworth (1934), remembers the week-end when "we, the Chicora girls, visited Queens. Dr. and Mrs. Byrd marched us down the street for a few blocks in Columbia and we boarded a train in the middle of an open field and went on to Charlotte to be gloriously entertained by the Queens girls."

One of the professors best known to alumnae was Dr. H. H. Bellaman who came to Chicora as dean of music and later became dean of fine arts. Dr. Bellaman achieved a national reputation as an educator and author. Best known among his writings is the novel, *Kings Row*, which was also made into a motion picture.\*

### *The Liquidation of Chicora College for Women in Columbia*

The following account is taken from material sent to me by the Reverend Arthur M. Martin (father of Dr. Joseph B. Martin, Vice-President for Development and College Relations and Associate Professor of English at Queens at the present time, 1979) along with the Minutes of the Synod of South Carolina:

The liquidation of Chicora College in Columbia thus lay like an albatross on the neck of the Synod of South Carolina for twenty years. . . . The situation began with a serious study of the Presbyterian Church and its

\* Queens College Bulletin, November, 1956.

relation to higher education . . . this raised the question of the continuance of Chicora.

The very next year the Synod endorsed the bond issue of \$250,000 raised by the Trustees of Chicora College. Six months later the Synod was called into a special Called Meeting to vote to combine Chicora with Queens College in Charlotte, North Carolina. At that time the assets exceeded the liabilities by \$79,014.06. Evidently the Synod felt that the properties of old Chicora on Blanding Street and the new properties in east Columbia were good investments, which would eventually provide substantial funds to be turned over to the new Queens-Chicora College in Charlotte.

Then came the Depression.

. . . By 1932 the excess of assets over liabilities had dropped by over \$15,000. Synod now had set up a separate corporation to hold for the Synod and possibly sell the Chicora properties if and when advisable and possible. This was called the Board of Trustees of Chicora College, Incorporated.

In 1933 the Bank Holiday . . . closed all the banks . . . wiping out the excess of assets over liabilities and creating an excess of liabilities over assets of \$145,745.14. . . .

In 1935 the new property . . . was sold by professional auctioneers and netted \$107,715 after \$19,980 was paid out for the expense of the auction. However, this did result in reducing the excess of liabilities by almost \$9,000.

. . . the Synod met . . . and voted to incorporate as the Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina, and so protect individual members from law suits resulting from actions of the Synod. . . .

. . . By 1942 the state of the bonded indebtedness totalled \$153,863.77.

Finally, "no doubt due to the economic conditions of World War II," by 1948 Chicora's debt was paid in full.

The last paragraph in what is evidently a summary of the minutes I shall quote in full:

With the report of the payment of the last debt of Chicora College, the good name of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina was cleared. The dire and discouraging circumstances under which this heavy burden had been lifted, gave the members of the Synod renewed confidence in the promises and grace of God bestowed upon them as a true church of

His. It was as though an exceedingly hard fought battle had been won and the victory song of thanksgiving was sung.

### *The Final Fate of the Hampton-Preston House*

It is interesting to know what happened to the beautiful old house that was a part of the College for Women and of Chicora College.

In 1936 the house was sold and the City of Columbia failed in an effort to raise \$70,000 to keep the gardens. The house became a boarding house, the formal plantings were destroyed, and the beautiful gardens became a parking lot. However, in 1965 the Hampton-Preston house was bought by the Historical Preservation Commission of South Carolina. It is now part of a State Museum and the fountains by Hiram Powers were repaired or replaced.

## Queens - Chicora College

1930-1939

*The Depression Years*

FOR many years money problems had beset Queens but the Great Depression was yet to come, following the crash of 1929. The year 1932 is generally thought of as being "the depths of the depression." Money had also been a problem for Chicora, as it was for almost everybody and everything in those years.

Dr. Frazer was determined not only to raise academic standards but also to get the institution out of debt. The fact that he managed to keep the college afloat during the next seven years is almost unbelievable. At this time the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees was made up of McAlister Carson, E. E. Jones, and Hunter Marshall who stood solidly behind Dr. Frazer in his efforts to cut expenditures so that the institution could pay its own way without going further into debt. (According to Dr. Frazer, McAlister Carson was the speaking member, Hunter Marshall was the praying member, and Eddie Jones was the "cussin" member of this committee.) There was also a faculty that went along with salary cuts (and even carrying building and loan shares made payable to the college) without an undue amount of grumbling.

A good example of the way the college "made do" with very little during the depression is shown by the fact that a desperately needed gymnasium was built by the men of Dr. Frazer's Mallard Creek Presbyterian Church Bible Class. This was needed so that the space taken up by the gymnasium on the second floor of the Science Building could be used for chemistry and biology laboratories, and also because a gymnasium building was required for membership in the Southern Association. "The Barn" built by the men in 1930 was used for physical education until the present building was constructed in 1954. The

fact that the Barn was completely inadequate for its purpose did not prevent the students from staging beautiful water shows using the pool of the Charlotte Y.W.C.A. on East Trade Street.

In the twenties the science department had been desperately in need of room for expansion. The one chemistry laboratory, which alumnae of 1945-1965 will remember as the biochemistry lab, was not only much too small but it was directly over the heating plant and was quite the dirtiest place (from coal smoke) that was ever inhabited. The one little laboratory on the other side of the lecture room was not only used for biology but on two afternoons a week it doubled as an extra organic laboratory. I ran back and forth between these two rooms through the storeroom that occupied the space under the sloping seats of the lecture room. The study hall across the front of the first floor of the building had already been converted into two class rooms (one of which doubled as a laboratory for physics) and the corner of the hall between these two rooms was a most inadequate bacteriology laboratory which had to use alcohol lamps because there was no water or gas in the room. (That did not keep us from growing the very same pathogenic organisms that were used in bacteriology in the Medical School at Chapel Hill—I know because I taught bacteriology at Queens for about five years and I studied bacteriology in the medical school at Chapel Hill.)

From the above paragraph, you can see how wonderful it was for us to get the big gymnasium space upstairs which, with a partition down the middle, became biology and chemistry laboratories. Of course the chemistry storeroom was in the basement but running up and down all those stairs was good exercise and I had no weight problem in those days.

Alumnae of the early thirties will remember that science lecture room which has already been described in Chapter 6. There was great rejoicing when it caught on fire and burned up one evening after supper. I remember that Adelaide Kuester (1931) and Billie Erwin (1931) were not fond of chemistry and they called me up at home saying, "Come quick. The chemistry building is burning up. Isn't that wonderful!" It really was "wonderful" because only that horrible lecture room was burned out and the college insurance paid for building it back with a level floor.

When the new laboratories were completed upstairs, all furniture had been built by our maintenance men under the supervision of

"Uncle Ben" Frazer. This furniture was sturdily built and I still have one of the stools from the biology lab at my house.

When the gymnasium had been upstairs in the Science Building, very elegant marble shower baths were in the basement and when physical education was moved to the Barn these shower stalls were used by the physics students. I am sure that ours was the only "physics lab" in the world that had *marble* walls.

I didn't mean to go overboard on the Science Building but I used this as an example of the way that *every* department got along well with very little in those days. The shelves in the first psychology laboratory (which was a classroom) were built with Dr. Abernethy's father's "tithing money." After writing this history I can better understand why, when I would take the annual order for apparatus and chemicals over to Dr. Frazer for his O.K., he would storm at me, "Young Woman! You are trying to bankrupt this institution." (I am real sorry *now* that I always made the order out for twice as much as we had to have because I knew that I would be told to cut it in half. Dr. Minnie Almira Graham, head of the department, didn't like to make out orders so I always did it.)

No mention of the Science Building would be complete without saying something about Sarah Nooe who came to Queens in 1934 and retired in 1965 just before the Walker Science Building was built. Her love was botany and for many years she supervised all of the planting of flowers and shrubbery. The path from the Diana Courtyard down toward the Barn was so beautiful that one year it was on the Charlotte Garden Tour. With the large camellias next to Morrison (Mrs. Rosa Mercer had rooted the biggest one in a sweet potato) and the creeping phlox on the stone wall, and with roses in the background, on the side next to Watkins, this path was a gorgeous sight in the spring.

At commencement of 1976 the college honored Miss Nooe by conferring upon her an honorary Doctor of Science degree. Alumnae will remember most vividly her appearances at Faculty Stunt Night or the fact that she was a member of the famed TNT group (Tillett-Nooe-Taylor) of faculty that were supposed to be so demanding.

My best story on Sarah Nooe is one that occurred after her retirement to Statesville where she and her sister Katherine live in the family home. These two have been described by Charles Hadley (of the present Queens faculty) as "lovable eccentrics." Here is the story:

Sarah is a good Baptist and goes to church every Sunday. She and her sister make rose petal wine every year which they give to their friends at Christmas although they don't drink it themselves. On the way to church one Sunday morning Sarah passed by a little park where she saw several discarded pint whiskey bottles. She needed them for the rose petal wine and she couldn't take them to church with her so she carefully hid them under a bush. When she straightened up there stood a policeman who said, "Miss Sarah, what *are* you doing?" Miss Nooe thought fast and replied that she was on the Mayor's beautification committee and was getting "those things" out of sight.

### *Queens Attains One of Its Objectives in the Thirties*

In November of 1931 Mrs. Cameron Morrison was added to the Board of Trustees; now there were two women on the board.

The financial picture at this time can be seen by quoting from the president's yearly report in the spring of 1932:

Your President is very much chagrined over the fact that quite a number of students were forced to leave the Institution on account of lack of funds. This was because of a rule that students whose payments were thirty days overdue could not continue. As a consequence, collections have been better than ever before.

Dr. Frazer had been working hard to get Queens into the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In May of 1932 all conditions had been met but, "because of the failure to receive the full \$10,000 benevolence money from the Synods of North and South Carolina," the institution was placed on probation for membership at the next meeting. An effort to raise about \$5,000 from the Presbyterian Churches of the area was hard going. (I remember that about this time some good church member remarked that, "Queens, like the poor, is always with us.")

Again quoting from Dr. Frazer's report:

A cut of 20% in all faculty salaries not fixed by the Southern Association was made for the coming year. Although this 20% cut applied to administrative officers, salaries of Heads of Departments were fixed by the Southern Association. [Therefore, department heads were paid in two checks, one of which they endorsed and handed back.] This cut in salaries



amounted to a saving of about \$6,000. Every possible effort was being made to economize.

Glory be! On December 6, 1932, Queens-Chicora was admitted into full membership in the Southern Association. The necessary endowment money had been obtained from small gifts and *wise management*. Mr. Eddie Jones of the Executive Committee was treasurer of the Endowment Fund and deserves much credit. Miss Harrell describes his work in this way: "Working quietly at enhancing the endowment through trading securities to an advantage, he has been said to have made some \$250,000 for the college."

It is interesting to note at this time (1932) that the following sentence appears in the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, "It was moved and carried that Dr. Frazer be inaugurated as President of the College as early as it might seem advisable."

Dr. Frazer was never inaugurated because he felt that this would be an unnecessary expense and Queens College *must* get out of debt.

On May 29, 1933, Dr. Frazer reports, "Synod was supposed to come up with \$10,000 and only came up with a little less than \$3,000. Last year there was a 20% salary cut from President to Janitor. This year, after complete audit, teachers will be notified what reduction will be required."

He also recommended that the departments of art, music, and expression be separated from the college and organized into a Conservatory of Fine Arts. (To anyone who has been on the Queens campus over a long period of time it is interesting to see how many "new ideas" recur in cycles.)

In the summer of 1933 a building for the day students was completed. This had been considered necessary because at that time there were as many day students as boarders, and there was no place for them to go between classes except the library and the college parlors. This was also true for faculty members who did not live on the campus. Their "office" was their brief-case and between classes there was no place that they could call their own. Finally, a small room upstairs in Burwell near the library was fixed up as a faculty lounge for women faculty and staff.

In the year 1933-1934 Dr. Elizabeth Blair was dean of instruction and Miss Sallie McLean was dean of students. During her short tenure as dean, Dr. Blair established a notably fine curriculum and in-

sisted on high academic standards. She was particularly interested in the nursing education program of the college in cooperation with the Presbyterian Hospital. Professional and pre-professional courses were added to the curriculum which contained pre-medical courses, laboratory technology, secretarial administration, home economics, and teaching training. (Pre-social training was added to this group in 1941.)

In May of 1934 the president reported that:

The secretary to the President-Emeritus will not return for the reason that the financial condition demands that we curtail expenses. [It was in the original agreement with Chicora that Dr. and Mrs. Byrd would be provided for until they wished to retire.] If we should find that there will not be a balanced budget, the salaries of the teachers will again be cut so as to make possible a balanced budget.

Financial condition at this time—surplus of \$160.15.

This, from the *Queens Blues* for March 22, 1934, is hard to believe. A well-known scientist who had been engaged in television research for the past ten years was speaking to Phi Beta Chi [the science club] on the subject "Electrical Transmission of Pictures and Television." I quote:

Dr. O—— stated that it was uncertain whether or not television would ever be used in the home, because, although experiments in the laboratory have been very successful, television is not practical outside the laboratory because of the great expense of the apparatus.

### *The Difficult Year of 1934-1935*

Miss Sallie McLean had retired at the end of the academic year 1933-34 and the following year found Miss Alma Edwards acting as dean of students in addition to her teaching duties.

On January 28, 1935, after having been dean for only four years (although she had been on the faculty since 1928 and had also been at Queens for one year some years previous to this time) Dr. Elizabeth Blair died. How well I remember her funeral at the First Presbyterian Church! The entire faculty followed the casket down the aisle while the organ was playing Chopin's *Funeral March*. I cried all the way home.

Of Dr. Blair, Dr. Frazer wrote:

. . . Her services during this critical period of the institution were invaluable and her relation to the student body was one in which she endeared herself to every member thereof. . . . We have carried on through the kindness of Dr. Abernethy.

It was Dr. Frazer who recommended that the Day Student Building be named the Elizabeth Blair Memorial Union. [At the present time, 1979, Blair Union is being used for early childhood education classes.] In Burwell Hall there is an oil painting of Dr. Elizabeth Blair, presented to the college by the Blair family. There is also an Elizabeth Blair Memorial Scholarship.

Miss Sallie McLean did not have long to enjoy her retirement (1934). She died in Vicksburg, Mississippi on May 20, 1935. In the Minutes of the Board of Trustees we find:

On the morning of May 20, 1935, from a hospital bed in the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, the spirit of former Dean McLean winged its flight to the realms of eternal glory. For 13 years Miss McLean, as Dean of Instruction and Dean of Women, gave herself unselfishly and most efficiently to the services of this institution. Coming to the institution in 1921, with the management that was then taking charge with the idea of recasting the whole plan of the college, Miss McLean gave herself unreservedly and unselfishly to this great task, and for 13 years she poured out her life in the service of this institution. To no one belongs greater credit for the development of Queens-Chicora College from a low B grade institution to a thoroughly organized and accredited institution than to Dean Sallie McLean. . . .

An oil portrait of Miss Sallie McLean, a fiftieth anniversary gift of the Class of 1927, hangs in Burwell Hall.

A quotation from Miss Harrell's History (R.H. p. 60) fits in well at this point:

The effects of the nation-wide depression of 1932 were still forcibly seen and felt in educational circles. It should be recorded that the courageous, indomitable spirit of Mr. Hunter Marshall, a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, was the inspiring force that sustained President Frazer and the faculty in the trying spring of 1935. Mr. Marshall is a quiet man. He was not conscious that his slogan of "Advertise abroad

and work at home" was indicative of a dramatic spirit similar to that of great leaders in a crisis. He refused to be discouraged. "Send one card, and if there is no response, send another" he insisted earnestly. . . . Mr. Marshall made a contribution to the welfare of the school that was not inconsiderable, even though money was no direct part of his gift.

### *The Later Depression Years 1935-36 Through 1937-38*

Referring to the year 1935-1936, Dr. Frazer reported:

We had a better year this past year than in several preceding years but there is still much need of a larger enrollment and more income. . . . The past year has in many respects been the most harmonious in the history of the institution. . . . I could not close this report without paying tribute to the distinguished services rendered by the President [of the Student Body], Miss Margaret Trobaugh, and . . . by Miss Betty Manning as President of the Boarding Students and Miss Betty Wicker as President of the Day Students. . . .

In the fall of 1935 Althea Kratz followed Dr. Elizabeth Blair as dean of the college. She came to Queens from the department of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania; and, after being at Queens for one year, she returned to the University where she was awarded her Ph.D. and soon became dean of women. She married and as Althea Kratz Hottel she was national president of the American Association of University Women. In 1957 Queens gave her the honorary degree, Doctor of Humanities.

### *Social Life at Queens During the Depression Years*

It seems strange that in these depression years life at Queens became very social. Dr. Frazer had suggested in the year 1934-1935 that the college hire a social secretary but reported in May of 1936:

We did not secure a separate Social Secretary but the work of planning and directing the social activities of the students was carried on by Dean Althea Kratz and Miss Ruth Grover, our Alumnae Secretary. Once a month a formal dinner by candle-light is enjoyed by all the students and faculty. This festive occasion calls for an after dinner speaker and usually some entertainment in the auditorium after dinner. During the half hour before dinner a charm school talk is given to the student body on such subjects

as "The Well-Groomed Woman," "The Voice," "Home Decoration," etc. . . .

Saturday nights are open nights—the evening for "dates" at Queens-Chicora. At this time the girls are "at home" in the parlors of Burwell Hall to their Davidson friends and boys from elsewhere, who wish to call. . . . [To young men who did not behave as he thought they should behave, Dr. Frazer did not hesitate to say, "You are *Persona non Grata* on the campus of the institution." He always referred to young males as "Jelly Beans."]

After dinner coffees for small groups of girls are enjoyed frequently and many teas, both large and small, are given. . . . Change from Sunday night "bags" taken from the dining room on Sundays at dinner time to a real buffet-style supper in the Y-Hut for the girls who do not go to the sorority houses for "Sunday Feeds." . . . [Evidently they went back to Sunday night bags because both Thelma Albright and I very definitely remember them in the late thirties.]

During these latter years of the thirties the first organized effort to recruit students was made. Mrs. Frank Brandon Smith, mother of May Lebbly Smith Rogers (1936) and Virginia Smith Johnston (1940), was "in the field in North Carolina and South Carolina." The president had delivered eleven addresses in one month at school commencements throughout North and South Carolina.

In his annual report for 1936-1937 Dr. Frazer said:

We had 404 students, of which 39 were Business and 45 were Specials. . . . This has been a banner year in the history of the Institution. Some of the teachers during the panic offered a small return of their salaries. Your President has given back this year a good portion of this, and so reports it to the Southern Association.

Your President wishes to present . . . some of the outstanding needs of the Institution, in order of their importance as he interprets them. They are as follows:

1. A new heating plant . . . the present one is . . . insufficient for present needs . . . location beneath Science Building . . . fire menace . . . soot.
2. A Gymnasium . . . present crude Gymnasium is not sufficient for the physical activity demands of our physical education program.
3. A pipe organ . . . the present pipe organ is a big problem now.
4. Minor physical needs: more paving on back campus . . . classroom

space . . . blackboards . . . budget for each department to place books in the library . . . etc. . . . However, these things have been held back because it was impossible to carry out the instructions given by the Board of Trustees not to incur a debt. . . .

### *A Few Other Things from the Last Years of the Thirties*

The year 1935-1936 was the first year in which teachers had been paid in twelve monthly instalments instead of nine. In this year the lowest salary was \$816 with room and board (that was Sarah Nooe's). At this time, having taught at the college for eleven years, mine was \$1250 "plus room and board." I never did use the room and board part of my salary until 1937 when Joe McEwen and I did eat dinner at the college every night and in 1940 we ate Sunday dinner there.

In 1937 Thelma Albright was a young English instructor and students wondered why the table at which we sat—Miss Alma Edwards also sat with us—was always laughing. It was T. A. and Joe McEwen swapping jokes. On Sundays we had to park in the street and jump over the chain that said "Sabbath Day. No Admittance." One Sunday some irreverent Davidson boys had painted out the Sab.

Dr. Ninniss retired in May, 1937. About this time the front driveway was paved "due to the generosity of Mr. J. B. Eford, the Senior Class, the Caldwell Construction Company, Miss Winnie Frazer, and Mr. W. Z. Stultz."

I have already mentioned that in the year 1937-1938 Thelma Albright had come to Queens as a young English instructor. One of my best stories about her concerns the conversation that she had with Dr. Frazer when she was interviewed for the job at Queens. Dr. Frazer said, "Miss Albright, I hate to ask you such a personal question but, do you smoke?" Her reply, given with a perfectly straight face was, "I am sorry. I don't but I can learn if it is necessary." (Comment: At this time I think I was the only woman on the faculty who smoked; and if Dr. Frazer had caught me with a cigarette in my mouth, I would have swallowed it.)

One thing that I particularly remember about this time was that in February 1939, the Reverend Peter Marshall was at Queens for two days as the speaker for "Religious Emphasis Week." I remember him as being a speaker who made a great impression on the students.

*Dr. Frazer's Last Year at Queens*

Dr. Frazer retired at the end of the academic year 1938-1939. Miss Harrell's *History* gives a good summary of what he accomplished in the eighteen years in which he was president of the college:

1. He found the college \$60,000 in debt and left it with an endowment of \$300,000; also a credit balance of \$40,000. . . . Yet he never felt sufficiently "well-heeled" financially to afford an inauguration for himself.

2. When he came in 1921, no faculty member (except one in the Fitting School) had a degree beyond the A.B. In 1938 there were eight departments of instruction, seven of which were headed by professors with a Ph.D. degree.

3. He found 1,800 volumes in the library and when he left, the catalogued library collection amounted to 15,000 books.

4. Laboratory equipment was raised from zero to a status acceptable to State and regional accrediting agencies.

5. He had found a college rated "B" by the State and a student body made up of four fifths "Specials" (meaning that they were not working toward a degree). When Dr. Frazer resigned in 1938-1939 Queens was a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and fully 85% of the students were working toward a degree.

6. He found seven buildings (the original five plus the President's House and a cottage for the college maintenance supervisor and his family) and left the campus with a total of eighteen buildings: the original five, the President's House, two cottages, the Practice House (1924) [which later became Carson Hall]; the Y-Hut (1924) which had been a gift of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Moore (Annie Parks Moore's parents), Morrison Hall (1927), The Barn (1930), Blair Union (1933), and five sorority houses.

(R.H. p. 63)

In summarizing the accomplishments of Dr. Frazer, we have mentioned on page 113 that the members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees stood solidly behind him. Without the dedicated support of these men, Dr. Frazer could not have made the enormous changes in the college that were made in eighteen years.

Dr. A. A. McGeachy, a member of the Board of Trustees from 1908 to 1928 and chairman since 1911, was an ex-officio member of

the Executive Committee. Dr. McGeachy was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church (now Covenant Presbyterian) and gave a great deal of his time and energy to the college; E. E. Jones handled the college finances in the most difficult period of its existence; the contribution of Hunter Marshall has been described by Miss Harrell on page 119; and the debt that Queens College owes to McAlister Carson is obvious from the fact that he succeeded Dr. McGeachy as chairman of the board and for a period of twenty-five years gave of himself to the interests of the college. McAlister Carson was loved by everyone on the Queens campus.

After writing this history, and particularly after learning about the state of the college finances during the thirties, I can now understand Dr. Frazer's reaction when one day he passed by the Science Building and saw water running out of a hose which was sticking out of a window. Both sinks in the organic laboratory had stopped up and when I could not locate "Uncle Ben," I ran one condenser hose out the window so that the whole class could continue with one experiment. Unfortunately, Dr. Frazer happened to come by right at that time and he stormed at me—"Young Woman! If you can't teach chemistry without wasting the water of the institution I will get somebody who can." However, he was very reasonable when I explained why a Liebig condenser *had* to have water running through it.

Miss Harrell says (R.H. p. 64):

By no means was Dr. Frazer a person who withdrew from men. He loved a good story, and was a very popular banquet and luncheon speaker. He was a talented, dialectal mimic and published his large collection of Negro stories under the titles: *The Possumist* and *Fireside Musings of Uncle Rastus and Aunt Randy*. Two religious books came from his pen: *Bible Notes* and *Challenging Mantles*. The latter is a series of short sermonettes or chapel talks.

#### *Dr. Frazer's Retirement*

After retiring from Queens Dr. Frazer lived in his country home on the Nation's Ford Road where he served the Pineville group of Presbyterian Churches for some years. Later on, he spent the winters in Florida where he was supply-pastor to several churches. A tragic automobile accident as he drove toward his home on June 17, 1953 ended his life at the age of eighty years.



It is unfortunate that no building on the Queens campus at the time that this is being written (1979) carries either the name of Dr. Frazer or the name of McAlister Carson. An apartment building on Selwyn Avenue across the street from the college was purchased in 1944 and was used as a dormitory bearing the name Frazer Hall but this building has now been torn down. The original home economics practice house was named Carson Hall but this building on the Radcliffe Avenue side of the campus has also been demolished.

There is a good tribute to Dr. Frazer in the 1939 *Coronet*, "While we deeply regret that we must lose him, we feel that not a sad song, but one of triumph should be sung for his influence on our campus."

### *A Very Personal Recollection of Dr. Frazer*

I tried to get Winnie Frazer (1925) and Emily Frazer Kuykendall (1927) to write some recollections of their father to show what a very human person he was but Emily said that, although they had very many wonderful memories, they couldn't think of any that were not too personal. Therefore I shall just recount one of my own about "Pious Willie" which was my pet name for him although it was not original with me because I got it from Dr. Ninniss. As well as I remember, "Miss Ab" (Dr. Ethel Abernethy) and I were about the only ones who referred to Dr. Frazer by that affectionate and undignified title.

Dr. Frazer could be perfectly charming; on the other hand, if you saw him hot-footing it down the hall with his pants legs shaking from side to side you got out of his way (at least I did) because you knew he was MAD.

One day in the very early thirties I got poison-furious at him. I can't remember exactly why—maybe it was the day he came into my classroom waving a letter and saying, "Young Woman! Shut that book and don't open it again on the campus of the institution." The letter was from an irate papa who had seen his daughter's historical geology textbook and its account of creation didn't agree with that in Genesis.

I was so mad at Dr. Frazer that I went home and told my Persian cat, Alfred E. Smith, that I would just make believe that he was William Henry Frazer and then I told him exactly what I thought of him. I was still fuming when Joe McEwen came home and he dared me to

go to Dr. Frazer and tell him exactly what I had said to Alfred. The next day I did this (fully expecting to get fired) and Dr. Frazer thought it was hilarious. I remember that he said, "Honey—you know I feel about you just like I feel about my own children."

That was true, and that was the way that Dr. Frazer felt about *all* of the students, some of whom never did understand that he expected them to behave just as if they were his own children. I am sure that he would not have let his own daughters go "night-riding" which was about the worst thing a Queens student could do.

The last time I remember seeing Dr. Frazer was after he had retired and Mr. Kortheuer was painting the portrait that now hangs in Burwell Hall. The artist called and asked me to come down to his studio and amuse Dr. Frazer while he was sitting for his portrait so that he (the artist) could catch the facial expression that he wanted to paint. I treasure that memory.

## Queens College

1939-1950

*Dr. Blakely Comes to Queens*

WHEN Dr. Hunter Bryson Blakely came to Queens in the academic year 1939-1940, he found a college free of debt and with a surplus of \$40,000 that Dr. Frazer had saved. This was where the money came from for the partial redecoration that was done before the end of Dr. Blakely's second year. I did not know until I read Miss Harrell's history that Dr. Frazer had suggested that the college invite Dr. Blakely to succeed him.

Quoting Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 75):

Moving carefully, intelligently, and conservatively, the new president had by the end of the summer of 1940 a number of changes to his credit that lifted the face of the campus, so to speak, and rejuvenated the spirits of its occupants. There were the new concrete walks connecting the three main buildings, and the flagstone paths leading from these buildings to the dormitories and the infirmary. Queens was rescued from the mud!

[These flagstones became very slick in icy weather and, after enough people had fallen down on them, they were finally taken up. A lot of them are in my backyard where I sometimes still slip on them.]

Tennis and badminton courts were reconditioned; and a new croquet set was installed on the north campus. Attractive and colorful umbrellas and chairs lent an inviting atmosphere to the northern quadrangle. The charming and captivating statue of Diana, given to the college in the spring of 1940 by Mrs. Anna Hyatt Huntington, one of America's leading sculptresses, was placed in the new pool of the southern quadrangle. *The Young Diana*, replicas of which are in several other places throughout the country, came from Mrs. Huntington's country place at Haverstraw, New York.

Maxwell Anderson wrote the following poem about the statue that has become a focal point on our campus:

FOR ANNA HUNTINGTON'S DIANA

Now you have shot your arrow at the sun,  
 Little Diana, and the god caught you there—  
 The living wind still in your up-blown hair,  
 Your eyes burnt black from staring hard upon  
 The target of the glory of high noon—  
 Caught and immured you in his burnished air  
 Forever, a too valiant challenger,  
 Lifting the empty sockets of the moon.

Had you walked carefully your forest shade  
 And hid your virgin lustre under cloud  
 And let your bow hang at the eaves unstrung  
 You had not died so light and fierce a maid,  
 Nor, dying, gone to join the mutinous crowd  
 Of beautiful, blind rebels who died young.

Maxwell Anderson

I am sure that Mrs. Huntington had no idea of how much Diana would come to mean to many generations of Queens students. In very cold weather one is likely to notice that Diana is wearing a fur coat. Some hardy soul has waded through icy water to make certain that Diana does not get cold. She is always appropriately dressed for any special occasion such as Halloween, Valentine Day, etc.

To alumnae of the twenties: Do you remember the plaster statue of the Venus de Milo in Burwell Hall on which Dr. Ninniss would often hang his hat? Once—shocking at that time—the Venus suddenly appeared with a brassiere just as Diana often does today.

Dr. and Mrs. Blakely continued the up-dating of the Burwell Hall parlors, which had been started by Mrs. Virginia Miller Agnew in 1938. Dean Agnew had received a gift from our neighbor, Mrs. J. Luther Snyder, which enabled Queens to add some much needed furnishings.

Again, quoting Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 76):

Inside the buildings, dormitory rooms were painted in soft colors. Burwell Hall had a complete refurnishing of offices and parlors, the library—on the second floor of Burwell—was equipped with new maple chairs and tables

adequate to seat a fourth of the student body. Stacks in the library were rearranged to achieve a more dignified appearance.

[A former student, Libby Sproul Ross (1959) said to me just this summer (1978): "That library was Miss Harrell's castle. It was her home. You whispered when you went into it, and no one would have even thought about talking."]

Likewise, the chemistry laboratory received some new tables, new cabinets, and new equipment; and several classrooms in the Atkinson Memorial Building (Science Building) displayed clean walls in tones of seafoam.

[I am so glad to find out what that color was. I lived with it for so long that I became attached to it and all the walls in most of my rooms are now that same color.]

A recreation room was created in the basement of Morrison Hall. Then, later, the remarkably pleasing murals in sepia [actually, they were enlarged photographs] were added to the dining room in Morrison. . . .

My own comment is that the dining room was prettier then than it had ever been before or than it has ever been since. Dr. Blakely had written to many colleges telling them of his idea and they sent what they considered to be one of their best photographs to Queens. A committee then selected those to be made into the large sepia pictures. These, clockwise as one entered the dining room were: Yale University (Harkness Tower), Davidson College, Mount Holyoke, William and Mary, Bryn Mawr, Duke University, Harvard University, University of Virginia, Cambridge University (England), Princeton University, University of North Carolina, and Magdalen Tower at Oxford University (England).

Dr. Blakely had a favorite committee called the Committee on Advance that, quoting Miss Harrell, "met oftener and longer than any other faculty committee." This committee was responsible for a "Program of Advance" which covered practically everything connected with the college. In 1940-1941, the committee's first year, it consisted of Miss Alma Edwards, chairman, President Blakely, Dean Godard, Mr. Kennedy, Dr. Abernethy, Miss Jo Langford, and Dr. Joseph M. Gettys. This committee first started studying the physical needs of the college and came to the conclusion that the following buildings were necessary: a library, a fine arts building, a gymnasium, a new heating

plant, a new home economics building, a chapel, and dormitories for an increased student body; also, an increased endowment was considered to be a primary need.

### *The War Years*

The first six years of Dr. Blakely's presidency were "the war years." Of course we did not get into World War II until December of 1941, but talk of war was in the air before this time. Until I read Miss Harrell's *History*, I had completely forgotten that I had been on a committee for Bundles for Britain. I wonder if anyone in England ever wore that brown and gold knitted suit with the M.M.McE. embroidered across the front of it.

Miss Harrell writes (R.H. p. 78):

Miss Mary Inglis [of the business department] ran up an amazing total—everyone helped her—in the sale of United States Government Bonds and Stamps: some \$104,600, for which framed certificates now hang in the college library.

Evidently the Government liked to give out certificates because in my own scrapbook I find that I have one . . . for "meritorious service in recognition of wartime contribution as instructor for members of the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps."

Miss Harrell continues:

It seems appropriate here to give a list of those who served their Country in the Armed Forces in World War II. This is a salute from their College:

ARMY AND NAVY NURSE CORPS: Lt. Ruth Beaty, Lt. Irene Gales, Ensign Rosalie Hassell, Lt. Ruby McCain, Frances R. Nicholson.

WACS: Sara A. Beall, Sgt. Helen L. Duncan, Nancy Isenhour, Mildred Kinney, Mary McDevitt, Sara Page Murray, Emma D. Newell.

WAVES: Emily Alexander, Betty Baker, Sarah Bobbitt, Alice Crowell, Emily Crowell, Mrs. Mary Civil Foster, Edith Gallant, Gail Griffith, Grace G. Herndon, Ruth Kilgo, Edith Rebecca McClary, Lucy Moose, Elizabeth Nash, Lola Carolyn Reid, and Eleanora Spratt.

Among students not in the armed forces but doing war [work] were: Martha Nixon and Jane Gray at the Pratt and Whitney airplane factory

in Hartford, Connecticut, Vivian McCorkle as a public relations person and ticket agent at the National Airport in Washington, and Elsie Moseley in the chemistry laboratory of the Southern Dyestuffs Corporation in Mount Holly, N. C. To these we may add the name of Mrs. Ashby Herron Rousseau.

The following faculty members also served in the Armed Forces: Dr. Calvin Linton of the English department entered the Navy; Dr. Dorisse Howe of the Biology department enlisted in the WAVES; Miss Cordelia Henderson of the Physical Education department served with the American Red Cross; Mr. Gordon Sweet of the Music department taught in the Pre-Flight school at the Link Training Center; and Mr. Austin Lovelace of the Music department entered the Navy as a Chaplain's Assistant.

To Miss Harrell's list of those doing war work there should be added the name of an alumna whose connections with Queens go back to the Charlotte Female Institute. Mary Gilmer Grier was a student there and loved Mrs. Burwell so much that she later named one of her four daughters Anna Burwell Grier. Anna Burwell Grier Parrish (Class of 1912) was a widow with two children but she taught Jet Engines for Airplane Mechanics for the United States Air Force during World War II. After the war was over she continued teaching this for the Air Force until her retirement at the age of seventy.

All four of Mary Gilmer Grier's daughters are our alumnae. Claudia Lacy Grier Blain (ex 1904) and her husband became missionaries to China and founded the school in Kashing where Miss Mildred Watkins taught. Mary Lacy Bost (Class of 1945) is the daughter of Mary Gilmer Grier Bost.

Do alumnae of the 1940's remember when Miss Inglis sponsored a "jeep-ride" to make money for the war effort? A handsome young soldier from Morris Field brought a jeep to the campus and, for 25 cents, a student could take a short ride in a bona fide war vehicle. The coffers for the war effort swelled considerably.

This brings to my mind another generation and another war. Do alumnae who were on the campus in the fall of 1918 remember the night of November, 11, when soldiers from Camp Greene came out with open army trucks and filled them up with Queens girls? The town was wild that night and I shall never forget how cold it was riding standing up in an open army truck.

### *"Miss Loma" Comes to Queens*

An important person who came to Queens in 1939-1940 was Miss Loma Squires. She was a Charlotte native and Queens alumna (student 1905-06) who had been associated with the S & W Cafeterias for many years and was partially responsible for their reputation for good food. For the next seventeen years, until her retirement in June of 1957, Queens served food about which there was never a complaint.

Miss Loma was not only a wonderful manager and an expert cook but she was a person who cared about other people; students, faculty, and alumnae loved her. No wonder that the students loved her. Those girls who remained on the campus over Thanksgiving were served breakfast in bed and during examination week there was always an elegant 10:00 P.M. snack for everyone.

Other members of the Squires family were at the college at one time or another; many alumnae will remember "Miss Kate" who operated the college switchboard for many years and Mr. Tom Squires who took care of the college post office after he retired from the U. S. Postal Service. Another sister, "Miss Essie," used to help Miss Loma on special occasions.

Miss Loma taught Thelma Albright how to cook and until Miss Loma's death in 1961, they, together with another former Queens faculty member, Alma Hull, were partners in operating Sea View Inn at Pawley's Island, South Carolina. The 1945 *Coronet* was dedicated to Miss Loma, and today the Queens Women's Club supports the Loma Squires Scholarship Fund.

### *Curriculum Changes and the Divisional System*

During the year 1943-1944, the Committee on Advance began the work of reorganizing the curriculum. It was Dean James M. Godard who pioneered this so-called divisional system which went into operation in 1945-1946 and remained through the year 1953-1954.

All academic work was put into one of five divisions. Divisional chairmen were appointed and, apparently, only when a chairman left the college was he or she replaced by another one. I well remember the first time I ever heard about this. My husband had died in 1941 and I had gone back to Chapel Hill to study. One morning I saw in the



*Charlotte Observer* that Queens was reorganizing its curriculum into a divisional system and that I was one of the chairmen. My first thought was, "Good Gracious. They said they were going to pay those people \$4,000 a year!" Well, it was only \$3,600, but that was a lot of money in those days when the salary of the Dean of the Medical School at Chapel Hill was \$5,500.

The five original divisions and their chairmen were: Fine Arts, Gordon W. Sweet, until he later became dean of the college and was replaced by John A. Holliday; Human Relations, Dr. Ethel M. Abernethy; Language and Literature, Dr. J. Wilson McCutchan, followed by Dr. Harris Chewning and Dr. Dougald MacDougald Monroe; Religion and Philosophy, Wade Boggs, Jr., followed by "Parson" Carson as Dr. Herbert V. Carson was always known; Science, Mildred Morse McEwen. There was also a Division of Professional Subjects whose chairman was the dean of the college.

During the first year of the divisional system, a new program of commencement honors was introduced, and we lived with it in its original form for sixteen years. This plan entailed a "program of studies culminating in comprehensive examinations in the major field." *Cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, or *summa cum laude* was awarded depending on the student's performance. The written examination was extremely difficult and inclusive, and the oral with its visiting examiner was an ordeal for both student and sponsoring faculty committee.

According to the 1952-1953 catalog, the basis of commencement honors again went back to academic averages, and the commencement program of 1960 first mentions "with Honors Thesis."

Miss Harrell has gone into great detail about the happenings that took place during Dr. Blakely's presidency because at this time she was working on her history. Much of the remainder of this chapter is taken directly from her manuscript, although it has been rearranged into a semblance of chronological order. Bear in mind that the next few pages were written over twenty years ago.

#### Leadership Training School (R.H. p. 83):

Early in 1944, the versatile resources of President Blakely led him to call together some of the ministers of the city to discuss how Queens College could be of more service to the community. It was agreed, after some weeks of discussion, that the college and the churches would jointly bear the expense of a Queens-Charlotte Leadership Training Program. It was then

arranged for the Associate Professor of Religion at Queens to give half of her time to the direction of the project. Additionally, the college provided an office, equipment, and a part-time secretary. The churches established a budget which has grown to \$3,600 annually. An Executive Committee of ministers and laymen was set up on an interdenominational basis to direct the program. The ministers selected were those who had had professional training in religious education.

With the opening of the first leadership school at Queens College on October 4, 1944, under the direction of Miss Mary Louise Woodson, a significant improvement in Christian cooperation was initiated. During its years of existence the Queens-Charlotte Leadership Program has increased in effectiveness and is continually reaching a large number of people. Community schools in the suburban areas now have reached many churches whose members had never attended large city leadership schools. In the spring, Vocational Church School Workshops in which the workers who are to teach in the Vacation Bible Schools of the city and county are trained, are sponsored. The program has shown, through the vision of its leaders and the cooperation of participating denominations, what gratifying and tangible results can come from the combined efforts of a Christian college and the churches of the community.

This Queens-Charlotte Leadership Training Program was in existence from 1944 through 1961. Miss Woodson was followed by Miss Summers Tarlton who greatly enlarged the program.

#### Workshops (R.H. p. 83):

In 1945 there was held the first of a series of annual faculty workshops, three of which were held at the Assembly Inn in Montreat, North Carolina. The first workshop was concerned with the reorganization of the curriculum on a Divisional basis. Members of this group included the President, the Dean of the College, the Chairmen of the Divisions, and other faculty members selected to represent various fields of instruction. Dr. Newton Edwards of the University of Chicago (he was a brother of Miss Alma Edwards) and Dr. Wade Boggs, Sr. from the Board of Religious Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. were advisors for this workshop. . . .

The 1946 workshop studied the student personnel program of the college, under the direction of Dr. E. Fay Campbell, Secretary of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and Dr. Francis C. Rosecrance, Associate Dean of the School of Education at New York University.

The 1947 Workshop, whose consultants were Dr. Kenneth I. Brown, Director of the Danforth Foundation, and Dr. Felix B. Geer of the Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Georgia, considered the subject "Educating for Christian Citizenship"—not with reference to church work, but with reference to our social order.

I remember one amusing incident that happened at this 1947 workshop: One day some of us went over to Black Mountain College which in that day was far out and I mean *very* far out. Clothing that in 1979 would merely be extremely casual was in 1947 nothing short of shocking. One woman professor had on *short* bright purple shorts and a purple bra and that was *all*. A student in blue jeans (then they were called overalls) was sitting up against a barn soulfully playing a violin to an audience of one cow. The only college rules were that one couldn't "thumb a ride" into town and one could not carry a loaded gun. A sociology professor said that at Bryn Mawr he had been considered a dangerous radical but that at Black Mountain he was only slightly eccentric. It wasn't long before Parson Carson said to Dr. Geer, "I think we have now seen *everything*." Dr. Geer replied, "Not quite, Parson. Not quite."

Returning to Miss Harrell's quotation:

There was no workshop in 1948, because of the postponement of the opening of the college caused by an epidemic of poliomyelitis in the State.

The 1949 workshop was held at the college early in September. A much larger number of faculty participated than in former years and there were visiting professors from Agnes Scott College, Davidson College, Furman University, and Guilford College. Dr. W. E. Bingham of Northwestern University and Dr. W. B. Stubbs, who was associated with the Campbell Foundation in Atlanta were visiting consultants. The topic for discussion and study was "The Motivation and Technique of Effective Teaching." Findings and conclusions were multigraphed and distributed to faculty members.

So ended the workshops.

### *Miss Harrell's Nightgown*

This little episode happened in the late 1940's; so, this is the logical place in the history to include it. When I ask alumnae what funny thing at Queens they remember most, many of them will say, "Do tell

about Miss Harrell in her nightgown." Here is the story and this is the correct version.

The staff of the dean of students and the librarian always came back to the campus in August and until school opened in September they lived in Carson Hall (the home economics practice house).

Miss Harrell liked to go to bed early; one night when she was the only person in the house she went out on the front porch in her nightgown to pick up the evening paper. The door slammed and locked behind her and there was Victorian-modest Miss Harrell in a quandary. Finally, about 11:00 P.M. hearing a car coming up the driveway, she hid behind the shrubbery.

About that time Ann Hatcher (1944) and Mack Brown (Ann is now Mrs. Brown) came home from the movies. They had seen a scary horror-film, and just as they came in the driveway a white-clad figure rose up out of the shrubbery. They were so scared that they kept on going and rode around the block. When they came back the second time the white-clad figure again rose up out of the shrubbery; again they kept on going. On their third go-round the ghostly figure again rose up, this time waving its arms. Brave Mack decided to investigate and a weary and mosquito-bitten Miss Harrell eventually gained refuge in the house using Ann's key.

### *Student Life at Queens in the Forties*

A recent letter from Peggy Mitchell Cooper, Class of 1948, will give you a clear picture:

One of the things that seems humorous to all of us now is the strict dress code which we were "honor bound" to endure. Often those lady-like appearances were not always associated with lady-like behavior. As Pete [Georgelle Thomas, 1949] and I recalled, every few weeks or so a group of us would get ourselves properly attired in hat, gloves, hose, and heels and go to The Oriental for dinner. Instead of making the customary entrance through the front door, we would always park in the rear, entering through the back door and unceremoniously parade through a kitchen full of Chinese cooks. They always looked at us as though they knew the full meaning of that saying, "You can't tell a book by its cover."

For a lot of us, finding ways to bend a few rules was far more important (and a lot more fun) than being a serious student. Pete and I both agreed

that we could have had a finer education if we had spent as much time with books as we did trying to find ways of breaking the rules without getting caught. Our biggest worry was not next weeks finals but how to get past TA and Shirley Warner after three beers. . . .

Then, of course, there was Miss Harrell who was a constant source of amusement to all of the students. I always wondered if her eccentricities were a thing she purposely created because she enjoyed the students' reactions or were they really an unavoidable part of her personality.

Evidently those girls of the 1940's and 1950's well remember that Queens students were supposed to look like well-bred young ladies when they left the campus because Eleanor Huske Alexander (1948) says:

I have talked with a class-mate in the Charlotte area to see if she could think of an anecdote. We couldn't think of a specific incident; but we had a good time laughing about wearing hat and gloves to go downtown shopping, having to double-date with a junior or senior when we were freshmen, and reading in the closet with the lights partially covered after "lights out." Our children express dismay when we tell of such and honestly seem to have difficulty believing that such rules were in effect.

### *Co-Eds at Queens*

In 1946 men students first arrived on the Queens campus. We had one part time co-ed in 1939 when, at the request of Davidson, Reuben—(Sorry Reuben—your last name has slipped my mind) was allowed to take organic chemistry.

Of all those very first co-eds, I remember Archer Dillard most vividly. When Archer left the lab to go over to the store for a coke I knew it would take him an hour to get there and back, because he would have to stop and talk with every girl that he met.

