

A Chronicle of Carroll College

by

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Introduction

Carroll College is the oldest institution of higher learning in the State of Wisconsin. It is frequently called the "Pioneer College". Nearly one hundred years have passed since Prairieville Academy, as the college was first known, was incorporated. The school has suffered many vicissitudes, has been under the guidance of different men and women, but always there have been high ideals and a striving to make the school better and more