Many of our early co-eds had just come back from World War II, and were making up needed courses that were pre-requisite to their application for medical or other professional schools. By 1947-1948 there were 28 young men on the campus as day students and the number gradually increased until at one time there were more than fifty; Hughes Hoyle was advisor to the men. Now (1979) there are a few men in special programs, but they are taken for granted and are not the novelty that these early co-eds were.

*Changes in the Campus While Dr. Blakely Was President*

Here, I will let Miss Harrell tell about these:

When the Presbyterian Female College (later the Presbyterian College for Women) building, which has been known for some years as the "College Apartments" was torn down on April 15, 1948, to be replaced by a portion of the Sears Roebuck establishment, a goodly number of Queens College alumnae, faculty, staff, and friends accompanied President Blakely to the scene when he was presented with the old marble cornerstone of the college, bearing the following inscription:

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN  
ERECTED  
TO THE GOOD OF WOMANHOOD  
IN THE INTEREST OF  
RELIGION AND EDUCATION

Behind this stone, in a metal box, were various pamphlets of slight historical interest to the college. Nothing of unusual interest or financial value was found. The building, though remodeled probably twice had stood for approximately one hundred years. President Blakely wondered seriously, with a quizzical smile, what the next fifty years might hold for various residential sections of the city. Would they, too, become "commercial property." (R.H. p. 48a)

I question Miss Harrell's statement that the building had stood for one hundred years. In the Minutes of the Board of Trustees it is plainly stated that the walls of the old building were too rotten to be used when the Presbyterian College building was constructed at the turn of the century.

One thing that puzzles me is why "Presbyterian College for Women" is on the cornerstone when the name, Presbyterian Female College, was changed to the Presbyterian College for Women in 1910. Charlotteans always referred to it as the "Presbyterian College" anyway. Today (1979) the cornerstone of the 1901 College Street building is on the Queens campus directly in front of Burwell Hall.

#### Belk Chapel:

In 1940 President Blakely had said in print that there was a growing sentiment among students and faculty that the most beautiful building on the campus should be a chapel. . . . On February 20, 1946, announcement of the Chapel gift, by the associates of Mr. W. H. Belk, in honor of



Group picture in dining room showing large sepia photographs.



In 1941 cars still had running boards, and students wore bobby sox and saddle shoes.



Faculty Workshop 1946.



Interior view showing both Burwell parlors in the 1950's. The vase, Crown Majolica from Italy, was once in the H. M. McAden home. The oil painting of the young man in the center hall is the father of Mrs. Latta Johnston, a former student of the Charlotte Female Institute. The antique mirror was a gift of the Class of 1939.



For alumnae of the 1940's and 1950's, need anything be said!



Soda Shop in early 1950's. The soda shop was given by Henderson and Ann Everett Belk in honor of Mrs. H. H. Everett. This was downstairs in Morrison Hall.

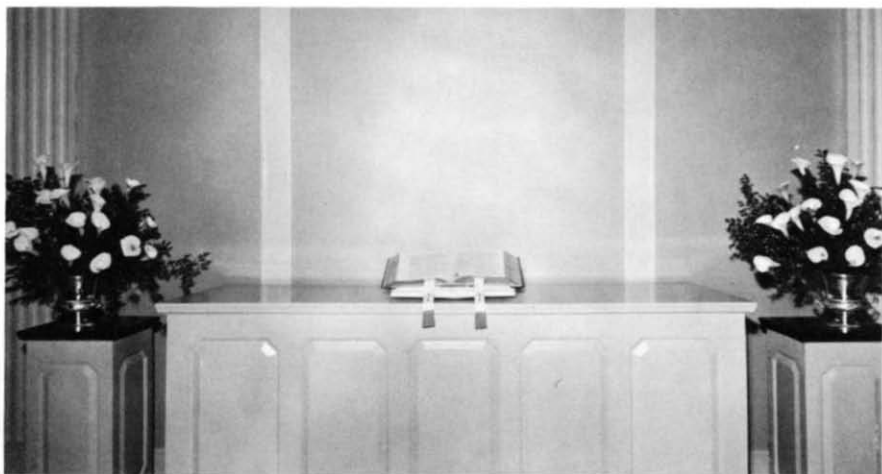




**Belk Chapel in the spring.** Dedicated in 1950, this was a gift from the business associates of William Henry Belk in honor of the founders of the Belk Brothers Department Stores, William Henry Belk and Dr. John M. Belk.



**Interior, Belk Chapel.** This photograph was made at Commencement in 1959.



**"The King's Bible."** The Bible was a gift from King George VI of England in 1950. It can be seen in Everett Library when not in use in Belk Chapel.



Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Stultz with McAlister Carson on the steps of Stultz Building. Mr. and Mrs. Stultz gave money for the construction of this building.



Ovens Physical Education Building.



David Ovens, 1873-1957. "He has given much money but the largest gift he has made is that of himself." This statement was made by the late Dr. James A. Jones, a Queens trustee, 1939-1960.



Queens swimming pool.



**Jerry and Margaret Jernigan** on the day of his inauguration with sons Charles and Jerry.



**Herschel Hill Everett**, Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1953-1974; Acting President, 1953-1954. He was "Heck Everett" to many people including the Queens students.



**Dr. Edwin Ruthven Walker**  
President 1954-1965  
Chancellor 1965-1967



**Ed and Pherba Walker.** This Model A Ford was brought to the campus one Alumnae Day by Jane Renfrow Browne (Class of 1932). Dr. Walker borrowed it to give his wife a ride because it was the kind of car he had when they were courting.



**Belk Residence Hall** was given by the children of Mary Irwin Belk (Class of 1901) in 1954. **Wallace Residence Hall** (at left in this picture) was constructed in 1962 and honors Mrs. J. M. Wallace and family.



**Mary Irwin Belk (Mrs. W. H. Belk), Class of 1901**  
Board of Trustees 1954-1963  
Honorary Trustee 1964-1970

Mr. Belk and his brother, the late Dr. John M. Belk, was made in Ninniss Auditorium to the assembled group of the college community, including the Board of Trustees. . . . Ground was broken on June 6, 1949 for this building. . . . (R.H. p. 85)

Miss Harrell's description of Belk Chapel and of what we call "the King's Bible" just must be included in its entirety (R.H. p. 86):

The Chapel was designed in the Georgian tradition to harmonize with existing structures. This architecture is, in general, that best described by the phrase "Greek Revival" which reached the height of its emergence during the years 1819-1822. The type was first brought to America by Thomas Jefferson, Ambassador to France, who became interested there in the Roman temple Maison-Caree, at Nimes, which he reproduced in the Capitol at Richmond, Virginia. The pillars on the porch are Doric, the oldest and simplest of the orders of Greek architecture. The pediment over the pillars holds a large garland, suggestive of classic wreaths of victory.

Over the main entrance door, obscured—to any but the most alert observer—by the charming rosettes in the door panels (were they meant to be Tudor roses?) is a triglyphical motif which appears, for one place, on the Parthenon frieze. A similar triglyphical design appears also over the exterior door of the Chapel of the Myers Park Baptist Church; a fact easily accounted for, since Walter Hook, son of the late architect C. C. Hook who with John Nolan of Harvard Square, Boston, designed the original Myers Park campus buildings, designed both the Belk Chapel and the Myers Park Baptist Church Sanctuary.

On the interior, the Chapel, which is 53 feet wide and 130 feet deep and which will seat 750 persons, is described by one word: Wedgewood. Certainly the pilasters, which are modified Doric, stand out in cameo relief from a Williamsburg-blue wall. The inner frieze (as does the outer frieze), above a plain architrave, holds plain circles—a never-ending line used by the Babylonians about the year 2200 B.C. Yet the broken-triangle over the Altar, which is purely Italian renaissance in influence, is not a discordant note.

The Chapel windows—being Colonial in design—are of small panes of glass, tinted lavender. The lavender tint has a utilitarian purpose as well as esthetic. There is no glaring light in the interior of the Chapel. [The tinted window panes were used by the architects to simulate the oxidized glass in Colonial buildings.]

The exquisite balance and proportion—but above all else, the beauty and harmony of the whole—produces an entirely restful effect.

The dedication of the college Chapel on Sunday, June 4, 1950 at four o'clock, was preceded by the laying of the cornerstone, which is situated in the south corner of the porch floor and which bears this inscription:

INITIUM SAPIENTIAE TIMOR DOMINI  
ECCLESIA REGINAE COLLEGII  
ERECTA  
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCCL

Within the cornerstone were placed these articles in a copper container: a statement of the Chapel gift; a biography of W. H. Belk; information about Dr. John M. Belk as furnished by his daughters; names of Belk business associates; citation of Chapel gift from *Who's Who in America* 1948-1949; brief history of Queens College, together with viewbook, catalog, handbook, etc.; a current newspaper, programs of the 1950 Commencement exercises. Dr. Herbert V. Carson conducted the opening litany and offered the prayer for this part of the service. [Mr. George Dowdy, representing the associates of Mr. Belk, presented the keys; Dr. Blakley gave the dedicatory prayer; and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees read the statement of dedication.]

The silver urns in Belk Chapel were presented by the Alumnae Association in 1950 in honor of Mrs. Mary Irwin Belk, one of their distinguished past-presidents and the wife of W. H. Belk. Later on, the silver communion set and carpeting were presented by the Belk Store in Charlotte. The Bible used on the lectern was a gift from Rena Harrell and her sister Mary, and the offering plates were given by Mrs. Benjamin W. Brown.

The King's Bible (R.H. p. 87):

Through the effort initiated by the present writer [naturally, this means Miss Harrell], which was greatly aided by his Excellency, Herschel V. Johnson, then Ambassador to Brazil, Mr. J. Roger Carter, Minister of Education from the British Embassy in Washington, representing His Majesty, George VI of England, presented the Bible sent by the King to be used in the Chapel. . . . [Miss Harrell did not mention that Herschel Johnson grew up on Phifer Avenue within "hollering distance" of the Presbyterian College.]

This highly treasured gift, prominent in every service held in the Chapel, was the third which King George VI gave to churches in the United



States; the first, being a Prayer Book, given in 1941 to St. John's Church in Richmond, Virginia; the second, a Bible with gold lettering on the front cover, to St. James Church (Franklin D. Roosevelt's) in Hyde Park, New York; the fourth gift of the late King was in the form of a silver cross and a pair of silver candlesticks presented to St. Alban's [Church], Washington, D.C.

Miss Harrell gave the King's Bible tender loving care and always kept it wrapped in a large clean bath towel locked in a chapel closet. This Bible is used on very special occasions.

The Stultz Building (R.H. p. 89):

On December 10, 1947, Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Stultz of Charlotte gave a sum sufficient to erect the building which bears their name and which, in addition to reception room and a small auditorium, houses the laboratories of the Department of Home Economics, as well as the college guidance office. . . . [Miss Harrell wrote this in the 1950's and Stultz now (1979) houses the department of education, the faculty lounge, and the Department of Public Safety.]

Later, at the death of Mr. Stultz on September 25, 1952, Queens College was one of five institutions to share in the distribution of his large estate. Over a period of some twenty years he had donated four scholarships annually to the college and was interested in following the accomplishments of the students whose education he generously helped to finance.

The Laura Tillett Building: In the early 1950's one wing of a proposed Student Union Building was built with the idea of using it temporarily for much needed classroom space and faculty offices. For a number of years this building housed the English and Bible departments; in 1958 it was named in honor of Miss Laura Tillett, a long-time faculty member of the English department.

At the present time (1979) this building is in the process of being remodeled for student use so now, all those twenty-five or so years after it was built, it will be used for its originally intended purpose.

#### *Summary of the Growth and Expansion that Took Place During Dr. Blakely's Eleven Years as President*

Dr. Blakely resigned in the spring of the academic year 1949-1950, and took a position as Secretary of the Committee on Higher Education in the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church

with headquarters in Richmond, Virginia. After retiring from this position he and Mrs. Blakely lived in St. Petersburg, Florida, where he died in August 1970. She now lives in Winter Park.

An article in the *Queens Blues* in June 1950 summarizes the work that Dr. Blakely accomplished during his years at Queens as follows:

Building of Belk Chapel; construction of a new heating plant; remodeling of the Science Building and construction of a new wing; provision for 32 additional boarding students in Frazer Hall in 1944; construction of the first unit of the proposed Student Union Building, at present used for classrooms and faculty offices [this later became the Laura Tillett building]; addition of a new reference room for the library [which, of course, refers to the library when it was upstairs in Burwell].

To add a personal note: John L. (Jack) Crist, Sr., on behalf of Southern Dyestuff Corporation, gave me a check for \$5,000 to furnish a laboratory in memory of my husband Joe McEwen who, at the time of his death, was chief chemist at Sodyeco. I was so excited that I threw both arms around Jack Crist's neck right before a lot of dignitaries.

Other miscellaneous improvements are mentioned, among them being, "the remodeling and refurnishing of Burwell Hall and the dormitories; the erection of the statue of Diana; the establishment of the rose garden; and extensive landscaping on the campus."

The Stultz building was not mentioned in this article, evidently because it was not completed and dedicated until November, 1951. Still quoting from the article in the *Queens Blues*:

On the strictly academic side the following advances have been made: The Staff [this means Faculty] has increased from 45 to 57; revision of the entire curriculum on a divisional basis; reorganization of the personnel and guidance program; establishment of the Testing Bureau to serve the college and the community; development of the Department of the Home; institution of a program in Adult Education and Evening Classes; doubling the book-stock of the library, with special emphasis on the reference collection. Queens has been granted membership in the National Association of Colleges of Music.

These are the more tangible and concrete benefits Dr. Blakely leaves to Queens College. It is impossible to list or to limit the effect of his personality, character, and unflagging interest in students and faculty, his concern for the present and future welfare of the college, and his never-ending optimism. Evidence of all these was manifested in the shocked and surprised reception of the news of his resignation [in 1950].

Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 74) writes of Dr. Blakely in this way:

If one wished, one might write neatly under, or after, Dr. Blakely's name: . . . Erskine College . . . Princeton . . . Princeton Theological Seminary . . . Princeton Theological Seminary Fellow at the University of Edinburgh . . . student, Oxford University . . . University of Berlin . . . Continuing, the researcher would add three pastorates . . . Staunton, Virginia where he was also Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Mary Baldwin College . . . where he received the Algernon Sidney Sullivan Award by Mary Baldwin . . . Before going to Staunton he had held pastorates in Louisville, Kentucky and in Harrodsburgh, Kentucky.

But one who knows, even quite well, this commanding personality in the educational and religious life of the Presbyterian Church, feels the difficulty of finding words with which to appraise, adequately, the constructive program which President Blakely set in order at the college. Somehow we have the feeling that there should be not only degrees after his name, but also adjectives such as bookman, lover of beauty, designer of long-view advancements and better facilities, dynamic executive, and scholar concerned with the improvement of instruction in his college.

Another tribute to Hunter Blakely came from one of Charlotte's leading citizens, the late David Ovens, member of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Ovens wrote the following personal note in a gift copy of his book [about Charlotte] *If This Be Treason*: "To Dr. Hunter Blakely, the President who took Queens College, washed its face, gave it character, courage, and ambition and started it on its way to greatness. I was proud to stand by and see him do it. Sincerely, Dave Ovens. June 1957."

Here is one of my own fond recollections of Dr. Blakely: After I had finished requirements for a Ph.D. in biochemistry in the Medical School of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, I stayed on for another year on a post-doctoral research fellowship. One day at the Medical School I was upstairs in a little room all by myself engrossed in the G.I. tract of a very dead gentleman (who had been electrocuted in the State prison). I heard a gasp; when I looked up, there stood Dr. Blakely, dumbfounded, and in a horror-stricken tone of voice he exclaimed, "*Mrs. McEwen. Is that a man?*"



## Queens College

1950-1953

*McAlister Carson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees,  
Becomes Acting President for the Year 1950-1951*

QUEENS College has been fortunate in the persons who have been available to take over as acting presidents in times of need: Miss Lily Long in 1891, Dr. Bridges in 1916, Captain Anderson in 1918, Mr. Carson in 1950, and later on, Mr. H. H. Everett in 1953.

McAlister Carson had ties with the college that went back a long way. His mother Sallie McAlister was an alumna, his wife Abigail Alexander was an alumna, and he had been Chairman of the Board of Trustees since 1929. He had given of his time, energy, and personal resources over the years and everyone had confidence in his leadership and good judgment. Modestly, he said that his work the year that he was acting president was made easy because of the fact that members of the administrative staff (Deans Gordon Sweet and Thelma Albright and Mr. J. W. Thomson who was the business manager and treasurer) knew so much about the running of the college. Mildred Miscally was another staff member who was of great help to Mr. Carson.

### *David Ovens' Unrestricted Gift to Queens*

In December, 1950, Mr. David Ovens must have had fun giving away money because each Sunday over a period of several weeks he announced a large gift to a college. One of these gifts was \$250,000 to Queens. Quoting Miss Harrell (R. H. p. 93) "When in 1951, Mr. Ovens was named Man of the South, the Reverend Jas. A. Jones said of him, 'He has given much money but the largest gift he has made is that of himself.'"

Mr. Ovens attached no strings to his gift and the trustees decided

to use it for a much needed facility which was necessary before Queens could hope for membership in the American Association of University Women. Consequently, construction of the Ovens Physical Education Building was begun in March of 1953.

Mr. David Ovens was a most unusual man "whose story is right out of the Horatio Alger book." (R.H. p. 93) He was a merchant and was general manager of Ivey's department store. Apparently, he got a great deal of pleasure from coming out to talk to the students in chapel every year. That was my only contact with him, but Thelma Albright knew him well and has written the following paragraphs about him:

Recently, someone described David Ovens as "the Tart-Tongued Mr. Ovens," as indeed he was. But he possessed related qualities that made his particular brand of tartness an admirable trait.

As a member of the Board of Trustees from 1941-1957, he proved himself one of the best friends Queens College has ever had. His honesty frequently made him question business of the board. Not having a college education himself, he recognized the value of a liberal arts program. He had read every volume of Dickens' novels and could quote paragraphs *verbatim*. He was a devotee of James Barrie's prose, especially fond of quoting the last paragraph of Barrie's essay on *Courage*.

His honesty plus his frankness and wit made a combination that engendered confidence among his friends; his keen mind was quick to spot artificiality; his proven ability as a successful business man gave him stature as an advisor in the fiscal affairs of the college; with his humor, sometimes acerbic, he could cut through a wordy and prolonged discussion with a "Let's get on with it" and the agenda would move.

Mr. Ovens gave generous support to Queens in other ways. He sponsored, for years, the Queens College Sunday School Class which met in the Hut he built on the grounds of the Myers Park Presbyterian Church. His chapel programs at Queens were a delight—tart, wise, and stimulating. Indeed, the students loved and respected him; on his birthday, they showered him with greetings. When he was a guest in the dining room after board meetings, students were eager to be his hostess.

One morning early, the executive committee had a breakfast meeting at the college. When they left the dining room, they saw, to their amazement a morning edition of the *Charlotte Observer* in Burwell Hall, with headlines announcing, "Ovens Gives Quarter of a Million to Queens." I was going to my office when I saw Mr. Ovens standing in front of his car. He beckoned with his usual gesture to come over and I did. He was

laughing and enjoying the moment of disclosure, "I guess I surprised those boys, didn't I?"

He was the first member of the board to donate a large cash gift to the college. This built the Ovens Gymnasium which was the most needed building at that time. A beautiful bronze sculpture, a bust of Mr. Ovens executed by Marjorie Daingerfield Lundean is in the gymnasium. In Burwell Hall, Mr. Ovens' name is the second one on the framed list of outstanding patrons who have received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award. He proved himself as an outstanding example of Charlotte citizens who, throughout the years, faithfully supported Queens, enabling the college to survive through periods of hardship and depression.

The day the Ovens bust was unveiled, pictures were taken of Mr. Ovens, Mrs. Lundean, and the bust. As the photographer was ready to take the pictures, Mrs. Lundean said to Mr. Ovens, "I've done my best to make this bust look like you, and now will you try your best to look like it?"

#### *Charlton Coney Jernigan Becomes President in 1951*

Up until this time all presidents of Queens had been Presbyterian ministers; however Dr. Jernigan came with a purely academic background. He had graduated from Duke University in 1925 and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. After obtaining an M.A. from Duke, he taught English at the University of Chicago while carrying a full schedule of work toward a doctorate. Changing his field to the classics, he returned to Duke on a university fellowship and received a Ph.D. in Greek in 1935. For fourteen years he taught classics at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina in Greensboro but came to Queens from Florida State University where he was currently chairman of the classics department.

Miss Harrell says (R.H. p. 95):

. . . President Jernigan was not solely a classicist and a grammarian, though he was interested in philology. Nor had he lost the human touch in pursuing the concentrated research necessary for a doctorate. He was equally interested in young people and in proving that Greek philosophy has a cultural message for twentieth-century men and women. His friendliness and the warmth of his personality caused his student body to be devoted to him and made for him a place in Charlotte as well as at Queens.

Miss Harrell gave a word picture of Dr. Jernigan in very proper terms but I (and I am sure that this would be true of many other people) remember him in a different light; not as "Dr. Jernigan, the president of the college," but as "Jerry Jernigan" who was a lot of fun. I well remember our first meeting. It was on a Saturday afternoon in the summer and the campus was deserted. I came out of the Science Building and was on the way to my car when a very casually dressed man, with no necktie, and two little boys appeared and the man started asking me questions about the college. I wondered why he was asking me so many questions but, being ever mindful of Queens College public relations, I was very pleasant and told him that I did not have time to show him around; but I pointed out the various buildings and told him to make himself at home on the campus. Imagine how I felt when I later met the new president, and he said that he already knew me. He had purposely come to Charlotte early so that he could talk with townspeople and find out what they thought about Queens before they knew who he was.

Another personal reminiscence: One day I wrote him a note which said, "Sorry, I plumb forgot to come to faculty meeting." Here is his reply, typed on an index card, which I keep in one of my numerous scrap-books:

May 21, 1952  
*Re: Faculty Meeting*

Dr. McEwen:  
I missed you with tears in my limpid blue eyes.  
C.C.J.

His eyes were brown!

Dr. Jernigan's office door was open at a certain time nearly every afternoon; when this door was open it was an invitation for faculty or students to drop in for a chat. I was sorry when the president's office was later moved so that a door did not open into the hall.

#### *Dr. Jernigan's Inauguration in March, 1952*

This inauguration was quite the most elegant and most formal event of its kind that Queens has ever had. We have already mentioned that Dr. Frazer never did have one and Dr. Blakely's had been very simple,

taking place on one day of a three-day commencement program in 1940. When Jerry Jernigan saw the beautifully appointed tea table set up for his inaugural festivities his remark was, "Damned if we ain't elegant!"

Dr. Jernigan's inauguration on March 28 and 29, 1952, began with a Friday night dinner for the 150 official representatives of colleges and learned societies that had accepted Queens' invitation. On Saturday, the inauguration took place in the morning with an address by Dr. Theodore H. Jack, president of Randolph Macon Woman's College. After Dr. Jernigan's inaugural address the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Frazer. (Dr. Frazer had offered the Prayer of Consecration at Dr. Blakely's inauguration at which the speaker had been Dr. James Ross McCain, president of Agnes Scott College.) Following the ceremonies there was a luncheon for the official representatives at which Mrs. William Cannon presided; in the afternoon there was a reception honoring the new president and his wife, Margaret.

*Campus Improvements that Took Place in the Two Years  
that Dr. Jernigan Was President*

One of the first remarks made by Dr. Jernigan when he came to Queens in the fall of 1951 was, "What this place needs is a good juke box." Miss Harrell has gone into such detail on campus improvements that were made while Dr. Jernigan was president that I shall quote the following pages from her history (R.H. pp. 96-97):

. . . The first of these improvements—to meet the need for a student gathering place—was the new soda shop, most suitably named Diana's Den, in Morrison Hall. This large remodeled room in the basement, with modern theme in color and furnishing, was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Belk, who wished to honor Mrs. Belk's mother, Mrs. H. H. Everett. . . .

A second major improvement in 1952 was that of modernizing and re-decorating all the bath rooms in Lily Long Residence Hall and in Mildred Watkins Residence Hall, where the general arrangement is in suites. Two other instances of redecoration appeared suddenly. As a gesture combining benevolence and gratitude, the men in Dr. Jernigan's Sunday School Class of Trinity Presbyterian Church refurnished the Christian Association Hut where they themselves met each Sunday morning. With plenty of new



chairs, the Hut lounge became much more comfortable for the students who met there on Sunday evenings. Then, the day students, challenged and encouraged by the president, painted the interior of Blair Union themselves. The installing, by college officials, of a launderette in the basement of Carson Hall may not have equalled other improvements in aesthetic value; but, none the less, it was a convenience gratefully received by the students.

Around the 1952 holiday season there came the campaign for raising money to build the pool in the new physical education building. But there were so many other elements involved in the project—college spirit and enthusiasm, the telling of what opportunities for growth and development Queens makes available to her students, the presentation of the institution's need as a situation in which the donor's friendship for the college was desired as much as his gift (whether large or small)—all these things made Webster's third definition of "episode" as "a set of events that stand out or apart from others as of particular moment" seem more descriptive of what happened than does the word "campaign."

There is no written account of how the idea for the "Pool Project" originated. In mid-November, as he sat at his office desk, Dr. Jernigan was thinking hard about how the wished-for-pool might be underwritten. Suddenly, it is said by a close friend of his, he had a startling and electrifying idea: Why not have each student raise his or her proportionate part of the whole? On a smaller scale, he had seen students (quite on their own) raise the money, at an auction, for a television set. At this auction he had sold the shirt off his back. Would this, much larger, undertaking be possible? We quote from the February, 1953 issue of *From the President's Desk*:

What would the students do if it were suggested that they not wait for some good angel to supply their pool, not sit in passive apathy expecting others to produce a miracle? What would *they* do for their college if the president were to propose that they each go home at Christmas and collect small sums from many people?

The president was scared; if the student body had little vision and small stature, he didn't want to know it.

Dr. Jernigan talked to Alpha Kappa Gamma, the organization of outstanding student leaders on the campus. That group was too small for an undertaking of such large scope. Then he talked with the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, with some additional student leaders, and with Mr. David Ovens. They came up with the idea that

students would take buckets with QUEENS COLLEGE painted on the side in large letters, and over the holidays they would carry out a student campaign in their home towns for a "bucket of water for their swimming pool." It was hoped that they might raise \$50,000 in this endeavor, but Mr. Ovens said if they could come up with as much as \$30,000 he would give the remaining \$20,000. This idea was "sold" to the students by Dr. Jernigan at an assembly in Ninniss Auditorium; they left the building shouting and cheering.

Again quoting Miss Harrell (R.H. pp. 98-102):

These buckets (for a donation) were carried to relatives, friends, neighbors, business and professional leaders in home towns far and near. Inexperienced in campaign work, they were successful in raising some \$30,000 and incidentally in building up an asset of good will for the college. From a psychological standpoint even the timid were rewarded with a sense of achievement; from an educational standpoint others learned salesmanship; and to everyone—faculty, students, alumnae, contributors, and friends—there came the sense of being knit in a close bond by the striving for a common cause, suddenly sensed as worthy of their best endeavor. A new-born love for Queens, as it were! A short while later President Jernigan wrote in his same series of bulletins, *From the President's Desk*:

Here is the true meaning of education—a leading out from narrow self-interest into a cooperative effort that is big enough to arouse enthusiasm, develop initiative, and achieve results.

In speaking to the students at his first chapel service on September 17, 1951, President Jernigan had said:

The first job of your generation is to learn the wisdom of the past, to glory in human achievements, and to observe human mistakes. . . . Those who are truly educated have developed a strong sense of moral and spiritual responsibility, for growth intellectually and spiritually rests squarely upon your shoulders. You will learn that the world does not owe you a living, but that you owe to the world a finely developed mind, a carefully nurtured soul, and a gentle heart that can be tolerant with prudence.

Such a passage is not for one occasion or one hour alone, nor for one student body alone. It belongs with Ruskin's "books of all time." It is fortunate that it is so, since in less than two years from this date, suddenly and unbelievably—far too young to die—President Jernigan was dead [of a heart attack]. He had spoken so often in the interest of Queens College,

for which he had tremendous enthusiasm, and had been so active in all phases of community and campus life that the deep silence of his office seemed incredible.

Unbelievable indeed! I had taken him a bottle of sherry late that afternoon on July 22, 1953, and he was so much better that the doctor had told him that he could take a walk on the campus the next day. When Gordon Sweet called me at 2:00 A.M. and told me that Dr. Jernigan had died it was indeed a shock.

*"I Taught You to Be Speakers of Words and Doers of Deeds"*

Here, I shall quote from an article published in the *Blue Quill* (the college magazine at that time) which was written by Davy Jo Stribling Ridge, Class of 1954. This article carries a picture of Dr. Jernigan and is entitled, *I Taught You To Be Speakers Of Words and Doers Of Deeds*:

I suppose the first definition of a liberal education is to be found in Homer. The old gentleman, Phoenix, proud of his student, the hero—Achilles, relates his system of liberal education when he says, "I taught you to be a speaker of words and a doer of deeds."

This quotation from his inaugural address would well be what Dr. Jernigan would have said to Queens students had he known that he would leave us. . . . He left us with a vision for our college. He made us feel important in a world of United Nations and Atomic Energy Commissions. To him a liberal education would be necessary in tomorrow's world. . . . His last message to us [written to all students from the hospital] five days before his death, ended with the statement, "Let's pull together. . . ." He always had faith in us. . . . If it were possible for him to charge us as we go on without him, he would likely use another illustration from the classics. This time it might be from Virgil, who tells of Sibyl's encouraging despondent Aeneas as he seeks his father when she says "*Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audention non.*" (Yield not to adversity, but press on more bravely.)

*College Changes During the Short  
Presidency of Dr. Jernigan*

In an address delivered on September 25, 1956, at the opening of the Centennial Year of the College, President Walker said:

Charlton C. Jernigan was president of Queens College for two years, 1951-1953. The accomplishments during his two-year period were phenomenal. Two buildings were erected. [The Ovens Physical Education Building and the Mary Irwin Belk Residence Hall.]

Many of the buildings on the campus were remodeled; but most important, a new spirit was born. That spirit was largely his. It pervaded the whole campus and the city of Charlotte. It was one of friendliness, of confidence in the future, and of determined hard work. The tragic loss in his death was so keenly felt by many of those present that it need not be described.

# 12

## Queens College

1953-1967

### *H. H. Everett Serves as Acting President in 1953-1954*

**I**N December of 1952 McAlister Carson resigned as chairman of the Board of Trustees after serving in this capacity for twenty-five years. Just as Mr. Carson had become chairman shortly after he had been appointed to the board in 1927, so now Herschel Hill Everett, who had been appointed to the board only a month or so before, became chairman of the Board of Trustees and in the summer of 1953 took over as acting president of the college. He often joked about being a college president without a college degree.

In his centennial address in 1957 Dr. Edwin Walker said:

For two periods of one year each, a chairman of the Board of Trustees served as acting president of the college. In each case this was done at a very great personal sacrifice of business interests and other activities, but it was done effectively. The devotion and loyalty that prompted McAlister Carson and H. H. Everett to accept these responsibilities will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Everett was well known in Charlotte where he had lived since 1922. His company had a chain of 88 motion picture theatres and other business interests in the Carolinas. He was president of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce during 1951-1952; he directed the public fund-raising for the building of Freedom Park; he was Charlotte's "Man of the Year" in 1952; and, at various times, he served on the boards of many civic, business, and religious organizations in the community. He was a charter member of Trinity Presbyterian Church where he had served as chairman of the Building Committee.

Just as Dr. Jernigan had been thought of as "Jerry Jernigan," so

was Mr. Everett generally referred to as "Heck Everett." Students of that period will recall their song:

Oh, Heck's our boy friend,  
La-de-ah-de-ah-da;  
Hey, Hey, We're here to say,  
Heck's our boy friend now.  
Etc.

An article in the student literary magazine, *The Blue Quill*, while Mr. Everett was acting president, says:

. . . Although one of the trustees has often jokingly commented that the college pays Mr. Everett exactly what he is worth—nothing [he had donated his time as president], Queens students feel that what he has done for the college during the year of his presidency cannot be repaid by any amount of money.

. . . he became part of Queens so quickly that students even resent his being called "acting president." Queens students will always refer to the year 1953-1954 as the year that Mr. Everett was *president* of the college.

During the year 1953-1954 Queens was placed on the American Association of University Women's approved list of members. Sarah Nooe worked long and hard on getting this recognition for the college. Also during this year two buildings had been completed and were dedicated. Of these occasions Miss Harrell says (R.H. pp. 103a, 104):

The Mary Irwin Belk Residence Hall was dedicated on January 9, 1954. . . . Mrs. Belk in a brief talk at the dedication ceremony asked her class of 1901 to share the honor with her. The six members of her class who were present were: Mrs. Duncan Calder, Mrs. Robert Watts, Mrs. Joseph Steer, Mrs. B. J. Witherspoon, Mrs. James Renfrow, and Miss Ursula Blankenship. . . .

More than 500 Charlotteans and friends attended the dedication of the David Ovens Physical Education Building on March 7, 1954. . . . The dedication service was attended by two accompanying circumstances that were unforgetably beautiful and that gave a kind of sacred benediction to the ceremony. The first was the streaming through the Assembly Room of golden sunlight from high windows; the effect was that of a diffused glow that heightened and intensified the hour. The second was the soft, clear tones, absolutely on pitch, of the College Choir under the direction of John Holliday, as it sang the twenty-third Psalm. The music had a cathedral-like melody seldom heard even from this well-trained group.

Mr. Ovens' presentation speech was characterized by modest understatement and a homespun brand of humor. . . .

On May 18, 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower came to Charlotte to speak at a Twentieth of May Celebration. (For alumnae who are not Charlotteans, let it be repeated that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed in the little log courthouse in the center of Independence Square on May 20, 1775.) In Freedom Park twenty Queens girls served box lunches to the official party. Pat Laird, president of the Student Body at that time, served the President and pinned a red carnation on his lapel. Quoting Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 161):

. . . In her understandable confusion, she [Pat Laird] says she served him both milk and iced tea. However, she has two treasurable items as souvenirs; the paper napkin that he used and also an elegant personal letter from him.

#### *Dr. Edwin R. Walker Becomes President*

In March 1954, Edwin Ruthven Walker accepted the presidency of the college, a position he was to hold for the next eleven years. He was not unknown on the Queens campus because he was a friend of Dr. Jernigan, and in 1952 he had delivered the commencement address at the college.

Although Dr. Walker came to Queens from Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida, he had made a national name for himself in educational circles as dean of Florida State University. With such a background, he came to Queens with very definite ideas about undergraduate education in a liberal arts college. Dr. Walker firmly believed in a method of teaching that he called a group tutorial. Quoting from the 1956-1957 catalog:

The Group Tutorial is the name chosen to designate a method and a set of teaching principles which are in process of development at Queens and seem peculiarly fitted to the needs and the opportunities of the small college. The basic idea is that teaching is not something that is *done for* the student nor something that is *done to* the student. Effective teaching is the guidance of the process of learning. The chief responsibility rests on the student. Stress is placed on individual endeavor; the student is guided to do creative work. It is assumed that standards of self-evaluation are even more important than the grading process.

### Curriculum Changes

For some ten years the Queens courses of study had been assigned to one of the five divisions and the required pattern of academic study had included courses from each.

Now, workshops started up again: The first of these, in 1955, was a week spent at McAlister Carson's summer home in Black Mountain, North Carolina. (The water reservoir ran dry and all of the women descended on Thelma Albright's sister who lived in Black Mountain, with the plea, "Please, may we take a bath."); the second workshop was a week spent at a lodge in Cashiers Valley near the High Hampton Inn where some of the participants were housed; and the third workshop was at Mr. Everett's summer cottage at Eagle Lake near Charlotte.

Again, the curriculum committee met long hours and in 1955 came up with a revised academic program: *basic requirements, field of concentration, elective hours, and a new program of activity hours.*

I have good reason for remembering activity hours. When Dr. Walker, himself a good amateur photographer, first came to Queens, he called me into his office and announced that I was to sponsor a photography club on the campus. The fact that I had no interest in photography and did not even have a camera mattered not at all. What Dr. Walker had envisioned as a little club of students using "Box Brownies" gradually evolved into an activity hour with a four-enlarger darkroom; and, to accommodate all students who wanted to take it, the course was offered on two afternoons of the week. There was also a hobby group at night made up of leading Charlotte amateurs having as its teacher one of the best professional photographers in the city. The men in this group had a wonderful time. The course was entitled "Advanced Portraiture" and many students (including America's Junior Miss, Phyllis Whitenack) made beautiful models.

We had fun. Students would go home and come back with their fathers' good cameras and some excellent pictures resulted. Finally, after several successful years, Dr. Walker called me in again and this time it was, "Out with photography. You are too expensive to be spending so much time in teaching an activity hour." That was the end of my interest in photography.

In 1965-1966 activity hours were replaced by a straight physical education requirement, but the rest of the academic program remained without significant change until the year 1977-1978.



### *Gifts Received by the College in 1955*

In the year 1955 Queens received four large gifts. The first of these, in April 1955, was an anonymous gift of \$50,000 to the library to be spent in the purchase of books in memory of the Reverend Archibald Alexander McGeachy, D.D. who had been chairman of the Board of Trustees from 1911 until serious illness forced his resignation in 1926. Although Dr. McGeachy was inactive in 1927 and 1928, his name continued to be listed with the trustees until his death in 1928.

A second gift, which was announced in December 1955, was a new pipe organ to be installed in Belk Chapel. This was a gift of the Belk family.

Also in December 1955, there was a gift of \$124,200 from the Ford Foundation with the stipulation that the money be used as an endowment for ten years, the income used to raise faculty salaries.

Quoting Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 110):

A fourth composite gift enabled the college to redecorate Ninniss Auditorium in midwinter 1955. This improvement was made possible by donations from Dr. Monroe T. Gilmour as a memorial to his parents, the Reverend A. D. F. Gilmour and his wife, Elizabeth Monroe Taylor Gilmour; from Mrs. W. H. Wood in memory of . . . Fanny Armistead Burwell Wood and Louisiana Gibson Wood; from the class of 1953; and from the Lillian Keigwin Estate, Washington, D. C. The redecoration was begun during the Christmas holidays and was completed in January 1956. The walls, window draperies and stage curtain (the gift of the Class of 1953) were chosen in shades of blue. A terra-cotta colored stripe around the *proscenium* provided the contrast. New auditorium seats [A gift from H. H. Everett] were installed and new aisle-carpeting was laid. The improved appearance was altogether pleasing and delightful.

### *Patrons of the College*

The idea of a patrons' group for Queens originated with Dr. Charlton C. Jernigan before his untimely death in 1953. This project had been strongly indorsed by members of the Board of Trustees and was carried out early in Dr. Walker's administration.

Under the leadership of Mrs. H. Watson Stewart (Travis Wylie, Class of 1947), members of the Charlotte Chapter of the Queens College Alumnae Association secured eighty of the hoped-for two hundred patrons. Friends of the college could be designated as Patrons

of the College by making an annual contribution of one hundred dollars or more. Funds obtained from this group were used for college operating expenses unless otherwise assigned.

Other patrons were obtained by administrative staff and trustees. Space does not permit listing all of these over a span of years but in the centennial year of 1957 the patrons' list was made up of the following persons:

#### PATRONS

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Akers       | Mr. and Mrs. W. Lester Brooks         |
| Mr. and Mrs. John M. Akers          | Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Browne             |
| Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Akers, Jr.       | Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bucher             |
| The Rev. and Mrs. Chester Alexander | Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Burgess        |
| Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Alexander        | Mr. and Mrs. Wood W. Burns            |
| Mrs. Paul H. Allen                  | Business Women's Circle               |
| Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Allison       | First Presbyterian Church             |
| Mr. and Mrs. James R. Allison       | Charlotte, North Carolina             |
| Mrs. Ann Stowe Anderson             | Mr. and Mrs. John C. Caldwell         |
| Mr. and Mrs. James H. Anderson      | Mr. and Mrs. William C. Cannon        |
| Mrs. Robert C. Anderson             | Mr. and Mrs. Archie B. Carroll, Jr.   |
| Mrs. James R. Angell                | Mr. and Mrs. McAlister Carson, Sr.    |
| Mr. and Mrs. Leland G. Atkins       | Mr. and Mrs. Guy T. Carswell          |
| Charles F. Barnhardt                | Miss Carmen Carter                    |
| David Barnhardt                     | Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cathey             |
| Mr. and Mrs. James H. Barnhardt     | Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Chappell           |
| Mr. and Mrs. John J. Barnhardt      | Charlotte Altrusa Club                |
| Mr. and Mrs. William H. Barnhardt   | Charlotte-Mecklenburg Chapter         |
| Mr. and Mrs. William M. Barnhardt   | Queens College Alumnae                |
| Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Bealer, Jr.      | Association                           |
| Mr. and Mrs. Henderson Belk         | Charlotte Music Club                  |
| Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Belk             | Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Cherry         |
| John M. Belk                        | David L. Chewning                     |
| Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Belk         | Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Choate, Jr.    |
| Mrs. W. H. Belk                     | Mr. and Mrs. Morton L. Church         |
| Mr. and Mrs. Leslie G. Berry        | Mr. and Mrs. Edwin O. Clarkson        |
| Mr. and Mrs. James E. Bevis         | Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Cocke, Sr.     |
| Mr. and Mrs. Howard R. Biggers      | Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Coe                |
| Mrs. F. J. Blythe, Sr.              | Mr. and Mrs. Grady E. Cole, Sr.       |
| Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bowers           | Colgate-Palmolive Company             |
| Dr. and Mrs. Wallace B. Bradford    | Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Connelly      |
| Dr. and Mrs. W. Z. Bradford         | Mr. and Mrs. W. Priestly Conyers, Jr. |
| Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Bradshaw       | Covenant Presbyterian Church          |
| Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Bray        | Charlotte, North Carolina             |
| Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Brewer, Jr. | The Rev. and Mrs. Warner L. Hall      |
| Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Bridges     | Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Craig              |
| Mrs. S. O. Brookes                  | Mr. and Mrs. Charles Creighton        |
| Mr. and Mrs. Thornton H. Brooks     | Mr. and Mrs. John L. Crist            |

- Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Crook  
 Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Crump  
 Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Dalton  
 Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Dalton, Jr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Dalton, Sr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Wesley A. Daniel  
 Miss Helen Darrone  
 Mrs. Hallie Belk Daughtridge  
 Mr. and Mrs. G. Donnell Davidson, Jr.  
 Mrs. Walter H. Davidson  
 Dickson Foundation, Inc.  
 Rush S. Dickson Family Foundation,  
 Inc.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Rush S. Dickson  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dillard  
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dowd, Sr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Carey Dowd, III  
 Mr. and Mrs. Herbert R. Dowd  
 Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dowdy  
 Mr. and Mrs. Buell G. Duncan  
 Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Dunning  
 Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Eford  
 J. Ray Eford  
 Joel E. Elcan  
 Mr. and Mrs. John C. Erwin  
 Esso Education Foundation  
 Mr. and Mrs. Alex A. Diffey  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Everett  
 First Presbyterian Church  
 Burlington, North Carolina  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. M. H. Fitzgerald  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Flintom  
 The Ford Foundation  
 Fourth Presbyterian Church  
 Greenville, South Carolina  
 The Rev. and Mrs. Alfred G. Taylor  
 Mr. and Mrs. John G. Frazier  
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Gambrell  
 Mr. and Mrs. Linn D. Garibaldi  
 General Electric Company  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gilchrist  
 Dr. and Mrs. Monroe T. Gilmour  
 Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Glover  
 Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Glover  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Bolan Glover  
 A. Lloyd Goode  
 Mr. and Mrs. Roy L. Goode  
 Mr. and Mrs. George S. Goodyear  
 Mr. and Mrs. William H. Grier  
 Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan G. Gullick  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. Pat Hall  
 Mr. and Mrs. R. Davidson Hall  
 Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Hampton  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Wallace Hanks  
 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Harris, Jr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Harris  
 Mr. and Mrs. James J. Harris  
 Mr. and Mrs. L. Worth Harris  
 Dr. and Mrs. V. K. Hart  
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hassell  
 The Rev. and Mrs. Fred J. Hay  
 Mr. and Mrs. Forest G. Heath  
 Mr. and Mrs. Torrence E. Hemby  
 Mrs. Willis I. Henderson, Sr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Hicks  
 Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hicks  
 Dr. and Mrs. Edward R. Hipp  
 Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin O. Hood  
 Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Horack  
 Mr. and Mrs. Alex R. Howard  
 Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Howard  
 Mr. and Mrs. Philip F. Howerton  
 Mr. and Mrs. George M. Ivey, Sr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. George M. Ivey, Jr.  
 The Rev. and Mrs. James W. Jackson  
 Dr. and Mrs. Julian E. Jacobs  
 Jefferson Standard Broadcasting  
 Company  
 Jefferson Standard Foundation  
 Jefferson Standard Life Insurance  
 Company  
 Mrs. C. C. Jernigan  
 Mrs. Curtis B. Johnson  
 Mr. and Mrs. Mark P. Johnson  
 Johnson Motor Lines  
 Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Sheahan  
 Mr. and Mrs. Ellis M. Johnston  
 Mrs. R. Horace Johnston  
 Mr. and Mrs. Eddie E. Jones  
 Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Jones, Jr.  
 The Rev. and Mrs. James A. Jones  
 D. A. Jordan  
 Mrs. E. L. Keesler  
 Mr. and Mrs. Hampton B. Keller  
 Kendrick Brick and Tile Company  
 Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Kendrick  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jennings  
 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Kerr  
 Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Kimbrell  
 Dr. and Mrs. Paul Kimmelstiel

- Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Kincey  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Klutzz  
 Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Knight  
 Ladies Bible Class  
   First Presbyterian Church  
   Columbia, South Carolina  
 Mrs. Sally C. Lambeth  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lander  
 The Rev. and Mrs. Edward G. Lilly  
 Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lowe  
 Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McCall, Jr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCleneghan  
 Mr. and Mrs. David M. McConnell  
 Mr. and Mrs. Carl G. McCraw  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. I. McDougle  
 Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. McKay  
 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. McPheeters  
 Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McSpadden  
 Marion County Board of Education  
   Marion, South Carolina  
 Mr. and Mrs. Iverson Graham  
 Mr. and Mrs. Lex Marsh  
 Mr. and Mrs. Clement R. Marshall  
 Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Marshall  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Martin  
 Dr. and Mrs. Frank L. Martin  
 R. A. Mayer  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Meacham  
 Dr. and Mrs. William F. Medearis  
 Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and  
   Beane Foundation, Inc.  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hart  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Miller, Jr.  
 The Rev. and Mrs. Henry P. Mobley  
 Mrs. Ben W. Montgomery  
 Mr. and Mrs. Wade A. Montgomery  
 Mr. and Mrs. Harvey W. Moore  
 Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Moore  
 Mr. and Mrs. William F. Mulliss  
 Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Mumaw  
 Mr. and Mrs. Dennis E. Myers  
 Mrs. C. E. Neisler  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Olin Nisbet, Jr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Jacque B. Norman  
 Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Norman, Jr.  
 North Presbyterian Church  
   Syracuse, New York  
   The Rev. and Mrs. Russell Damatra  
 Mr. and Mrs. Wiley S. Obenshain  
 Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Odell, Jr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. O'Hair  
 Mr. and Mrs. David Ovens  
 Dr. and Mrs. Olin W. Owen  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman Pease  
 Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Pettus, Jr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Dwight L. Phillips  
 Piedmont Club Foundation  
 Presbyterian Hospital Auxiliary  
   Charlotte, North Carolina  
 The Presser Foundation  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Price  
 Mr. and Mrs. Ross Puette  
 Mr. and Mrs. Paul Quattlebaum  
 Queen Charlotte Chapter  
   National Secretaries Association  
 Queen City Coach Company  
   Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Love  
   Hal J. Love  
 Queens College Day Student Council  
 Queens College Faculty Wives Club  
 Quota Club of Charlotte  
 Radio Corporation of America  
 Radio Station WBT  
   Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Crutchfield  
 Miss Eloise Rankin  
 Miss Jessie Rankin  
 W. I. Rankin  
 Mr. and Mrs. George H. Roberts  
 Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Robinson  
 Mr. and Mrs. Ralph S. Robinson  
 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Robinson  
 Dr. and Mrs. Otho B. Ross, Sr.  
 Rotary International  
   280th District  
 Dr. and Mrs. Paul W. Sanger  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Herman Saxon  
 Mr. and Mrs. Vernon H. Scarborough  
 Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott, Jr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Sewell  
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Sherrill  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Short, Sr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. A. L. Sibley  
 Dr. and Mrs. Henry L. Sloan  
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Sloan  
 Mr. and Mrs. G. LaMar Smith  
 W. Tom Smith  
 Smyre Foundation, Inc.  
   Mrs. Fred L. Smyre, Sr.  
   Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Smyre, Jr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. George C. Snyder  
 Southern Dairies, Inc.  
   Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Tucker

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Spangler  
 Dr. Thomas D. Sparrow  
 Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Speir  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Spurrier  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. Watson Stewart  
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Sinclair Stewart  
 Mr. and Mrs. John L. Stickleby  
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stone  
 Mrs. C. T. Stowe  
 Mrs. S. P. Stowe  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Stowe, Jr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Street  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Surtman  
 TV Station WBTW  
 Mrs. John A. Tate, Sr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. James E. Taylor  
 Mr. and Mrs. William Mills Taylor  
 Terrell Machine Company  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Terrell, Sr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Thies  
 Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Thigpen

Mrs. Nancy Barnhardt Thomas  
 Mrs. W. H. Twitty  
 United States Steel Foundation, Inc.  
 Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Nolen  
 Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Van Every  
 Mr. and Mrs. John H. Vickers  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wade  
 Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Walker  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wallace  
 Washburn Printng Company  
 Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Foust  
 Mr. and Mrs. K. Martin Waters, Jr.  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. C. White  
 Mr. and Mrs. Earle Whitton  
 Mr. and Mrs. Emil F. Willer  
 Dr. and Mrs. Harry Winkler  
 Women of the Church  
 Mecklenburg Presbytery  
 Women of the Church  
 Synod of Alabama  
 Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Younts

*The Many Campus Changes During the Years  
 that Dr. Walker Was President*

The decade beginning in 1956 saw an expansion program that gave the campus the appearance that it has today (1979). The following buildings were added:

Carol Hall (1957): This was the former Luther Snyder home which had been built in the 1920's across from the campus on Queens Road and was purchased and given to Queens by Irwin Belk in honor of his wife, Carol Grotnes Belk. The building was a beautiful and very large home, and with few changes it has been used first as a dormitory and then (until 1978) to house the art department. In the fall of 1978 the art department was moved to the former Mildred Watkins Residence Hall which was remodeled for this purpose. Carol Hall is now used as the Center for Life Long Learning. A very lovely oil painting of Mrs. Belk now hangs in Burwell Hall.

Irwin-McKay Infirmary (1958): This building was the gift of Thomas M. Belk and his wife, Katherine McKay Belk, honoring Dr. John R. Irwin (his grandfather), Dr. Hamilton McKay (her father), and Dr. Henderson Irwin (his uncle). It provides twelve hospital beds, rooms for consultations and treatment, and quarters for resident nurses.

\* \* \* \* \*

Here, it is fitting to comment on how much the Belk family has meant to Queens College over the years. Summing up the things that have been mentioned so far in this book we find: John Irwin was one of the trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy in 1821; Margaret Henderson was a student at the Charlotte Female Institute during the presidency of Mr. Atkinson; Dr. John R. Irwin was a trustee of the Presbyterian College in the early years of this century.

Mary Irwin Belk was the daughter of Dr. John R. and Margaret Henderson Irwin. She was a graduate of the Presbyterian College, and the wife of William Henry Belk. Mr. Belk was a trustee of Queens in the early Myers Park years. He, with his brother Dr. John M. Belk, founded the chain of Belk department stores. Mrs. Belk became a long-time Queens trustee later on. For a number of years, she donated regularly funds for a professorship honoring her father Dr. John R. Irwin.

In 1950 the Belk Chapel was completed, having been given by the business associates of W. H. Belk in honor of Mr. Belk and Dr. John M. Belk. This was followed by: a soda shop on the ground floor of Morrison Hall which was the gift of Henderson and Ann Everett Belk in honor of Mrs. H. H. Everett; the Mary Irwin Belk Residence Hall in 1954 given by Mrs. Belk's sons and her daughter, Sarah Belk Gambrell, in honor of their mother; Carol Hall in 1954 given by Irwin Belk honoring his wife Carol Grotnes Belk; and Irwin-McKay Infirmary (1958) given by Thomas M. Belk and his wife Katherine McKay Belk.

In addition to buildings, there have been many other important gifts among which were the pipe organ in Belk Chapel, recreational property on Lake Norman, and scholarships. The Carol G. Belk Scholarship Fund has assisted more than sixty-five students to attend Queens. Interior redecoration and even such things as new choir robes and the silver communion set have also been Belk gifts. Irwin Belk has been particularly active in his support of the college as a trustee over a long period of years.

\* \* \* \* \*

Everett Library (1960): Miss Harrell retired before the Everett Library was built but here is her description of it (R.H. pp. 112d and 112e):

Situated at a centrally-located spot with reference to dormitory halls and other college buildings, the Everett Library building measures 140 feet by

80 feet. Its exterior design is contemporary, with which the large Lewandowski mosaic has an harmonious and complementary relationship. Indeed, the artist chose his basic red and red-brown color tones from the earth around the building and from the brick of adjacent campus structures. The interior modular plan of construction was selected because of these advantages: first, it permits the readers to have quick and direct access to the book collections; second, it permits a great flexibility in arrangement of book shelving; third, it permits the operation of the library with a minimum of library personnel.

The book collection at the present time (1960) numbers 45,000 volumes. But the building will permit the expansion of the library to 200,000 volumes without any building alterations and at a cost of additional stacks only.

In appreciation of the dynamic leadership, the sacrificial contribution of time and effort, and the intense loyalty of their chairman, the Board of Trustees of Queens College has honored Herschell Hill Everett and his wife, Cornelia Nisbet Everett, in naming this new library building for them.

I am sure that Miss Harrell would be proud if she could see the Rena Chambers Harrell Special Collections Room in the library today (1979). An oil painting of Miss Harrell (a gift from the class of 1928 at their fiftieth reunion) looks down from one wall, and it is impossible to use this room without thinking of her.

Mrs. Otho Ross, an alumna of the college, gave to Queens a valuable collection of color prints of madonnas. These prints, now in Everett Library, were collected by Mrs. Ross when she and her husband made numerous trips to Europe.

Harris Hall (1960): Miss Harrell says that the district engineer of the Federal Housing Authority has referred to this building as an example of excellent construction, beauty, and economy. This residence hall was named in honor of James J. Harris, a long-time member of the Board of Trustees, and his wife, Angelia Morrison Harris. These former neighbors of the college have long been friends, supporters, and benefactors.

By this time, the back campus was very different from the way that it had once been. Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 112e) describes it in this way:

Even as late as the 1940's Queens College students, using the traditional phrase of Cambridge University students, might—correctly—have re-

ferred to this wooded area as "the Backs." There is still some greenery left, but upwards of ten new buildings stand where fine trees once stood. . . .

This seems to be as good a place as any to tell another story on Miss Harrell. As one who did not know her might suspect from the above paragraph, Rena was an Anglophile of the first order. After her first six-weeks trip to England, where she said that she instantly felt at home, she came back with an acquired very British accent. On this trip Miss Harrell and several companions had dinner at an inn and ordered roast beef. The waiter suggested the typical ale to accompany the beef and all members of the group accepted his suggestion. The next evening at a different inn Miss Harrell again ordered roast beef and ale. The waiter explained that ale was not available because this inn was operated by a temperance group. At this point Miss Harrell replied, "But I always have ale with my roast beef." When the waiter left the table, one of her friends said, "Rena Harrell, you *never* had ale in your life until last night."

Queens students showed their appreciation and affection for Miss Harrell in the year of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Initiated by Alpha Kappa Gamma, the campus leadership fraternity at that time, students, alumnae, and friends raised a fund to send her to London for the event. She had a wonderful time and when she came home she said that she felt so much safer and at home in London than she did in New York.

The Dana Building (1961): This building was the gift of Charles A. Dana of New York City. Mr. Dana was a philanthropist who was a benefactor of Queens and a number of other colleges. All of the students loved Mr. Dana and his occasional visits to the campus were very special events for them. Each year he received a portfolio containing pictures and records of each girl who was a recipient of a prestigious Dana Scholarship.

Classrooms in the Dana Building were designed for the group tutorial and each classroom also serves as a faculty office. There are eighteen of these office-classrooms, two good-sized lecture rooms, and an assembly hall.

Wallace Residence Hall (1962): This dormitory houses 108 students and honors Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wallace and family. Mrs. Wallace was an alumna and J. Mason Wallace, Jr. was a college trustee for many years.



Jernigan Student Center (1914, remodeled in 1963): This structure was the original Music Building, later (from 1924 to 1963) called the Ninniss Music Building. Although from the outside the present building appears unchanged, it was completely rebuilt in the interior and re-named for Dr. C. C. Jernigan. It now houses the post office, snack bar, lounges, and offices for student government and student publications. The interior of this building was completely different and its use was also different so the name Ninniss Music Building was no longer appropriate.

Albright Residence Hall (1964): This dormitory which houses 142 students is named in honor of Miss Thelma Albright, formerly dean of students for a period of seventeen years and a long-time faculty member at Queens.

Of all the "modern" buildings on the campus, I like the architecture of this one best and I have asked T. A. to write a description of it:

When the president's house and garden were demolished to make room for needed dormitory space, many regrets were heard, especially from faculty and upper classmen. There were dear memories of the Sunday night Christmas parties, the beautiful luncheons given in the garden during senior week; and those more numerous luncheons for faculty and staff given by the president's wife, frequently assisted by the wives of the members of the Board of Trustees.

It was therefore with some sorrow that this happy landmark gave way to progress. The residence hall of red brick, architecturally of modern design, planned to accommodate one hundred and forty students, did not for a long time elicit enthusiasm; but as the design took shape, the doubters began to be more supportive of the design of the new building. It is constructed around a courtyard, beautifully landscaped with Japanese elm trees, rocks, pebbled paths, and stone seats. Every room has an outside exposure. Most of the large trees around the building, fortunately, were spared, softening the appearance of the new red brick.

The interior, modern in appointments, has a reception desk, a large comfortable lounge for visitors, and a commodious apartment for the house counselor.

In August, 1964 when I returned to the campus, I was called to the office of the dean of the college for a routine conference, I supposed. Dean Babb said, after the preliminary remarks: "Dr. Walker wants to see you." When he came in, he greeted me warmly. Then, without further ado, he announced: "The Board of Trustees has authorized me to inform you that the new residence hall is to be named in your honor."

I am usually loquacious, but, for once in my life, I was left speechless. Thus, Albright Hall became the official name for the new dormitory.

When my father, a Methodist minister, heard of his daughter's honor, he paused. Accustomed as he was to the financial troubles of churches, he cautiously asked, "Is it paid for?"

This is the place for me to add two remarks of my own. What T. A. didn't put in about Albright was that all the bathrooms had one-way glass so that one could see *out* but no one could see *in*. It was reported that, by mistake, all of the one-way glass was put in backwards and had to be taken out and put in again.

My other remark: T. A. was at least told that a building was being named for her. Dr. Walker forgot to tell me when they put *my* name on the old Science Building. I didn't know anything about it until he announced it in faculty meeting. My reaction was: "I am getting too old for such shocks."

The William H. Barnhardt Residence Hall (1965): This building honors Mr. and Mrs. William H. Barnhardt. Mr. Barnhardt was a member of the Board of Trustees for many years where he rendered invaluable service as a member of the Finance Committee.

The E. H. Little Fine Arts Center (1966): This building contains the Suzanne Trezevant Little Recital Hall, the Charles A. Dana Auditorium, studios, practice rooms, and classrooms for music and drama. Convocations, concerts, recitals, plays, and lectures are scheduled in the auditorium, which seats 1,000. Major donors of this facility were E. H. Little and Charles A. Dana. A plaque tells that the original music building on the campus was the Ninniss Music Building.

The lobby now houses and periodically displays an art collection which was a gift from Don Farquharson in 1972. The Bernice H. Farquharson Memorial Collection consists of twenty prints by ten American and ten French artists. Also there is a still life by George Shealy, given by the faculty wives in memory of Bernice Farquharson.

The Walker Science Building (1966): The Walker Science Building with its laboratories, classrooms, and research facilities for biology, chemistry and physics, is named for Dr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Walker. One plaque in the entrance hall states that the original science building was named for President Atkinson; another tells that the organic laboratory in the original building was given by the Southern Dyestuff Corporation in memory of Joseph L. McEwen.

McEwen Hall (1914—remodeled in 1967): This was one of the original five buildings on the Myers Park campus and was generally referred to as the Science Building although in 1924 it had been named the Atkinson Memorial Science Building. When all of the sciences moved into the new Walker Science Building in the fall of 1966, this building was completely remodeled to provide twenty classrooms and a number of faculty offices; it had been partially remodeled in 1948 and the large wing had been added to the back of the building at that time.

The campus includes buildings which have not yet been mentioned: the sorority lodges, the power plant, and the maintenance shops. The college also owns several handsome residences. One of these on Selwyn Avenue is occupied by the president of the college; another on Selwyn is the home of the dean of students; and one on Radcliffe Avenue is for the dean of the college.

### *Other Changes While Dr. Walker Was President*

In 1958 Dean Gordon Sweet left Queens to become executive secretary of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. (In 1949 Dean Godard had left Queens to fill this same position.) Thelma Albright retired after seventeen years as dean of students, to teach again in the English department. At this time Dr. Curtis Larson became dean of the college and Mrs. Ann Gebhardt was appointed dean of students.

By 1965, although buildings were the most obvious changes that had taken place on the Queens campus since 1954, great emphasis had been put on the academic program and faculty. In 1965 faculty salaries were three times what they had been in 1954 and Queens was able to retain good people and build up a stable faculty.

The operating budget grew from \$494,000 in 1954 to \$2,055,000 in 1964; the endowment rose from \$673,648 to \$3,525,000; the value of the physical plant climbed from \$2,030,000 to \$8,713,000 (much of this on borrowed money); and student enrollment increased from 400 to 850.

### *Dr. Walker Becomes Chancellor*

In August of 1965 Dr. Walker and the Board of Trustees realized that the responsibilities of the president as formerly defined were too

much for one man. At his own request, Dr. Walker took the title of Chancellor and Acting President. Then, a search for a new president was begun.

### *Life at Queens in the Mid-1960's*

So far, I have talked about buildings in the 1960's but have said little about the faculty and students who inhabited these buildings and the happenings that occurred on the campus. If I made an attempt to cover eleven years in detail, this history would be far too long so I am going to concentrate on the mid-sixties—the academic year 1965–1966.

Lyndon Johnson was president and was "tussling with Viet Nam, poverty, and federal aid to education." Queens had 850 students and 69 faculty members. H. H. Everett was chairman of the Board of Trustees; Dr. Walker had been made chancellor, and a search for a new president was just beginning. Herbert Babb was dean of the college, Ann Gebhardt was dean of students, Don Farquharson was treasurer, and George Kilner was business manager. Cindy Wirwille was president of the student body.

When one considers that just five years before this time Queens had had approximately 475 students and 43 faculty members, it is obvious that some changes had taken place on the campus. On the whole, faculty members were younger although there remained a core of more experienced persons. The policy of the college was to have a stable group of professors and associate professors with a younger group of assistant professors and instructors who might leave after a few years and complete their doctorates. If one studies the make-up of the faculty at this time, it is interesting to see that many members are not just from the South and that some have had enriching teaching experience in other countries. As a result, there was a "world awareness" in almost every department of the college.

Some of the members of the faculty in the 1960's who contributed greatly to this world awareness but who are now (1979) no longer connected with the college were:

Dr. William Beidler: He was a most interesting character. Charles Hadley is the one who can tell good tales on Bill Beidler—such as the time Bill invited him to go up to his cottage at Jonas Ridge, and Charles found that he (Charles) was to carry the ashes of a member of Bill's family in a shoe box on his lap.

For two years prior to coming to Queens in 1950, Bill was a Fulbright scholar in India and a Fellow at Osmania University. He served as advisory editor of the *Indian Journal of Philosophical Studies*. Not only was he a popular and demanding teacher, but he was prominent in community affairs. As a Quaker, he attended the Friends Meeting regularly; he spoke before groups on a variety of subjects pertaining to Indian affairs, and was an ardent advocate of peace. His leaving Queens and going to a neighboring Quaker college is understandable.

Dr. Edward W. Pohlman: A charming and valuable member of the academic community was Dr. Edward Pohlman. He was intensely interested in status of women and his course, *Women in Society*, was one of the most popular offerings in the department of sociology. Before coming to Queens, in addition to long teaching experience, he was executive director of the United States Educational Foundation in Pakistan, having had some sixteen years of experience there. For several years he was associated with the Travel-Study Abroad program offered by Queens. His death in 1970 was a great loss to the college and to the city of Charlotte.

Roberta T. S. Chalmers: Mrs. Chalmers, whose husband was president of Kenyon College for twenty years until his death in 1956, came to Queens in 1959. She had achieved much recognition through the publication of her poetry. She was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe College, and Oxford University. She came to Queens from Wellesley College where she was a member of the department of English. At Queens she was a most effective instructor in the field of creative writing, and she was popular with her students and colleagues. In 1963 she was presented with the distinguished teaching award. Mrs. Chalmers remained at Queens until she retired in 1970. In 1975 she was honored by the college when she was given the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award. At the present time she is living in her home in Wellesley, Massachusetts.

Elizabeth C. Cumming: Mrs. Cumming, the wife of Dr. William P. Cumming, chairman of the department of English at Davidson, taught at Queens from 1954-1963, when she left to accompany her husband to India where they both taught for one year. After she and her husband returned, she assisted in the program of continuing education giving lectures at Queens in the Alumnae, Books, and Coffee series. Most of her time now is spent in traveling with Dr. Cumming and assisting him in research and writing; much of the work is done in

England in the field of cartography. Betty Cumming was a graduate of Smith College and had both A.B. and M.A. degrees from Oxford University. Before her marriage to Dr. Cumming she had taught at Smith.

Sarah McKee Nooe, a long-time member of the biology department (1934-1965) was a faculty member who travelled widely. She could have had a dozen Ph.D.'s if she had concentrated her graduate and research work in one place instead of roaming all over the world to study plants and birds. After her retirement in 1965 she spent a year teaching at Woman's Christian College in Madras, India and even until now, 1979, she continues to travel widely. One of her main interests at Queens, in addition to overseeing the planting on the campus, was the beautiful Wing Haven Garden of the Edwin O. Clarkson's which she often visited for field trips with her classes. She serves on the Board of Directors of the Wing Haven Foundation. Miss Nooe retired in 1965, and Queens gave her a doctor of science degree in 1976.

When Sarah Nooe taught in India she was an exchange professor. Interesting visiting professors from India who joined the Queens faculty to teach for one semester each in 1965-1966 were Dr. Eva I. Shipstone of Lucknow, India, in psychology and Mrs. Aley Thomas Phillip in history. Dr. Shipstone, at the time of her residence with us, was principal of Isabella Thoburn College in Lucknow. She was educated in India and in the United States where she received her doctorate from Radcliffe and Harvard. Queens gave her a doctor of science degree in 1966.

In 1967-68 Urmilla Daniels from Agra, India, taught in the biology department and in 1968-69 Una Lakshman from Maharani's College for Women in Mysore, India, was a teacher in the Queens department of sociology.

Other professors who added variety to the academic climate while they were at Queens in the 1960's included Dr. Harold J. Humm and Philip Moose. Dr. Humm, a widely recognized authority in the field of marine biology, came to Queens from Duke University. Prior to his stay at Duke, he had been a director of the oceanographic institute of Florida State University. He stayed at Queens for two years (1965-1967). The art work of Philip Moose had won a Pulitzer prize, three Tiffany awards, and had won for him a Fulbright Scholarship. After eleven years at Queens (1956-1967) Philip Moose estab-



**Carol Hall.** Once the Luther Snyder residence on Queens Road across the street from the college, this lovely building was given to the college by Irwin Belk in honor of his wife Carol. For some years Carol Hall housed the art department; but after art was moved to Watkins Hall, Carol Hall became (in 1979-1980) the home of the Institute of Lifelong Learning.



**Irwin Belk**

Advisory Trustee 1962-1963  
Board of Trustees since 1963



**Carol Grotnes Belk**



Newly engaged students "tell the president"  
of plans for their marriages.



Graduating Class of the Centennial Year 1957.





Stunt Night 1959-1960.



**Amy Ching Sum** (student 1949). Amy was brought to Queens from China by the Queens Student Body and Myers Park Presbyterian Church. She was graduated from the Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, then completed graduate work in Philadelphia. She and her family now live near Wilmington, Delaware.

**Students from Abroad.** Emilie Anderson Cumming (1961), Veronica Ching-Fong Chow (1959) who is now Dr. Veronica Chow Wang, and Shu Mei Wang Chen (student 1958-1961). Vickie and Shu Mei were from Japan. After Emilie married, she and her husband lived in India for a number of years.





Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Everett. These portraits hang in Everett Library.



Everett Library.

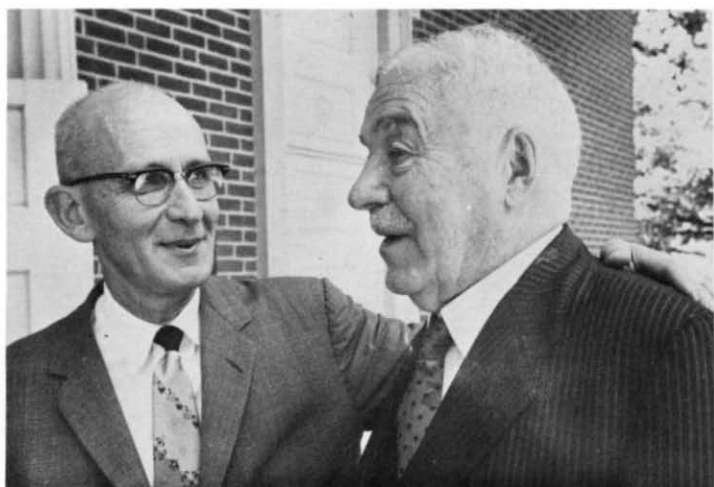
**Harris Hall.** Harris Residence Hall is named in honor of James J. and Angelia Morrison Harris. Mr. Harris has been a member of the Board of Trustees since 1941.



**Albright Residence Hall.** Constructed in 1964 on the site of the former President's House and named in honor of Thelma Albright.

**Irwin-McKay Infirmary.** Dr. Douglas Glasgow, college physician, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Belk, donors, and Dr. Hamilton W. McKay in front of the Irwin-McKay Infirmary; it was presented in 1959. The building was named for Tom Belk's grandfather, Dr. John R. Irwin, and Katherine Belk's father, Dr. Hamilton W. McKay.





**Edwin R. Walker and Charles A. Dana.** This picture was made May 12, 1959, which was the day that Mr. Dana gave the college \$360,000.



**Airplane View of the campus circa 1965.** Note that the Walker Science Building and the Fine Arts Center are under construction. Several of the original sorority houses were moved near the power plant and used by the maintenance department.



**Reception in Burwell.** John and Cornelia Smylie with back views of Don Farquharson, Sarah Nooe, and Mildred McEwen.



**Dr. John E. Smylie and E. H. Little.** Dr. Smylie is holding a portrait of Mr. Little's wife Suzanne Trezevant Little, for whom the recital hall in the Fine Arts Center is named.



**Charles A. Dana Auditorium in the E. H. Little Fine Arts Center.** This photograph was made at a Parents Weekend.



**Barnhardt Residence Hall.** This large building on the corner of Wellesley and Selwyn Avenues was named in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Barnhardt. He was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1950-1977.

**Chemistry Laboratory in the Walker Science Building.** The student is Dee Stancil (Class of 1967), now Melody Stancil, M.D.



**Dr. Alfred O. Canon's Inauguration.** Dr. Canon and Betty greeting guests at his inaugural reception.



**Dr. Georgelle (Pete) Thomas, Dr. Ethel Abernethy, and Dr. James White.** Dr. Abernethy is proud of these two psychologists who are Queens graduates. This picture was made in 1972.



**Internship.** Marie Floyd and classmates during internship in the Crime Laboratory of the Charlotte Police Department. The students with "Reedie" are Kathy Rodgers, Carolyn Hoskins, and Lu Penny Hayes.





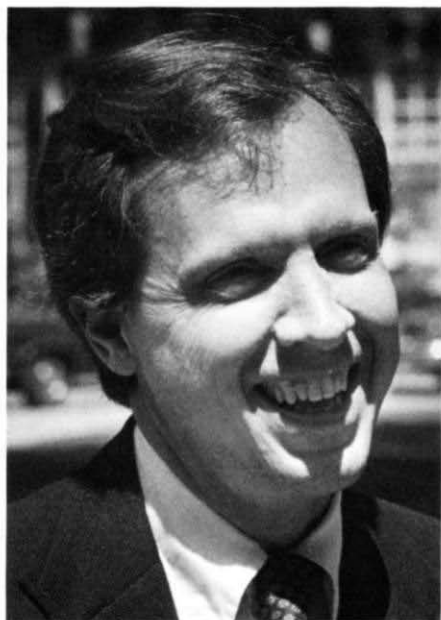
**President Billy O. Wireman** and a student on the steps of Belk Chapel.



**Billy and Katie Wireman at home.**



**Dr. Cynthia H. Tyson**  
Vice-president in charge of Academic Affairs  
and Dean of the College.  
Queens College 1969-



**Dr. Joseph B. Martin**  
Vice-president for Development  
and College Relations  
Queens College 1978-1980



**Alumnae Pledge.** Billy Wireman, Katie Wireman, Joe Grier, Beverly Altman (Class of 1968), Bill Lee, and Mary Jac Vaughan Chambers (Class of 1961) in 1978 when the alumnae pledged over a million dollars to the New Horizons Fund.



**The Alumnae Board 1979.** Ann Strickland Schrader, 1965; Mary Jac Vaughan Chambers, 1961; Carol Wolford Mesrobian, 1951; Lalla Marshall Gribble, 1942; and Sally O'Rourke Morris, 1966.



Edwin L. Jones



Lucille Finch Jones (Mrs. Edwin L.)  
Class of 1961



**Jones Presidential Scholarships.** Dr. Joseph Martin with Founders' Medal that was presented to Lucille F. Jones. These seven students were the first recipients of the Jones Presidential Scholarships.



**Platform Group at Smylie Inauguration.** H. H. Everett; Dr. James E. Fogartie; Dr. James L. McCord, guest speaker; The Reverend Fred V. Poag; and Clarence P. Street. "Gabbie" Street was on the Board of Trustees from 1950-1976 and was chairman 1971-1975. He has been an advisory trustee since 1976.



**Joseph W. (Joe) Grier, Jr.**  
Trustee 1969-  
Chairman 1975-



**Board of Trustees, Fall Meeting 1978.** First row: Mrs. H. Perrin Anderson, Mrs. John Newton, Mrs. J. W. Feighner, Mrs. Asa Stallworth, Jr., Julia Elizabeth Garraway, Mrs. James K. Batten, Mrs. H. Bradford Hunter, and Mrs. Michael Myers.

Second row: Col. J. N. Pease, A. Harry Burgess, The Rev. Wilkes D. Macauley, The Rev. Robert E. Burns III, H. L. (Jack) Ruth, John H. Robison, Jr., and Joseph W. Grier, Jr., chairman.

Top row: Irwin Belk, A. Ward McKeithan, C. P. Street, Mrs. G. Carswell Hughs, The Rev. Warren B. Gaw, John S. Walker, Charles Trexler, and The Rev. James A. Nisbet.



**William H. Barnhardt**  
Board of Trustees 1950-1977



**George W. Dowdy**  
Board of Trustees 1953-1976



**Colonel J. Norman Pease**  
Advisory Trustee 1962-



**J. Mason Wallace, Jr.**  
Board of Trustees 1963-1976

lished his studio at Blowing Rock, North Carolina, where he now lives and paints.

Student publications give us a record of campus life and items from the *Coronet* of 1966, and all available copies of *Queens Current* of the 1960's have brought back to mind some of the happenings of this decade. In this *Coronet* we see that Charlotte had a big snow that winter; the Walker Science Building was under construction; "Operation Mail Call" was set up on the front campus with booths labelled Army and Air Force (surely Navy must have been there too, but it did not show in the picture) in which to deposit letters to pen-pals in Viet Nam. This volume of the *Coronet* is dedicated to George and Joyce Shealy, one of our few faculty romances. (Gordon and Ann Sweet had been our faculty romance during World War II days.) There is a picture of "Faculty Coffee" where Mildred Miscally is pouring, using our elegant silver coffee and tea service. Dr. Walker is talking to Thelma Albright, and I can not decide whether T. A. looks thoughtful or far away.

A picture of Dr. Walker evidently taken at "Telling the President" shows him laughing. This is a good place to tell a tale on Dr. Walker that is told by Ann Strickland (Schrader), 1965, who is now president of the Alumnae Association. Dr. Walker had a habit of punctuating his sentences by clearing his throat. Ann said that when he talked in chapel the students had determined that thirty "Har-rumps" later, his talk would be finished. There is a lovely picture of Ann Gebhardt looking out of a window through which the sun is streaming and another which reminded me that the saddle shoes of the forties had changed to the loafers of the sixties.

In this 1966 *Coronet* under activities we note dances (How Queens has changed since Dr. Frazer's "movement in the gym!"); Dolphin Club practices; the Concert and Lecture Series in which a talk by Dr. Anne Firor Scott on "The American Women—The Unfinished Revolution" aroused much interest; the Queens College Concert Choir toured Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, and North Carolina; basketball, tennis, volleyball, golf, and swimming were the main student sports; *Current* received a first class honor rating from the Associated Collegiate press, a "first" for the college newspaper; there are departmental clubs with this being the first year for a ski club which sponsored five North Carolina mountain ski

trips and, during spring vacation, it sponsored a trip to Mount Snow, Vermont. There was a freshman mixer with Davidson, with dates matched by IBM computer; Flatt and Scruggs (blue-grass musicians) performed at the Christmas dance; a Mistletoe Ball was held this year and the traditional May Day dance was continued; the Social Standards Committee nominated candidates for *Glamour Magazine's* "Best Dressed College Woman"; Panhellenic Council conducted a "How to Study" program and sponsored a fashion show, open houses, and a spring concert.

In the October 1965 *Queens College Bulletin* there is a section called *Close-Up*, described as containing campus news, alumnae accomplishments, and divers memorabilia. This stated that in the academic year 1965-1966 there were nineteen daughters of Queens alumnae enrolled at the college. How well do I remember the very first time that a student came up to me and said, "You taught my mother," but by the time I retired I fully expected some student to ask if I had taught her grandmother. That never happened; however, the nearest thing to it was when a student told me that I had taught her great-aunt.

It was in this same year that Queens first enrolled black students that are now an integral part of the student body. This first one was Mrs. Shirley Hepborn Baptiste who entered as a senior and was awarded a B.S. in Nursing in 1966.

To illustrate how quickly our black students became an important part of the student body, let me cite the election of Marie (Reedie) Floyd as president of student government in the year 1972-1973.

Here, I cannot resist saying that Reedie was a chemistry major. After graduating from Queens in 1973, she went to Zaire, Africa to teach chemistry under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. A few years later she came home to be married in Belk Chapel to Oumar Bah whom she met in Africa, and they now live in Yaounde, Cameroon, on that continent.

### *Some Recollections of Dr. Walker in the Years that He Was on the Campus*

When the original president's house on the campus was torn down in 1961, a new home for the president was purchased on Cassamia Place (off Providence Road). Here Ed and Pherba Walker lived until



his retirement; the house was then sold to George W. Dowdy, a member of the Board of Trustees.

When I think of Mrs. Walker, I always remember how beautifully she entertained and how she did it with apparently so little effort. She and her good friend Bernice Farquharson, wife of treasurer and business manager Don Farquharson, would get together and spend days making up dainty little cookies and sandwiches which went into the freezer. I remember that Pherba Walker once told me that she always kept enough on hand to produce a "tea" for several hundred people on the spur of the moment.

Dr. Walker appeared to be very dignified and also very shy. When I think of him, I see him driving Mr. Dana over the campus in a golf cart. I also think of this little episode with

## Queens College, 1967-1978

### *A Time of Rising Costs*

THIS decade was to see Queens once again beset by financial problems. This was true of many private colleges for women. After World War II there was the "baby boom" and, because of the greatly increased enrollment in the 1960's, Queens had over-expanded expecting the larger number of students to continue. However, the growth of the state-supported schools, the development of the community college system, and the fact that men's colleges opened their doors to women were all responsible for a decreased enrollment in many of the church-related women's colleges.

Another factor that greatly affected enrollment was inflation, which raised the cost of a college education in a private college far above that of a state or community supported institution. Only those colleges having tremendous endowments were able to maintain their full quota of students.

### *Dr. John E. Smylie Becomes President of Queens*

The new president, Dr. Smylie, came to Queens in the academic year 1967-1968. He had excellent credentials both in training and experience. He had received his B.A. degree from Washington University in St. Louis, his B.D. from Princeton Theological Seminary, and had then studied church history at Cambridge University, England in 1952-1953. Returning to the United States, he taught at Princeton Theological Seminary from which he received his Th.D. in 1959.

Even before he was inaugurated as president of Queens in October 1967, Dr. Smylie found himself confronted by the already mentioned problems in addition to particular hardships which had not beset Queens previously: the sudden rise of the city college is an example, since Charlotte at this time was giving concerted support to

the Charlotte branch of the University of North Carolina. John Smylie, fresh from the comparatively protected atmosphere of the classroom and the chaplaincy of Occidental College in California, was now facing an entirely new set of responsibilities: the maintenance of a sizable student body and the financing of a college again "fallen on hard times" and struggling to balance a budget.

Also, the loyal Board of Trustees, having assumed responsibility for finding a new president while continuing its regular tasks during the interim year, was now ready to have the new young president take on *all* duties. While this showed great confidence in Dr. Smylie's ability, it did not ease the situation in which he found himself; nevertheless, he worked assiduously at his tasks. One of his first decisions was to give to the faculty the responsibility of self-government which it had long desired. Departmental chairmen and ranking committees shared the mechanics of the curriculum and set the academic course of the college. The president, therefore, was able to turn his attention to the desperate need of fund raising and the development of permanent financial support after Chancellor Walker resigned. Such responsibilities often took Dr. Smylie away from the campus, separating him from faculty and students.

On one of these trips he visited Miss Harrell who had retired in the academic year 1956-1957, and lived with her sister in a cottage on the grounds of the Presbyterian Home in High Point. She was so charmed by his gallant manner that she wrote another chapter in her history praising him greatly. She writes (R.H. Chapter X, p. 112): "The history, equipment, and style of Queens College are a challenge to his administration, the student body, the faculty, and the alumnae." Miss Harrell next describes Dr. Smylie's inauguration in great detail, concluding the seven pages by saying, "Such thrust toward the future proves that President Smylie . . . does possess a sense of inner direction."

### *Dr. Walker Leaves in 1968*

In January 1968, Chancellor Walker was granted a leave of absence until December 1968, and did not return at the end of that leave because of ill health. The Walkers went back to Tallahassee, Florida, where they had lived before coming to Queens. Here Dr. Walker died in September 1974. Mrs. Walker continues to live in Florida.

In 1952 when Dr. Jernigan was president of Queens and Dr. Walker was the commencement speaker, Jerry Jernigan said to a member of the administrative staff who praised the address, "Ed Walker is the most intelligent man with whom I have ever been privileged to work." Surely Dr. Walker used his talents to great advantage for Queens College.

### *Life at Queens in the Late 1960's and Early 1970's*

In reading through copies of *Queens Current* from November 1961, through the last issue of 1968-1969 there is a very noticeable change in student behavior beginning in about February of 1967. There is an editorial written by Betsy Edwards (1968) entitled "Student Behavior Changing at Queens" and I quote (*Queens Current*, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1967):

... manners today seem almost unheard of. . . . It seems that now courtesies and respect toward faculty seem only to carry the connotation of being called "a brownie." . . . Pride in the traditions of Queens has disappeared. . . . School spirit has been forgotten. . . . An apathetic mood prevails. . . . Various groups of students and group organizations have begun to agitate seemingly for the sake of stirring up resentment and dissatisfaction on campus . . . excessive use of profanity. . . . "Some of us are thoroughly sick and frightened over the actions, moralities, and ideals of some of our fellow students."

When on December 7, 1967, Dr. Pohlman wrote an article in *Current* about whether or not the Queens infirmary should furnish "the pill" to students who requested it, I knew that, indeed, Queens had changed with the times.

Then, in the winter of 1969 there was the chapel "sit-in" where some 450 students and several dissident faculty members sat silently outside Belk Chapel in "a show of support for a QCA-sponsored proposal to abolish required chapel." (As long as I was at Queens College I felt that I should hide if I didn't go to chapel.) Really, what the hassle was all about was that QCA felt that chapel should be like a church service where people were there to worship because they wanted to and not because they were required to be there.

In early 1969 there was the periodic dissatisfaction with the food. Some student said that they were served "the wrong end of the as-

paragus." (Do you alumnae of the late thirties remember when *you* walked out of the dining room, and a story was in headlines on the front pages of the Charlotte papers?)

Mrs. Ann S. Gebhardt remained dean of students until the end of the year 1970-1971 when she was granted a leave of absence after having held this position for twelve years. Miss Diane Del Pizzo took over the position of dean of students in the year 1971-1972.

All of this "student revolt," which was not peculiar to the Queens campus but was national in scope, seemed to reach a peak in the fall of 1971. Here, many students were upset when the administration over-ruled the decision of Resident Student Council who "campused" a student for two weeks when she kept a visiting boy-friend in her room for five days. Student behavior of this type upset alumnae and other friends of the college who remembered the "rules" that we lived by many years ago. Apparently, this student "revolt" was just a passing phase. (You know, I would be willing to bet that students with the worst campus behavior during this time will be the parents who will desire the most circumspect behavior from their children.)

During the presidency of Dr. Smylie, Herbert Babb remained dean of the college until he resigned at the end of the academic year 1969-1970. In the following year, 1970-1971, Dr. Alfred O. Canon became dean.

It was in the fall of 1970 that students could not see why it was not perfectly permissible to go to class without shoes. Then it was not long before the accepted campus attire became dirty blue jeans and shirts—the more faded and more ragged the more stylish. (I could never see how it was that some students in this sloppy attire could look as if they had just stepped from the pages of *Vogue*.)

### *Dr. Smylie Resigns in 1974*

While at Queens Dr. Smylie made a place for himself in the community. He was in demand as a speaker to numerous groups; and, as an ordained minister, he filled pulpits on many occasions. He and his wife Cornelia, early in his administration had become faithful members of the Myers Park Presbyterian Church. Not only did Mrs. Smylie fill her position as a charming hostess for the college, but she found time to help in volunteer programs in the city. In spite of his efforts however, Dr. Smylie found financial affairs and student en-

rollment worsening because of factors mentioned previously. Not only did these factors continue to exist, but they also escalated. He, therefore, in consideration of the good of the college as he saw it, resigned at the end of the academic year 1973-1974. After his resignation, he and his family felt so strongly that Charlotte was "home" that they established permanent residence here.

*Changes in Administration;  
Dr. Alfred Canon Becomes President*

In 1974-1975 Queens' financial problems continued to be critical. Dean Canon became acting president in this academic year and Nancy Eagle (Duncan) became acting dean.

Dr. Canon brought to the presidency a wealth of training and academic experience. His undergraduate work had been done at Southwestern in Memphis and he had had a number of years of experience on the staff of this college. His Ph.D. was from Duke University in the field of political science. When he came to Queens he added some teaching in the college and in the continuing education program to his duties first as dean and then as president. In spite of his heavy work load, Alfred Canon found time to be with students and faculty who were often entertained in his home.

Dr. Canon's talent for teaching was also appreciated at his church where he conducted a regular Sunday School class. His wife Betty, a talented teacher of ballet dancing, also conducted classes in the department of continuing education and, like her husband, was active in the work of Myers Park Presbyterian Church; at one time she was president of the Women of the Church. The Canons' youngest daughter, Ethel, is a graduate of Queens.

In 1975-1976 Alfred Canon became president and Dr. Evelyn Fulbright came with the title of Vice-President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the College.

*Loss of Some of Queens Faculty Members in 1976*

It has already been mentioned that financial affairs of the college had been worsening over a period of several years and that a decrease in the number of students had taken place. A faculty committee studied the number of majors in each department of the college and determined

that major fields of study having the fewest students should be dropped from the curriculum. The three departments that bore the brunt of this economy move were Russian, German, and chemistry which had existed for some time with very few majors. (Most chemistry majors were really biochemistry majors and there is still a biochemistry major.)

The loss of professors in these departments was deeply felt by both faculty and students. Here is a brief sketch of each of these.

Dr. Edmund T. Weiant: For seventeen years Dr. Weiant, chairman of the modern language department, brought a new perspective to the campus. He spoke French, German, and Russian fluently. Educated in this country at Kenyon College and Cornell University, he received his doctorate from the Universitat Basel, Switzerland. Before coming to Queens in 1959, he had been program advisor for Radio Liberation in Munich, Germany, for four years. He was well versed in East European history and Russian literature and had carried on political, economic, and social research in the USSR. During the summer of 1961, he spent five weeks traveling and studying in Russia on a National Defense Language Scholarship for advanced Russian Workshops. Not only was Ted Weiant a fluent linguist, but in addition to his skill in teaching related subjects, he was an accomplished musician and for a time was a member of the Charlotte Symphony Orchestra. He organized trips to Russia, taking faculty, students, and members of the community on extended tours of the USSR.

Dr. A. T. Trimble, Jr.: I wrote to him in Taiwan; when he answered my letter, "Dear Miss Mildred," I knew instantly that he was a good Southerner. He was another faculty member who was very versatile. A superb teacher and an excellent administrator, he had been an educational missionary of the Presbyterian Church, U.S. He came to Queens from Tunghai University in Taichung, Taiwan, where for three years he had been dean of engineering. His field was organic chemistry and he had had much industrial as well as teaching experience. Two of his main interests at Queens were his students and the First Presbyterian Church although he was interested in other things. It was his influence that caused Marie (Reedie) Floyd, one of our chemistry majors, to teach in Africa under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church; and it was his planning that resulted in Dr. Duke Duncan's January term trip with biochemistry students to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where they set up a laboratory in a mission hospital.

Gordon Query Freeman: Another loss at this time was Gordon Freeman. She occupied a very special place at Queens, since she was one of our alumnae. She had received her master's degree in English from Duke University and since leaving Queens has received her Ph.D. from the University of New Mexico. For a period of four years she was director of alumnae affairs at Queens, 1961-1965; member of English faculty, 1965-1968, 1973-1976; and dean of Continuing Education, 1973-1976. It was with regret that her resignation was accepted.

Agnes Hostettler: Because of low enrollment in the German department, yet another faculty loss was Dr. Agnes Hostettler. Educated in Germany, in Switzerland and in the United States, she was a gifted linguist. With her knowledge of many cultures and her expertise in languages, she was another example of one who added world awareness to the college community. Her role as a wife and mother, and her skill in preparing unusual food made the Hostettler home a center of gracious hospitality. One year when she was on leave from the college her husband Ernst substituted for her most efficiently.

#### *Dr. Canon Resigns*

Dr. Fulbright resigned at the end of the academic year 1976-1977. In the fall of 1977, Dr. Canon became chancellor and Dr. Cynthia H. Tyson, who had been a member of the Queens faculty since 1969, became acting dean.

While Dr. Canon was president of Queens, he was instrumental in refurbishing Burwell Hall and in the reorganization of administrative and staff offices on the second floor. Confronted, however, with the increasing financial difficulties of the college, Dr. Canon found the problems to be too much for successful solution by one man. Following serious consideration, he resigned as chancellor after serving the college for a total of eight years. Carl Shaver of New York then came as a consultant and was appointed temporarily as chief administrative officer. The search for a new president began.



PART

II

Queens College Today

1978-1980

## Queens College, 1978-1980

*Review of Queens in the Twentieth Century*

THIS history of Queens College is being written in the summer of 1979, with nearly eight decades of the present century now behind us. This chapter summarizes the past eighty years, gives a detailed description of the present, and projects hope for the future. Before concentrating on the period of the past two years, let us recall what has taken place thus far:

1900-1910: Students were "young ladies" being prepared for life in the home or to become teachers.

1910-1920: This was a time of building a new campus and, because of World War I, students were beginning to realize that professions other than teaching were opening their doors to women. There was again the beginning of financial problems.

1920-1930: This decade was called the "Roaring Twenties" and was the era of the flapper—a revolt against the "young lady" of Victorian days. These ten years, however, saw Queens on its way to becoming a college recognized by the accrediting agencies.

1930-1940: Here we have the hard times of the Depression in which many schools struggled to survive. (If I had to choose any favorite period from my many years at Queens, this is the time that I would choose. No one had any money, but we all pulled together and Queens seemed like one big family.)

1940-1950: Queens had now surmounted its financial problems. This was the period in which, following World War II, women really entered into the business world. Many of our graduates went on to advanced study and Queens began to plan for expansion in the future. It was late in this decade that the Evening College was begun.

1950-1960 and 1960-1970: These two decades saw expansion of the campus, increase of the student body and faculty, and the recurrence of financial problems.

1970-1980: This is an important decade in the history of the college: a change in student life, changes in administration, financial difficulties, and run-away inflation are evident; but near the end of this ten-year period there is an upswing from despair to high hopes for the future.

### *Dr. Billy O. Wireman Becomes President in 1978*

On December 14, 1977, Dr. Billy Wireman became the fifteenth president of Queens; and on February 13, 1978, he arrived on the campus. A most unusual forty-six-year-old man, he has been described by people who knew him in St. Petersburg, Florida, as a "human dynamo," a "strong charismatic leader," "outspoken, daring, and productive," a "man of great warmth and sensitivity," a "virtual miracle worker," and "guileless, sincere, and devout." One admirer has said, "He combined the best qualities of a Southern preacher and a football coach when he got up to speak. He could galvanize an audience of students or professors or townspeople. . . . He made you believe that you and he together could do anything."

Considering what Dr. Wireman has accomplished in the short time that he has been at Queens, it would seem that all of the above quotations are apt descriptions of the man.

Dr. Wireman was born in Kentucky. His undergraduate major at Georgetown College was in history and physical education; his graduate work at the University of Kentucky was in educational administration and history; his doctorate was from George Peabody College where he received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award. He was an officer in the United States Marine Corps during the Korean War.

It was as president of Eckerd College in St. Petersburg, Florida, for nine years that Dr. Wireman made his reputation as a dynamic leader and fund raiser because, during his tenure as president, Eckerd received in excess of \$28,000,000.

At the time of his election to the presidency of Queens, Dr. Wireman was dean of the School of Finance and Business Administration and professor of management and education at Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida. The parallel here between Dr. Wireman and Dr. Walker is interesting because just before Dr. Walker came to Queens in 1954 he was dean at Rollins. Both men were very much

interested in the work that they could do in a small liberal arts college for women.

Dr. Wireman is an excellent public speaker. He is also a prolific writer on education, business and political topics; he has published some seventy-two articles and one book. As a member of the Executive Committee and chairman of Development Cabinet for the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, he has made several trips around the world. In the summer of 1978, after he had become president of Queens, he visited the People's Republic of China with a group of educators to study adult education in the communes.

Between the years 1968 and 1977 Dr. Wireman received several honors: in 1968 he was named one of the Outstanding Young Men in America; in 1970 he was given an honorary doctor of humane letters degree by the University of Tampa; in 1971 he was presented the Liberty Bell Award given annually to an outstanding citizen of St. Petersburg by the local chapter of the Florida Bar Association; in 1977 he was given another doctor of humane letters degree—this time by Eckerd College.

Dr. and Mrs. Wireman (she is better known as "Katie") and their two teenage children live in the president's home on Selwyn Avenue. The Wiremans are active in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church and in civic and professional groups. Gracious hosts, they often entertain students, parents, faculty, trustees, and campus visitors.

### *Administrative Changes Taking Place Early in Dr. Wireman's Administration*

When Dr. Wireman came to Queens, Dr. Cynthia H. Tyson had been acting dean of the college since June 1977. In April 1978, after a faculty committee had screened seventy-two applicants for the position of dean, she was chosen dean of the college and was at the same time promoted in rank to professor of English. The following year she became Vice-President in Charge of Academic Affairs and Dean of the College. Cynthia Tyson had been a member of the Queens faculty since 1969, first as an assistant professor of English and in 1974 as an associate professor and associate dean. Her academic degrees are from the University of Leeds in England and she had taught in both Tennessee and in New Jersey before coming to Queens. Cynthia Tyson is Mrs. B. Floyd Tyson; the Tysons have a teen-age son and daughter. (Do

not let the fact that Cynthia always appears to be a very gentle and lovely lady mislead you because, academically, she is as hard as nails. Wouldn't Miss Harrell have loved her very British accent!)

In June 1978, Dr. Joseph B. Martin (better known as Joe Martin) was appointed Vice-President for Development and College Relations. He is also an associate professor of English. He is a graduate of Davidson College; his M.A. is from the University of Minnesota; and his Ph.D. is from Duke University in the field of English. Before coming to Queens he was director of public policy at North Carolina National Bank in Charlotte and he is active in many civic organizations. Joe Martin and his wife Joan have three young children. According to Dr. Wireman, Dr. Martin's main responsibility is

to influence public policy and attitudes in favor of private, church-related higher education in general and Queens in particular. Dr. Martin will be responsible for fund-raising and promotional programs at the College, and for strengthening the school's relationships with the community and its various constituencies.

Joe Martin's father, The Reverend Arthur M. Martin, who is now a retired Presbyterian minister, was a long-time trustee of Chicora and was an advisory trustee of Queens 1965-1972. He was of much help in furnishing material for the chapter in this book on Chicora and College for Women.

In March 1979, Diane Del Pizzo, who had been dean of students since 1971, resigned to become executive director for the Hornet's Nest Girl Scouts Council, an organization in which she had long taken an active interest. The new (1979-1980) director of student affairs is Sydney Kerr who is a daughter of Nancy Jane Dandridge Kerr (1942) and the granddaughter of Eleanor Martin Dandridge (Chicora, 1912).

### *Academics at Queens in 1979-1980*

Throughout this history, I have shown how the curriculum at Queens has changed through the years to keep up with changing times. This has been well expressed in the 1978-1979 catalog:

The educational needs of women have changed and Queens College has changed to meet them, while maintaining those traditions which are as interesting, memorable, and worthwhile now as they have ever been—some of them for 120 years.

Because I retired in 1971, I feel that Dr. Cynthia Tyson can give a much better picture of academics at Queens in the late 1970's and into the 1980's than I. She graciously consented to write this section.

### THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM

Since the 1977-1978 academic year, one of the main tasks of the college has been to examine the curriculum for a clear assessment of its strengths and weaknesses. The academic program is certainly the most important aspect of college life, central to its very existence, and must therefore receive the most careful on-going scrutiny.

In the period of time from 1977 to the writing of this history, the curriculum has been under review and has been shaped into what is now named "The Queens Concept." This is a concept of education unique to higher education, incorporating not only the traditionally academic aspects of learning but also the learning which results from experiences beyond the classroom but within the college context. The Queens Concept is conceived as a total learning and living experience.

Its foundation is the philosophy and mission of the college. Thus the re-writing of the mission statement was the first task of the 1977-1978 academic year undertaken as a prelude to curriculum revision. The present statement was adopted by the Board of Trustees at its meeting on April 2, 1978.

The Queens Concept has evolved into seven major parts. First is a recommitment to ensuring that every student who graduates from Queens College be fully competent in reading, writing, speaking, and mathematics. This goal must be understood within the context of the present time in higher education in the United States; it is an insistence upon quality and competence in basic skills for Queens graduates. The second goal is that every student be given an understanding of her own culture and of cultures other than her own. The aim of this requirement is to provide awareness of cultural heritage, at the same time preventing insularity and narrowness of vision through a world-wide perspective. A third requirement for Queens students is value clarification through courses in religion and philosophy.

The first three parts of the Queens Concept are achieved through requirements in the humanities, arts, sciences and social sciences. These provide a learning framework and breadth of awareness within the liberal arts and sciences upon which to build a fourth com-

ponent of the Queens Concept, the depth study within a major area.

Each major area has undergone thorough revision, and a capstone course has been added as a requirement in the senior year. This final course is designed as a culmination to the major work and as a means of bringing together what has been learned in both the general courses and major courses throughout the four undergraduate years.

The Queens Concept also requires that each student work with the career center for goal setting, employment planning, and career counseling. The aim of this fifth component, achieved through the support services of the college, is to ensure that each student is aware of a career as a process of development and approaches her education as a basis upon which life-planning is built. Staff members of the career center work with students from the freshman year onward.

Each student is also given leadership training as the sixth requirement of the Concept. In a program which is organized through the career center, students are involved in seminars and workshops which teach decision-making skills and which develop attitudes and abilities to enable them to establish direction for their lives and become productive members of society. The program emphasizes the development of personal leadership skills but affords opportunity also for the development of formal leadership skills. Queens College graduates are thus prepared for decisive roles in the family, in careers, and in church and community.

The seventh and final component of the Queens Concept takes into account the important fact that students learn from social environment and from the cultural, enriching opportunities offered by the college in settings other than the classroom. The support services of the office of Student Affairs are placed in focus in this context and every effort is made to provide experiences of quality.

In addition to this traditional component of the college, Queens has also begun a process of diversification and has moved to develop three increasingly important areas.

The first is in Continuing and Adult Education. Recent expansion in this area shows an enrollment in 1978-1979 of almost 8,000 students. Programs are varied and innovative and are all non-credit. A significant thrust of the program is to provide service to the community of Charlotte in continuing professional education, following the trend of many professions to require periodic professional rein-

forcement and updating. Non-credit business courses are also widely successful.

A second expansion is the New College at Queens. Traditionally known as the Evening College, New College offers credit work in evening hours, has been extended to include Saturday courses, and presents a full curriculum in English, business administration, and psychology. New College is co-educational.

By far the greatest departure from traditional Queens College is the establishment of a master's degree: a master of business administration (M.B.A.). In the spring of 1980 Queens plans to offer courses in this first graduate program. It will be coeducational.

Queens College is in the process of becoming an educational center for a variety of different learners. It is an undergraduate college of liberal arts and sciences for women. It is a service-oriented and community-oriented center through its continuing education programs. And through New College and the M.B.A. degree, Queens serves a community-based, co-educational constituency of upwardly mobile, working people seeking both educational enrichment and potential career advancement.

C.H.T., September 1979

### *The Financial Picture at Queens in 1979-1980*

Dr. Tyson mentioned that "... the academic program is certainly the most important aspect of college life, central to its very existence. . . ." However, the academic program cannot exist without money, and a small church-related college like Queens must present a good image not only to Presbyterians but also to the people of Charlotte and to other good friends all over the country.

I have asked Dr. Joe Martin to write this part of the history, and I will now turn the rest of this section over to him.

### THE PROGRAM OF DEVELOPMENT

Among the first priorities of the Wireman administration was the New Horizons Fund, a drive for \$3.5 million, the largest drive in the history of the college. The funds were needed to support the ongoing programs of the institution and to improve and stabilize the financial condition of the college.



The New Horizons Fund was designed to provide for several specific needs: reduction of \$1.6 million in short-term debt accumulated over a decade of operating deficits, expansion of scholarship assistance available to students, support for faculty and staff development, support for new programs to be added to the academic offering of the college, and renovation of campus facilities.

To initiate the drive, the Board of the Alumnae Association surprised Dr. Wireman on the eve of his inauguration with a \$1 million commitment to the New Horizons Fund. The alumnae offer to raise nearly one-third of the total New Horizons goal was timed to dramatize their confidence in the new president. The goal was far and away the largest ever attempted by the alumnae, now numbering 6,600, even considering that the pledge was to be paid over a period of five years. The largest previous annual fund-raising drive had raised \$120,000 for the college from alumnae.

The drama of the commitment was matched by the drama of the presentation. The inauguration was scheduled for the day before Halloween. On the evening before the inauguration, the alumnae board gathered on the front lawn of the president's home and presented Wireman with a giant pumpkin, dollar bills stuffed in its hat, dollar marks for its eyes, and \$1,000,000 carved into its smile. Speaking for the board, Beverly Altman, alumnae chairman of annual giving said, "In the short time that Dr. Wireman has been at Queens, he has inspired great hope and confidence in all the college constituencies. This pledge is made in tribute to him and in support of the commitment of the trustees of the college to conduct a successful campaign." Joseph W. Grier, Jr., chairman of the college's Board of Trustees, and trustee William S. Lee, III, the chairman of the New Horizons steering committee, joined the alumnae at the Wireman home to accept the commitment on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

Armed with this major commitment from the alumnae, Grier and Lee, joined by trustee James J. Harris and Queens' friends, Edwin L. Jones, Jr. and Thomas I. Storrs, began to recruit the leadership for the New Horizons Fund. In November, they announced the general chairman for the fund: Bob J. White, president of American Credit Corporation (now BarclaysAmerican) in Charlotte. The choice of White was a significant signal to the business community and to the community at large that Queens was to be taken seriously in its New Horizons Fund.

"I am impressed with Bob White's commitment to this community and to Queens College," said Lee. "He is a man of excellent executive skills and enormous energy for the tasks set before him. He was our first choice, and we are fortunate indeed that he has accepted this challenge."

White had joined American Credit in 1975 and had been elected executive vice-president and principal financial officer the following year. He had held management positions in sales and finance with the IBM Corporation and was senior vice-president of the Wachovia Corporation prior to joining American Credit. He took charge of the New Horizons Fund immediately and committed himself fully to the organization of the campaign, the recruitment of additional leadership, and the solicitation of contributors.

The full leadership list for the New Horizons Fund ultimately was a "Who's Who" of Charlotte's business and civic leadership:

*General Chairman*, Bob J. White, President of American Credit Corp.

*Vice-Chairmen*, William H. Barnhardt, President of Barnhardt Brothers; Mrs. James G. Cannon, College Trustee; and James J. Harris, Chairman of the Board of James J. Harris Co.

*Treasurer*, Thomas I. Storrs, Chairman of the Board of NCNB Corp.

*Chairman of the Queens Family Division*, Francis M. Hipp, Chairman of the Board of Liberty Corp.

*Trustee Coordinator*, William S. Lee, III, President of Duke Power Company

*Chairman of the Primary Corporate Division*, Theodore B. Sumner, Jr., Chairman of the Board of First Union National Bank

*Vice-Chairmen of the Primary Corporate Division*, Edwin L. Jones, Jr., Chairman of the Board of J. A. Jones Construction Co., and Elisabeth G. Hair, Chairman of Board of County Commissioners

*Chairman of the Major Corporate Division*, Leroy Robinson, Executive Vice-President of Belk Brothers Co.

*Vice-Chairman of the Major Corporate Division*, John M. McCaskill, Vice-President of Belk Brothers Co.

*Chairman of the Alumnae Division*, Mrs. James L. Chambers

*Vice-Chairmen of the Alumnae Division*, Mrs. H. Perrin Anderson, Mrs. H. Bradford Hunter, and Mrs. Michael G. Myers

*Charlotte Area Alumnae Chairman*, Mrs. Ralfe Mesrobian

*Charlotte Vice-Chairman*, Mrs. Rex N. Gribble

Additional members of the campaign cabinet were:

James H. Barnhardt	The Reverend C. E. S. Kraemer
William M. Barnhardt	Mrs. T. J. Norman
Irwin Belk	Colonel J. Norman Pease
Thomas M. Belk	B. Franklin Skinner
H. C. Bissell	C. P. Street
E. E. Crutchfield, Jr.	Charles B. Trexler
Joseph W. Grier, Jr.	Bland W. Worley.
The Reverend Robert J. James	

The first success story of the campaign came from campus family itself. Dr. Joseph E. Lammers, chairman of the Campus Drive, announced that 105 people among the faculty, staff, and administration of the college, had pledged a total of \$134,573 payable during the next five years, the equivalent of ten percent of Queens' total annual payroll. "To me," said Dr. Lammers, "it is the most strengthening and unifying thing in the years I have been at Queens. This gesture shows that we believe in ourselves. As the appeal moves from the campus into wider circles, those away from the college can see that we have confidence in the direction in which the college is moving and are willing to make an investment in the future of Queens. We believe that gifts and commitments which come from those of limited means carry a special impact." Lammers was joined in the campus solicitation by Gene Burton, Joyce Shealy, Dorothy Wentz, and John Mizelle.

The commitment from the campus family did have impact. Corporate and individual contributions began to accumulate at a new level of seriousness for Queens.

American Credit was the first to step forward with a substantial pledge, setting a new record for the company and a new standard for giving to Queens. "Distinguished corporations," said Dr. Wireman in accepting the pledge from American Credit, "are known not only for their concern for profits, which must be their primary responsibility, but also for the degree to which they are concerned with the total moral, educational and cultural fabric of the city and society in which they live. American Credit embodies both of these principles to an extraordinary degree."

NCNB Corporation followed suit with a major gift to support the Women's Leadership Program it had already funded and to establish three NCNB Presidential Scholarships at Queens. The gift was also

one of the largest ever made to an educational institution by the company. In notifying Fund Chairman White of the pledge, Thomas I. Storrs, Chairman of the Board of NCNB, wrote, "We are impressed with the administrative leadership at Queens and with measures being taken at the college to secure its future. We are also impressed with the degree to which the community is developing a significant level of support for the college."

A major boost for the campaign came with the announcement of the "Lucille Finch Jones Presidential Scholarships," honoring a Queens alumna from Charlotte and endowed by a gift of more than \$450,000 from her husband and children. In addition to the scholarship endowment, the gift included unrestricted support for current operating expenses of the college. In his letter to President Wireman and Chairman White, Edwin L. Jones, Jr., noted:

Queens is my wife's alma mater, and her continuing involvement with the college has helped demonstrate to our children the importance of education in their own lives. Lou joins me in this gift to Queens as an expression of our appreciation to the college and our commitment to private, church-related colleges and the values they represent in the community. As a father, I am particularly grateful to our children for their role in honoring their mother with this scholarship fund. This is an example of how families can combine resources to benefit the college.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are: Mrs. Anabel Jones Link of Miami and David G. Jones of St. Petersburg, Fla.; Edwin L. Jones, III, of Norfolk, Va.; and Dr. J. Wesley Jones of Durham and Samuel F. Jones of Greensboro, N.C.

Other major gifts brought testimony to the importance of Queens College. Carl Horn, Jr., chairman of the Board of Duke Power Company: "The management of Duke Power firmly believes that the continued contribution of the privately endowed colleges to the education of our youth is vital to the preservation of the private enterprise economy."

Wallace J. Jorgenson, chairman of the Board of Jefferson Pilot Broadcasting: "We are delighted to make this pledge as further evidence of our commitment to Queens and the value we attach to the influence and the myriad contributions of this outstanding educational institution in our community."

Harold G. Hoak, senior vice-president of Wachovia Bank and

Trust Company: "Queens College is indeed a viable asset to the city of Charlotte, and Wachovia is pleased to participate in the New Horizons Fund drive."

Theodore B. Sumner, Jr., chairman of the Board of First Union National Bank: "First Union National Bank is a proud contributor to the New Horizons Fund because every expansion and improvement of facilities at this respected institution reflects favorably on all aspects of the educational, civic and cultural faces of Charlotte."

Royce N. Angel, district manager of Southern Bell Company: "Higher education is certainly one of our bridges into the future, and we feel that Queens has an exemplary record of higher education in our community."

More than 300 volunteers were eventually involved in the New Horizons Fund. They gathered at a luncheon at Belk Department Store in uptown Charlotte on May 25, 1979, to hear the results of their effort. The Belk "Special Events Room" was the perfectly named setting for what was called "a glorious moment in the history of Queens College." Chairman Bob White announced the total in pledges received for the fund: \$3,674,631, well beyond the original goal. Subsequent pledges took the total over the \$4 million mark.

Recognizing the effective leadership of Chairman White and the significant involvement of so many volunteers from the campus, alumnae, and business community, Dr. Wireman expressed the deep gratitude of the college. He characterized the New Horizons Fund as (1) being the largest in the history of Queens, (2) providing the means to balance the budget for the first time in twelve years, (3) increasing the college endowment by twelve percent, and (4) initiating a momentum to build on.

"The success of the New Horizons Fund," said Dr. Wireman, "means that Queens has an opportunity to evolve into one of the most distinctive institutions anywhere. It does not mean the problems at Queens are over. This is just a beginning."

J.B.M., September 1979

### *A Short History of the Queens Evening College*

In September 1948, President Blakely announced that the Evening College program would be inaugurated at Queens. Prior to this time, an occasional class had been taught in the evening. I remember when

Dr. Lucile Delano taught an evening class in Spanish in the late 1930's; all of the students were townspeople.

The program announced by Dr. Blakely was on a small scale at first; work of a high academic standard was demanded from the outset. Six courses were announced for the first year, three in the fall and three for the second semester. The course on *Great Books—Our Developing Civilization* was emphasized. A course in Spanish was taught, and another in *Principles of Guidance in Public Schools*. Courses in biology, chemistry, and physics were offered the second semester.

In the year 1951-1952, after planning with business, educational, and professional groups, Dr. Blakely engaged David B. Pugh as director of the Evening College.

Its program is described in the 1951-1952 catalog as follows:

The Evening College is intended to serve the adult needs of men and women of the Charlotte area. Here, students may enroll for the purpose of securing college credits which may be used for transfer in satisfaction of degree or certification requirements. Others may want college training in the evening for vocational advancement or for self-improvement.

Many credit courses offered in the Evening College are open to students who may wish to enroll on an audit or non-credit basis. . . . Special or non-credit courses are organized from time to time for vocational, professional, or cultural groups. All such courses are also open to other interested individuals.

After five years, David Pugh was followed in 1956 by Robert W. Shaw who was in charge of the program until 1968. Quoting from a paper written by Mr. Shaw:

. . . . A study of the entire Continuing Education program showed that the greatest unmet need in this area was the opportunity for mature women to return to a college campus. . . . Eventually, women of this area will have the opportunity to meet with each other on an intellectual and cultural basis in a building provided for their use and staffed with trained personnel for counseling and for program supervision. . . .

In 1968-1969 Dr. Francina Miller, professor of sociology and consultant to Continuing Education, did an excellent job of interesting civic and professional groups in the program. Dr. Miller left the college when her husband's work took them from North Carolina.

In the years 1969-1971 adult education courses continued to be

given under the supervision of the dean of the college; but from 1971-1973 Thelma Albright came back (after one of her many retirements) as acting director of Continuing Education.

In 1973-1974 Gordon Freeman, a Queens alumna and former director of alumnae affairs, became director of Continuing Education. In the year 1975-1976 her title was Dean of Continuing Education and Summer Sessions. Earlier, when director of alumnae affairs, she had established the *Alumnae, Books, and Coffee* program which is still a popular part of the Continuing Education offerings.

In 1976-1977 this department continued to function under the supervision of the dean of the college, but in 1977-1978 Dr. Linda Gardner became director of Continuing and Adult Education which is the present day (1979) name for what was once the Evening College. Under her direction the program began immediate expansion.

PART  
III

Queens College  
Records and Memorabilia



## Trustees

*Trustees of the Colonial Queen's College*

ALTHOUGH there is no direct line between the Queen's College of 1771 and the Queens College of today, I am including a list of the trustees of the original pre-Revolutionary college to show the beginnings of interest in higher education evidenced by members of early Mecklenburg families. Their surnames have recurred many times in the history of the present Queens College:

Alexander, Abraham	Harris, Robert
Alexander, Hezekiah	Nash, Abner
Alexander, John McKnitt	Neal, Thomas
Alexander, Joseph	Patillo, Henry
Avery, Waittsell	Polk, Ezekiel
Balch, Hezekiah	Polk, Thomas
Fanning, Edmund	Richardson, William

*Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy 1821-1851*

Hughes Hoyle's *History* (H.H. pp. 73-77) says that records were available for the years 1821, 1826, 1832, and 1839.

Alexander, Augustus, 1821	living in the building when it burned in 1851.
Alexander, Dan, 1839	
Alexander, Joab, 1821 and 1826	Dinkins, James, 1821
Alexander, N. W., 1826	Dinkins, Robert, 1821
Alexander, William J., 1832 and 1839	Dow, John, 1821
Boyd, J. D., 1839	Dunlap, Dr. David, 1821 and 1826
Carson, William, 1821 and 1832	Graham, General George, 1821
Cooper, Adam, 1826	Harris, Jonathan, 1821
Craig, William, 1821	Hoover, Henry, 1821
Davidson, Captain William, 1821, 1826, 1832, and 1839. He was	Hutchinson, J. M., 1826
	Irwin, John, 1821, 1826, 1832, and 1839

Kendrick, C., 1826	Rea, John, 1821
Maxwell, Guy, 1821	Robinson, Miles J., 1821
McComb, Samuel, 1826 and 1832	Smart, Thomas B., 1826
McKenzie, Dr. Robert, 1821	Smith, William, 1821, 1826, and 1832
McLeary, Michael, 1821	Springs, Leroy, 1839
Neale, Samuel, 1821	Wallace, Matthew, 1821
Oates, Brawley, 1839	Williams, H. B., 1839
Patterson, John, 1821	Wilson, Joseph H., 1821, 1839
Polk, Thomas G., 1821	
Porter, William E., 1821	

*Trustees of the Charlotte Female Institute 1857-1891*

Records were available for the years 1861, 1867, 1868, 1876, 1879, and 1880.\*

Johnston, Colonel William, 1861, 1867, 1868, 1876, 1879, and 1880  
 Jones, Colonel H. C., 1861, 1867, 1868, 1876, 1879, and 1880  
 Morehead, Colonel J. L., 1876, 1879, and 1880  
 Myers, William R., 1861, 1867, 1868  
 Orr, Dr. M. M., 1876, 1879, 1880  
 Williams, H. B., 1861, 1867, 1868  
 Wilson, Joseph H., 1861, 1867, 1868, 1876, 1879, 1880  
 Young, John A., 1861, 1867, 1868

*Trustees of Presbyterian Female College, Presbyterian  
 College for Women, and Queens College*

Records are continuous since 1896. Those indicated by - are trustees in 1979-1980.

From 1896 to 1930 Queens was affiliated with the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina, but when Chicora was merged with Queens in 1930 the college also became affiliated with the Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina. With the creation of the Synod of the Southeast in 1973, Queens' official church relationship was extended to include Presbyterians in Georgia.

At the present time (1979) the Board of Trustees holds title to all college property and is responsible for Queens' entire program. There are now thirty members on the board elected as follows: ten

\* Local historians say that Johnston, Myers, Williams, Wilson, Young, and Thomas E. Brem were trustees in 1857.

elected by the Synod of North Carolina, eight by the Synod of the Southeast, eight by the trustees, and four by the Queens College Alumnae Association.\*

- Akers, John M., 1947-1969  
 Akers, W. W., 1925-1929  
 Alexander, The Rev. Chester,  
 1926-1928 and 1950-1961  
 Alexander, W. S., 1888-1925  
 Allison, Henry J., 1941-1945  
 \*Anderson, Mrs. H. Perrin, 1975-  
 Anderson, J. H., 1931-1944  
 Anderson, Dr. Tom B., 1975-  
 Anderson, William, 1904-1925  
 Arrowood, L. U., 1931-1944  
 Atkinson, George R., 1908-1910  
 Baker, The Rev. J. T., 1931-1932  
 and 1934-1941  
 Barnhardt, James H., Sr., 1976-  
 Barnhardt, William H., 1950-  
 1977  
 \*Batten, Mrs. James K., 1978-  
 Beckman, L. A., 1937-1944  
 Belk, Irwin, 1963-  
 Belk, W. H., 1913-1925  
 \*Belk, Mrs. W. H., 1955-1963  
 Bennett, L., 1931-1943  
 Brenizer, A. G., 1897-1918  
 Brooks, Thornton, 1953-1967  
 Brown, E. D., 1907-1908  
 Brown, E. M., 1932-1935  
 Brown, Royall R., Sr., 1975-1977  
 Burns, The Rev. Robert E., III,  
 1976-  
 Cadenhead, Paul, 1977-  
 Calcote, The Rev. C. A., 1937-  
 1944  
 Caldwell, J. L., 1916-1918  
 Cannon, Mrs. William C., 1944-  
 1968  
 Cansler, E. T., 1910-1925  
 Carson, McAlister, 1929-1963  
 Cassels, Mrs. W. Tobin, 1979-  
 \*Chambers, Mrs. James L., 1979-  
 Choate, J. L., 1915-1940  
 Conyers, W. Priestly, Jr., 1950-  
 1963  
 Crist, John L., Jr., 1968-1976  
 Crowell, Dr. A. J., 1920-1939  
 Crowell, H. L., 1925-1941  
 Currie, The Rev. W. M., 1938-  
 1942  
 Dalton, Harry, 1941-1949  
 \*Dalton, Mrs. P. Hunter, Jr., 1966-  
 1972  
 Dana, Mrs. Charles, 1971-1975  
 Davis, The Rev. J. W., 1930-1935  
 Davis, The Rev. W. H., 1901-  
 1907  
 Dendy, J. T., 1925-1937  
 Dick, The Rev. A. W., 1941-1946  
 Dickson, Rush, 1944-1957  
 Dixon, C. A., 1913-1925  
 Douglas, R. L., 1936-1942  
 Dowdy, George W., 1953-1976  
 Edmunds, Dr. S. H., 1931-1935  
 Estes, F. B., 1930-1931  
 Everett, H. H., 1953-1974  
 Everett, The Rev. Joseph W.,  
 1959-1967  
 Everett, Mrs. R. O., 1935-1955  
 Feighner, Mrs. J. W., 1975-  
 Fetzer, P. B., 1896-1902 and  
 1910-1918  
 Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. M. H., 1948-  
 1966

\* Alumnae are indicated by an asterisk.

- Flowers, W. Lee, 1943-1949  
 Fogartie, The Rev. James E.,  
 1959-1975  
 Fraser, Mrs. Charles, 1974-1977  
 \*Garraway, Julia Elizabeth, 1972-  
 1974  
 Garber, The Rev. Paul Leslie,  
 1941-1943  
 Gaston, A. H., 1931-1932  
 Gaw, The Rev. Warren B., 1979-  
 Gilchrist, P. S., 1906-1920  
 Gilchrist, C. W., 1926-1944  
 Glasgow, Thomas M., 1925-1929  
 Graham, The Rev. A. T., 1896-  
 1902  
 Graham, Dr. H. Tucker, 1930-  
 1941  
 Grier, Joseph W., Jr., 1969-  
 Grier, William H., 1957-1959  
 Griffin, I. C., 1925-1929  
 \*Guy, Mrs. Louise Johnson, 1974-  
 1978  
 Gwynn, The Rev. P. H., 1906-  
 1907  
 Hardie, Dr. Jas. F., 1934-1936  
 Hardin, The Rev. M. D., 1904-  
 1908  
 Harding, W. F., 1913-1918  
 Harper, Major G. W. F., 1896-  
 1900  
 Harrington, The Rev. W. Frank,  
 1974-1977  
 Harris, James J., 1941-  
 Harry, J. M., 1935-1939  
 Haught, Mrs. Robert L., 1977-  
 \*Hayworth, Mrs. Charles E., 1979-  
 Hemby, Torrence, 1953-1957  
 Henderlite, The Rev. J. H., 1918-  
 1919, 1925-1929, and 1933-  
 1942  
 Henderson, J. Arthur, 1913-1938  
 Henderson, The Rev. J. D., 1930-  
 1940  
 Hill, Prof. J. H., 1896-1897 and  
 1900-1902  
 Hipp, Francis M., 1963-  
 Holderness, Howard, 1944-1949  
 \*Hook, Mrs. C. C., 1928-1940  
 Horack, Benjamin S., 1969-  
 Howerton, The Rev. J. R., 1896-  
 1906  
 Hughs, Mrs. G. Carswell, 1977-  
 \*Hunter, Mrs. H. Bradford, 1972-  
 Irwin, Dr. John R., 1888-1909  
 Jackson, E., 1935-1944  
 Jackson, The Rev. James W.,  
 1946-1960  
 James, The Rev. Robert J., 1979-  
 Jamieson, J. F., 1910-1915  
 \*Johnson, Mrs. Curtis B., 1957-  
 1971  
 Johnston, Ellis M., 1953-1957  
 Jones, E. E., 1925-1941  
 Jones, The Rev. F. S., 1941-1944  
 Jones, Mrs. Freeman, 1972-1976  
 Jones, The Rev. James A., 1939-  
 1960  
 Jones, The Rev. Lynn T., 1959-  
 1965  
 Kimbrell, Duke, 1972-1975  
 Kincaid, The Rev. William, 1908-  
 1910  
 Klein, The Rev. William R.,  
 1967-1968  
 Knight, Dr. F. L., 1950-1969  
 Knox, The Rev. H. A., 1931-1937  
 Lake, The Rev. Julian, 1963-1969  
 Lawrence, The Rev. J. Cecil,  
 1941-1944  
 Lee, W. S., III, 1970-  
 Legerton, Dr. Clarence W., 1967-  
 Lewis, M. S., 1932-1936

- Lilly, The Rev. Edward, 1951-1963
- Lineberger, E. P., 1931-1932
- Little, Rufus, 1920-1925
- Long, Dr. R. C., 1935-1946
- Love, Edgar, 1912-1915
- Love, James F., 1910-1912
- Love, John, 1906-1910
- Mack, The Rev. Joe, 1935-1942
- Marion, Dr. J. H., Jr., 1938-1941
- Marshall, Hunter, 1925-1963
- Mauze, The Rev. George, 1944-1949
- Mays, Mrs. F. Locke, 1978-
- McCall, L. A., Jr., 1944-1967
- McCauley, The Rev. Wilkes D., 1978-
- McCausland, A. E., 1915-1934
- McClung, J. W., 1915-1937
- McClure, The Rev. A. B., 1937-1944
- McCraw, Carl, 1957-1971
- McElroy, I. S., 1925-1930
- McGeachy, The Rev. A. A., 1908-1928
- McIlwaine, W. E., 1915-1918
- McKeithan, A. Ward, 1976-
- McLain, James P., 1975-1978
- McLelland, The Rev. W. R., 1898-1902
- McLeod, The Rev. Cliff H., 1969-1978
- McMaster, F. H., 1931-1932
- McMeekin, S. C., 1961-1974
- Meacham, J. B., 1963-1970
- Miller, A. C., 1898-1918
- Miller, Dr. O. L., 1946-1949
- Miller, R. A., 1906-1915
- Mobley, The Rev. Henry P., 1954-1959
- Monroe, The Rev. C. A., 1900-1902
- Morehead, Mrs. J. L., 1931-1935
- Morrison, Mrs. Cameron, 1929-1940
- Morrow, R. A., 1906-1920
- Murphy, J. E., 1913-1918
- \*Myers, Mrs. Michael, 1975-1979
- Nabers, The Rev. C. H., 1936-1940 and 1942-1944
- Neel, The Rev. W. C., 1941-1945
- Neville, The Rev. J. C., 1930-1937
- Newton, Mrs. John, 1978-
- Nickles, The Rev. G. A., 1930-1944
- Nisbet, The Rev. Charles, 1937-1943
- Oates, John E., 1896-1899
- Ovens, David, 1941-1957
- Pearce, Mrs. W. D., 1941-1945
- Perrin, L. W., 1931-1932
- Pharr, John, 1904-1925
- Poag, The Rev. Fred V., 1965-1974
- Potter, The Rev. R. S., 1948-1951
- \*Prestera, Michele, 1973-1975
- Preston, The Rev. John A., 1896-1897
- Price, B. T., 1915-1920
- Randolph, M. H., 1931-1932
- Quattlebaum, Paul, 1931-1965
- Renfro, John F., Jr., 1976-
- Riddle, F. Ray., 1930-1944
- \*Rivers, Mrs. J. Calvin, 1973-1978
- Roach, The Rev. W. J., 1930-1937
- Robertson, G. F., 1907-1910
- Robinson, C. W., 1920-1925
- Robinson, Coit M., 1925-1944
- Robinson, D. W., Jr., 1941-1943

- Robinson, Dr. Frank, 1896-1902  
 Robinson, J. Lee., 1925-1930  
 Robison, John, 1972-  
 \*Rogers, Mrs. Gayle, 1971-1978  
 Rolston, The Rev. D. H., 1912-  
 1918  
 Rose, The Rev. J. M., 1896-1900  
 \*Ross, Mrs. Otho B., 1937-1938  
 Ross, R. D., 1908-1909 and 1911-  
 1915  
 Rowland, Earle C., 1940-1944  
 Rumple, The Rev. Jethro, 1896-  
 1902  
 Ruth, H. L. (Jack), 1977-  
 Scanlon, Dr. D. H., 1925-1938  
 Schlaefer, Mrs. E. M., Jr., 1969-  
 1974  
 Shaw, The Rev. A. F., 1972-  
 Walker, John S., 1974-  
 Wall, E. Craig, 1966-1977  
 Wallace, Mrs. C. A., 1966-1969  
 Wallace, J. Mason, Jr., 1963-1976  
 Watlington, John F., Jr., 1967-  
 1975  
 White, Bob J., 1979-  
 Williams, C. Fred, 1931-1932  
 Williams, Mrs. J. M., Jr., 1941-  
 1954  
 Wilson, George E., 1896-1906  
 Wilson, T. L., 1944-1946  
 Womack, The Rev. James T.,  
 1963-1972  
 Young, J. R., 1925-1932

- Glover, J. R., 1962-1972  
 Harrington, The Rev. W. Frank,  
 1973-1974  
 Horack, Benjamin S., 1962-1969  
 Jackson, The Rev. James W.,  
 1960-1961  
 James, The Rev. Robert J., 1973-  
 Jansen, V. Robert, 1972-  
 Jester, Mrs. John, 1978-1979  
 \*Johnson, Mrs. Curtis B., 1971-  
 1976  
 Jones, The Rev. Jas. A., 1960-  
 1967  
 Lawrence, The Rev. Cecil, 1965-  
 1973  
 Martin, The Rev. Arthur, 1965-  
 1972  
 McCraw, Carl, 1971-1976  
 McKeithan, A. Ward, 1975-1976  
 McKinnon, The Rev. James,  
 1976-
- Meacham, J. B., Jr., 1962-1964  
 Morris, Arthur N., 1962-1975  
 Mulliss, William F., 1962-1977  
 \*Myers, Mrs. Michael, 1979-  
 Nisbet, The Rev. James A., 1978-  
 Pease, J. Norman, 1962-  
 Poag, The Rev. Fred V., 1974-  
 1975  
 Ryan, John J., 1967-1974  
 Sailstad, Robert J., 1979-  
 Snyder, George C., 1967-1970  
 Street, C. P., 1976-  
 Wall, E. Craig, Sr., 1977-  
 Womack, James T., 1972-1973

## HONORARY TRUSTEES

- \*Belk, Mrs. W. H., 1964-1968  
 Carson, McAlister, 1964-1970  
 Marshall, Hunter, 1964-1967  
 \*Stowe, Mrs. S. P., 1965-1967

# 16

## Administration and Faculty Since 1857

### *Administration*

#### PRESIDENTS

- Robert Burwell, 1857-1872  
Robert Hett Chapman, 1872-1875  
Stephen Taylor Martin, 1875-1878  
William Robert Atkinson, 1878-1891  
Lily Webb Long, 1891-1899 (Principal)  
James R. Bridges, 1899-1911  
John Livy Caldwell, 1911-1916  
James R. Bridges, Acting, 1916-1917  
Henry Clay Evans, 1917-1918  
William Anderson, Acting, 1918-1921  
William Henry Frazer, 1921-1939  
Hunter Bryson Blakely, 1939-1950  
McAlister Carson, Acting, 1950-1951  
Charlton Coney Jernigan, 1951—died 1953  
Herschell Hill Everett, Acting, 1953-1954  
Edwin Ruthven Walker, 1954-1965; Chancellor and  
Acting President, 1965-1967  
John Edwin Smylie, 1967-1974  
Alfred O. Canon, 1974-1977; Chancellor, 1977-1978  
Billy O. Wireman, 1978-

Samuel C. Byrd was President of Chicora College, 1906-1930  
and became President Emeritus of Queens-Chicora College in 1930.

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS

- L. Wilson Jarman, 1927-1929  
Dr. Herbert V. Carson, 1946-1948  
Dr. Jack W. Rollow, 1962-1964  
Dr. Raymond B. Hoxeng, Vice- President for College Relations  
and Director of Development, 1971-1975



- Dr. Alfred O. Canon, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, 1972-1974  
Dr. Evelyn Fulbright, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, 1975-1977  
Harry H. Jennings, Vice-President for Development, 1975-1977  
Dr. Cynthia H. Tyson, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, 1978-  
Dr. Joseph B. Martin, Vice-President for Development and College Relations, 1978-

#### PROVOST

Thomas A. Keenan, Provost and Director of Development, 1958-1959

#### ASSISTANTS TO THE PRESIDENT

- J. W. Thomson, Jr., 1953-1954  
Everett E. Gourley, Jr., 1960-1962  
Don Farquharson, 1965-1966

#### DEANS

- Margaret Anna Burwell, 1857-1871  
Lily Long, 1890-1891 and 1899-1910  
Lucy Phillips Russell, 1910-1912  
Ella Young, 1912-1916  
Thyrza Simonton Askew, 1916-1917  
Louise Scott Evans, 1917-1918  
Susie Lyle Lacy, 1918-1919  
Lena Ragsdale, 1919-1921  
Sallie McLean, 1921-1930  
Wilhelmina Crosby Byrd, Dean of Chicora, 1906-1930

#### ACADEMIC DEANS (or DEANS OF THE COLLEGE)

In the 1930-1931 Queens-Chicora Catalog, Dr. Byrd is listed as President Emeritus and Acting Dean of Instruction.

- Dr. Elizabeth Blair, 1931—died January, 1935  
Dr. Althea Kratz, 1935-1936  
James M. Godard, 1936-1949  
Gordon W. Sweet, Acting, 1949-1951  
Gordon W. Sweet, 1951-1958  
Dr. Curtis Larson, 1958-1961  
Dr. Herbert E. Babb, 1961-1970  
Dr. Alfred O. Canon, 1970-1974  
Nancy Eagle, Acting, 1974-1975  
Dr. Evelyn Fulbright, 1975-1977 (See vice-presidents)  
Dr. Cynthia H. Tyson, Acting, 1977-1978  
Dr. Cynthia H. Tyson, 1978- (See vice-presidents)

## DEANS OF STUDENTS

Sallie McLean, 1930-1934  
 Alma T. Edwards, 1934-1936  
 Virginia M. Agnew, 1936-1939  
 Clara Slaton, 1939-1941  
 Thelma Albright, 1941-1958  
 Ann S. Gebhardt, 1958-1971  
 Diane Del Pizzo, 1971-1979

In 1979 "Dean of Students" was changed to "Director of Student Affairs." In 1979, Sidney Kerr, Daughter of Nancy Dandridge Kerr (1942), was appointed to this position.

## BUSINESS MANAGERS AND/OR TREASURERS

Evidently Captain William Anderson was the first treasurer of the college because in the Minutes of the Board of Trustees for August 29, 1916, we find: ". . . Captain Anderson was appointed Purchasing Agent and Treasurer of the Administration." Up until this time the president of the college had been responsible for everything.

In the fall of 1918 Captain Anderson became acting president (although his official title was registrar) and there is no further mention of a treasurer and/or business manager until the year 1939-1940. I am sure that Winnie Frazer and Virginia Hutcheson did this work for many years during the late 1920's and the 1930's.

Howard MacGregor, Bursar and Treasurer; Virginia Hutcheson, Assistant,  
 1939-1943

J. W. Thomson, Jr., Treasurer, 1940-1952 Carl Storey, Business Manager, 1952-1953

Carl Storey, Treasurer and Business Manager, 1953-1956

Don Farquharson, Treasurer and Business Manager, 1956-1962

Don Farquharson, Treasurer; George Kilner, Business Manager, 1962-1965

George Kilner, Business Manager and Treasurer, 1965—died January 1975

James T. Atwater, Treasurer and Business Manager, 1975-1979

Laurie S. Guy, Acting Treasurer and Business Manager, 1979-

Here I want to mention the long service of Donald D. McNeill as assistant to the treasurer. This service began in 1945 and lasted until ill health forced his retirement in December 1973. In 1974

his service in the business office was recognized by the gift of a chair decorated with the seal of Queens College. He died in July 1978, and a Donald Drake McNeill Scholarship was established as a memorial.

### REGISTRARS

With the exception of Captain William Anderson who was acting president of Queens from 1918-1921 but carried the title of Registrar, and Dr. S. C. Byrd whose title at one time was President Emeritus and Acting Registrar, there was no registrar until 1941-1942. Up until that time the dean had been keeper of "The Book" and this was passed on to Dr. Byrd when he came in 1930. Faculty members would get the book, record their grades, and take the book back to the office. Since 1941 our registrars have been:

- Helen Craig (Wardlaw), 1941-1942
- \*Helen West (Hager), 1942-1952
- Carolyn Park Good, 1952-1957
- \*Caroline Love (Myers), 1957-1960
- Catherine Atkins (Pickler), 1960-1967
- Helene McCarty, 1967-1968
- \*Elise McClung Barksdale, 1968-1972
- Dr. Jane Crosthwaite, 1972-1974
- Sue Y. Little, 1974-1977
- \*Eleanor L. Jenkins, 1977-

### LIBRARIANS

In 1920-1921 Miss Essie Johnston had the title of Librarian, Social Secretary, and Hostess, but Rena Harrell was the first full-time librarian.

- Rena C. Harrell, part-time, 1923-1926; full-time, 1926-1957
- Ann Weaver, 1957-1960
- Audrey Adams, 1960-1961
- Phoebe Oplinger, 1961-1965
- Ray Barker, 1965-1967
- Rose K. Anderson, 1967-1971 (She had been on the library staff since 1965.)
- Margaret L. Chapman, 1971-1977
- Mary P. Raines, Acting, 1977-1978
- Stewart Lillard, 1978-

\* Alumnae of Queens College

Until the year 1947-1948, Miss Harrell had no assistance. Library assistants with five years or more service (both professional and technical levels) are listed here. (\*) starring those who have

do the impossible and establish even a semblance of style. Names are listed just as they appeared in the catalogs or other material available. (English majors and faculty members, do not cringe; the author and editors have already bled for you.)

- Abbey, Libbie A., natural sciences and Latin, 1890-1891  
Alderman, Emma Graves, lady principal, English branches, 1890-1891  
Alexander, Miss Annie Lowry, M.D., (sic), anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, 1896-1897. (Can you believe that her name was listed in this way until the 1899-1900 catalog. All ladies were called "Miss or Mrs." until the 1911-1912 catalog. Also see Group II.)  
Atkins, Annie, beginners in piano, 1895-1897  
Atkinson, Mrs. W. R., lady principal of the boarding department, and instrumental music, 1878-1890  
Atkinson, Rev. W. R., mathematics, natural sciences, and ancient languages, 1878-1891  
Bagley, Mrs. A. J., intermediate piano, 1896-1897  
Banks, Mrs. H. H., painting and drawing, 1875-1876  
Batte, Mary, English branches and French, 1867-1868  
Baumann, Prof. A., vocal and instrumental music, 1867-1869  
Bidez, Prof. Aloys, LL.D. (Brussels, Belgium), vocal and instrumental music, harmony, thorough bass, and orchestration, 1878-1880  
Bonney, Emma C., natural sciences, mental and moral philosophy, 1889-1890  
Bramley, Grace W., natural sciences, French, 1888-1889  
Burwell, John Bott, chemistry, natural philosophy, and ancient languages, 1860-1872. (Part of this time he was in the Confederate Army.)  
Burwell, Mrs. M. A. (sic), English branches and superintendent of social duties, 1857-1871  
Burwell, Nannie R., English branches and music on piano, 1861-1862  
Burwell, Robert, mental and moral philosophy and mathematics, 1857-1872  
Bush, Mrs. U. S., art department, 1893-1894  
Carson, Ella R., music on piano, 1867-1868  
Cranz, Carl E., voice and piano, 1893-1896  
De Haas, Prof. Wm. F., drawing, painting, and modern languages, 1860-1862  
Dewey, Mrs. Bessie Lacy, instrumental music and belles-lettres, 1878-1896  
Franklin, Rosa, English branches, 1890-1891  
Fulkerson, Eva, vocal culture and piano, 1889-1890

- Gaertner, Mrs. C. S., German and piano, 1888-89  
 Gaertner, Prof. Carl S., vocal and instrumental music, science of music, 1888-1889  
 Goodloe, Mary R., history, Latin, and English literature, 1888-1889  
 Gorham, Evelyn, mental and moral philosophy and vocal culture, 1890-1891  
 Grier, Claudia Lacy, Latin and commercial department, 1893-1896  
 Hammaraskold, Miss H. H. (Graduate of Academy of Music, Stockholm), piano and vocal music, 1861-1862  
 Hill, Prof. J. H., mathematics and natural sciences, 1875-1876  
 Hirshinger, Mrs. J., elocution, 1893-1894  
 Hunt, Prof. R. F., music on piano and melodeon, 1860-1862. (He left to join the Confederate Army.)  
 Jones, Annie, English branches, 1889-1890  
 Jones, Nina D., associate in preparatory department and physical culture, 1893-1897  
 Junkin, Tinsley P., A.B. (sic), co-principal, mathematics, and ancient languages, 1896-1897  
 Long, Eleanor S., art department, 1894-1897  
 Long, Helen, lady principal of preparatory department, 1878-1880  
 Long, Lily, kindergarten, assistant teacher in modern languages, elocution, mathematics. (She was there 1864-1865 and 1878-1897. See Group II.)  
 Long, Margaret, English branches and French, 1868-1869  
 McCoy, Prof. George P., piano, organ, voice, and science of music, 1896-1897  
 McGilvary, Allie, preparatory department, 1890-1891  
 MacLean, Joseph, piano, organ, and science of music, 1889-1891  
 Martin, Mrs. Belle V., writing and French, 1875-1876  
 Martin, Miss E. A., English branches, 1875-1876  
 Martin, Rev. S. Taylor, mental and moral science, and ancient languages, 1875-1876  
 Mattoon, Miss M. L., elocution and English branches, 1888-1889  
 Morton, Rebecca, primary department, 1875-1876  
 Patton, Mrs. Julia C., music on piano and guitar, 1868-1869  
 Peck, Sally B., vocal and instrumental music, 1875-1876  
 Penick, Mary F., English branches and music on piano, 1860-1861 and 1867-1868  
 Piquet, Prof. Rudolphe E., drawing, painting, and modern languages, 1867-1869  
 Scott, Miss N. E., history, English literature, and Latin, 1889-1890  
 Scovel, Isabella, music on piano and vocal music, 1860-1861

- Scovel, Julia M., English branches and music on the guitar, 1860-1861  
Sherman, Susan A., painting and drawing, and French, 1878-1880  
Shipp, Kate C., natural science and mathematics, 1893-1894  
Stagg, Rev. John W., mental and moral science, 1896-1897  
Thompson, Miss C. L., art, 1888-1891  
Thompson, Josephine, in charge of preparatory department, 1888-1889  
Todd, Rev. C. E., mental and moral philosophy, 1893-1894  
Walker, Mrs. Lucian, principal of preparatory department, 1893-1897  
Werth, Prof., violin and mandolin, 1896-1897  
White, Mrs. Edward, English, 1893-1896  
White, Mrs. Sally C., English branches, 1867-1869  
White, Mrs. Sarah Caldwell, composition and rhetoric, English literature, and history, 1878-1880  
Wilson, Florence, voice culture, 1896-1897  
Wriston, Minnie, preparatory department, 1889-1890

Since the music department has always been one of the "strengths" of the college in its relationship to and services for both churches and townspeople, I shall quote Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 121) in her description of the department in an earlier day:

During the fifteen or more years of the Burwell administration, four teachers supervised the instruction in music; first, Dr. Eckhard, a German; then, a Mr. Hunt who left for service in the War Between the States; third, Miss Hammerschold, an accomplished woman of Swedish birth; and last, Mr. Albert Baumann, who organized a musical society known as the Glee Club and who remained long in the minds and hearts of the townspeople because of his excellent work.

During the Chapman, the Martin, and the Atkinson administrations (1872-1891) several teachers, likewise, were employed. Mr. Von Myerhoff, a man of unusual ability, was followed by Mr. and Mrs. De Castro and Miss Sallie Dixon, and later by Dr. Bidex, who organized a Gounod Club and gave many delightful concerts. Mr. Rowse then preceded Professor Carl S. Gaertner, who brought modern methods into the musical circles of the city. He organized a Philharmonic Society which gave an initial concert on May 3, 1889. From its very beginning in 1857, the Institute was closely associated with the musical development of Charlotte.

Associated with Miss Lily Long in her Seminary, Mr. Joseph McLean continued the Philharmonic organization which gave two superb musical festivals with the assistance of several singers and an orchestra from Baltimore, Maryland, and Salem, North Carolina. After his departure to teach elsewhere (he later taught at Agnes Scott) Dr. Dobbins and Miss

Lucy Wriston, later Mrs. W. B. Ryder, had charge of the music department. They were followed by Professor Cranz.

*Group II* (1899-1980): \* means part-time.

- Abernethy, Dr. Ethel M., psychology, 1917-1954  
 Abernethy, Dr. Mollie C., (see Davis)  
 Adams, Audrey M., history, 1960-1961  
 \*Adams, Dr. Margery W., art, 1967-1971  
 Agnew, Jocelyn E., English, 1962-1963  
 Agnew, Virginia Miller, English (and dean of students), 1936-1939  
 Albright, Thelma, English, 1937-1939; dean of students, 1941-1958;  
 English, 1958-1966; assistant to dean of the college, 1967-1970;  
 and acting director of Continuing Education, 1970-1973  
 Alexander, Anne K., music, 1960-1961  
 Alexander, Annie Lowery, M.D., anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and college physician, 1907-1919  
 Alexander, Uhlman S., 1925-1927  
 Alvarez, Lee L., psychology, 1951-1954  
 Ames, Ethel Taylor, English, 1911-1913  
 Anderson, Doris, home economics, 1942-1943  
 Anderson, Fannie, co-principal of primary department, 1903-1907  
 Anderson, Henry F., piano and organ, 1906-1911  
 Anderson, Mrs. Henry F., music, 1907-1911  
 Anderson, Maryland T., sociology, 1968-1970 and 1971-1974  
 Anderson, Rose Kemmer, library, 1965-1967, librarian, 1967-1971  
 Anderson, William H., business administration, 1954-1956  
 Anthony, Mary B., art, 1899-1911  
 Archer, Robert A., mathematics, 1968-1971  
 Armstrong, Kate, preparatory department, 1903-1911  
 Asbury, Harry, flute, 1899-1900 and 1912-1913  
 Ashford, Mozelle, philosophy and education, 1923-1924  
 Askew, Thyrsa Simonton, principal of fitting school, 1915-1917  
 Atnally, Dr. Richard F., English, 1972-1975
- Babb, Dr. Herbert E., psychology, 1957-1961; dean, 1961-1970  
 Babbitt, Margaret, history and economics, 1919—died February, 1920  
 Baker, Coral Hayner, voice, 1915-1917  
 Baker, Milda A., education, 1976-1979  
 Ballou, Martha Manly, economics, 1968-1969  
 \*Barber, R. Dean, art, 1972-1975  
 Barker, Ray S., Jr., librarian, 1965-1967  
 Barnes, Dr. Hazel, Latin, 1943-1945



- Bartlett, Kathleen M., geography, 1958-1960  
Basini, Ronald Joseph, business, 1977-  
Bason, Johnsie, music, 1900-1902  
Bates, Margaret G., music, 1961-1962  
Baty, Evelyn, modern languages, 1941-1944  
Baylin, Eric A., art, 1976-1978  
\*Bedford, Annette, geography, 1972-1974  
Beidler, Dr. William, philosophy, 1959-1970  
Bell, G. F., D.D., religious education, 1926-1927  
Beneson, Georgia, piano, 1900-1903  
Berg, Earl, music, 1951-1960  
Berkele, Edna, mathematics, 1921-1923  
\*Biber, Daniel C., psychology, 1976-  
Black, Elizabeth, education, 1956-1962  
Blackwelder, Brenda, biology, 1965-1967  
Blair, Dr. Elizabeth, education, 1924-1925 and 1928-1931; dean, 1931  
—died 1935  
Blair, Elizabeth, elocution and reading, 1908-1911  
\*Blount, Betsy John, education, 1974-1979  
Boehmer, Dr. Florence E., education, 1947-1950  
Boggs, Dr. Wade, Jr., Bible, 1942-1948  
Boggun, Mary P., geography, 1961-1962  
Boner, Dr. Russell, economics, 1953—died 1957  
Booker, Mrs. Warren, home economics, 1920-1940  
Boulware, Mary Margaret, French and history, 1917-1918  
Bowers, Pattié C., Latin, 1909-1911  
Boyd, Dr. Robert F., classics, 1950-1952  
Bradley, Dr. Gerald P., philosophy, 1970-1973  
Brady, William J., Jr., business administration, 1951-1953  
Branch, Mrs. Nora, Latin, 1918-1919  
Brasington, Flora, piano, 1921-1926  
Braun, Ernst, German, 1956-1960  
Bremer, Lillian, art, 1920-1938  
Brewer, Charles E., economics, 1961-1973  
Brezsny, Mary Ann, music, 1948-1950  
Bridges, The Rev. J. R., D.D., logic, ethics, and history, 1899-1917;  
also president  
Brolaski, Ruth Ann, physical director, 1916-1917  
Brooks, Gary T., mathematics, 1979-  
Brown, Dr. Harry L., education, 1958-1961  
Bryant, Rebecca, art., 1944-1954  
\*Bryant, Rosalie, physical education, 1974-

- Bultmann, Anita Dixon (see Tritt)  
 Bunger, Richard J., piano, 1965-1968  
 Burks, Dr. William G., modern languages, 1949-1950  
 Burwell, Dr. Connie Jones, German, 1938-1940  
 Bynum, Jessie Sue, history, 1946-1953  
 Byrd, Meda, science, 1923-1924  
 Byrd, Mrs. Wilhelmina C., Bible, 1930-1941
- Cabel, Madame Alfred, French and history, 1918-1919  
 Calder, Dr. Robert W., music, 1970-1972  
 Calhoun, Catherine Blue, English, 1960-1961  
 Campbell, Mary Carlyle, art, 1965-1967, \*1974-1975  
 Canon, Dr. Alfred O., political science, 1970-1978; also dean of the college and president of the college  
 Cappleman, Helen G., education, 1979-  
 Carley, Susan S., sociology, 1979-  
 Carr, Melva, piano, 1912-1915  
 Carson, Dr. Herbert V., Bible, 1948-1958; vice-president, 1946-1948  
 Carson, Mary Faith, Bible, 1961-1967  
 Carter, Pernet Adams, modern languages, 1939-1940  
 Cathey, Nancy, biology, 1929-1934  
 Cebulka, Dr. Rose M., nursing, 1979-  
 \*Chafin, Betty, women's leadership, 1978-  
 Chalmers, Roberta T. S., English, 1959-1968  
 Chambers, Elizabeth Lacy, history, 1911-1913  
 \*Chapman, Elizabeth Heath, English, 1977-  
 Chapman, Margaret L., director of library, 1971-1977  
 Charlesworth, Dr. Arthur T., mathematics, 1974-1976  
 Chewning, Dr. Harris, English, 1951-1957  
 Childress, Bobby L., political science, 1979-  
 Chubbock, Florence, English, 1920-1923  
 \*Clay, Dr. James W., geography, 1967-1972  
 Clendenin, William R., music, 1944-1946  
 Clifford, Mrs. Paul F., economics and history, second semester, 1919-1920  
 Cobb, Elizabeth H., French, 1972-1976  
 Cobb, Ethelyn Pratt, art, 1913-1915  
 \*Cobey, Dr. Floraparl, chemistry, 1976-  
 Cochrane, Carl M., psychology, 1957-1958  
 Cochrane, Grace, piano, 1899-1900  
 Coffey, Dr. Janice, biology, 1967-1978  
 Coker, Jane Rolandi, music, 1957-1963

- Collins, Margaret Louise, home economics, 1930-1934  
Colton, Elizabeth, English and elocution, 1899-1902  
Cook, Janet, physical education, 1942-1943  
Cooper, Kathryn (see Starnes)  
Copley, Ronald E., business, 1977-1978 \* and 1978-1979  
Cornwell, Mary Ruth, home economics, 1946-1948  
Craig, Helen, secretarial administration, 1940-1942  
Crecraft, Jane, music, 1943-1945  
Critchett, Caroline L., physical training, 1906-1907  
Cross, Dr. Lois, secretarial administration, 1943-1945  
Crosthwaite, Dr. Jane, religion, 1969-1976; registrar, 1972-1974  
Crowell, Mary Louise, piano, 1918-1920  
Crown, Richard, art, 1971-  
Crumrine, Frances, art, 1943-1944  
Culbreth, Eva L., mathematics, 1911-1918  
Cumming, Elizabeth C., English, 1954-1963  
Currie, Dr. Stuart D., Bible, 1957-1960
- Daniels, Urmilla, biology, 1967-1968  
Dargan, Alice Wood, English, 1908-1909  
Darr, Carolyn H., music, 1972-1977  
Daugherty, Boice N., psychology, 1964-1968  
Davis, Boyd Hill, English, 1966-1969  
Davis, Catherine R., French, 1964-1965  
\*Davis, Lloyd Dale, computer, 1969-1970  
Davis, Martha, assistant in preparatory and primary department, 1901-1903  
Davis, Dr. Mollie C., history; 1972-  
Davis, Richard A., history, 1966-1972  
Davis, Sarah Till, English, 1948-1951  
Davis, Suzanne S., librarian with faculty rank, 1969-  
Dealy, Ross R., history, 1964-1966  
Deavor, Margaret E., secretarial administration, 1942-1943  
De Chaboulon, Madame E., French and Spanish, 1919-1920  
De Felice, Dr. Frank, economics, 1969-1971  
Delano, Dr. Lucile K., Spanish, 1934-1947  
Del Pizzo, Diane, dean of students, 1971-1979  
Denny, Mary, English, 1936-1946  
Deyo, Elizabeth, mathematics and science, 1901-1902  
Diebolt, John B., biology and chemistry, 1971-1976  
Dill, Ellen, higher mathematics, 1902-1903  
Dixon, Sallie, piano, 1908-1911

- Dougherty, Mable E., home economics, 1929-1930  
 Douglas, Margaret, economics and sociology, 1943-1945  
 Dowd, Ella, physical culture, 1900-1906  
 Drewry, L. Aubrey, Jr., economics, 1959-1961  
 Drinkall, Derry Dean, violin, 1966-1968  
 Drinkall, Roger, music, 1962-1968  
 Dunlap, Sarah I. (Polly), home economics, 1945-1968  
 Dunn, Susan A., Latin, 1919-1925  
 Duncan, Dr. Gordon Duke, chemistry, 1966-  
 Duncan, Nancy Eagle, music, 1950-  
 Durkin, Mary, sociology, 1974-1977
- Eagle, Nancy (see Duncan)
- Eason, Lemma Croker, home economics, 1938-1940  
 East, Carol H., business administration, 1956-1958  
 Edmonson, Dr. Patricia B., political science, 1973-1975 \* and 1975-1976  
 Edwards, Allen D., sociology, 1971-1972  
 Edwards, Alma Taylor, Latin, 1925-1943  
 Edwards, Thelma B., secretarial administration, 1938-1940  
 Eichelberger, Audrey J., speech, 1955-1956  
 Eldred, Frances L., (see Lopez)
- Eley, Margaret Linney, business administration, 1955-1956  
 Elliott, Dr. Lloyd James, economics, 1968-1972  
 Engell, Martha, modern languages, 1924-1934  
 Evans, Henry C., ethics and Greek, 1917-1918; president 1917-1918  
 Evans, Louise Scott, dean, German, 1917-1918
- Farnsworth, Dr. Clyde H., education, 1956-1958  
 \*Farquhar, Robert J., Jr., English, 1974-1977  
 Fehon, Dr. Jack, biology, 1957-  
 \*Ferguson, Gwendolyn F., English, 1973-1974  
 Fisher, Dr. Charles R., piano and organ, 1902-1906. (Miss Harrell described Dr. Fisher as a "huge, gray—clothes and hair—Englishman." He also taught at the college in 1911-1912.)  
 Fisher, Mrs. C. R., violin, 1902-1906 and 1911-1912  
 \*Floyd, Garrien Michael, nuclear medical technology, 1976-  
 Fogartie, Ruth Ann, English, 1967-1969  
 Foil, Helen, piano, 1899-1900 and 1901-1903  
 Forman, Mary, voice culture, 1909-1911  
 Forsythe, Sidney A., sociology, 1955-1958  
 Frazier, Grace Genevieve, modern language, 1927-1930  
 Fredericks, Perry B., business administration, 1952-1954

- Freeman, Gordon Query, English, 1965-1968 and 1973-1976; director of Alumnae Affairs, 1961-1965; and dean of Continuing Education, 1973-1976
- Frierson, Mary E., history and economics, 1920-1921
- Frix, Katherine Elizabeth, English, 1963-1965
- Fulbright, Dr. Evelyn R., education and dean of instruction, 1975-1977
- Fulton, Mary Mathilda, home economics, 1934-1937
- Funk, Mary L., science, 1918-1919
- Fusaro, Dr. Bernard A., mathematics, 1967-1976
- Gaillard, Emily, piano, 1926-1927
- Gahr, Florence, home economics, 1923-1924
- \*Gammon, The Rev. Edgar Graham, D.D., religious education, 1927-1928
- Gardner, Dr. Kent, political science, 1972-1973
- Gardner, Dr. Linda C., continuing education, 1977-
- Gardner, William B., II, business and economics, 1979-
- Garrett, Mary Elizabeth, home economics, 1957-1959
- Gaskell, Jan, English, 1967-1969
- Gaston, Margaret, music, 1957-1961
- Gatlin, Dr. Judith, English, 1968-1976
- \*Gaudreault, James H., computer, 1969-1970
- Gebhardt, Ann S., art, 1953-, dean of students 1958-1971
- Gettys, Dr. Joseph M., Bible, 1938-1949
- Gibbs, Clare Henry, geography, 1966-1967
- Gillon, Laura, music, 1917-1920
- Giradeau, Ivylyn, science, 1924-1925
- Gittings, Roberta Louise, English, 1965-1966
- Givan, Madge, principal preparatory department, and mathematics, 1911-1915
- Glaubitz, Kurt R., music, 1960-1962
- \*Glover, Jack, economics, 1977-1978
- \*Gluckman, Dr. Stephen J., history, 1974-1976
- Goldiere, Dr. Augustin Victor, French, 1945-1946
- Goode, Dr. Richard, English, 1978-
- Goodhue, Elva, science, 1926-1927
- \*Goodman, Noel, physical education, 1978-
- Gordon, Frances Jean, Latin, 1904-1909
- Gordey, Mary, domestic art, 1918-1920
- Gore, Katherine McQueen, art, 1917-1920
- Gover, Mary, physical education, 1970-1975
- Graham, Jean, English and natural science, 1900-1901

- Graham, Dr. Minnie Almira, chemistry, 1930-1945  
 Green, Dr. Corinne, classics, 1948-1950  
 Green, Dr. Philip, history, 1945-1957  
 Green, Shirley Haase, physical education, 1963-1967  
 Greene, Dr. Eloise Elaine, biology, 1931-1934  
 Grey, Lula, primary department, 1902-1911  
 Grier, Anne, physical education, 1951-1954  
 Griffin, Sabra E., economics, 1958-1959  
 Griffiss, Keating, art, 1969-1974  
 Guthrie, Nannie, principal of primary department, 1902-1903
- Hadley, Dr. Charles O., English, 1955-  
 Hadley, Jane H., English, 1975-1976  
 Hadley, Leonora T., speech, 1961-1962  
 Hall, Grace M., geography, 1960-1961  
 Hamlett, Hermione, art, 1941-1943  
 Hanna, Louise, physical director, 1914-1916  
 Hargett, Marie Johnson, music, 1957-1976  
 Harmeyer, Barbara E., art, 1978-  
 Harrell, Mary, superintendent of practice, 1915-1916  
 Harrell, Rena C., English, 1919-1926; part-time librarian, 1923-1926;  
 head librarian, 1926-1957  
 Harris, Dr. Edwin R., psychology, 1968-1972  
 Harris, Hugh H., sociology, 1949-1951  
 Harris, Lucy, piano, 1906-1908  
 Harrison, Jane, secretarial administration, 1945-1946  
 Hawley, Elizabeth, physical education, 1945-1947  
 \*Hayes, Dr. John, sociology, 1977-1978  
 Hayes, Dr. Joyce (see Shealy)  
 Haynes, Grace, mathematics, 1918-1919  
 Hefferman, George, violin, 1928-1929  
 Henderson, Cary S., history, 1963-1968  
 Henderson, Cordelia, physical education, 1929-1942  
 Henry, Sam, mathematics, 1965-1967  
 Hermann, Herbert A., music, 1962-1964  
 Hibbard, Thomas, music, 1944-1950  
 Hinchcliff, Grace F., home economics, 1959-1960  
 Hindman, Anne Andrews, drama, 1971-1974  
 Hines, Maribelle, secretarial administration, 1945-1948  
 Hinson, Lucy O., home nursing, 1952-1954  
 Hodgdon, Caroline Elizabeth, physical director, 1911-1913  
 Hodges, Elizabeth L., French, 1962-1963

- Hoffman, Anna Louise, science, 1928-1929  
Holbrook, Frances Jarrett, home economics, 1940-1943  
Holcombe, Ruth Lee, history, 1950-1951  
Holliday, John, music, 1947—died November, 1963  
Holliman, Kathleen, primary department, 1911-1913  
Holtendorff, June W., physical education, 1949-1951  
Hondros, John Louis, history, 1965-1969  
Hostettler, Dr. Agnes, modern languages, 1963-1976  
Hostettler, Ernst, German, 1968-1969  
Hopper, Mary C., Spanish, 1967-1972  
Howe, Dr. M. Dorisse, biology, 1934-1943  
Howerton, The Rev. J. R., D.D., Spanish, 1903-1906  
Hoyle, Dr. Hughes B., Jr., mathematics, 1945-1974  
Huckle, Elizabeth, modern languages, 1944-1948  
Huffman, Esther Wright, art, 1938-1940  
\*Hughs, Ina Jones, religion, 1976-1977  
Hull, Alma, department of the home, 1949-1954  
Humm, Dr. Harold J., biology, 1965-1967  
Hussey, Dr. Kathleen L., biology, 1943-1944  
Hutchins, Elizabeth, Latin, 1926-1927
- Ingebritzen, Dr. Otis C., psychology, 1931-1934  
Inglis, Mary H., secretarial administration, 1933-1943  
Irons, Frances Virginia, home economics, 1960-1962
- Jacks, Dr. Clive Franklin, religion, 1969-1974  
Jackson, Dr. Belford Darrell, philosophy, 1967-1970  
Jacobs, Dr. Allan D., history, 1968-1972  
Jacobs, Dr. Madeline B., French, 1977-  
\*Jacobson, Dr. Nolan P., philosophy, 1974-  
Jann, Dr. Rebecca C., biology, 1978-  
Jarrett, Julia Frances (see Holbrook)  
Jeanrenaud, Edelbert, modern languages, 1911-1912  
Jenkins, Eleanor, mathematics, 1941-; registrar, 1977-  
Jenkins, Sarah Burton, home economics, 1948-1957  
Johnson, Elinor Holmes, English, 1928-1930  
\*Johnson, E. Elizabeth, chaplain, 1979-  
Johnson, Kirk S., biology, 1977-1978  
Johnson, Marie (see Hargett)  
\*Johnson, Patricia Graham, social work, 1978-1979  
Johnston, Essie, English in Fitting School, 1918-1919; until 1921 was  
"social secretary, hostess, and librarian"

- Johnston, Sarah, science, 1919-1920  
 Joiner, Elizabeth Frances, English, 1913-1917  
 Jones, Nina D., principal of primary department and physical culture, 1899-1900  
 Jones, Olive M., mathematics, 1923-1945  
 Judkins, Edith Margueritte, music, 1963-1965
- Karn, John F., history, 1978-1979  
 Keller, Elfreda Sharpe, violin, 1924-1925 and 1926-1928  
 Kellogg, Claire, voice culture and piano, 1918-1920  
 Kelly, Cherry Dell, secretarial administration, 1941-1942  
 Kelly, Sarah Pauline, mathematics, 1916-1918  
 Kelso, Helen, voice culture, 1920-1921  
 Kennedy, Robert V., history, 1925-1943  
 Kesler, Merle, music, 1940-1944  
 Key, Mary, English, 1925-1928  
 Keyes, Roger Lee, music, 1964-1965  
 Kibbe, M. D., mathematics and science, 1903-1911  
 King, Ethel M., dramatics, 1921-1945  
 Kirby, Dr. Marjorie T., Spanish, 1962-  
 Kissiah, Mattie Gay, counseling, 1978-  
 Klein, Dr. Raymond L., education, 1955-1956  
 Kramar, Edward J., Jr., speech, 1951-1952  
 Kratz, Althea H., education and dean of the college, 1935-1936  
 Kreiger, Kenneth Alan, biology, 1976-1977  
 Kyle, Patricia Ann, political science, 1969-1973
- LaBorde, Dr. Charles B., Jr., drama, 1976-1979  
 Lacy, Susie Lyle, Bible and dean, 1918-1919  
 Lafferty, J. W., M.D., physical science, 1907-1908  
 Lafferty, Robert H., M.D., physical science, 1908-1909  
 Lajoie, A. D., violin, 1918-1919 and 1920-1923  
 Lakshman, Uma, sociology, (from Maharani's College for Women, Mysore, India) 1968-1969
- \*Lamal, Pauline D., art, 1974-1975  
 Lambeth, Marian, economics, 1948-1950  
 Lammers, Dr. Joseph E., music, 1962-  
 Landers, Effie Mae, French and German, 1915-1917  
 Laney, Emma May, English, 1913-1917  
 Lange, Ann Elizabeth, philosophy, 1973-1974  
 Langford, Jo, modern language, 1939—died 1946  
 Lanier, Dr. W. Greg, psychology, 1968-



- Later, Michael Monte, political science, 1976-1978  
Laughton, Peter John, French, 1967-1968  
\*Lawing, Cynthia Fok, music, 1977-1978  
Leggett, Marian Poplin, psychology, 1941-1942  
Leinbach, Emma L., voice culture, 1900-1901  
Lewis, Dr. Donald, chemistry, 1957-1966  
Ligon, J. F., Bible, 1927-1928  
Lillard, Stewart, librarian, 1978-  
Linton, Dr. Calvin D., English, 1940-1941  
Little, Catherine Sue Y., English, 1969-1976; registrar, 1974-1977  
Long, Miss Lily, modern language, 1864-1865 and 1878-1910  
Looney, T. Buchanan, history, 1963-1966  
Lopez, Frances E., Spanish, 1968-1972  
Losey, Susan, economics, 1975-1976  
Lovelace, Austin C., music, 1942-1946  
Lovell, Dr. James M., English, 1960-1967  
Ludwick, Pearle B., physical training, 1927-1929  
Lund, Dr. Renville C., history, 1966-1967  
Lycan, Dr. Gilbert, social sciences, 1943-1945  
Lyon, Emma Hill, English, 1930-1937 (came with Chicora)
- McAden, Frances Y., higher mathematics, 1899-1901  
MacBrayer, Dr. Carolyn T., psychology, 1954-1957  
McClanahan, John, art, 1967-1976  
McCluer, Margaret, physical training, 1923-1925  
McCoy, Professor George Paul, music, 1899-1902  
McCutchan, Dr. J. Wilson, English, 1943-1951  
\*McDonald, Marian S., sociology, 1970-1972  
McDonald, Peggy P., physical education, 1959-1962  
McEwen, Dr. Mildred Morse, chemistry, 1924-1971  
MacGregor, Howard M., secretarial administration, 1930-1940; bursar  
and treasurer, 1939-1943  
McIntosh, Lucy, music, 1904-1907  
MacKenzie, Laura V., expression, 1913-1917  
McLean, Katherine Parham, Latin, 1917-1918  
\*McMillan, Catherine B., religion, 1976-1977  
McMillan, Neil M., religion, 1976-1977  
McQueen, Katherine (see Gore)  
McRae, Gertrude Elizabeth, piano, 1915-1918  
Mack, Elizabeth H., art, 1975-1977  
Magher, Ruth, physical education, 1956-1972  
Maples, Nancy, physical education, 1954-1958

- Maret, Nellie W., library staff, 1968-1973  
 Margrett, Michael, Spanish, 1965-1967  
 Marsh, Alex, biology, 1963-1966  
 Martin, Ann Hagood, English, 1950-1952  
 Martin, Dr. Joseph B., English, 1978-; vice-president for Development and College Relations, 1978-  
 Martin, Lucy, intermediate English, 1901-1903  
 Martin, Sarah E., modern language, 1926-1927  
 Martin, Dr. Virginia, biology, 1966-  
 \*Maschal, Richard, English, 1972-1974  
 Mason, Dr. Emory Houston, Jr., education, 1965-  
 Mason, Thomas, art, 1965-1971  
 \*Masters, Thomas N., biology, 1976-1978  
 Masterson, Dr. Sharon A., psychology, 1972-1976  
 Mathewson, Susan, voice culture, 1902-1903  
 Maxfield, Dr. Malinda, English, 1965-1971  
 May, Albert, music, 1960-1979; retired, \* 1979-  
 Medlin, Dr. Yancey, education, 1962-1973  
 Mee, Mary Ann, physical education, 1968-1970 and \* 1975-1978  
 Memory, Barbara Cobb, music therapy, 1976-  
 Merenstein, Lawrence E., art, 1979-  
 Merrill, E. Lindsey, music, 1950-1953  
 Merrill, Martha Rowe, music, 1951-1953  
 Messa, Dr. Kenneth Charles, mathematics, 1976-1979  
 Meyer, Muretta, music, 1946-1948  
 Miller, L. Jane, home economics, 1943-1945  
 Miscally, Mildred L., English, 1946-1974; public relations, 1946-1974  
 Mitchell, Carlotta P., expression and physical culture, 1919-1921  
 Mitchell, Marie, modern language, 1923-1924  
 Mitchell, Mavis, physical education, 1943-1956  
 Mitchell, Miss M. L., voice culture, 1903-1906  
 Moehlenbrock, Dr. Arthur H., education and German, 1944-1947  
 Mongin, Julianne, modern language, 1927-1934  
 Monroe, Dr. Dougald MacDougald, English, 1957-1965  
 Moore, Dr. Charlotte, English, 1923-1929  
 \*Moore, Herman A., political science, 1973-1974  
 Moorefield, Nancy, mathematics, 1919-1921  
 Moose, Philip, art, 1956-1967  
 \*Morrison, Frances L., English, 1975-1976  
 Morrison, Mary, intermediate department, 1899-1901  
 Morrison, John D., music, 1948-1973  
 Morse, Mildred (see McEwen)

- Moseley, Elsie Stokes, music, 1912-1917 and 1937-1955  
Moss, M. Virginia, expression and physical culture, 1918-1919  
Mullaney, Virginia M., modern language, 1936-1940  
Mullen, Dr. Frank G., psychology, 1963-1968  
Murphy, Mable, music, 1927-1935  
Murphy, Miriam, violin and piano, 1929-1931
- Naive, Lucy, principal of fitting school, 1920-1923, English 1923-1928  
Neff, Elizabeth Ellen, modern languages, 1946-1947  
Newell, Margaret, superintendent of practice, 1916-1917  
Newelt, Mrs. Hans, modern languages, 1947-1955  
Newman, Dr. Paul, English, 1963-  
Newton, Irene, science, 1911-1916  
Nichols, Dr. Lawrence R., history, 1954-1957  
Nicolay, Dr. Clara, modern languages, 1912-1915 (She was the first  
Ph.D. on the faculty.)  
Ninniss, Dr. James R., music, 1912-1937  
Nitsch, Paul Arlyn, music, 1977-  
Noel, Ella Marguerite, music, 1964-1966  
Nooe, Sara McKee, biology, 1934-1965  
Norman, John H., chemistry, 1943-1957  
Norman, Dr. Russell P., psychology, 1961-1964  
Numbers, Frank, music, 1941-1942
- Oates, Dr. Jimmie, physics, 1962-  
O'Kelly, Willis David, history and economics, 1924-1925  
Olechovsky, Edward F., Greek and Latin, 1954-1956  
Orndorff, Madame Bertha, voice culture, 1912-1913  
Ortmann, Madame Carolyn, voice culture, 1913-1915  
Otts, Dr. John C., education, 1961-1962  
Ou, Dr. Charles, economics, 1973-1977  
Owensby, Lou R., sociology, 1973-1978
- Page, Margaret E., physical training, 1907-1911  
Paris, O. J., director of admissions, 1972-1976  
Parkum, Dr. Kurt H., sociology, 1979-  
Patrick, Ida M., modern languages, 1930-1939 (came with Chicora)  
Payne, Lucia M., home economics, 1937-1938  
Pearson, Dr. Roger, sociology, 1970-1971  
Peck, Gertrude Justina, music, 1944-1946  
Penfield, Mary, voice culture, 1907-1909  
Pfungstag, Ben, art, 1976-

coordinator of the Queens-

6  
1966 (on Indian exchange

1925-1927

-died 1970

st director of Evening Col-

-1966

921  
1962-

978

42-1944

Pfohl, James Christian, music, 1939-1949  
(Davidson music department)

Pharr, Phyllis, physical education, 1964-

Phaup, Minnie Rob, psychology, 1954-19

Philip, Mrs. Aley Thomas, history, 1965-  
(program)

Phillips, Lilian, music, 1943-1944

Phillips, Margaret Moore, physical training

Pickens, Dr. Andrew, biology, 1950-1957

Platt, Marie Starbuck, art, 1911-1913

Pohlman, Dr. Edward W., sociology, 1960-

Pope, Julia, fitting school, 1917-1918

Porter, Estelle Rawl, education, 1934-1950

Porter, Mary L., English, 1903-1908

Porter, Muriel, piano, 1901-1902

Porterfield, Paul C., education, 1979-

Powe, Grace, elocution, 1902-1907

Preyer, Dr. Norris W., history, 1957-

Prince, Dr. Mildred W., speech, 1957-195

Pruitt, Sylvia, philosophy, 1965-1967

Pugh, David B., education, 1951-1956 (F  
lege)

Pugh, Ellen, English, 1952-1953

Pummill, John D., voice, 1968-1970

Purcell, Claire, English, 1944-1945

Purkey, Dr. Edwin Raymond, French, 1965-

Ragsdale, Lena M., Bible and dean, 1919-

Raines, Mary P., librarian with faculty rank

Ramsay, Mary, music, 1904-1911

Rankin, Eloise, education, 1950-1956

\*Rankin, John B., English, 1976-1977

Ray, Frances Clarissa (see Shay)

\*Reeves, David C., business, 1977-1978

Reeder, Linda H., English, 1969-1971

Reichard, Dr. Richard, history, 1969-1975

\*Reichs, Dr. Kathleen, sociology, 1978-

Reid, Charlsey, dramatics, 1928-1929

Reilly, Charles N., chemistry, 1948-1950

Renfro, Forney Traylor, economics, 1977-

Rent, Dr. Clyda S., sociology, 1972-

Rethlingshafer, Dr. Dorothy, psychology, 1

Reynolds, Charles, English, 1968-1975

- Richards, Marguerite, piano, 1926-1929  
Richardson, Caroline G., modern language, 1950-1973  
Richardson, Don, violin, 1936-1940  
Rimkus, Dr. Raymond A., political science, 1973-1976  
\*Roberts, Dorothy H., English, 1977-1978  
\*Roberts, Earle D., religion, 1974-  
\*Roberts, La Verne, music, 1976-  
Robertson, Dr. Charles W., biology, 1944-1950  
Robertson, Lora Lee, biology, 1927-1931  
Robertson, Robert Glenn, French, 1968-1969  
Robinson, Dana Fulcher, sociology, 1945-1951  
Robinson, M. Grace, voice, 1935-1948  
Rockwell, Dr. Leo L., German, 1958-1959  
Rodgers, Catherine B., drama, 1979-  
Rolandi, Jane F. (see Coker)  
Rollins, Wilhelmina, education, 1975-1976  
\*Root, William James, nuclear medical technology, 1977-  
Rose, Myrna Haskins, French, 1969-1971  
Ross, Sue F., English, 1966-1968  
\*Roth, Elizabeth, music, 1972-1979  
Rothe, Nicole Marguerite, French, 1967-1968
- Sadler, Adele L., secretarial administration, 1949-1950  
Salley, Dr. Louise, history, 1957-1964  
Samuels, Elsie, piano, 1921-1922  
Sanderlin, Dr. George W., English, 1942-1943  
Saunders, Dr. Mary Nell, music and drama, 1977-  
Schickedantz, Mary, modern language, 1948-1955  
Schussler, Carrilee, piano, 1922-1926  
\*Schwartz, Stuart C., history, 1976-  
Scott, Arthur W., sociology, 1965-1967  
Scott, Harley A., Jr., psychology, 1950-1952  
Scott, Lizzie M., domestic art, 1917-1918  
\*Scott, Walter P., M.D., nuclear medicine, 1976-1977  
Seaberg, Dorothy, secretarial administration, 1943-1945  
Sessions, G. Anne, sociology, 1962-1964  
Shamsedin, E. M., economics, 1958-1959  
Sharpe, Elfreda (see Keller)  
Sharpe, Nella, piano, 1930-1931  
\*Shaw, Whitney Ray, journalism, 1977-  
Shay, Mrs. Daniel H., domestic science, 1917-1919  
Shealy, George A., art, 1960-1975  
Shealy, Dr. Joyce Hayes, psychology, 1960-

- Shearer, Elizabeth Eichelberger, Latin and Greek, 1915-1917  
 Shelton, Alta, history, 1913-1917  
 Shelton, Edna Earle, history and economics, 1921-1924  
 Shewmaker, Dr. W. O., religious education, 1923-1925  
 Shipstone, Dr. Eva I., psychology, 1965-1966; (president, Isabella Thornburn College, Lucknow, India)  
 Shisler, Dr. Lorene, Latin, 1945-1948  
 Shumaker, Dr. James D., philosophy, 1970-1972  
 Sica, Aleo, music, 1969-  
 Siler, Ruth Prince, voice, 1930-1931  
 Simpson, Barbara A., economics, 1972-1975  
 Sinclair, Virginia Smith, music, 1948-1951  
 Sipe, Melvin I., Jr., music, 1954-1957  
 Skinner, Ellen, secretarial administration, 1950-1952  
 Slaton, Clara Barnett, history and dean of students, 1939-1940  
 Smith, Carol Walker, new dimensions, 1978-  
 Smith, Dr. Harriet Nisbet, psychology, January, 1931  
 Smith, Julianne Mongin (see Mongin)  
 Smith, Mary Thomas, education, 1962-  
 Smith, Minnie Wriston, vocal culture, 1911-1912  
 Smith, Robert L., chemistry, 1962-1963  
 Smith, Ruth E., violin, 1913-1917  
 Smith, Virginia (see Sinclair)  
 Sommerville, Dr. Charles William, Bible and religious education, 1925  
 —died 1938  
 Snyder, Robert A., music, 1957-1962  
 Snyder, William W., speech and dramatics, 1952-1956  
 Spencer, Dr. Floyd Albert, sociology, 1951-1955  
 Stafford, Harry C., religion, 1977-1978 and \* 1978-1979  
 Stagg, The Rev. J. W., D.D., mental science, 1899-1901  
 Starnes, Kathryn C., music, 1961-1962  
 Starr, Elizabeth, voice, 1921-1935  
 \*St. Clair, Dr. Edward Byron, philosophy, 1978-1979  
 Stegner, Dr. George A., music, 1955-  
 Stephens, Adelaide, piano, 1907-1911  
 Sterling, Lois Noble, art, 1915-1917  
 \*Sterrett, Tate K., business, 1978-1979  
 Stevens, Dr. Phyllis W., psychology, 1956-1958  
 Stewart, Mrs. E. H., assistant in music department, 1903-1908  
 \*Stigall, Robert E., music, 1973-  
 Stokes, Elsie (see Moseley)  
 Stone, Florence M., science, 1920-1929

- Stout, Dr. Agnes, English, 1929-1940  
Storey, Carl, accounting and economics, 1950-1956  
Stribling, Emily, home economics, 1944-1946  
Strickland, Helen, dramatics, 1945-1951  
Strunks, Dr. Emily Jo, French, 1976-1977  
Stuntzner, David C., art, 1962-1965  
Sturm, Harlan Gary, Spanish, 1966-1967  
Sturm, Sara Higgins, French, 1966-1967  
Suite, Anne S., sociology, 1964-1965  
Sulek, Malmarie B., sociology, 1972-1973  
Sweet, Gordon W., music and dean, 1940-1958  
Swingle, Elizabeth C., home economics, 1943-1944  
Syfert, David V., political science, 1968-1972
- Tarlton, Summers, religious education, 1943-1961  
Taylor, Mary Lee, Bible, 1941-1969  
Taylor, Mary Lorene, sociology, 1967-1968  
Templeton, Mary McCulloch, mathematics, 1951-1952  
Thompson, Dr. Jesse C., Jr., biology, 1967-1969  
Thompson, Mary Catherine, primary department, 1911-1913  
Thompson, Thomas Patrick, sociology, 1977-1979  
Thompson, Dr. William A., history, 1975-  
Thomson, Bruce R., sociology, 1958-1960  
Tignor, J. M., education and philosophy, 1927-1928  
Tillett, Laura A., English, 1939-1959  
Tillett, Nettie Sue, English, 1917-1919  
Todd, Matilda Ferguson, co-principal of primary department, 1907-  
1911
- Tomlinson, Josie C., Spanish, 1960-1962  
Townend, Marian Frost, English, 1928-1933, \* 1933-1936  
Trawick, Suzanne, home economics, 1924-1925  
Trimble, Dr. A. T., chemistry, 1965-1976  
\*Tritt, Anita Dixon Bultmann, music, 1971-  
Turner, Elizabeth H., history, 1979-  
Turner, Willie Kibler, science, 1926-1927  
Turnipseed, Marie, mathematics, 1928-1938  
Tyler, Mary D., intermediate history and geography, 1899-1909  
Tynes, Harriet, sociology, 1941-1943  
Tyson, Dr. Cynthia H., English, and dean, 1969-  
Vann, Ann, mathematics, 1938-1940  
Voedisch, Hulda, voice culture and violin, 1917-1918  
Vollrath, Edmind Michael, mathematics, 1967-1968

- Wade, Helena S., voice culture, 1906-1907  
 Wade, Lena Jones, English, 1912-1913  
 Walker, Elizabeth T., physical education, 1968-1969, 1973-  
 Walker, Lelia, Latin and English, 1903-1906  
 Walker, Dr. Lillie Cutlar, chemistry, 1929-1930  
 Walker, Mrs. Lucian, principal of primary department, 1900-1902  
 Walkup, Jane Galloway, education, 1978-1979  
 Wallace, Anne Chenault, expression, 1911-1912  
 Wallace, Margaret, chemistry, 1942-1943  
 Walton, Dr. John, education, 1950-1951  
 Washburn, Ethel, English, 1908-1911  
 Watkins, Elizabeth S., secretarial studies, 1936-1938  
 Watkins, Mildred C., Bible and Latin, 1899-1909  
 Watson, Melvin R., English, 1941-1942  
 Watts, Elizabeth, English, 1944-1945  
 Weant, Nancy M., physical education, 1958-1959  
 Weaver, Anna L., librarian, 1957-1960  
 Webb, Wallace G., economics, 1965-1968  
 Weiant, Dr. Edmund T., modern language, 1959-1976  
 Weiss, Carlyle E., music, 1965-1968  
 Welker, Jean Peters, piano, 1920-1921  
 Welles, Mary Elizabeth, home economics, 1925-1929  
 Werkenthin, Theodore A., science, 1925-1926  
 Wertz, Larry Jean, business, 1977-1978  
 West, Anna Read, modern language, 1921-1927  
 West, Sarah M., business, 1947-1948 and 1952-  
 Wetzler, Dr. William Frederick, education, 1951-1955  
 Wharton, Mary, music, 1935-1940  
 Wharton, Dr. Robert L., modern language, 1947-1948  
 \*Wheeler, Anne, education, 1972-1975  
 Whisnant, Charleen S., English, 1958-1959  
 Whitaker, Mary Dorothy, psychology, 1949-1951  
 Whitmore, Mary R., principal of fitting school, 1918-1920  
 Whitted, Margaret Overman, biology, 1928-1930  
 Whyte, Florence, modern language, 1929-1930  
 Whyte, Ruth Louise, art, 1959-1962  
 \*Wilkerson, Betty Ruth, religious education, 1979-  
 Williams, Charlotte E., music, 1946-1948  
 Williams, David Alan, history, 1957-1958  
 \*Williams, Edwin N., interdisciplinary studies, 1979-  
 \*Williams, Robert H., art, 1971-1974  
 Wilson, Lawrence A., piano, 1968-1970



Wine, Alice, expression and physical culture, 1917-1918  
Winn, Sara, Latin, 1911-1915  
Wireman, Dr. Billy O., management and education, president, 1978-  
Wolf, Charles Michael, sociology, 1970-1971  
Womble, William Warren, French, 1968-1972  
Woods, Margaret, piano and organ, 1911-1912  
Woodson, Mary Louise, religious education, 1944-1947  
Woolen, Sandra A., physical education, 1962-1964  
Wooten, Rosalie, mathematics and Latin, 1926-1928  
Wright, Dr. Elizabeth, Bible, 1962-1972  
Wysor, Nettie, Latin and English, 1902-1903

Yandle, B. Frank, Bible, 1928-1929  
Young, Ella, lady principal, later dean, 1913-1917

\*Zapata, Karen Jarvis, business, 1978-  
Zeluff, Dr. J. Daniel, religion, 1964-1969

In looking over this lengthy list of faculty members since 1857, it is interesting to note that comparatively few persons remained on the faculty for a long period of years. However, a study of the current (1979-1980) list of forty-four full-time faculty members above the rank of instructor (excluding those administrators also listed as professors) shows that twenty-one (nearly 48 percent) have been at Queens between ten and twenty years, and 43 percent of this group has served twenty years or more.

#### ENDOWED PROFESSORSHIPS

In the academic year 1962-1963, Queens received its first endowed professorships. Two Carol Belk professorships (art and chemistry) were given for one year only; four Dana professorships (biology, English, music, and sociology) were followed by a fifth (history) in 1963-1964. These five Dana-endowed professorships are now held by faculty members in the departments of biology, history, music (two), and psychology. Also, since 1962-1963, a Z. Smith Reynolds professorship has been held by a member of the department of foreign languages.

DR. ETHEL M. ABERNETHY  
Queens College 1917-1954

Following the tradition of Miss Lily Long who retired in 1910, Dr. Ethel Abernethy was a long-time member of the college faculty.

"Miss Ab" had been at Queens for one year when I arrived as a freshman in the fall of 1918, and she taught a little bit of everything in spite of the fact that the catalog lists her as a teacher of psychology and history. Several years later she is listed as teaching philosophy and education; and it was not until the catalog for the academic year 1940-1941 that she is listed as only professor of psychology. I very definitely remember that she taught me modern history and English literature in 1919-1920; ethics in 1920-1921; and psychology and logic in 1921-1922. I got my best grades in history, but what I remember most about all this from so long ago is that we did psychology "lab" when the only available place for it was on the arms of the class-room chairs.

Dr. Abernethy is a native North Carolinian who had lived all over the western part of the state because her father was a Methodist preacher who was a member of the Western North Carolina Conference. To this day she retains her love for the North Carolina mountains. Her undergraduate work was completed at Duke University (then Trinity College) where, years after she had graduated, she was invited to become a member of Phi Beta Kappa because of her brilliant undergraduate record.

Ethel Abernethy was one of the "building stones" of Queens College who could be depended upon in times of emergency. When Dr. Elizabeth Blair died in January of 1935, Dr. Abernethy took over the work of the office of the dean of instruction in addition to her heavy teaching load. In this, she had the support of her good friend, Miss Alma Edwards, who at this time had become dean of students in addition to teaching Latin.

On several short leaves of absence from Queens, Miss Abernethy did graduate work at Johns Hopkins University and at the University of Chicago from which institution she obtained her Ph.D. Queens conferred a doctor of science degree on her in 1957. She is a true scholar and had the ability to transmit her love for psychology to a number of students over a long period of years.

Dr. Ethel Abernethy was responsible for the development of the

psychology department at Queens, and she has been honored on several occasions by alumnae of the department and those who now make up the faculty of this department. Now, advanced in age, she still lives in her own home on Clement Avenue in Charlotte.

DR. JAMES R. NINNISS  
Queens College 1912-1937

Quoting Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 122):

With the beginning of the school year 1912-1913, Dr. James Richard Ninniss, an Englishman from Lancashire, became Head of the Music Department and, as had been Dr. [Charles R.] Fisher, organist of the First Presbyterian Church. He was graduated from the College of Music in London at 15 years of age and was a professional accompanist at seventeen. For some years he was organist at the Southwark Cathedral in London. When he first came to America he was organist at a large New York City church. He remained at Queens for twenty-five years. Some twenty of his former pupils are music teachers in Charlotte.

PROFESSORS EMERITI\*

- Dr. Ethel M. Abernethy (1917-1954), Professor Emeritus of Psychology, 1954  
Elsie Stokes Moseley (1912-1917 and 1937-1955), Assistant Professor Emeritus of Music, 1955\*\*  
Rena Chambers Harrell (1919-1957), Librarian Emeritus, 1957\*\*  
Dr. Herbert V. Carson (1948-1958), Professor Emeritus of Bible, Religion, and Philosophy, 1958\*\*  
Laura A. Tillett (1939-1959), Professor Emeritus of English, 1959  
Sarah McKee Nooe (1934-1965), Professor Emeritus of Biology, 1965  
Thelma Albright (1937-1939 and 1941-1966), Associate Professor Emeritus of English, 1966  
Roberta T. S. Chalmers (1959-1968), Associate Professor Emeritus of English, 1968  
Sarah Irene Dunlap (1945-1968), Assistant Professor Emeritus of Home Economics, 1968  
Mary Lee Taylor (1941-1969), Associate Professor Emeritus of Religion, 1969  
Mildred Morse McEwen (1924-1971), Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, 1971

\* Listed in order of their retirement.

\*\* Deceased.

- Charles E. Brewer, Jr. (1961-1973), Associate Professor Emeritus of Economics, 1973  
 Caroline Gordon Richardson (1950-1973), Assistant Professor Emeritus of French, 1973  
 Dr. Hughes B. Hoyle, Jr. (1945-1974), Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, 1974  
 Mildred L. Miscally (1946-1974), Assistant Professor Emeritus of Journalism, 1974  
 George A. Shealy (1960-1975), Professor Emeritus of Art, 1975  
 Albert R. May (1960-1979), Professor Emeritus of Music, 1979

### HONORARY DEGREES AWARDED BY QUEENS COLLEGE

1927	Mrs. Cameron Morrison	Doctor of Laws
1927	Ailene McKenzie	Doctor of Religious Education
May 30, 1955	Dr. Margaret Jarman Hagood	Doctor of Science
December 10, 1956	Dorothy Shaw McLeod	Doctor of Humanities
December 10, 1956	Myrtle Williamson	Doctor of Humanities
December 10, 1956	Dr. Rachel Henderlite	Doctor of Humanities
February 19, 1957	Connie Myers Guion, M.D.	Doctor of Science
February 19, 1957	Mary Martin Sloop, M.D.	Doctor of Humanities
June 3, 1957	Dr. Althea Kratz Hottel	Doctor of Humanities
June 3, 1957	Dr. Ethel M. Abernethy	Doctor of Science
June 2, 1958	Dr. Mary Latimer Gambrell	Doctor of Humanities
June 1, 1959	Irving Harding Johnson	Doctor of Laws
May 30, 1960	Mereb E. Mossman	Doctor of Humanities
May 30, 1960	Emily Lynch Lowe	Doctor of Humanities
1960-61	No degree conferred	
June 3, 1962	Judge Susie Marshall Sharp	Doctor of Laws
1963-64/1964-65	No degree conferred	
May 30, 1966	Dr. Eva I. Shipstone	Doctor of Science
1967-68	No degree conferred	
May 18, 1969	Bonnie Ethel Cone	Doctor of Humanities
May 17, 1970	Gladys Avery Tillett	Doctor of Humanities
May 16, 1971	Charlotte Abbott Kelly	Doctor of Science

May 21, 1972	Martha W. Griffiths	Doctor of Laws
May 21, 1972	Argentina S. Hills	Doctor of Humanities
May 21, 1972	Dr. Sara Little	Doctor of Humanities
May 20, 1973	Eudora Welty	Doctor of Humanities
May 19, 1974	M. Mellanay Delhom	Doctor of Humanities
May 19, 1974	Elizabeth Duncan Koontz	Doctor of Humanities
May 24, 1975	Dr. Juanita M. Kreps	Doctor of Humanities
May 22, 1976	Sara McKee Nooe	Doctor of Science
May 22, 1976	Elizabeth Sewell	Doctor of Humanities
May 7, 1977	Elisabeth Hair	Doctor of Humanities
May 13, 1978	Thelma Albright	Doctor of Humanities
May 13, 1978	Elizabeth B. Clarkson	Doctor of Science
May 12, 1979	Sarah Bernice Moseley	Doctor of Humanities

#### ALGERNON SYDNEY SULLIVAN AWARD

The award is made by the New York Southern Society to perpetuate the memory of its founder, Algernon Sydney Sullivan, whose dominant characteristics were love for and service to others.

The recipients of the award are chosen by the faculty of the college. In the selection of the recipients, nothing shall be considered except the possession of such characteristics of heart, mind, and conduct as evince a spirit of love for and helpfulness toward other men and women.

	<i>Student</i>	<i>Honorary</i>
1948	Eleanor Collins Huske	Hunter Marshall
1949	Lillian Ross McCulloch	David Ovens
1950	Sarah Eleanor Godfrey	McAlister Carson
1951	Bettie Rainey Gamble	Edwin E. Jones
1952	Mary Willodene Smith	Dr. James A. Jones
1953	Anne McQueen Clark	William H. Barnhardt
1954	Grace Glenn Hager	George W. Dowdy
1955	Jacqueline Ramseur Jetton	Herschel H. Everett
1956	Margaret Brice	Rena Chambers Harrell
1957	Martha Blackwell Stone	Mary Irwin Belk
1958	Elizabeth Nelson Henderson	James Norman Pease
1959	Gladys Jewell Lineberger	James J. Harris

1960	Priscilla Ann Selby	Monroe T. Gilmour, M.D.
1961	Ruth Kirkland Wilkes	C. P. Street
1962	Patricia Gaynor Arscott	Ethel Patrick Stowe
1963	Sula Ann Evans	Carl G. McGraw
1964	Roberta Louise Gittings	Edward G. Lilly
1965	Linda Ann Folk	Paul Quattlebaum
1966	Donna Sue Mullen	Benjamin S. Horack
1967	Rosalie Vincent Beaudrot	H. F. Kincey
1968	Laura Donna Laney	Irving Harding Johnson
1969	Virginia Louise Jones	Charles A. Dana (accepted by Mrs. Dana)
1970	Susan Charlotte Merritt	Edward H. Little
1971	Beth Wright Lawson	Irwin Belk
1972	Pamela Sue Wilson	Thelma Albright
1973	Helen Keller	Graeme M. Keith
1974	Winifred Fulmer	Kathryn C. Preyer
1975	Susan Sublett	Roberta T. S. Chalmers
1976	Susan Wood	Ruth Edmiston Hunter
1977	Sara Elizabeth Arnette	Margaret Louise Chapman
1978	Susan Elizabeth Ellsworth	Ann Stellhorn Gebhardt
1979	Susan Louise Forester	Carol Wohlford Mesrobian

#### DISTINGUISHED TEACHING AWARD

In order to emphasize the fact that quality of teaching is the most important single concern of Queens College, the Board of Trustees, in June 1958, created a Distinguished Teaching Award in the amount of \$2,000 to be awarded at the end of each academic year.

The recipient of the award is selected by the president and the dean of the college after consultation with individual members of a committee appointed by the president. The recipient of the award is not eligible for selection for the award for a period of five years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Recipient</i>
1958-1959	Stuart D. Currie, Ph.D.
1959-1960	Mildred Morse McEwen, Ph.D.
1960-1961	Dougald MacDougald Monroe, Jr., Ph.D.
1961-1962	Jack H. Fehon, Ph.D.
1962-1963	Roberta T. S. Chalmers, L.H.D. (Kenyon College)
1963-1964	William Beidler, Ph.D.
1964-1965	George A. Stegner, D.F.A.
1965-1966	Joyce Hayes Shealy, Ph.D.

This award was given by the Board of Trustees for the last time in 1965-1966. Three years later, the faculty established the Faculty Teaching Award which continues to recognize excellence in teaching.

### FACULTY TEACHING AWARD

In each academic year since 1969, a faculty committee, chosen by the faculty itself, selects the recipient of a Faculty Teaching Award. Those who have received this award are as follows:

1969	Nancy L. Eagle (Duncan)	1975	Dr. Joseph E. Lammers
1970	Charles E. Brewer	1976	Dr. Charles O. Hadley
1971	Dr. Edmund T. Weiant	1977	Dr. Paul B. Newman
1972	Richard A. Davis	1978	Dr. Jimmie C. Oates
1973	Dr. Marjorie T. Kirby	1979	Dr. Clyda S. Rent
1974	Dr. Virginia L. Martin		

### FACULTY MARSHALS

For many years the faculty had marched in academic procession at commencement. I particularly remember the baccalaureate sermons which were at the First Presbyterian Church and the Second Presbyterian Church on alternate years, but I have no recollection of who "lined us up." Later on, we alternated between the Myers Park Methodist and Myers Park Presbyterian Churches.

In the midsummer 1921 issue of the *Queens Blues*, referring to the baccalaureate convocation which was held at the Second Presbyterian Church that year, we find: "A new feature was added to the customary marching when the faculty, gowned and hooded, followed the senior class in the march." This would indicate that this was the first academic procession at the college.

The first official faculty marshal that I remember was Dr. Minnie A. Graham. She was a tall, slender, distinguished-looking lady with snow white hair. She was a product of Bryn Mawr, and she knew correct academic procedure. She was faculty marshal from 1930 until her retirement in 1945. (Do any of you alumnae readers remember the look on Dr. Graham's face the day she got up in the middle of the commencement proceedings and solemnly led a mongrel dog off the platform?)

Four faculty marshals have served the college over the past fifty years:

1930-1945 Dr. Minnie A. Graham  
 1945-1954 Dr. Ethel Abernethy  
 1954-1971 Dr. Mildred Morse McEwen  
 1971- Dr. Joyce Hayes Shealy

### FACULTY CITATIONS

On their retirement, several members of the Queens faculty have received citations from the Board of Trustees and/or the Queens College Alumnae Association but, as far as I know, Mildred Miscally is the only staff member to receive one from the faculty. This citation reads:

Resolution: On the Retirement of MILDRED LOIS MISCALLY as Director of Publications and Placement

WHEREAS, *Mildred L. Miscally has performed a great number of services for Queens College over a period of twenty-seven and one-half years; and*

WHEREAS, *These many services have been fulfilled in a manner reflecting a high devotion to the needs, interests, and purposes of Queens College and its community; and*

WHEREAS, *During these past twenty-seven and one-half years we have come to love and respect her, not only for her service and devotion to Queens College, but also for her warmth and friendliness to each of us; therefore be it*

RESOLVED, *That we take this opportunity to thank her for her unlimited service to Queens College; and be it*

RESOLVED FURTHER, *That we take this opportunity to record our love and respect for her and to say to her that her absence will be deeply felt.*

GIVEN, at Charlotte, North Carolina, on the 8th day of February in the year of our Lord 1974.

*Joyce H. Shealy*  
 FACULTY MARSHAL

*Alfred Conon*  
 DEAN OF THE COLLEGE

*John E. Sweeney*  
 PRESIDENT, QUEENS COLLEGE



# 17

## Students

### *Presidents of the Student Body and Presidents of Student Government*

#### PRESIDENTS OF THE STUDENT BODY

1903-1904	Daisie V. McIntyre
1904-1905	Annie Johnston
1905-1906	Helen Venable Bridges
1906-1907	Helen Venable Bridges
1907-1908	Mary Parker
1908-1909	Elizabeth Chambers
1909-1910	Louise DuBose Blakeney
1910-1911	Jennie Miriam Long
1911-1912	Lillian Shaw
1912-1913	Lina Kirkley Blakeney
1913-1914	Jane Mar Liles
1914-1915	Mary Yorke Johnston
1915-1916	Bessie McLeod
1916-1917	Ruth Schufert Mason
1917-1918	Elizabeth Brown
1918-1919	Elizabeth Brown
1919-1920	Winifred Potts
1920-1921	Ruth Herron

#### PRESIDENTS OF STUDENT GOVERNMENT

1921-1922	Rena Blanton	1929-1930	Elizabeth White
1922-1923	Marie Mitchell	1930-1931	Margaret Bell
1923-1924	Alethia Bracey	1931-1932	Margaret Lillard
1924-1925	Annie Parks Moore	1932-1933	Nell Whitworth
1925-1926	Sarah Taylor	1933-1934	Mary China Stevenson
1926-1927	Carolyn Booth	1934-1935	Ruth Grover
1927-1928	Mary Douglas Smith	1935-1936	Margaret Trobaugh
1928-1929	Virginia Lore	1936-1937	Jean Orr

1937-1938	Mary Currie	1959-1960	Robbie Leckie
1938-1939	Helen Cumnock	1960-1961	Ann Vandiver
1939-1940	Ann Fuller	1961-1962	Ruth Scholten
1940-1941	Elizabeth Brammer	1962-1963	Beth Rivers
1941-1942	Mary Marshall Jones	1963-1964	Allison James
1942-1943	Mary Martha Nixon	1964-1965	Beth Garraway
1943-1944	Ann Hatcher	1965-1966	Cindy Wirwille
1944-1945	Edna Adams	1966-1967	Rosie Beaudrot
1945-1946	Rebecca Nickles	1967-1968	Donna Laney
1946-1947	Donnie Rhodes	1968-1969	Peggy Thomas
1947-1948	Eleanor Huske	1969-1970	Charley Carlock
1948-1949	Virginia Grey	1970-1971	Betsy Breazeale
1949-1950	June Patterson	1971-1972	Sherry McGeachy
1950-1951	Sara Claire Little	1972-1973	Marie (Reedie) Floyd
1951-1952	Dorothy MacLeod	1973-1974	Fredi Fulmer
1952-1953	Sara McNair	1974-1975	Emily Nixon
1953-1954	Barbara Edwards	1975-1976	Frances Doe
1954-1955	Patricia Laird	1976-1977	Betsy Arnette
1955-1956	Peggy Brice	1977-1978	Jill Langford
1956-1957	Jean Trueworthy	1978-1979	Sonya Brooks
1957-1958	Roxana Mebane	1979-1980	Kathryn Wayland
1958-1959	Nancy Browning		

### SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarship funds have been established by friends of Queens College in honor of the following persons, groups, and businesses. Proceeds from these funds underwrite a portion of the college's grant program.

Robert C. and Sadie G. Anderson	Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Cannon
Katherine Cramer Angell	Carolina Heritage Chapter ABWA
Mrs. F. T. Appleby	Sally McAlister Carson
Mr. and Mrs. William Barnhardt	Clara H. Carswell
The Belk Brothers	Charlotte Business and Professional
Ann Everett Belk	Women's Clubs
Carol G. Belk	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Alumnae
Mary Henry Belk, Memorial	Charlotte Music Club
Dr. Andrew Blair, Memorial	The Charlotte Observer
Dr. Elizabeth Blair, Memorial	The Charlotte Panhellenic Congress
Dorothy Brown	Pattie Morris Cole
Sara Doll Burgess	Ophelia Hartt Cranford
Samuel C. and Wilhelmina C. Byrd	Katie Moore Rankin Cunningham

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cutter  
Selene Hutchison Dalton  
Dalton-Hutchison  
Charles A. Dana  
The Day Student  
Dorsett-Johnson  
Eloise Butt Dowd  
W. Carey Dowd, Jr.  
Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Dunn  
The Eford Brothers  
J. Lee Flowe and Addie Belk Flowe  
The Frazer Foundation  
Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Gilchrist  
A. D. P. Gilmour  
Jane Parks Grey  
Jane Rea Grey  
Lula Jane Grey  
W. M. and Kate Cleveland Hagood  
The Harman Fund  
Minnie Olive Harry, Memorial  
Betty Hutchison  
C. E. Hutchison  
Susan Nye Hutchison  
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ivey  
Jerry Jernigan, Memorial  
C. W. Johnston  
Emma Lilian Keigwin  
Herbert F. Kincey  
B. F. Ledford (Diene)

Lily Long (Alumnae)  
Joe and Emily Lowe  
W. T. McCoy, Memorial  
Donald Drake McNeill  
Emma Gold McPheeters  
Ettie Aydlett Minor  
Kathreen M. Minor  
W. T. Minor, Sr.  
Mrs. Ben W. Montgomery  
Charles E. Neisler, Memorial  
James and Betty Nisbet  
Gertrude M. Norman  
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oldham  
Mr. and Mrs. David Ovens  
Peachtree Presbyterian Church  
Piedmont Club Foundation  
Presser Foundation  
Laura Janette Quattlebaum  
Eloise Rankin  
F. M. Redd and Bessie Flowe Redd  
Abbie Tuttle Robinson  
Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Sherrill  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Luther Snyder  
Loma Squires  
Worth Stewart  
Charles H. and Clara McKay Stone  
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stowe  
W. Z. Stultz  
I. F.

## HONORARY STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Currently (1979-1980) the following honorary organizations are on the Queens campus: Orb and Sceptre, Valkyrie, The Zetetic Society, Sigma Upsilon, and Delta Omicron. In addition there are the college marshals and the members of *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges*.

*Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges*: This recognizes note-worthy student leaders on campuses throughout the country and registers them in a national collegiate publication which has been issued annually since 1934. The students are selected on the basis of scholarship, leadership, citizenship, and cooperation in educational and extra-curricular activities, and the promise of future contributions to those areas.

*Orb and Sceptre* (1961): This is a senior organization which recognizes those students who have shown outstanding leadership, scholarship, and service to the college community. Former organizations having this same purpose were: The Order of Olympus (1919-1928) and Alpha Kappa Gamma, Olympian Circle (1928-1961).

*Valkyrie* (1937): This is an organization of students from the sophomore class who have been selected because of outstanding leadership, citizenship, and scholarship exhibited during the freshman year.

*Sigma Upsilon* (1951): This is a fraternity for writers. Members are selected from the junior and senior classes, the basis of selection being literary ability, interest, and active participation in writing.

*Delta Omicron*: This is an international music fraternity for women who attain high scholarship in music and possess the potential for superior musicianship.

*The Zetetic Society* (1978): This is an organization composed of faculty and students. Its purpose is to recognize high scholastic attainment for seniors and juniors and to encourage independent research. This newly organized society replaced Sigma Mu which had been on the Queens Campus since 1937.

All of the above mentioned organizations are those listed in the current (1979-1980) catalog as honorary organizations.

### COMMENCEMENT HONORS

Over a long period, the student in the senior class who had the highest average was the valedictorian and the one with the next highest was the salutatorian. The valedictorian always delivered a "valedictory" at class day.

In 1938-1939 two students from each class were named Scholars. The basis for determining them included scholarship, character, personality, and civic consciousness. These students were designated as Scholars, named for a distinguished friend of Queens or Chicora. These Scholars continued to be named through the year 1943-1944.

In the year 1945-1946 commencement honors became *cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, and *summa cum laude* and these remain until this day. An asterisk by one's name on the commencement program indicates "With Honors Thesis."

### STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

Writing in the late 1950's, Miss Harrell says:

Two student literary societies were organized on February 5, 1897: the Gamma Sigma and the Pi Delta (whose original name was Pierian), with the stated purpose of encouraging a knowledge of literature and promoting friendship. Within recent years there has come to public attention the existence of a magazine published at the college in 1897 under the sponsorship of these societies. The publication was called the *Polymnian*, after the Greek Dramatic Muse Polymnia. This single, extant volume is Volume II, Number 1, for November, 1897. The leading article is entitled "Items from the Klondike." . . . Alumnae editors were Misses Laura Orr and Adele Brenizer. . . . A resumé of this pamphlet appears in the October 19, 1958 issue of the *Charlotte Observer*. . . . *The Polymnian* was priced at fifty cents for a single issue. It cannot be determined how many issues were published for a school year.

### *Annuals and Yearbooks*

The first annual published by the students was the *Edelweiss* of 1903. (Incidentally, this annual says that "the Pierian and Gamma Sigma Societies were organized in the fall of 1896.") This volume says that the college colors are dark blue and light blue but gives no indication of how long they have been the college colors.

Volume II (1904) has an interesting page which says:

It [this volume] was printed by the Osmond L. Barringer Company of Charlotte, the edition being limited to 111 signed copies of which this is No. 107. Osmond L. Barringer.

Osmond Barringer, a well-known Charlotte personality, was a nephew of Miss Lily Long. He opened the first automobile dealership in Charlotte. Earlier, he had been in the small group of Davidson students who took the first X-ray picture.

(One thing that was of interest to me in this annual was: Under Miss Anne Pierce's senior picture we find the words, "To business that we love, we rise betime." (Most of this history has been written before 7:00 A.M.) Charlotte alumnae will recall that Miss Annie Pierce was the librarian at the Charlotte Library which was used by Queens students for many years. She is responsible for the fact that even today I am afraid to open my mouth in a library. When I was a little girl, Miss Annie Pierce, being aware of the carrying power of my voice, would start saying "sh-sh-sh-" when she saw me coming.

Evidently, no yearbook was published in the spring of 1906 because Volume IV of the *Edelweiss* was the 1907 annual. In this volume the poem, "The Edelweiss," first appears. The annual continues under this name; in Volume X (1914) there first appears the song, "Our Mother and Our Queen." Finally, after wondering all this time, in Volume XI (1915) we find *why* the college annual was named the *Edelweiss*:

On the heights of the snow-clad Alps grows a little plant called "edelweiss." . . . For years it has been a custom for tourists who climb the Alps to bring back this little flower as . . . a reward for their labor and toil. So our annual is called the *Edelweiss* because, like the white flower, it is the reward for our weary labor and toil. . . .

In the year 1915-1916 there came a period of changing names: in 1916, the annual was called *The Senior Book*; in 1917, Volume I of the *Queens Blues*. This annual contains several things of interest: it is the first annual in which the "Alma Mater" appears and there is a five-stanza poem entitled "The Queens Blues," the first stanza of which reads:

From the depths of the dark blue ocean,  
From the height of the bright blue sky,

We have taken our college colors—  
Whose colors we'll love for aye.

Perhaps this poem gives a logical explanation of why the college colors were chosen.

In 1918 there was a paper-back *Queens College Year Book*, Volume I. This was the year when the only seniors were Elizabeth Brown graduating in "Expression" and Corinna Finley graduating in "Voice." There were three post-graduates in music and four certificate students—one in art and one in piano. A paragraph from this yearbook is worth noting:

At the very beginning of the year the members of the Junior and Senior classes had a joint meeting and elected editors for the publication of a Queens College Annual. . . . Very conscientiously we began and for a while things went smoothly, but soon barriers began to appear. We were first reproached on the ground that we should be unpatriotic if we spent so much money on an annual when the Red Cross and Students' Friendship War Fund were calling so persistently for aid. Next, for the first time in the history of Queens College, the English department began the publication of a monthly magazine, *The Princess*, and we were strongly urged to abandon our proposed annual and bend all our efforts, literary and financial, to its development. We did not entirely give up, but instead of a regulation Annual, we compromised on a *Year Book*, and have made it as truly as was possible a record of Queens College for 1917-1918.

The 1919 *Queens College Yearbook* (which would have been Volume II) was also a paper-back. This class had eleven seniors of which five were regular, three were "Expression," and three were "Domestic Science." There were also six "Certificate" seniors and one "Post-graduate in Expression."

Again, in 1920, the name of the annual was changed—this time to *Wise and Otherwise*, Volume I. Praise Heaven, in 1921 the annual went back to its original name of *Edelweiss*, Volume 12. In this annual Miss Essie Johnston is listed as librarian, social secretary, and hostess! The name *Edelweiss* then remained through

The *Coronet* began in 1934-1935 as a quarterly magazine that was put into a binder for the year thus making an annual. This lasted only two years, and in 1937 the present format of *Coronet* appeared. Let us hope that this name remains from here on out.

### Newspaper

The first college newspaper was the *Queens Blues* founded November 8, 1920, by members of the class of 1922 when they were juniors. Well do I remember that first issue. Myrtle Williamson was the editor; Graham McCall was the business manager; I was an associate editor. Anyway, I remember the cold, rainy day that we canvassed the town for "ads," having to explain to each prospective customer just what we wanted the ads for. I took the final copy to the Presbyterian Standard Publishing Company on my way home that night.

The *Queens Blues* began as a bi-monthly paper. Miss Harrell says: "The *Blues* part of the title refers to the Royal Horse Guards of George III." But Miss Harrell didn't come up with that idea until 1934, and I am sure that in 1920 we had never heard of the Royal Horse Guards of George III. (Shame on you, Miss Harrell! In the letter that you wrote asking that King George VI give us a Bible you said: "For the last thirty years we've even called our student publication the QUEENS BLUES, from the fact that George III's Royal Horseguards bore that title.")

In its second year (1921-1922), by student vote the *Queens Blues* was changed to a weekly paper. It was published through May, 1951, some years as a weekly and some years as a bi-monthly. *Queens* was an active member of the North Carolina Collegiate Press Association and in 1928 became a member of the national association.

In December 1927, and again in March 1928, the *Queens Blues* issued special literary editions under the name of *The Sceptre*.

I had a good time in the college archives reading the bound copies of the *Queens Blues*. Somewhere in the 1920's, I was reading about a "tea dance" given by the students. My reaction was, "This *can't* be!" Then I discovered that the date on that paper was April 1. In another paper I came across a notice that there would be a "movement" in the gym Saturday night (for girls only, of course) and *that* was the *Queens* I remembered during those days. The word *dance* was not even used.



I forgot to mention that during the early forties the *Queens Blues* "died" for one year, but then came back as a bi-monthly until its final demise in 1951.

In 1961, *Queens Current* began as a weekly news-sheet and later became a bi-monthly paper. It is still the student newspaper although it was not published for several years during the 1972-1978 period.

### *Literary Magazine*

The *Polymnian* of 1897 and the *Princess* of 1917-1918 have been mentioned but apparently were very short-lived. Two issues of the *Sceptre* were published by the senior class in 1929 and two issues were published in 1930. From 1940-1960 the college magazine went by the name of the *Queens Quill* (1940-1947), the *Quill* (1948-1952), and the *Blue Quill* (1953-1960).

From 1962-1965 *logos* was the name of the literary magazine. From 1967 through the present time, the magazine has been called *Signet*. At first this was published several times a year, but is now published once a year. According to the 1978-1979 college catalog, it "illustrates the creative writing and visual artistry of the Queens community and the public."

### *Other Student Publications*

From 1947-1961 there was a publication for incoming freshmen called *Queens Cues*, and from 1961-1967 a booklet called *Swatches* carried pictures of incoming freshmen.

### *Chicora Publications*

The annual published by the seniors at Chicora first went by the name of the *Clarion*, the last issue in the Queens College archives being Volume VI in 1907. Then there is one named *Le Resumé*, Volume II in 1913. The next annuals that we have are several *Nods and Becks* of which the last one (1928) is Volume VIII.

Chicora had two literary societies, Kratian and Palladian, and these societies elected the board of editors of a literary magazine called the *Chicora Magazine* which was a quarterly publication.

In 1921 and 1922 there was evidently a short-lived newspaper called *Spizzerinctum*.

### SORORITIES

Before 1928 there had been local Greek letter sororities on the Queens campus. Among these were Chi Sigma Alpha, Kappa Kappa Chi, Sigma Delta, Zeta Kappa Gamma, and Theta Alpha Pi.

In the spring of 1927 the first of six little sorority houses was built on the back campus; by 1932 all six of the houses were occupied by chapters of national sororities which had been installed in the following order:

Chi Omega (formerly Theta Alpha Pi)—February, 1928  
 Kappa Delta (formerly Zeta Kappa Gamma)—October, 1928  
 Phi Mu (formerly Sigma Delta)—September, 1929  
 Alpha Gamma Delta (formerly Phi Delta Chi)—May, 1930  
 Alpha Delta Pi (formerly Chi Sigma Alpha)—February, 1931  
 Alpha Delta Theta (formerly Kappa Kappa Chi)—April, 1932

The Alpha Delta Theta house was badly damaged by fire in the year 1932–1933 in one of the few fires that have ever occurred on the Queens campus.

In the year 1939–1940 Alpha Delta Theta merged nationally with Phi Mu; and when Miss Albright came back to the campus as dean of students in 1941, the Alpha Delta Theta house became "the Dean's House." Miss Albright lived in the house until the spring of 1958 when it was torn down to make room for other buildings.

The original sorority houses extended in a row along what would now (1979) be a line drawn through the gazebo and the library, and the Alpha Delta Theta house was the one that was nearest to Wellesley Avenue.

When the present sorority lodges were built in 1958–1959 there were six lodges and only five sororities. In 1958–1959 a chapter of Alpha Chi Omega came on campus, but this chapter withdrew in the year 1965.

In 1977–1978 Alpha Gamma Delta withdrew after having been on the Queens campus for 48 years so that, currently (1979–1980), there are only four national sororities at Queens.

The story behind the gazebo is interesting. Elizabeth Carmichael Omega (1928), one of the charter members of the Chi Omega chapter on the Omega campus, was national president of Chi Omega

THE GAZEBO AT OMEGA CAMPUS

When Elizabeth Omega was elected national president of Chi Omega in 1928, she had a vision of a gazebo on the Omega campus. She felt that the gazebo would be a place where the members of the chapter could meet and discuss their problems. She also felt that the gazebo would be a place where the members of the chapter could have a place to sit and talk to each other. She felt that the gazebo would be a place where the members of the chapter could have a place to sit and talk to each other. She felt that the gazebo would be a place where the members of the chapter could have a place to sit and talk to each other.

THE GAZEBO AT OMEGA CAMPUS

When the gazebo was built, it was a problem. The gazebo was made of wood and it was very old. The gazebo was made of wood and it was very old. The gazebo was made of wood and it was very old. The gazebo was made of wood and it was very old. The gazebo was made of wood and it was very old.

Take-Off and Faculty Stunt Night of the 1920's through the 1950's; Telling the President of the 1940's through the 1960's; and Christmas Vespers which even became a tradition for our neighbors.

The daisy chain was made by the juniors and was carried by them on the senior Class Day which was a part of the commencement program. A *Queens Blues* for 1921, in referring to the daisy chain, says, "which the Juniors carried according to tradition." A 1923 *Edelweiss* shows a picture of a daisy chain and says: "We picked daisies, tied daisies, carried daisies, and then dreamed daisies." I can well understand that statement, because until this day I never see daisies growing in a field without remembering how many we had to pick to make that chain. This tradition was evidently short-lived, either because daisies in Myers Park soon became too hard to find, or maybe because it was too much work to pick them.

Faculty Stunt Night was a lot of fun. How many of you alumnae readers remember when TA, with the name "Tall a-Plenty," was a May Pole? Sarah Nooe, Laura Tillett, and Mary Lee Taylor were other dignified faculty members who let their hair down on this occasion. (In the case of Sarah Nooe, this statement is literal because her hair was very long.)

Telling the President occurred each year after the Boar's Head dinner. Everyone went over to Burwell Hall for the annual Christmas tree; and it was after this that students who had become engaged during the year whispered this to the president and he announced it. Christmas vespers first began in 1914 and this tradition extended over a long time.

There are other "newer" traditions such as the Yule Log ceremony, and the recently introduced (1973) Moravian Love Feast. I notice that the 1974 *Coronet* adds the Black Friday Auction but actually this money-making project of the day-students dates back over a long period.

Senior Recognition Day, at which seniors wear their caps and gowns for the first time, is observed each year and is a tradition of long standing. Student Stunt Night is another occasion that has taken place each year since the early 1930's. Alumna Joanna Springs (1963) says that, "Our great claim to fame was that our skit for Stunt Night won an award all four years. We had a great group of funny girls." This history, however, is becoming too long and I am going to describe only three of our traditions in detail.

### May Day

This is the oldest of the Queens traditions. It has been observed each year since 1920 and records show that several May Day celebrations occurred before this date.

According to Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 15), the *Journal* of Susan Nye Hutchison mentions "... the coronation and speeches of the first May Day at the Female Academy in 1840..." Hughes Hoyle's history (H.H. p. 129), states that, "On May 15, 1850 an unsigned article appeared in the *Charlotte Journal* stating that on the preceding Saturday the young ladies of the Female Academy crowned Miss Octavia Simonton as their Queen of May. The Queen was greeted by Miss Sarah Graham."

There is no mention of any other May Day until 1920, from which time they have been continuous. May Day celebrations took place on the front campus for years. In 1941 they were moved to "The Dell" which was toward the back on the Wellesley Avenue side of the campus but are again now being held on the front campus.

An interesting event was that of 1973 when homecoming was combined with May Day and several former May Queens were recognized as part of the program. Each was supposed to wear her original dress and several former Queens wore their dresses of many years ago.

As would be expected, May Day celebrations have changed over a period of sixty years. In keeping with the changing times, the very formal May Days with the beautiful dresses of the Queen and the ladies of her Court have become much more casual.

### May Queens

1920	Adele Cross	1931	Elizabeth Austin
1921	Margaret Anderson	1932	Mary Beth Purvis
1922	Margaret Anderson	1933	Nell Whitworth
1923	Meme Hampton	1934	Mary Steele Hubbard
1924	Minnie Blair Porter	1935	Clare Hazel
1925	Mildred Lubbock	1936	Bettie Wicker
1926	Ruth Hunter	1937	Martha Petteway
1927	Kathleen Mahood	1938	Helen Jenkins
1928	Mable Houston McFall	1939	Marjorie Timms
1929	Ann Fassoux Johnston	1940	Mary Brookes Folger
1930	Clemmie Jamieson	1941	Marie Pons

1942	Doris Raley	1961	Gail Rutherford
1943	Jane Grey	1962	Alacia Lee
1944	Jean Brown	1963	Angela Williams
1945	Betty Barrentine	1964	Jane Lawther
1946	Mary Katherine McArthur	1965	Rhett Sapp
1947	Mary Jane Love	1966	Judy Wood
1948	Ann Abernethy	1967	Judy Decker
1949	Virginia Gray	1968	Beverly Altman
1950	Dorothy Thomas	1969	Mary McMillan
1951	Betty Lynn Davenport Horn	1970	Ann Reamer
1952	Doris Pons	1971	Melissa Reese
1953	Nancy Lea Timberlake	1972	Helen Lyles
1954	Betty Margaret Lipe	1973	Helen Keller
1955	Elizabeth Lucas	1974	Carol Thornton
1956	Barbara Jeanne Minogue	1975	Liza Hendricks
1957	Anna McAlpin	1976	Elizabeth Pearce
1958	Zelime Dickson	1977	Marion Cook
1959	Margaret Ann Logan	1978	Joanne Macauley
1960	Linden Spann	1979	Susan Forrester

### Founders Day

The first annual celebration that went by this name was on January 15, 1926. This time was chosen because it was on this day in 1771 that the name *Queen's College* emerged in the history of North Carolina education, although that college was not a precursor of present day Queens. (See page 5.)

Each year, as close to January 15 as was convenient, a Founders Day celebration was held. When I first came to Queens in 1918 we went to school on Saturdays and there were no classes on Monday; but I am sure that by 1926 classes were held on Mondays and also until noon on Saturdays. Anyway, on Founders Day there was always a half-holiday.

By January of 1934, the college began to celebrate the more realistic date of the 1857 opening of the Charlotte Female Institute. The alumnae have always sponsored Founders Day.

At the January 15, 1940 Founders Day Dr. Blakely announced that the college hoped to make an annual custom of planting something on the campus on this day each year; and on this particular occasion ivy was planted around the Ninniss Music Building.

Although the *Queens Blues* was published through May, 1951,

the last mention of Founders Day was on November 14, 1948.

On October 2, 1978, for the first time in many years, Founders Day was once more celebrated. The occasion was sponsored by the Queens Alumnae Association and was a program at night in the Charles A. Dana Auditorium of the E. H. Little Fine Arts Center. The speaker was Dr. Antonio Brico, one of the first women to conduct a national symphony orchestra.

At Founders Day, October 15, 1979, the speaker was the Governor of North Carolina, James B. Hunt, Jr.

### *The Boar's Head Dinner*

Through the efforts of Miss Alma Edwards, a greatly beloved Latin teacher at Queens for many years, the Boar's Head Dinner first took place at Queens in 1933 and has been a yearly event since that time. The following description was written by Miss Edwards and Dr. Calvin Linton, chairman of the English department, and is in the college archives.

#### The Boar's Head Tradition

In merrie old England, in wild and picturesque days, abundant with feudal hospitalities and baronial castles, Christmas was a period of delightful and gay excitement. Presents of good cheer on every hand, evergreens betokening peace and gladness in home and church, the sound of mummers with their rude minstrelsy, and above all, the warm grasp of friendships, made the season supreme and benevolent. Foods, too, there were in heavy abundance—capons, hens, turkeys, geese, with plums and spice, pies and cake, foaming tankards of ale which banished all melancholy.

At great houses in Medieval England, it was customary to begin the Christmas feasting by the solemn ceremony of bringing in the boar's head as the initial dish. The smoking head was garlanded with rosemary and laurel, a lemon placed between its grinning chops, and the master-cook, preceded by musicians, followed by huntsmen with boar-spears, brought in the great platter and placed it at the head of the table. The custom goes back to pre-Christian days and connects itself with the Druids who killed a boar at the winter Solstice and offered its head in sacrifice to Freya, the goddess of peace and plenty.

Queen Victoria retained the ancient custom, and at her Christmas dinner at Windsor was performed the ceremony of the Boar's Head.

In many of the schools and universities of England, the Boar's Head is still retained as the great dish of the Christmas banquet. Queens College,

Oxford, is especially famous for its retention of the ancient ceremonial. There, a stately procession of Provost and fellows is preceded by Singers who chant the "Caput apri defero," the Latin refrain being joined in by the entire company.

A local legend explains the ceremony at Oxford. Some 500 years ago, an Oxford student, deeply bent upon his volume of Aristotle, was wandering near Shotover Hill when he was attacked by a wild boar. By way of defense, he shoved his book down the animal's throat and choked the beast to death. And so, the festival is perpetuated at Oxford.

At the annual dinner at Queens each year just before Christmas, the Boar's Head Procession is announced by a fan-fare from two trumpeters who lead the procession. These are followed by a candle-bearer, the reader of the Boar's Head Scroll, and the bearer of the Boar's Head.

This stately procession moves through a lane created by members of the Queens College Choir singing the Latin carol that is used at Oxford. When the procession reaches the center of the hall the legend of the Boar's Head is read. The beautifully decorated baked boar's head is then carried to the head table where the president of the college accepts it with the words: "Let merriment and feasting reign in the hall."

### *"Miss Harrell's Blessing"*

I have already mentioned that Miss Harrell spent her life in the Queens College Library. This statement was almost literally true because not only did she live just outside one door to the library, but she also had her meals with the students. Most of the time she asked the blessing in the college dining room and the following is taken from her history (R.H. p. 148):

### GRACE BEFORE MEAT

By a series of connecting circumstances, Queens College has inherited the use of an ancient grace, repeated at meal time since 1857. Miss Lily Webb Long, who had a lengthy though interrupted, residence at the Charlotte Female Institute and at the Presbyterian Female College used this grace constantly. After 1910, when she was no longer at the College, Mr. Henry Anderson, Head of the Music Department, continued its use, when it fell his lot frequently to say grace.



When the writer of the preceding paragraph [this means Miss Harrell], an alumna of the college, returned to Queens in 1919, she began at once to use the old grace; the familiar words seemed both natural and fitting. Here it is:

FOR THESE AND ALL OUR DAILY MERCIES,  
WE THANK AND PRAISE THY GREAT AND HOLY NAME,  
THROUGH JESUS CHRIST, OUR LORD, AMEN.

## Alumnae

*The Alumnae Association*

As has been mentioned in the section on Student Publications, in 1958 (after Miss Harrell's history was written) there came to light a single copy of the *Polymnian* Volume II, Number 1, a literary magazine published by students of the Presbyterian College in November 1897. In this magazine there was an article from which I quote:

On June 2, 1897, in response to a call from the literary societies of the Presbyterian College, inviting all who had ever been students . . . Burwell to the present day . . . , a number of alumnae assembled in the chapel of the college, among them two who were present on the first day on which the institution began its noble work. . . .

An Alumnae Association was then organized by an election of officers. Mrs. Armistead Burwell, President. . . . An annual meeting will be held on the first day of commencement, the twenty eighth of may.

There is no further record of an alumnae association until the meeting held on June 2, 1902, with Miss Cordelia Phifer as its president. Records are continuous since that time.

Miss Harrell says that the year 1905 saw the first banquet held by the association.

An article in the *Queens Blues* for March 13, 1940, says that on May 6, 1908, there was a Fiftieth Anniversary Luncheon at which the speaker was Lydia Brevard Harris (Craig) who had been designated a First Honor student in the first class to graduate from the Charlotte Female Institute in June 1859. There were four others in this first senior class: Melvina Alexander, Mary Young, Margaret McLester, and Julia Amanda Springs. Julia Springs and Lydia Harris were the first two students to matriculate in the school.

Mrs. Craig said: "Dr. Burwell would never allow his pupils called graduates, nor did he give diplomas; he always said we were but on the threshold of an education."

The May 1914 Alumnae Luncheon was the last meeting to be held in the College Street building. At this meeting, Mrs. Julia Amanda Springs made the address. She had been fifteen years old when she came to the school in 1857 and she was seventy-two years old at the time of this occasion.

At the Presbyterian College, commencement was always a three or four-day affair and this general pattern was followed for many years at Queens. A 1907 newspaper clipping in the college archives shows the interest that the people of Charlotte took in the college in the early years of this century:

The Presbyterian churches of the city were all closed last night in order that their members might be free to attend the baccalaureate service at the Presbyterian College. The auditorium was ~~very~~ <sup>fully</sup> crowded, lower floor and gallery, with 1200 people, when Dr. Fieger began to play the *Sursum Corda* which opened the service.

For many years the Alumnae Luncheon was held on Saturday of the commencement week-end. In 1926, the first Alumnae Baby Show was held; this was an annual tradition until the alumnae meeting was moved from the end of the academic year to sometime in April and named "Homecoming." In these earlier years a typical commencement program began with the Baby Show and luncheon on Saturday morning, followed by the Baccalaureate Convocation on Sunday, Class Day and Art Exhibit on Monday afternoon, a concert on Monday night, and Graduation on Tuesday.

In May 1928 the members of the first fifty-year class were honored. Mrs. I. W. Faison, who was the only living graduate of the Class of 1858, "told in a sprightly manner of the old days and the old ways." (R.H. p. 131)

In the 1960's Alumnae Homecoming was moved to sometime in April and now consists of a weekend of events including informal class get-togethers on Friday night, the Alumnae Luncheon on Saturday, and a dinner on Saturday night.

From the late 1940's to the middle 1970's, alumnae contributed to the annual Alumnae Fund. Even earlier alumnae paid yearly Alumnae Association dues. Recently, planned alumnae giving has fluctuated with the changes in policies and personnel; however, in 1978 the fund became a part of the New Horizons Fund. In 1979, it was reestablished as the Alumnae Annual Fund.

## PRESIDENTS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

- 1802-1903 Miss Cordelia Phifer (1870)  
 1903-1905 Mrs. Margaret Henderson Irwin (1877)  
 1905-1908 Mrs. J. L. Chambers (1889)  
 1908-1910 Miss Laura Orr (1867)  
 1910-1912 Mrs. May Oates Pharr (1900)  
 1912-1913 Mrs. Belle Atkins Carson (1886)  
 1913-1914 Mrs. May Oates Pharr (1900)  
 1914-1916 Mrs. Irving Harding McGeachy (1909)  
 1916-1917 Mrs. Ida McDonald Hook (1892)  
 1917-1918 Mrs. Annie Dewey Chambers Keesler (1914)  
 1918-1920 Mrs. Beth McClintock Flowers (1902)  
 1920-1922 Mrs. Betty King Sherill (1913)  
 1922-1923 Mrs. Betty Thomas Shaw (1889)  
 1923-1924 Mrs. Bessie Lee Flowe Redd (1914)  
 1924-1925 Mrs. Eula May Shull (1906)  
 1925-1926 Miss Eloise Rankin (1907)  
 1926-1927 Miss Rena Harrell (1912)  
 1927-1928 Mrs. Eunice Jeffries Squires (1912)  
 1928-1930 Mrs. Onie Lee Rodman Brown (1902)  
 Honorary President—Miss Lily Long  
 1930-1932 Mrs. Lilian Reid Rutzler (1911)  
 1932-1933 Mrs. Mary Irwin Belk (1901)  
 1933-1934 Mrs. Della Richards Coulter (Chicora 1914)  
 1934-1935 Mrs. Jean Craig Evans (1929)  
 1935-1937 Mrs. Margaret Harrelson Helms (1925)  
 1937-1939 Mrs. Lucy Harris Ross (1907)  
 1939-1941 Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wearn Crook (1919)  
 1941-1943 Mrs. Mildred Lubbock Howerton (1925)  
 1943-1945 Miss Sarah Locke Blythe (1925)  
 1945-1947 Mrs. Frances Boyd Flintom (1923)  
 1947-1949 Mrs. Mildred Lubbock Howerton (1925)  
 1949-1951 Mrs. Jane Renfrow Brown (1933)  
 1951-1953 Mrs. Kathleen Mahood Barker (1927)  
 1953-1955 Mrs. Daisy Wilson Hicks (1926)  
 1955-1957 Mrs. Eleanor Hayes Barnhardt (1935)  
 1957-1959 Mrs. Julia Miller Alexander (1942)  
 1959-1961 Mrs. Lillian Smith Brooks (1938)  
 1961-1963 Mrs. Caroline Love Myers (1955)  
 1963-1965 Mrs. Ruth Edmiston Hunter (1942)  
 1965-1967 Miss Ann Bracken (1943)  
 1967-1969 Mrs. Margaret Thompson Miller (1936)

1969-1971	Mrs. May Lebby Smith Rogers (1936)
1971-1973	Mrs. Ann Mauldin Elliot (1942)
1973-1975	Mrs. Beth Lowdermilk Armstrong (1956)
1975-1977	Mrs. Virginia Grey Vance (1949)
1977-1979	Mrs. Mary Jacqueline Vaughan Chambers (1961)
1979-	Mrs. Ann Strickland Schrader (1965)

### *Alumnae Secretaries*

Miss Harrell, in talking about the meeting of the Alumnae Association in 1913-1914, says:

The employment of a paid secretary (for better organization of the alumnae) was decided upon and Miss Louise Flournoy was appointed to this position.

Some half a dozen or more persons have worked on the compilation of the alumnae records. The position which Miss Flournoy held for three years was abolished in 1917 through no fault of Miss Flournoy. America was at war and Queens College was involved in financial difficulties at this time.

Now (1979) Miss Louise Flournoy lives at Sharon Towers, a Presbyterian Home in Charlotte where many of our older alumnae now live.

Since that time the alumnae secretaries (with title later changed to Director of Alumnae Affairs) have been:

1925-1927	Miss Annie Parks Moore (Class of 1925)
1927-1936	Miss Mary Forman
1936-1941	Miss Ruth Grover (Class of 1935)
1941-1946	Miss Virginia Smith (Class of 1940)
1946-1953	Miss Mildred Miscally who was Director of Public Relations which included Alumnae Activities
1953-1960	Mrs. Alice Barron, Field Secretary (Admissions), 1950-1953
1960-1961	Mrs. Ann Ritch Sanders
1961-1965	Miss Gordon Freeman (Class of 1950)
1965-1969	Mrs. Rita Simpson
1969-1973	Miss Anne Caldwell
1973-1977	Miss Eugenia Burton (Class of 1966)
1977-1978	Mrs. Lalla Marshall Gribble, Acting (Class of 1942)
1978-	Mrs. Judy Napier Page (Class of 1970)

<u>Present Name</u>	<u>Present Address</u>	<u>Name in school</u>	<u>Class</u>
Mrs. W. C. Shaw	207 E. 7 <sup>th</sup>	Mary Plesson	67
Mrs. W. W. Hard	604 South Tryon St	Faith Gilson	54
Maggie Springs Kelly	Charlotte 12 B	Mrs. M. E. Kelly	1860
Faith M. Lucas	Charlotte 12 C Trade St		
Laura E. Orr	" " " "		1867
Mrs. Anna P. Moore	Augusta Ga.	Anna P. Wilson	1860
Mrs. W. G. Gair	Harrisburgh Wb.	Mary Gilman Gair	1867
Mrs. Mrs. Van Landingham	Charlotte N. E. 500 East St	Mary P. Spratt	1868
Mrs. Mrs. Walter Keller	402 N. Tryon St	Leta Williams	1869
Mrs. Mrs. Annie Sprigg	202 D Tryon St.		1870
Mrs. Geo. H. King	706 N. Tryon St.	Dora Tucker	1869
Mrs. Augustus Blumie	705 N. Tryon St.	Ella Jenkins	1864
Mrs. Robt. M. Carter	505 S. Tryon St	Ella Blackwood	1863
Mrs. Hamilton Jones	406 E. Occident	Cornie Myers	1867
Leodalia White	712 N. College St	Wordala P. Phipps	1870
Miss J. Springs	Charlotte N. C.	Mary Lovell Amun	1860
Mrs. M. R. Dwyer	(Jennin N. Tryon)		1868
Mrs. M. C. Tate	Richmond Va. C.		
Mrs. J. F. Shammhouse	Charlotte N. C.	Mary H. McKee	1868
Mrs. Chas. C. Cook	Charlotte N. C.	Edith Mac Donald	1892
Julia J. Robertson	Charlotte, N. C.		92-96
Flanny B. Moore	Charlotte, N. C.		93-96
Mrs. J. W. Hadsworth	Charlotte N. C.	Mrs. B. Cannon	63-64
		Mrs. Rosa M. Donald (Rosa Williams) Class 1871	

This is a page from a notebook which was evidently an attempt to gather alumnae records at the alumnae association meeting in 1902. The notebook is divided into "Burwell's," "Chapman," and "Atkinson" sections. Three alumnae near the bottom of this page signed in the wrong section.

### Outstanding Alumnae

Since 1974, the Alumnae Association has given the citation of Outstanding Alumna for meritorious accomplish-

*Mrs. Edward F. Byars* (Betsy Cromer, 1950), Morgantown, West Virginia. Author: *Saturday Evening Post*, *Look*, *TV Guide*; twelve books for young people; Newberry Medal Winner; National book award nominee; book reviewer; television writer.

*Miss Harriette Louise Crane* (1938), New York, New York. Author: Two books on Africa; editor-writer-lecturer; photographer-translator; educational consultant on African Studies.

*Mrs. Curtis B. Johnson* (Irving Harding, 1909), Charlotte, N. C. Observer Company, Board Chairman-President; President, *Charlotte Observer*; Queens College Trustee, Honorary Degree Recipient, Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award.

*Dr. Sarah Pamela Little* (1939), Richmond, Virginia. Professor, Union Theological Seminary; Ph.D., Yale University; author, three books; numerous articles on Christian Education; Queens Honorary Degree; Margaret Walker Bowen Award.

*Mrs. Fred H. Orman* (Elizabeth Carmichael, 1928), Huntsville, Alabama. Professor Emeritus, Director Emeritus Home Economics Extension, University of Alabama; former president, Alabama Home Economics Association; President's Unit, American Home Economics Association; Southeastern Council on Family Relations, national president, Chi Omega.

*Miss Jane Pratt* (ex-1922), Wadesboro, North Carolina. Congresswoman; former congressional secretary; administrative assistant; newspaper editor; Anson County Historical Society.

*Mrs. Gayle Rogers* (May Lebbly Smith, 1936), Charlotte, North Carolina. Board Member, National YWCA; P.T.A. Family Life Council; Charlotte's Woman of the Year; Myers Park Presbyterian Church, Women of the Church, president; Queens Alumnae Association, past-president; Queens College Trustee.

1975 *June Patterson Bucy*, 1950, LaMarque, Texas. Sociology instructor, Galveston College; director, Youth Bureau, YWCA; Grand Jury Association; Former Woman of the Year.

*Harriet McDowell Holton*, 1942, Shelby, North Carolina. National Home Economics Teaching Award; Governor's Committee on Education; National Advisory Board, FHA; North Carolina Home Economics Teacher of the Year.

*Ona Ruth Whitley*, 1920, Monroe, North Carolina. Retired bacteriologist; Who's Who of American Women; Leaders in American Science; The World Who's Who of Women.

- 1976 *Louise Johnson Guy*, 1949, Charleston, South Carolina. Instructor in the department of family practice, College of Medicine, University of South Carolina in Charleston; author of numerous publications on the role of the social worker and related subjects; Queens College Trustee.
- Mary Jean McFadyen*, 1942 Atlanta, Georgia. Staff associate in leader development with the General Executive Board, Presbyterian Church, U.S.; coordinator of the church education services unit in the division of National Mission at the GEB; Margaret Bowen Award for distinguished service in Christian Education.
- 1977 *Sarah Taylor Morrow, M.D.*, ex-1942, Raleigh, North Carolina. Secretary of the N. C. State Department of Human Resources; pediatrician; president of the N. C. Public Health Association; in successive years named Mother of the Year and Woman of the Year in Greensboro, North Carolina.
- 1978 *Ann Mauldin Elliot*, 1942, Charlotte, North Carolina. Director of Friendship Trays, Inc. in Charlotte; directs a meal program for the elderly; serves on the County Council on Aging; member of the Southern Piedmont Health Systems Agency; Queens Alumnae Association, past-president; member of Vestry, St. Martin's Episcopal.
- 1979 *Michele Presteria Craig*, 1967, Huntington, West Virginia. Served three terms in West Virginia House of Delegates; former trustee of Queens College; president, Presteria Company.
- Mary Elizabeth Wearn Crook*, 1919, Charlotte, North Carolina. Elder, Covenant Presbyterian Church; active in work of Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian Hospital, and Barium Springs Orphanage; honorary life-member of Queens Alumnae Association; past-president, Queens Alumnae Association.
- Dr. Georgelle (Pete) Thomas*, 1949, Statesboro, Georgia. Ph.D. University of Georgia; professor of Psychology, Georgia Southern College; many publications in psychology journals.

#### ALUMNAE SERVICE AWARDS

In September 1974 Alumnae Service Awards were presented for the first time in recognition of services in the alumnae association. This first year awards were given to the following alumnae:



Ann Mauldin Elliot (1942)  
Mary B. Presnell Montgomery (1904)  
Caroline Love Myers (1955)  
Mable Beach Rabb (1944)  
M. Brimage Shuford Stone (1969)

In September of 1975 the awards were presented to these three alumnae:

Betty Williamson Neal Edwards (1959)  
Sarah Locke Blythe (1925)  
Cornelia Wearn Henderson (1924)

In her letter of acceptance, written to Virginia Gray Vance (1949) who was president of the alumnae association at that time, Mrs. Henderson said:

The very last thing in this world that I ever anticipated or expected would be recognition from Queens. After disgracing the college by taking one drag from one cigarette, while I was home spending the weekend, and being campused for the whole year, you can imagine my surprise. . . .

Doesn't that letter sound exactly like "Nig" Wearn?

The next service awards were given in the year 1978 and the following alumnae were honored:

Jane Ellen Taylor Norman (1937)  
Beth Lowdermilk Armstrong Whitfield (1956)

No awards were given in 1976 or in 1977.

Mary Jacqueline Vaughan Chambers (1961) was given this award at Founders Day on October 15, 1979. Also at this Founders Day celebration a very special award was given by the college to Lucille Finch Jones (Mrs. Edwin L., Jr., 1961). This award, a handsome bronze Founders Medal is inscribed with the words, "For magnificent support of Queens College and the ideals and goals for which it strives." Edwin L. Jones, Jr. has been most generous to Queens, and the Jones family endowed seven of the ten prestigious Presidential Scholarships. These scholarships are awarded to incoming freshmen of high academic promise and provide all college expenses for four years. The seven given by the Jones family are known as the Lucille Finch Jones Scholarships.

*Mary Waters Covington Award*

Mary Waters Covington of the Class of 1959 was the daughter and granddaughter of Queens alumnae. Her grandmother was Mamie Yates Keesler (Mrs. Edward L. Keesler) and her mother was Sara Keesler Waters (Mrs. Wesley C. Thompson).

After the death of Mary Waters Covington in 1966, one of her good friends, Sally Dalton Robinson and her husband, Russell M. Robinson II, decided to create an annual award in her memory. This award is presented each year at the Alumnae Luncheon to the alumna daughter or granddaughter who is judged to be the most outstanding student in this category. The award is a book especially selected for the recipient.

1967	Rosalie Vincent Beaudrot
1968	Donna Laney
1969	Frances Lawrence
1970	Betsy Marie Weeks
1971	Betsy Brezeale
1972	Martha Sherwood McGeachy
1973	Mary Morris (Marcie) Sorrells
1974	Julie Hancock
1975	Helen Wells
1976	Nancy Gordon Sorrells
1977	Betsy Arnette
1978	Joanne McCauley
1979	No award

## HONORARY ALUMNAE

The citation of Honorary Alumna is awarded by the Alumnae Association in recognition of devoted service and in appreciation for unique relationship with the entire college community.

1974 *Thelma Albright*: Served Queens College for thirty-four years as Associate Professor of English, Dean of Students, Assistant to the Dean of the College, and Acting Director of Continuing Education; upon retirement was named Associate Professor Emeritus of English.

*Mildred L. Miscally*: Served Queens College twenty-eight years as Director of Public Relations, Assistant Professor of Journalism,

and Director of Publications and Placement; upon retirement was named Assistant Professor Emeritus of Journalism.

*C. P. Street:* (Naturally, he would be an Honorary Alumnus.) Served Queens College for twenty-five years as a member of the Board of Trustees, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board, Chairman of the Committee on Plans and Policies, and Chairman of the Board.

- 1975 *Alice Kiser Barron:* Served Queens College for ten years as Admissions Field Secretary, and Alumnae Director.

*Ann Stellhorn Gebhardt:* Served Queens College for eighteen years as Assistant Professor of Art, Chairman of the Art Department, and Dean of Students.

- 1976 *Mary Lee Taylor:* Associate Professor Emeritus of Religion, taught Bible and Religion at Queens from 1941 until her retirement in 1969; Secretary of the North Carolina College Teachers of Religion; and an advisor to Queens College Christian Association.

*Sarah McKee Nooe:* Professor Emeritus of Biology, member of the Queens College faculty for more than thirty years, having retired from the biology department in 1966; was active in developing the health program, landscaping the campus, and in gaining membership for the college in the American Association of University Women; exchange professor in India, 1966-1967.

- 1977 *Margaret R. Febon:* Active member of the Faculty Wives Club; during summers, chief cook, housewife.

Member of the Marine Biology at Papeete Island, French Polynesia, and member of the Queens Alumnae Association.

Member of the Queens Community and operates the Queens College Women's Christian Association; also member of the Queens Alumnae Association and the Queens Alumnae Club.

Director of Library in the Business Office since 1954; a person who has made a lot of friends and has been a member of the Queens Alumnae Association and the Queens Women's Club.

- 1978 *Mary H. Robinson:* Carl Friday in the Alumnae Office and Alumnae Association member.

English Professor and member of English Department of Queens College for twenty years; past president of the Macklen-

burg English Council; editor of the *North Carolina English Teacher*.

- 1979 *Barton J. Cathey*: Member of the Friends of the Library Board since its inception and past-president of this organization; active in church and community affairs.

*Anne S. Davidson*: Past-president of Friends of the Library; active in civic affairs and the work of the Presbyterian Church.

*Kathryn C. Preyer*: Founder and past-president of the Friends of the Library; recipient of the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award in 1974; active in the work of the college and community.

### CLASS GIFTS

Throughout the years many classes have made gifts to the college but at no one place is there a record of these gifts.



**Laura A. Tillett—English**  
Queens College 1939-1959



**Sarah McKee Nooe—Biology**  
Queens College 1934-1965



**Mary Lee Taylor—Bible**  
Queens College 1941-1969

This threesome was named by students "T.N.T." because of dedication to and demand for excellence in academic achievement.



**Faculty circa 1965.**



**Dr. Hughes B. Hoyle**  
Professor Emeritus of Mathematics  
Queens College 1945-1974



**Eleanor L. Jenkins (Class of 1939)**  
Faculty Member 1941-  
Registrar 1977-



**Sarah I. (Polly) Dunlap, Queens College 1945-1968**  
and **Sarah M. West, Queens College 1947-1948 and 1952-**



**John Holliday 1907-1963**  
Queens College 1947-1963



**Dr. Clyda S. Rent**  
Dean of Graduate Programs  
Queens College 1972-



**George A. Shealy**, Professor Emeritus of Art and **Dr. Joyce H. Shealy**, Faculty Marshal and Professor of Psychology. One of our few faculty romances. The leaded glass at the right of their front door (shown in picture) came from the original President's House on Queens Campus.



**Dr. and Mrs. George A. Stegner**. George and Jackie frequently conduct foreign tours. He is head of music department.



**Dr. and Mrs. Norris W. Preyer**. Norris is professor of history, and Kathryn is an honorary alumna. She was the recipient of the Sullivan Award in 1974 and is one of the leaders in the Friends of the Library activities.



**Dr. and Mrs. Jack H. Fehon**. Jack is professor of biology, and Peggy is an honorary alumna.







May Day on Front Campus. Meme Hampton was the 1923 May Queen.



Daisy Chain circa 1928.



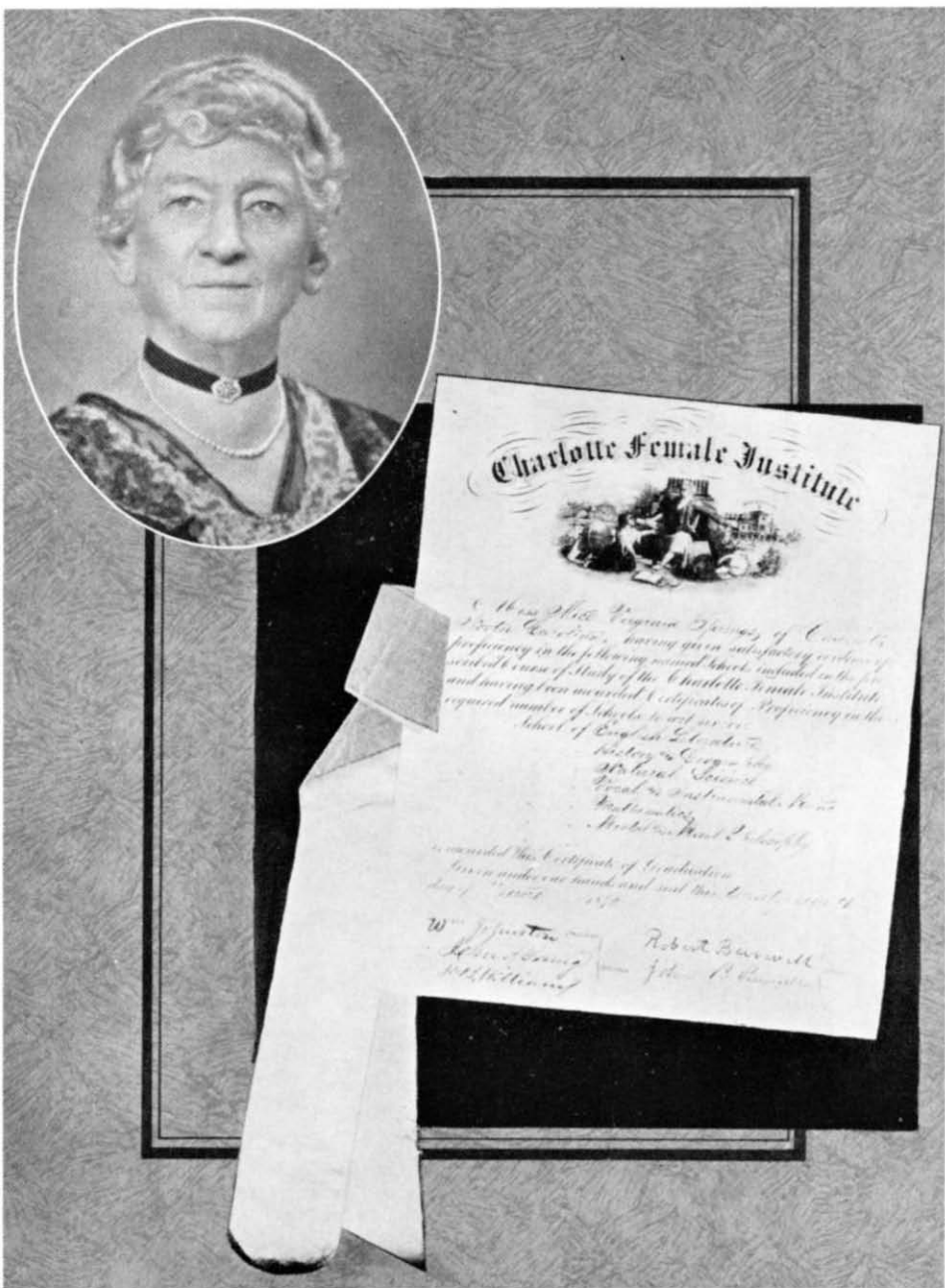
May Day in the Dell. The 1947 May Queen is now Mary Jane Love Nye, M.D. There is (1979) no longer a dell, and May Day celebrations are again being held on the front campus.



**Boar's Head.** Students shown in this picture are Tookie Dekle, Bonnie Myers, Alice Methfessel, Louise Gittings, and Chris Safford.



**Academic Procession entering Belk Chapel.**



Alice Virginia Springs (1870) and her diploma.



**At Commencement in 1959.** Jewell Lineberger and James J. Harris received Algernon Sydney Sullivan Awards, and Mrs. Curtis B. Johnson was given the honorary degree, Doctor of Laws.



**Chicora Alumnae.** Mrs. J. Samuel Garner (Margaret Brown), Mrs. W. J. Crutchfield (Elizabeth Salley), and Mrs. William Edmunds (Esther Ashe) of the Class of 1920 at reunion in the Chicora Parlor at Queens.



**Alumnae Baby Show.** Ruth Edmiston Hunter (1942) and Betty Bloom True (1943) with their children. The baby on the left, Mary Jane Hunter Wingo was graduated from Queens in the Class of 1971.



**Three generations at Alumnae Homecoming in 1959.** Myrtle Wolfe Renfrow (1902), Merrie Jane Browne (1959), and Jane Renfrow Browne (1933).



**Class of 1932 at 25th reunion in 1957.**



**Mildred L. Miscally**  
Public Relations and Placement  
Associate Professor of Journalism  
1946-1974  
Honorary Alumna  
Associate Professor Emeritus  
of Journalism



**Alice K. Barron (Mrs. A. A. Barron)**  
Admissions Counselor 1950-1953  
Alumnae Secretary 1953-1960  
Honorary Alumna



**Alumnae of 1924 at 50th reunion in 1974.** Alethia Bracey Taylor, Rosa Moye Mercer Robinson, and Sarah Murray Whisnant.



**Ann Mauldin Elliot (1942)**  
Outstanding Alumna  
Alumnae Service Award



**Alumnae Service Awards.** Jane Ellen Taylor Norman (1937) and Beth Lowdermilk Armstrong Whitfield (1956) show their Alumnae Service Awards.



**Class of 1919 at Reunion.** Left to right: Annie Price Carr Wurtzburg, Elizabeth Sloan, and Mary Elizabeth Wearn Crook (Outstanding Alumna).



**Ann Mauldin Elliot (1942)**  
Outstanding Alumna  
Alumnae Service Award



**Alumnae Service Awards.** Jane Ellen Taylor Norman (1937) and Beth Lowdermilk Armstrong Whitfield (1956) show their Alumnae Service Awards.



**Class of 1919 at Reunion.** Left to right: Annie Price Carr Wurtzburg, Elizabeth Sloan, and Mary Elizabeth Wearn Crook (Outstanding Alumna).





**Cornelia (Nig) Wearn Henderson (1924)**  
Alumnae Service Award



**Sarah Locke Blythe (1925)**  
Alumnae Service Award



**Sarah Taylor Morrow, M.D. (1942)**  
Outstanding Alumna  
Secretary of the North Carolina State  
Department of Human Resources



**Elizabeth Carmichael Orman (1928)**  
Outstanding Alumna  
National President of Chi Omega



**Dorothy Wentz and Ronnie Noctling**  
Honorary Alumnae



**Ann Gebhardt (Mrs. Bruce Gebhardt)**  
Queens College Art Department 1953-1978  
Dean of Students 1958-1971  
Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award 1978  
Honorary Alumna



**Presentation of Portrait.** Emily Frazer Kuykendall (1927), Dr. Billy Wireman, and Mildred Thompson Hord (1927) with portrait of Dean Sallie McLean presented by the Class of 1927 on the occasion of their fiftieth reunion.



Virginia Gray Vance (1949) and her husband Robert.



Ellanor Fetner Boyd (1953) is now (1979-1980) first vice-president of the Alumnae Association.



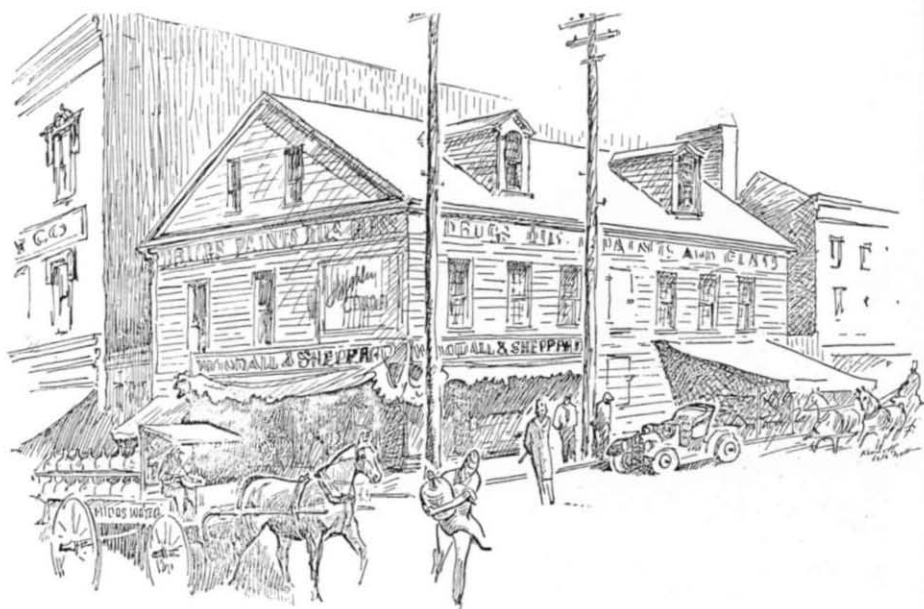
Some past presidents of the Alumnae Association at Alumnae Dinner, 1978.



The Lewandowski Mosaic, Everett Library.



Queens College Public Safety Service 1979-1980.



This little building was on the Square (intersection of Tryon and Trade Streets) where Charlotte's first "skyscraper" (Independence Building) now stands. Dr. John R. Irwin's office was upstairs, and I remember going there to be vaccinated before I started to school.  
(Drawing by Kenneth Whitsett.)

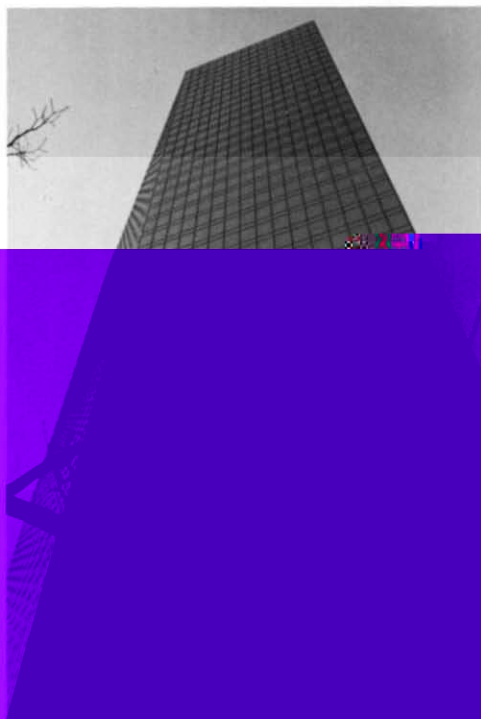


Another picture made at the turn of the century in "uptown" Charlotte.

---

**UPTOWN CHARLOTTE  
THEN AND NOW**

---



The NCNB building is now at the Square where the old Central Hotel once stood.

to the library fund, and one class furnished a seminar room. An oil painting by contemporary artist Lamar Dodd was given by Olive Scarratt Briggs in the name of the class of 1925.

One early gift shown in photograph section with caption, "Per-gola," is described in a letter from Frances Boyd Flintom which says,

Yes, our class of 1923 did give a gift to Queens—Mostly a labor of love! (And labor indeed!) We literally (really) sawed down uniform cedar trees, then trimmed the branches off carefully. Realizing that the campus needed beautifying, we erected a "something" which we called a trellis—tree posts were put at even distances about three feet apart. The ends were left open. We planted vines to trail up our "something."

A major part of our commencement centered on our gift. I remember marching through the trellis in our caps and gowns.

At times, classes did not leave a gift. Lately, others have presented a gift at their fiftieth reunion. Examples here are: oil painting of Miss Sallie McLean (Class of 1927); oil painting of Miss Rena Harrell (Class of 1928); and brass accessories for the Rena Harrell Special Collections Room in the Everett Library (Class of 1929).

The class of 1911 gave an elegant oriental picture in memory of Bessie Blakeney McIlwaine who served as a missionary to Japan. Numerous alumnae and friends of the college have made other gifts of paintings, silver, brass, statuary, furniture, and books.

Among recent alumnae gifts are the furnishing of the Woman's Career Center on the second floor of the Jernigan Building through the generosity of Pauline Lewis Hayworth (1950), and the carpeting of the stairwells and second floor of Burwell Hall by the alumnae association.

### *Alumnae Response in Times of Crisis*

In 1919-1920 the Queens College Alumnae Association, under the leadership of Mrs. C. C. Hook, Mrs. Claude Cochrane, and Mrs. A. A. McGeachy, in an effort to raise the amount that it had pledged toward a campaign fund, brought the following artists to Charlotte: Galli-Curci, Louise Homer, Geraldine Farrar, and Enrico Caruso. This project was underwritten by Charlotte citizens. It is an interesting fact that no one had to pay the \$100 underwritten because all of the money guaranteed was raised by the alumnae. The actual agreement and signatures are reproduced on the following pages.



Signed,

W. H. Side  
 H. Little Long  
~~W. H. Side~~  
 N. B. Bice  
 W. E. Parker  
 C. W. Parker  
 J. D. Crowell  
 M. M. Scott  
~~X. M. H. Bice~~  
 Frank Durrell  
 J. M. Smyth  
 L. A. Folger  
 W. E. Greer  
~~W. H. Side~~

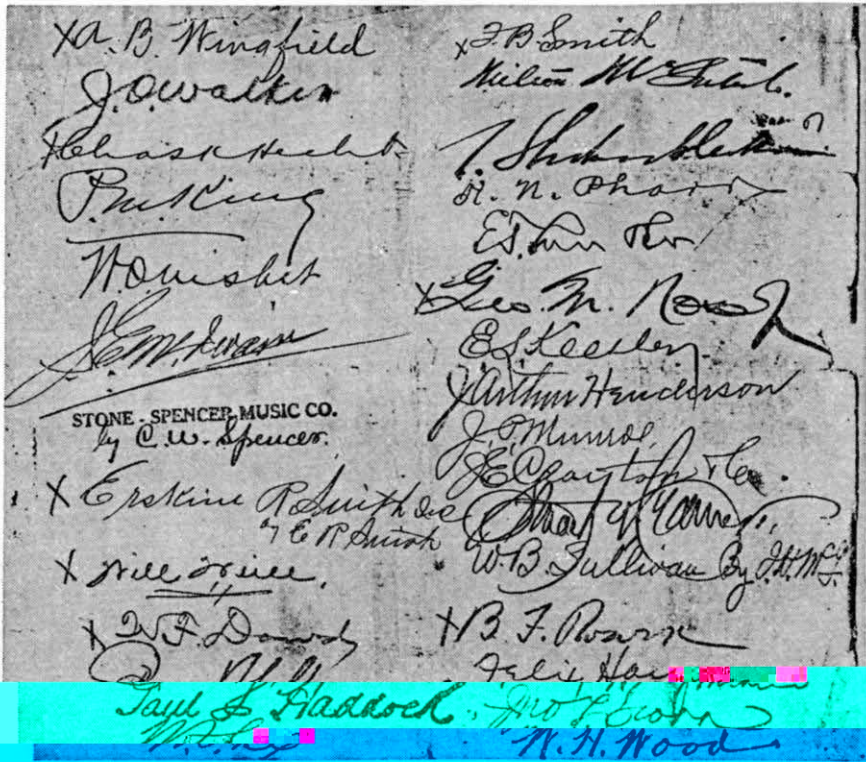
H. A. Merrill  
 X. J. Allison  
 L. M. H. P.  
 M. H. L.  
 W. B. Smith  
 B. H. S.  
 Jac. G.ibaldi  
 W. H. Tait  
 C. H. Gouvt.  
 J. B. Bird  
 P. A. B.

D. W. H. H. H. H.  
 J. H. H. H.  
 C. R. Bryan  
 C. A. Sipscomb  
 S. B. Alexander  
 J. B. M. H. H.  
 J. B. M. H. H.  
 J. B. M. H. H.  
 W. B. M. H. H.  
 W. R. H. H.  
 H. M. H. H.  
 Mrs. E. A. Cole  
 E. A. Cole

H. H. H. H.  
 John R. H. H.  
 O. H. H. H.  
 H. H. H. H.  
 School H. H. H.  
 H. C. H. H.  
 H. H. H. H.  
 H. H. H. H.  
 H. H. H. H.  
 H. H. H. H.

Chas. J. Burkholder





These concerts were held in the old City Auditorium on the corner of Fifth and College Streets. Miss Harrell (R.H. p. 130) says:

Margaret Reese [Cochrane] went into a leased downtown office as sales manager for tickets. Due to the splendid executive ability of three Queens alumnae, some \$25,000 was realized from this effort and the debt of the college was thereby reduced to \$60,000.

Similarly in 1979 Queens alumnae responded in another time of crisis. At Founders' Day, October 15, 1979, it was announced that \$1,049,383 had been pledged in the alumnae drive for the New Horizons Fund. This effort was under the direction of Mary Jac Chambers and the Alumnae Board.

## Then and Now

CHURCHES THAT WERE ORGANIZED  
ON THE QUEENS CAMPUS

SIX Myers Park churches had their organizational meetings at Queens and conducted services on the campus while their church buildings were under construction:

Myers Park Methodist, 1925  
Myers Park Presbyterian, 1926  
Selwyn Avenue Presbyterian, 1941

Myers Park Baptist, 1943  
Trinity Presbyterian, 1950  
Christ Lutheran, 1954

A seventh church, Westminster Presbyterian, met on the Queens campus in 1955 while their present building was under construction.

These churches had their Sunday Schools in the Science Building. The Methodists didn't bother me, but I was awfully glad when one of the churches (which shall be nameless) was finished; I no longer had to live with a piano in the chemistry lecture room and pick up half-filled paper cups and pieces of doughnuts every Monday morning.

## THE COLLEGE SEAL

It is in the 1903 *Edelweiss* that the first printing of the motto *Nisi Dominus frustra* first appears.

Miss Harrell says that the old seal bearing this motto is retained on Queens College Library bookplate although, naturally, the first seal was



Miss Harrell wrote this about thirty years ago and the newer library bookplates have the latest seal.

The Chicora seal was



The College for Women seal was



In 1930 when Chicora merged with Queens the Queens-Chicora seal became



In 1939 when the word *Chicora* was dropped from the hyphenated name, the seal which is used today became



This present-day Queens seal uses the *Non ministrari sed ministrare* from the original Chicora seal thus signifying that Chicora became a part of Queens.

### QUEENS COLLEGE SONGS

Alumnae will think of certain hymns as "College Songs" depending on the generation to which they belong. Examples of this are "Oh Mother Dear Jerusalem" and "Ancient of Days" of the twenties and "We Would Be Building" of the forties. These are not included in this section.

I think I have the songs that I shall include here in chronological order. The first one was written by Dr. Clara Nicolay and the music was written by Elsie Stokes (Moseley) in 1913 when the name of the college was changed from the Presbyterian College for Women to Queens College.

#### OUR MOTHER AND OUR QUEEN

Oh time of happiness and youth,  
 Of joyful consecration,  
 Of holy zeal for faith and truth,  
 And love-born inspiration.  
 When earth is clad in vernal hue  
 The skies in golden sheen—  
 We raise our hymn of joy to you,  
 Our Mother and our Queen.

You lead from life's uncertain dawn  
 To glorious day your daughters;  
 In golden pictures you have drawn  
 The floods of living waters.  
 And round thy banner, blue and blue,  
 A faithful host is seen,  
 True to their honor, true to you,  
 Our Mother and our Queen.

Though rose-clad hope may open wide  
 The future's golden portal;  
 And love shall crown—a happy bride—  
 Our brows with wreathes immortal;  
 Though all our dreams were coming true  
 Yet naught our hearts can wean,

Nor turn our grateful thoughts from you,  
Our Mother and our Queen.

To grief and joy—as years go past—  
Points Fate's unerring finger;  
But changeless shall, while life will last,  
Your blessings with us linger,  
Unfaltering love, like morning dew,  
Shall keep your mem'ry green—  
Our lodestar bright, we gaze on you—  
Our Mother and Our Queen.

#### ALMA MATER

Deep within the waving forest,  
Far from bustling town,  
Stands our noble Alma Mater;  
Proudly looks she down.

#### Chorus

Sing her praises, lift her chorus  
Over hill and dale.  
Hail to thee, our Alma Mater.  
Hail to Queens. All hail.

Deep among the fragrant pine trees  
Is our college true.  
There our noble Alma Mater  
Proudly stands in view.

#### QUEENS COLLEGE HYMN

Guardian bright, our Alma Mater,  
Molder of our hearts and minds,  
Light high visions in thy daughters  
And a loyalty that binds.

Gladly do we lift our voices  
Pledging thee our faith and love.  
Teach our minds and hearts to follow  
Him who leads us from above.

Living truth is ever ringing—  
Tune our ears to hear that chime.  
Lasting wisdom peace is bringing—  
Lead us in her way sublime.

Queens, to thee we pledge our spirits,  
 Ever thine, a loyal band.  
 Queens, thy praises we are singing,  
 Grateful for thy guiding hand.

Miss Laura Tillett, professor emeritus, can tell you more about the college hymn than I can. She writes:

As to the College hymn, I am proud to say that it was composed in my Advanced Composition class the year of the Centennial. It was a class composition. . . . First, we made a study of college songs and hymns to see the style used in such; then we decided upon the melody of hymns we liked. The melody chosen by the class was a Moravian hymn, "Praise the Lord, Ye Heavens Adore Him," written by Bishop John Christian Bechler 1784-1857. We then proceeded to study the melody on the basis of meter. Different students contributed different lines. The diction and rhythm of the lines were carefully considered. When the hymn was completed, it was submitted to members of the English department for their criticism. A few changes were made, but as a whole, they were enthusiastic about it and I am very proud of it.

#### CHICORA ALMA MATER

Dear Chicora, we have sought thee  
 Thine for e'er to be,  
 For we love thee, cherish, honor.  
 Chicora hail to thee

#### Chorus

Chicora, Chicora, Chicora  
 We will faithful be,  
 Loving, loyal, staunch forever  
 Chicora, hail to thee.

Dear Chicora, we will cherish  
 Memories of thy halls,  
 And of friendships, fond endearing  
 Formed within thy walls.

And ere we leave thy treasured halls,  
 We'll sing a song of praise,  
 And may the tenderest richest blessings,  
 Rest on thee always.

## FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY

The following description of this organization was written by Lalla Marshall Gribble (Class of 1942):

It is significant to note that the new organization, Friends of the Library of Queens College, had its beginning with off-campus friends. In October, 1970, Kathryn (Mrs. Norris) Preyer and others expressed the conviction that the Queens library should really have the support and interest of the community at large. Mrs. Preyer, Mrs. Rose Anderson, librarian, and Miss Thelma Albright met with Dr. Smylie who gave his enthusiastic endorsement to the idea. From the very first meeting it was agreed that the main purpose of this group would be "supportive," not money-raising. The second meeting of an informal advisory group was held two weeks later, and subsequent meetings included additional interested and enthusiastic friends called, unofficially, "the Founding Board." These charter members agreed that the college library, long acknowledged as the heart of the academic program, should also be recognized as a center of intellectual activity in areas beyond the campus.

In 1975 there was a challenge gift of \$50,000 from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation which was to be matched by \$100,000. Several large gifts amounted to a total of \$40,000 and the Friends of the Library raised the remaining \$60,000. This money was used to complete the lower level of the Everett Library which, in addition to stacks, houses the audiovisual center, and for other improvements that have been made in the library. A student lounge on the lower floor has been furnished.

In 1979, the membership of the Friends of the Library has grown to 850. Each year, the group has voted to give money to the library for the purchase of new books. The "Rare Books and Special Collections" room has recently been completed and has been named for Miss Rena Chambers Harrell, former librarian of Queens College.

The organization sponsors four events each year: a book review in September, a slide presentation in November, the Book and Author Luncheon in January, and the annual meeting in the spring when new officers are elected. At this dinner meeting there is always a guest lecturer.

The annual Book and Author Luncheon is the best known and is the most popular event sponsored by the "Friends." A sell-out each year, this program brings over 400 people to the Queens campus to hear a panel of authors of recently published books and to enjoy a luncheon in Morrison Hall.

Chairmen of the Friends of the Library have been:

- 1971-1973 Mrs. Freeman Jones  
1973-1975 Mrs. Norris Preyer  
1975-1977 Mrs. T. J. Norman, Jr. (Jane Ellen Taylor, Class of 1937)  
1977-1978 Mrs. Henry Cathey  
1978-1979 Mrs. Don Davidson  
1979-1980 Mrs. Rex Gribble (Lalla Marshall, Class of 1942)

In her will, the late Mrs. Ernest B. Hunter left to the Everett Library a lovely small statue of Milton which has been placed in the Rena Chambers Harrell Special Collections Room. Mrs. Hunter was an interested member of the Board of Directors of the Friends of the Library.

Another significant gift to this room was an original bronze bust of Robert Louis Stevenson, the only one from life, executed by Allen Hutchinson at Waikiki, Honolulu, H.I., in 1893.

A gift to the college, a portrait of Queen Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, now hangs in the Special Collections Room. This painting was the gift of Mrs. W. V. (Sara Blythe) Williamson, Jr.; F. J. Blythe, Jr.; and R. N. Blythe who are children of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Blythe, Sr. The frame carries the following legend: "Their Majesties gave me these pictures whole length in oyle of miniature (sic) size. Extract from Diary of Lady Charlotte Finch."

#### SYMBOLISM IN THE MURAL EVERETT LIBRARY

From a booklet published by the college shortly after the Everett Library was completed:

The conception of the mural is symbolic representation of the fields of knowledge included in the materials of a college library. The mural is six feet in height by sixty feet in length. The symbols are made up of small pieces of Italian tile. The background is broken service marble.

The entire mural is given unity by the relationship between the first panel, the last panel, and the central section. The Alpha and Omega of the first and last panels are related to the central section which represents a number of religious symbols signifying the Christian affiliation of the college, both in its institutional life and in its educational ideals.



Reading from left to right, the first group of four panels represents mathematics, employing symbols that are characteristic of various branches of this discipline.

The next group of panels symbolizes astronomy and physics employing diagrams, formulae, and symbols that have been characteristic of these fields at different periods in their history.

The next group of nine panels symbolizes the humanities including reference to the social sciences. The first of these panels represents the Gargantuan calendar depicting the various eras of geological time. The next panel is related to economics as one of the social sciences and employs the symbols for monetary systems in various parts of the world. The next three panels represent different forms of language and writing as representative of the various literary aspects of culture. The next section which has an oval shaped light background presents several forms of art. The first figure is drawn from African sculpture; the second is representative of architecture, combining elements of the Gothic and Romanesque periods. The human figure is symbolic both of the dance and Greek and Egyptian influences. At the bottom of the same panel is a Greek libation cup. Concluding this series is a panel devoted to the symbols of music.

The next group of panels represents various aspects of religion. The panel on the left is the *Ichtus* which has traditionally represented "Jesus the Savior of Man." The dominant symbol in this group is the cross which is rendered in black for high contrast and mood. Below the cross are the symbols for the Ten Commandments. On the upper left is the symbol of Islam; on the right is the Star of David, the symbol of Judaism; and in the upper right the Chi Rho symbolizing Christ. On the right side of this group are two half-arches characteristic of architectural design in the church.

The next panel is devoted to law and government—the balances and gavel representing law, and the eagle representing government.

The next group of panels represents various forms of chemistry through symbols of elements, formulae and structural formulae. Two panels at the right of these depict industry by a stylistic representation of spindles and shuttles, which are drawn from the textile industry.

The next group is related to biology, chemistry, medicine, and agriculture. It includes symbols of the human figure, blood types, and symbols characteristic of medicine and nursing.

The next panel is related to food and agriculture with the use of wheat and a suggestion of a diagram of pollination.

The three panels with the names Plato, Socrates, and Aristotle represent both philosophy and the cultural heritage from the Greeks.

The last panel is Omega referring to the first panel and to the center section on religion.

### SOME CAMPUS PERSONALITIES THAT WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN

Over the long period of years covered by this history, there are campus personalities that will always be remembered by someone. Even if the memory of a complete name has faded, a first name or a nickname recalls that person to mind. Sometimes these characters that are remembered are faculty members, sometimes students, and sometimes those who were responsible for keeping us housed and fed. Each generation of alumnae will have its own memories; here are a few of my own:

Jenny, who was loved by everyone and was a life-long friend of Miss Harrell. Jenny was a graduate of Bennett College and had come to the Myers Park campus from the College Street campus.

Marshall, who made the college appear elegant at social functions even when it was very poor. Marshall and his wife lived on campus.

Miss Jones and Miss Engell, who were inseparable friends and will be remembered for their daily walks. Miss Jones always wore a long red sweater and both of them wore hats.

Starr Grier, who kept the cranky furnace going for so many years.

Dr. Sommerville, who on pay-day always greeted other faculty members by saying, "The ghost has walked." Also, he always remembered Ground-hog Day.

Eva Massey, the waitress who, when Joe McEwen grumbled about the food one night, said, "Hush your mouth, Mr. Joe, and eat what's set before you."

Joe Clyburn, a self-taught artist who painted so well that he had an exhibit of his oils in Burwell Hall.

Anderson Erwin, who was a familiar face in Burwell for many years.

John Sowell, whom everyone called "Johnny." "We" built the desks in the first biochemistry lab when there was no money to buy them. And Johnny Brown, who has been in the maintenance department for a long time, invaluable as "Mr. Fixit."

Who can forget Mrs. Rosa Mercer, a happy combination of housekeeper, dietitian, hostess, and housemother. She was greatly beloved by all students but especially by freshmen.

And I remember Rosa Murphy, who felt personally responsible for the beautiful silver and linens that were used for special occasions.

And Charlie and Dodds who, under Miss Loma's supervision, built for Queens a reputation for exceedingly good food. (When college girls say that the food is good, it must be really super.)

I could go on and on—the student named Eve who shaved her head, bought a wig, and on hot days in class would take off the wig and hang it on the back of an adjacent chair; and the student named Sarah, who greeted Mrs. Booker one day with, "My Lord. Where did you get that hat!" I am sorry that space permits mention of no more because it is fun to remember.

### THEN AND NOW

I will put the "Now" first and, contrary to what alumnae will expect me to write about, it will not be the student freedom of today. In writing this history, to me the thing that illustrates the change in Queens as much as anything else is to compare the campus security service of today with that of yesterday.

Oh for the day when I parked my car in front of the door of the Science Building! Today I would have to get a visitor's permit to do that although from now (January, 1979) until May I do have a sticker on my Jeep that says that I have a reserved parking place at the far end of the tennis courts. My arthritic knees won't let me walk much farther than from there to the library. However, being "decrepit" has advantages because, for special occasions, the considerate security people reserve a convenient parking place for me.

But, to get on with the security service of today—There is a Department of Public Safety directed by a young woman who is a college-trained police officer. She oversees the activities of three full-time and three part-time officers, all of whom have had at least two years of college training in security methods. This training includes not only personal and property security but also emergency medical procedures, fire safety, and traffic regulation. (March 8, 1979. TA got a parking ticket yesterday!)

When I see the petite officer (whose picture is in this book) equipped with a radio and a container of mace looking almost as big as she is, I think of our night-watchman of yesteryear, who presented quite a different picture.

I can best describe one of our night watchmen by quoting from an article in the *Queens Blues*, February 26, 1948:

In Memory of "Mr. Mac"

"Well, if you are going to be here for a few minutes, I'll go and lock up my gals." These were the words "Mr. Mac" always spoke at eleven o'clock, as he left the office of the Dean of Students. The term, "my gals," expressed his feelings exactly; he thought of them with affection. . . . Locking the residence halls was not just a mechanical routine job for him, but was taking care of those whom he loved.

Many incidents which took place during the evening hours reveal the unusual character and humor of "Mr. Mac." One evening, a commotion was taking place back of Sorority Row; two shots came from his well-known "38." When Miss Albright opened her back door to inquire what was happening, she saw two figures running across the hockey field with "Mr. Mac" in hot pursuit. When he was asked what had happened, he replied in his familiar drawl, "I was just helping them fellows to git where they was goin'."

One Sunday evening just after supper in the sorority houses, two seniors came to one of the hostesses and asked for special permission to go to Vespers at Davidson. . . . "Mr. Mac," standing nearby, spoke up, "You ain't goin'. There ain't no use in it; you got a good fire in the sorority house, and it ain't safe for you younguns to be racin' down that highway on Sunday night."

There was something comforting and warming when one came in at night to find "Mr. Mac's" substantial figure in front of Burwell. Leaning on his "big stick," waving his flashlight, he would investigate the car of students arriving, and then say, "Well, it's about time you're gettin' in. You sneaked off without sayin' anything to me anyhow."

When the students returned in the fall, he was the happiest person on the campus because, as he said, "My gals are back." And what a feeling of security to know that whatever happened, "Mr. Mac" was there with his "38" and his big stick to attend to everything.

One night, while he was on duty, "Mr. Mac" (Marshall McCoy) had a fatal heart attack. Miss Albright said one of her saddest moments was when she came into her office and saw his gun lying on the desk. I am sure that she wrote the unsigned article for the *Blues*.

## Afterword

THE FOREWORD of this history was written after the first draft of the manuscript was finished. Much has happened to it since then; and this afterword comes upon the completion of many editing sessions.

Looking backward, on the last page of the 1910 *Edelweiss* we found lines that are evidently the outpouring of tired editors:

Oh, farewell toil, and  
                    welcome rest,  
Ten thousand times and  
                    more,  
For now it's gone—  
                    it's gone to press . . .

In this respect, times haven't changed; but now, looking forward, as we approach the latter part of this century, let's remember Dr. Wireman's vision of New Horizons and look to the future with "light hearts and cautious optimism."

Queens has proved herself to be strong and rugged when necessary. She's been through a lot, and she can do it again if she must. All she needs from us, to quote an old cliché, is what she's asked of us before—"a long pull and a hard pull and a pull altogether."

# Appendix

## BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF CHARTERS FOR QUEENS COLLEGE AND ANTECEDENT INSTITUTIONS

This came from Rena Harrell's History.

1. The 1821 charter (An Act to Incorporate a Male and Female Academy in the town of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County) will be found in the *Laws of the State of North Carolina*, 1821, Chapter I, p. 45. The *Laws . . .* was published in 1822. The Academy was designated in the charter to consist of the Liberty Male Academy and the Charlotte Female Academy.

2. The 1838 charter—1821 charter, amended—of the Charlotte Female Academy is from Chapter IV of the *Private Laws of North Carolina . . .* 1838-1839. The Charlotte Female Institute operated under this amended 1821 charter.

The Seminary for Girls was unchartered.

3. The 1896 charter of the Presbyterian Female College, dated May 30, 1896, is from "Record of Corporations," Book I, p. 2, as found in the office of the Clerk of Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, Mecklenburg County Courthouse.

4. The February 28, 1899 charter of the Presbyterian Female College is found in Chapter 166 of the *Private Laws of North Carolina*, 1899, pp. 401-404.

5. An Amendment, the first, to the 1899 charter of the Presbyterian Female College is found in the *Private Laws of North Carolina*, 1905, Chapter 159.

6. Queens College, 1913-1930. Legality of this title is based on its appearance in the "Minutes of the Board of Trustees" of the (former) Presbyterian Female College for January 31, 1913; February 24, 1913; and for May 2, 1913. The new title is further validated by a Certificate filed at the Mecklenburg County Courthouse, on July 28, 1925, in "Record of Corporations Book," Number 9, p. 235.

7. Queens-Chicora College, 1930-1940. Some typed papers were filed in the college vault, but no deeds to any land were changed; no papers were filed or registered at the Mecklenburg County Courthouse. In other words, there was no charter for this so-called institution, which was the result of a merger of Chicora College with Queens College.

8. Queens College, 1940—Charter amendments June 20, 1940. Certificate of Amendment, No. 45977, Office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, N. C. Recorded also in the office of the Clerk of Superior court, Mecklenburg County, "*Record of Corporations Book*," No. 18, p. 271.

May 19, 1944. Certificate of Amendment, No. 49493, Office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, N. C., Section 5 of the original charter amended.

October 25, 1944. Certificate of Amendment, No. 49912, Office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, N. C. Objects of corporation revised; changes in the Board of Trustees.

December 13, 1951. Certificate of Amendment, No. 66495, Office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, N. C. This amendment was filed in Raleigh January 10, 1952. Recorded also in the Office of the Clerk of Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, "*Record of Corporations Book*," No. 32, p. 484.

# Bibliography

## PUBLISHED WORKS

### *Books*

- Alexander, Dr. J. B. *History of Mecklenburg County*, 1902.  
Blythe, LeGette and Charles R. Brockmann. *Hornet's Nest, The Story of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County*, 1961.  
King, Victor C. *Story of the Origin of the City of Charlotte*, 1954.  
Lafferty, R. H., M.D. *History of the Second Presbyterian Church*, 1947.  
Reynolds, D. R. *Charlotte Remembers*, 1972.  
Simmons, W. T. and Brooks Lindsay. *A Pictorial History of Charlotte*, 1977.  
Tompkins, D. A. *History of Mecklenburg County and the City of Charlotte*, Volume I, 1903.

### *Miscellaneous Publications*

- Catalogs; College, Alumnae Office, and Student Publications in Archives in Everett Library.  
Chicora College Annuals and Magazine.  
"Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina." A college brochure published in 1977.

### *Newspapers*

- Garth, The Rev. J. G. "Record of Queens College Makes Interesting Story." *The Charlotte Observer*, December 5, 1943.

## UNPUBLISHED WORKS

### *Minutes of Organizations*

- Minutes of Board of Trustees of Presbyterian Female College, Presbyterian College for Women, Queens College, 1901-1937.  
Minutes of Executive Committee of Board of Trustees, 1906-1922.  
Minutes of the Synod of South Carolina, 1928-1949.

### *Scrapbooks*

- Scrapbooks kept by the Alumnae Office.  
My own scrapbooks 1918 to present day.



*Manuscripts*

- Harrell, Rena C. *Our Mother and Our Queen; a History of Queens College*, 1960. Unpublished manuscript in Everett Library.
- Henderson, Nan Collins. *Queens College: A Short History from Founding to 1912*, 1978. Unpublished manuscript in Everett Library.
- Hoyle, Hughes B., Jr. *Early History of Queens College to 1872*, 1963. Unpublished manuscript in Everett Library.
- Yandle, Lori. *Queens College in Transition During the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries: The Influence of Elizabeth Webb Long*, 1975. Unpublished manuscript in Everett Library.

## INTERVIEWS

Recollections of Queens Alumnae.

Recollections of Chicora Alumnae and College for Women Alumnae.

# Index

- A. A. U. W., membership, 154  
Abernethy, Dr. Ethel M., 115, 119,  
125, 129, 133, 232  
Academics at Queens 1797-1980, 186  
Activity hours, 156  
Administration Building, 87  
Agnew, Mrs. Virginia Miller, 128  
A-Grade College, 100  
Albemarle Normal and Industrial In-  
stitute, 102  
Albright Residence Hall, 165  
Albright, Thelma, x, xi, xii, 109, 121,  
122, 132, 137, 144, 145, 167,  
171, 173, 250, 264  
Alexander, Abigail, 144  
Alexander, Abraham, 5  
Alexander, Eleanor Huske, 137,  
Alexander, The Rev. Joseph, 5  
Algernon Sydney Sullivan Awards, 235  
Anderson, Captain William, 83, 92, 94,  
144  
Andersonville, A Yankee at, 50  
Angel, Royce N., 194  
Annuals, 244-46  
Atkinson, The Rev. William R., 57, 62,  
63, 105  
Atkinson Memorial Building, 166  
Aull, Phil, xi  
Babb, Dr. Herbert, 168, 177  
Bangle, Mr. and Mrs. Harry, 89  
Baptiste, Mrs. Shirley Hepborn, 172  
Barn, The, 113  
Barnhardt, William H., 166, 201  
Barnhardt, William H. Residence Hall,  
166  
Barring

- Black Mountain College, 135  
 Blair, Dr. Elizabeth, 118, 232  
 Blair Union, 117, 119, 149  
 Blakely, Dr. Hunter B., 127, 129, 141,  
 143, 147, 194  
     anecdote about, 143  
 Blakely, Mrs. Hunter B., 28  
 Blain, Claudia Lacy Grier, 131  
 Bland, Mrs. M. A., 60  
 Blythe, F. J., Jr., 277  
 Blythe, Mr. and Mrs. F. J., Sr., 277  
 Blythe, R. N., 277  
 Boar's Head Dinner, 253  
     Tradition, 253  
 Boggs, Wade, Jr., 133  
*Bonds of the College*, 71  
 Booker, Mrs. Warren H., 99  
 Bost, Mary Lacy, 131  
 Brawley, Eleanor, xi  
 Brenizer, A. G., 80  
 Bridges, Dr. James R., 71, 78, 81, 92,  
 144  
     anecdote about, 79  
 Brietz, Marie Wilkinson, 89  
 Brown, Ann Hatcher, 136  
 Brown, Mrs. Benjamin W., 140  
 Brown, Elizabeth, 93, 245  
 Browne, Jane Renfrow, 99  
 Buchanan, Agnes Lynn, 89  
 Burton, Eugenia (Gene), 192  
 Burwell Hall, 87, 128  
 Burwell, John Bott, 30, 49, 50, 53, 54  
 Burwell, Margaret Anna, 30, 54, 89  
     Memorial, 88  
 Burwell, Richard Spottswood, 30, 49  
 Burwell, The Rev. Robert, 30, 53, 54  
 Burwell, Robert, James and Armistead,  
 49  
 Byrd, Dr. Samuel C., 104, 118  
 Byrd, Wilhelmina Crosby, 104, 109
- Caldwell Construction Company, 122  
 Caldwell, Dr. John L., 80, 83, 91  
 Camp Greene, 131  
 Campus, Back, Miss Harrell's descrip-  
 tion of, 163  
 Campus personalities, 278  
 Canon, Dr. Alfred O., 109, 177, 178,  
 180  
 Canon, Mrs. Alfred O. (Betty), 178  
 Carol Belk Professorship, 231  
 Carol Hall, 161  
*Carrier Dove, The*, 49  
 Carson, Mrs. C. M. (Belle Atkins), 28  
 Carson Hall, 99, 125, 149  
 Carson, McAlister, 102, 113, 124, 144,  
 153  
 Carson, Dr. Herbert V., 133, 140  
 Carter, J. Roger, 140  
 Chalmers, Roberta T. S., 169  
 Chambers, Mary Jac, 263, 270  
 Chapman, Robert Hett, 56  
 Charlotte  
     in 1857, 27  
     designation as county seat, 4  
     incorporation of, 4  
 Charlotte Female Academy, 16  
     building, 1857, 28  
     burning of, 23  
     course of instruction in, 19, 20, 22,  
     23  
     examination in, 18  
     location of, 1821, 19  
     location of, 1857, 26  
     rebuilding of, 25  
 Charlotte Female Institute, 25, 55, 57  
     advertisement for president, 30  
     catalog, 1860-1861, 34  
     Civil War years, 49  
     comments on catalog, 31  
     course of study, 57, 59  
     life at in 1880's, 60  
 Charlotte Institute for Young Ladies,  
 58  
 Charlotte Male Academy, 16  
     demise of, 48  
 Charlotte Male and Female Academy  
     Minutes of Board of Trustees Meet-  
     ing, 53  
     Records and Receipt Book, 29  
     stockholders, 22  
     subscriptions to, 17  
     trustees, 16  
 Charlotte Military Institute, 48, 49  
 Charlotte Presbyterian Church, 21, 23  
 Chatham, Paul, 82  
 Chewning, Dr. Harris, 133  
 Chicora Alumnae, some recollections of,  
 109  
 Chicora College, 103, 104  
     financial difficulties, 107

- liquidation of, 110  
 merger with Queens, 108  
 Chicora Literary Societies, 248  
 parlor at Queens College, 109  
 publications, 248  
 reunion in 1975, 109  
 Christian Women for Christian Homes, 95  
 Church, First Presbyterian, 5  
 Churches that began on the Queens campus, 271  
 Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin O., 170  
 Clubs, departmental, 249  
 Co-eds at Queens, 137  
 College for Women, Columbia, S. C., 105  
 College Street campus, fate of, 85  
 Committee on Advance, 129  
 Continuing and Adult Education, 188  
 Cooper, Martha Petteway, 249  
 Cooper, Peggy Mitchell, 136  
*Coronet*, 246  
 Covington, Mary Waters Award, 264  
 Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Charlotte Female Academy under, 20  
 Cottrell, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, Charlotte Female Academy under, 19  
 Cows, 102  
 Craighead, The Rev. Alexander, 4, 81  
 Cramer, Katherine Stuart, 77  
 Crist, John L. Sr., 142  
 Crook, Mary E. Wearn, 266  
 Crow, Mrs. W. H., 54  
 Cumming, Elizabeth C., 169  
 Cumming, Dr. William P., 169  
 Curriculum, 118, 132, 156, 187
- Dana Auditorium, 166  
 Dana Building, 164  
 Dana, Charles A., 164  
 Dana Professorships, 231  
 Dana Scholarships, 164  
 Daniels, Urmilla, 170  
 Davidson College, 18  
 Davidson, Mary Louise, xi  
 Davidson, Miss Sallie, 32  
 Davidson, Miss Sarah, 23  
 Davidson, Col. William, 23  
 de Chabalon, Madame, 32  
 Delano, Dr. Lucile, 195  
 Del Pizzo, Diane, 177, 186
- Depression years, 113  
 Depression, social life at Queens during, 120  
 De Shazo, Flora De Pass, 102  
 Diana, 127, 128  
 Diana's Den, 148  
 Diary of George Washington, 6  
 Dillard, Archer, 137  
 Dining Hall pictures, 1940's, 129  
 Distinguished Teaching Awards, 236  
 Divisional Chairmen (1945), 133  
 Divisional System, The, 1945-1954, 132  
 Domestic Science, 90  
 Dowdy, George, 140  
 Duke, J. B., 100  
 Duncan, Dr. G. Duke, 179  
 Duncan, Nancy Eagle, 178  
*Edelweiss*, v, ix, 244  
 Education  
   in Charlotte before 1821, 3  
   early Mecklenburg, 5  
   for women in North Carolina before 1821, 6  
   for women in Charlotte, 1891-1896, 64  
 Edwards, Alma T., 118, 122, 129, 232, 253  
 Edwards, Betsy, 176  
 Ebird, J. B., 122  
 Eisenhower, Dwight D., 155  
 Elizabeth College, 69, 81  
 Erwin, Billie, 114  
 Evans, Dr. Henry C., 86, 92  
 Everett, H. H., 144, 153, 154, 157, 168  
 Everett, Mrs. H. H., 148, 162  
 Everett Library  
   \$50,000 gift to, 157  
   Miss Harrell's description of, 162  
   Rena Chambers Harrell Special Collection Room, 163  
   symbolism in mural, 277  
 Examinations, comprehensive, 133
- Faculty, list of, 210  
 Faculty Citation, 238  
 Faculty Marshals, 237  
 Fain, Frances Johanson Krebs, 102  
 Faison, Mrs. I. W., 31, 257  
 Fanning, Col. Edmund, 8  
 Farquarson, Don, 166, 168

- Farquharson, Mrs. Don (Bernice), 166, 173
- Financial difficulties, 78, 90, 174
- Finley, Corinna, 93, 245
- First Presbyterian Church, 5
- Fisher, Dr. Charles R., 218, 276
- Flagstones, 127
- Flintom, Mrs. W. D. (Francis Boyd), 99, 267
- Flournoy, Louise, 74, 259
- Floyd, Marie (Reedie), 172, 179
- Food, dissatisfaction with, 176
- Founders' Day, 252
- Founders' Medal, 263
- Frazer Hall, 125
- Frazer, B. R., 115, 124
- Frazer, Dr. William H., 96, 113, 123, 124, 126, 127, 148  
tale about, 103
- Frazer, Winnie, 97, 122, 125
- Freeman, Dr. Gordon Query, 180, 196
- Friends of the Library, 276
- Fulbright, Dr. Evelyn, 178
- Gambrell, Sarah Belk, 162
- Gamma Sigma Literary Society, 87
- Gardner, Dr. Linda, 196
- Garth, Mrs. Sadie Grier, 97
- Gazebo, The, 249
- Gebhardt, Mrs. Ann S., 167, 168, 171, 177
- Genealogical Chart of Queens College, 15
- George III, King of England, 11
- George VI, King of England, 140
- Gettys, Dr. Joseph M., 129
- Gifts, class, 266
- Gilchrist, P. S., 83
- Gilmer, Mrs. I. I., 64
- Gilmour, Dr. Monroe T., 157
- Godard, Dean James M., 129, 132, 167
- Graham, Dr. Minnie A., 115, 237
- Greensboro Female College, 7
- Gribble, Lalla Marshall, 276
- Grier, Joseph W., 190
- Grier, Mary Gilmer, 131
- Group tutorial, 155
- Grover, Ruth, 120
- Guy, Mary, 108
- Hadley, Dr. Charles, 115, 168
- Hampton Hall, 62, 105, 112
- Hampton-Preston House, 105
- Harding, H. P., 100
- Harrell, Rena C., xii, 87, 137, 140, 175  
blessing, 254-55  
Special Collections Room, vii  
tales about, v, 51, 135, 164
- Harris Hall, 163
- Harris, Angelia Morrison, 163
- Harris, James J., 163, 190
- Haywood, Maude S., xii
- Hayworth, Pauline Lewis, 267
- Helms, Coral Ramseur, xi
- Henderson, Cornelia Wearn, 263
- Henderson, J. Arthur, 94
- Henderson, Nan Collins, 7
- Henderson, Dr. Thomas, 6, 14
- Hill, Major Daniel Harvey, 48
- Hoak, Harold G., 193
- Holliday, John A., 133
- Homecoming. *See* Alumnae Homecoming
- Honorary Alumnae, 264
- Honorary degrees conferred, 234
- Honorary student organizations, 242
- Honors, commencement, 133, 243
- Hook, C. C., 83
- Hook, Mrs. C. C., 83
- Hook, Walter, 139
- Horn, Carl J., 193
- Hostettler, Dr. Agnes, 180
- Hottel, Dr. Althea Kratz, 120, 234
- Hoyle, Dr. Hughes B., Jr., ix, 137
- Hull, Alma, 132
- Humm, Dr. Harold G., 170
- Hunter, Bradford, 102
- Hunter, Mrs. Ernest B., 277
- Hunter, Ruth Edmiston, xi, 99
- Huntington, Mrs. Anna Hyatt, 127
- Hutcheson, Virginia, 96, 100
- Hutchinson, Allen, 277
- Hutchison, Mrs. S. D. Nye, 22
- Inauguration, 117, 147
- Inflation, 174
- Inglis, Mary, 130, 131
- Institute for Young Ladies, 56
- Irwin, Dr. Henderson, 161
- Irwin, John, 5

- Irwin, Dr. John R., 161  
 Irwin, Mrs. John R., 31, 58  
 Irwin-McKay Infirmary, 161
- Jamison, Florence, 66  
 Jarman, L. Wilson, 103  
 Jernigan, Dr. Charlton Coney, 146,  
     150, 152, 153, 157, 176  
 Jernigan, Margaret (Mrs. C. C.), 148  
 Jernigan Student Center, 165  
 Johnson, Mrs. Curtis B., xi, 74  
 Johnson, Herschel V., 140  
 Johnston, The Rev. Cyrus, 23  
 Johnston, Miss Essie, 209, 246  
 Johnston, Virginia Smith, 121  
 Jones, E. E., 113, 117, 124  
 Jones, Edwin L., Jr., 190, 193, 263  
 Jones, Edwin L., III, 193  
 Jones, David G., 193  
 Jones, The Rev. Jas. A., 144  
 Jones, Dr. J. Wesley, 193  
 Jones, Lucille Finch (Mrs. Edwin L.,  
     Jr.), 193, 263  
 Jones, Samuel J., 193  
 Jones, Miss Olive M., 89, 96  
 Jorgenson, Wallace J., 193
- Keigwin, Lillian, 157  
 Kennedy, Robert V., 129  
 Kerr, Nancy Jane Dandridge, 186  
 Kerr, Sydney, 186  
 Kilner, George, 168  
 Kratz, Althea H., 120  
 Kuester, Adelaide, 114  
 Kuester, Clarence, story about, 27  
 Kuykendall, Emily Frazer, 125
- Lady on the Dome, The, 73, 74  
 Laird, Patricia, 155  
 Lakshman, Una, 170  
 Lammers, Dr. Joseph E., 192  
 Langford, Jo, 129  
 Larson, Dr. Curtis, 167  
 Latta, E. D., 82  
 Laxton, F. M., 89  
 Leavenworth, Miss, 18  
 Leavenworth, The Rev. D. Abner, 21  
 Lecture room in Science Building, 90  
 Lee, W. S. III, 190  
 Lewandowski Mosaic, 277
- Liberty Hall, 7, 14  
 Liberty Male Academy, 6, 16, 19  
 Library  
     first floor of Burwell Hall, 87  
     upstairs in Burwell Hall, 101  
 Lillard, Stewart, xi, xii, 7  
 Link, Mrs. Anabel Jones, 193  
 Linton, Dr. Calvin, 233  
 Literary societies  
     Chicora, 248  
     Queens, 243  
 Little, E. H., Fine Arts Center, 166  
 Little, Suzanne Trezevant, Recital Hall,  
     166  
 Little, Dr. Luther, 89  
 Little, Miriam Dameron, 103  
*logos*, 247  
 Long Hall, 90, 148  
 Long, Lily, 64, 71, 78, 97  
     biographical sketch, 65  
 Lundean, Marjorie Daingerfield, 146  
 Lyon, Mrs. Emma Hill, 108
- McAden, The Rev. Hugh, 4  
 McAlister, Sallie, 144  
 McCall, Graham, 246  
 McClintoch, Miss Euphemia, 106  
 McClung, J. W., 94  
 McCoy, Marshall, 280  
 McCutchan, Dr. J. Wilson, 51, 133  
 McEwen Hall, 89, 166  
 McEwen, Joseph L. (Joe), 99, 122, 125,  
     132, 142, 166  
 McEwen, Dr. Mildred Morse, 133  
 McGeachy, Dr. Archibald Alexander,  
     33, 95, 102, 123, 124, 157  
 McGeachy, Mrs. A. A., 67, 79  
 McIlwaine, Dr. William E., 91  
 McIver, Mrs. Charles D., 62  
 McKay, Dr. Hamilton, 161  
 McKinnon, The Rev. J. F., 104  
 McLean, Miss Sallie, 96, 97, 117, 118,  
     119  
 McNeill, Donald D., 208
- Mallard Creek Presbyterian Church, 113  
 Manning, Betty, 120  
 Marshall, Hunter, 113, 119, 124  
 Marshall, The Rev. Peter, 122  
 Martin, The Rev. Arthur M., 110, 186

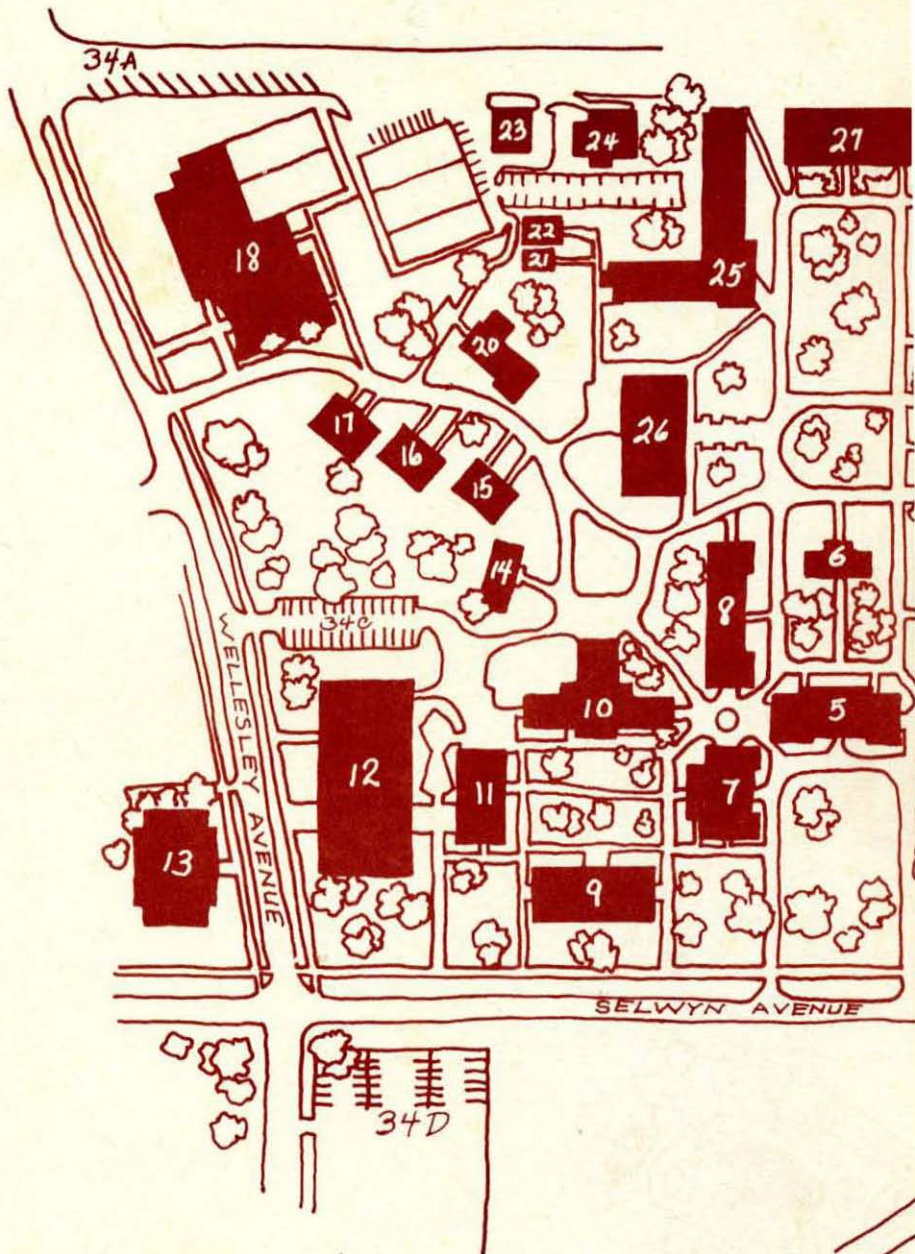
- Martin, Dr. Joseph B., 110, 186  
 Martin, His Excellency Josiah, 10, 12  
 Martin, Stephen Taylor, 56  
 Master of Business Administration degree, 189  
 Mattoon, Miss Mary, 60  
 May Day, 251  
 May Day at Female Academy, 1840, 23  
 May Queens, 252  
 Mecklenburg County, settlement of, 4  
 Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 6, 12, 155  
 Mecklenburg Female College, 48  
 Mecklenburg Female Seminary, 20  
 Mecklenburg Library, 9  
 Memorial tablet in Burwell Hall, 88  
 Mercer, Mrs. Rosa, 115  
 Miller, Mrs. Charles B., 89  
 Miller, Charles B. Jr., 89  
 Miller, Dr. Francina, 195  
 Miller, R. M., 82  
 Miscally, Mildred L., xi, xii, 144, 171, 238, 264  
 Mizelle, John, 192  
 Monroe, Dr. Dougald, 133  
 Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest, 89  
 Moose, Philip, 170  
 Morrison, Mrs. Cameron, 101, 116  
 Morrison Hall, 101  
 Moseley, Elsie Stokes, 273  
 Mural, Everett Library, 277  
 Muse, Mary Cartledge, 109  
 Music Building (now Jernigan Student Center). *See* Ninniss Music Building  
 Myers Park  
     early years of, 85  
     Elementary School, 102  
 Naive, Lucy, 98  
 NCNB Presidential Scholarships, 192  
 New College, 189  
 New Horizons Fund, 189, 191, 194  
 Nicolay, Dr. Clara, 273  
 Ninniss Auditorium, redecoration in 1955, 157  
 Ninniss Music Building, 89, 165, 166  
 Ninniss, Dr. James R., 89, 122, 125, 128, 233  
 Nisi Dominus frustra, 77, 271  
 Nooe, Sarah McK., 54, 115, 122, 154, 170, 250, 265  
 North Carolina Military Institute, 48, 50  
 North Hall (now Long), 90  
 Old Settler's Cemetery, 4  
 Organ, 74  
 Organic chemistry, 99  
 Orman, Elizabeth Carmichael, 99, 102, 249  
*Our Mother and Our Queen; A History of Queens College*, v, 273  
 Outstanding Alumnae. *See* Alumnae, Outstanding  
 Ovens, David, 143, 144, 145, 149  
 Ovens Physical Education Building, 145, 154  
 Page, Judy Napier, xi  
 Parrish, Anna Burwell Grier, 74, 131  
 Patrick, Ida M., 108  
 Patrons (1957), 157  
 Peek, Richard, 75  
 Pell, Dr. Robert P., 106  
 Pharr, James, 62  
 Pharr, John R., 60, 75, 80  
 Pharr, W. S., 82  
 Phi Beta Chi, 118  
 Phifer Avenue, 28  
 Phifer house, 28  
 Phifer, W. F., 26, 28  
 Phillips, Mrs. Aley Thomas, 170  
 Pi Delta Literary Society, 87  
 Pierce, Ann, 244  
 "Pious Willie," 125  
 Pohlman, Dr. Edward, 169, 176  
 Polk, Thomas, 5, 8, 9  
 Polk, Thomas and Suzannah, 4  
*Polymnian, The*, 243, 247, 256  
 Pool Project, 149  
 Practice House, 99  
 Preparatory Department, 99  
 Presbyterian College for Women (1910-1913), 78, 138  
     decision to have a new campus and  
     and a new name, 82  
     name changed to Queens College, 83  
 Presbyterian Female College, 1896-1910, 70

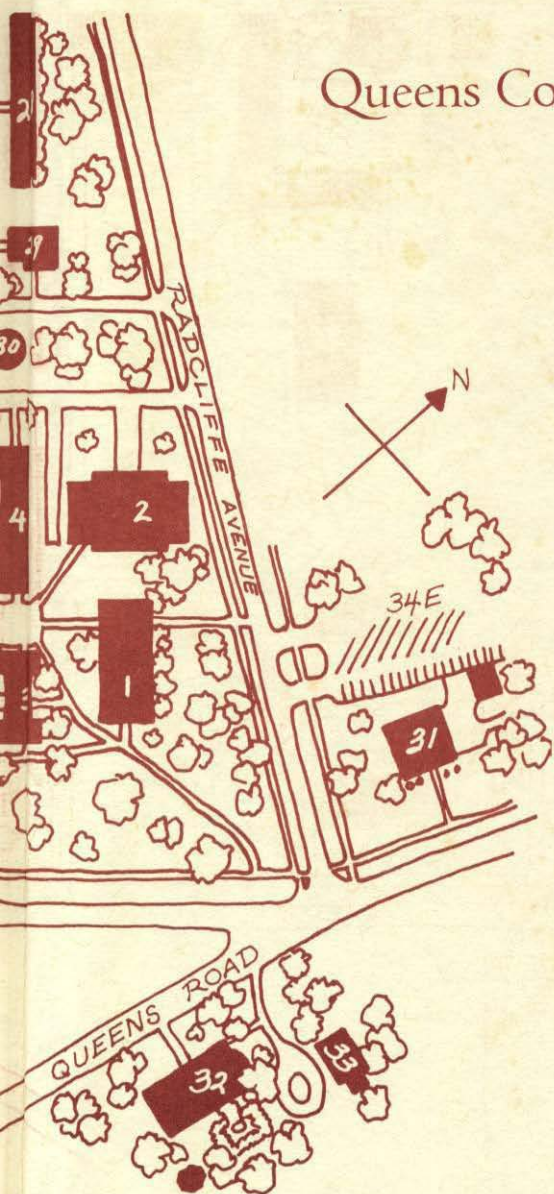
- construction of College Street building, 72
- Miss Harrell's description of 1901 building, 73
- course of study, 76, 77
- Presbyterian Female Seminary, 104
- President's House, 86
- Presidential Scholarships, 192, 263
- Preston Mansion, 62
- Preston, Dr. S. R., 104
- Professors, Emeritii, 233
- Professorships, endowed, 231
- Publications, Chicora, 248
- Publications, Queens, 243
- Pugh, David B., 195
- Pumpkin, The Great Pumpkin Story, 190
- Queens Blues*, ix, 245, 246
- Queens-Charlotte Leadership Training Program, 133
- Queens-Chicora College (1930-1939), 108, 113
- Queen's College, founding of, 7, 8
  - chartered (1771), 5
  - disallowance of charter, 5, 11
  - location of, 6
  - trustees, 8
- Queens College
  - 1913-1921, 82
  - 1918-1921, 94
  - 1921-1930, 96
  - 1930-1939, 113
  - 1939-1950, 127
  - 1950-1953, 144
  - 1953-1967, 153
  - 1967-1978, 174
  - 1978-1980, 183
  - administration and faculty, 206
  - assistants to president, 207
  - business managers, 208
  - deans, 207
  - deans of students, 208
  - development program, 189
  - director of student affairs, 208
  - faculty, 210
  - financial picture (1979-1980), 189
  - Genealogy Chart, 15
  - Land Company, 83, 94
  - librarians, 209
  - life in the 1940's, 136
  - life in the 1960's, 168
  - life in late 1960's and early 1970's, 176
  - maintenance superintendents, 210
  - move to Myers Park, 84
  - original buildings on Myers Park campus, 84, 86
  - presidents, 206
  - provost, 207
  - registrars, 209
  - review of, in *Twentieth Century*, 183
  - seal, 109, 271
  - songs, 273
  - treasurers, 208
  - vice-presidents, 206
- Queens Concept, The, 187
- Queens Conservatory of Fine Arts, 117
- Queens Cues*, 247
- Queens Current*, 247
- Queens Evening College, 189
- Queens Evening College, short history of, 194
- Queens Fitting School, 100
- Queens Quill*, 247
- Queen's Museum, 5, 7, 12
- Queen's Museum Diploma, 12
- Queen's Museum Receipt for Tuition, 14
- Radio, first one on the campus, 89
- Ramseur, Edith Reid, 97
- Rankin, Eloise, xi, 68, 74
- Records Book, 29
  - interesting pages from, 52, 53
- Reynolds, Z. Smith Reynolds Professorship, 231
- Residence Halls. *See* Albright, Barnhardt, Belk, Harris, Long, Morrison, Wallace, Watkins
- Ridge, Davy Jo Stribling, 151
- Robinson, Mary W., xi
- Rogers, May Lebbey Smith, 121
- Ross, Elizabeth Sproul, 129
- Ross, Mrs. Otho, 88
- Salaries, 100, 101, 103, 116, 117, 122, 133, 167
- Salem Academy, 7
- Salem College, 7
- Sceptre*, 246
- Scholars, 241



- Scholarships, 240  
 Presidential, 192, 263  
 Schrader, Ann Strickland, xi, 171  
 Science Building (now McEwen Hall),  
 89, 166  
 laboratories, 114, 115  
 lecture room in, 114  
 Seal of Queens College, 109  
 Seminary for Girls (1891-1896), 64  
 faculty, 64  
 Shaver, Carl, 180  
 Shaw, Robert W., 195  
 Shealy, George and Joyce, 171  
 Shealy, Dr. Joyce Hayes, 192  
 Shearer, Dr. J. B., 71  
 Shipstone, Dr. Eva, 170  
 Signatures, Charlotteans underwriting  
 1919 concerts, 268  
*Signet*, 247  
 Smith, Mrs. Frank Brandon, 121  
 Smith, Isabel Pharr, 62  
 Smylie, Cornelia (Mrs. John E.), 177  
 Smylie, Dr. John E., 174, 177  
 Snyder, Mrs. J. Luther, 128  
 Soda Shop, 148, 162  
 Sommerville, Dr. Charles W., 92, 110  
 Sororities, 248  
 Southern Female Institute, 21  
 Southern Association of Colleges and  
 Secondary Schools, 101, 116, 117  
 South Hall (now Watkins), 90  
 Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus, 22  
 Spratt, James and family, 4  
 Springs, Joanna, 251  
 Squires, Miss Essie, 132  
 Squires, Miss Kate, 132  
 Squires, Miss Loma, 132  
 Squires, Thomas, 132  
 Stagg, Dr. John W., 75  
 Stallworth, Claudia McChesney, 110  
 Stevens, George, 82, 83  
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, 274  
 Stewart, Travis Wylie, 157  
 Stone, Florence M., 99  
 Strait, Rena Blanton, 97  
 Student Body Presidents, 239  
 Student Government, 97  
 Presidents, 239  
 Student organizations, honorary, 242  
 Student publications, 243  
 Student revolt, 177  
 Students, 239  
 Stultz Building, 141  
 Stultz, W. Z., 122  
 Stunt Night, 250  
 Sumner, Theodore B., Jr., 194  
*Swatches*, 247  
 Sweet, Gordon W., 133, 134, 167  
 Sweet, Gordon and Ann, 171  
 Tarlton, Summers, 134  
 Taylor, Mary Lee, 115, 250  
 Television, 118  
 Thomas, Col. J. P., 49  
 Thomas, Dr. Georgelle (Pete), 136  
 Thompson, Miss Josie, 60  
 Thomson, J. W., 144  
 Tillett, Laura A., 115, 250, 265, 275  
 Building, 141  
 TNT group, 115  
 Traditions, 249  
 Trimble, Dr. A. T., Jr., 179  
 Triumverate, The, 81  
 Trobaugh, Margaret, 120  
 Trustees, 199  
 Advisory, 204  
 Charlotte Female Academy, 199  
 Charlotte Female Institute, 200  
 Honorary, 205  
 Presbyterian College for Women,  
 200  
 Presbyterian Female College, 200  
 Queen's College (1771), 199  
 Queens College, 200  
 Tryon, Governor William, 7  
 Tyson, Dr. Cynthia H., ix, xi, 180, 185  
 Wakefield, Dr. W. H., 82  
 Walker, Dr. Edwin R., 94, 155, 167,  
 175, 176, 184  
 tales about, 171, 173  
 Walker, Pherba (Mrs. Edwin R.), 173,  
 175  
 Walker Science Building, 166  
 Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. M., 164  
 Wallace, J. Mason, Jr., 164  
 Wallace Residence Hall, 164  
 Warner, Shirley, 137  
 War years (World War II), 130  
 alumnae in armed services, 130  
 Watkins Hall, 90, 148  
 Watkins, Miss Mildred, 64, 67, 131

- Wearn, Mary Elizabeth, 93  
Weiant, Dr. Edmund T., 179  
Wentz, Dorothy, 192  
West, Anna, 96  
Westminster School for Boys, 101  
White, Bob J., 190, 194  
Whitenack, Phyllis, 156  
Wicker, Betty, 120  
Williams, Elizabeth, xi  
Williamson, Myrtle, 246  
Williamson, Mrs. W. V. (Sara Blythe),  
    Jr., 277  
Wilson, Joseph Harvey, 55  
Wing Haven, 170  
Witherspoon, Margaret Johanson, 266  
Woodson, Mary Louise, 134  
Workshops  
    1945-1947 and 1949, 134, 135  
    1955-1957, 156  
Wireman, Dr. Billy O., 184  
Wireman, Katie (Mrs. Billy O.), 185  
Women's Leadership Program, 192  
Wood, Mrs. W. H., 157  
Yandle, Lori, 67  
Young Ladies Institute, 22  
Y-Hut, 89, 148  
Y-Store, 89





Queens Col



Mildred Morse McEwen  
"Dr. Mac"

Born in Charlotte's Fourth Ward in 1901—long before Queens College adopted its present name—Mildred Morse McEwen has spent a lifetime in the shadows of this institution of higher education. She left it long enough to study at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, for a second A.B. degree, an M.A., and the Ph.D. She married a fellow chemist Joseph L. McEwen, also a Charlottean.

Her anecdotal account incorporates her career, first as a 1922 graduate of Queens in English, and then as Professor of Chemistry at Queens from 1924 until her retirement in 1971.

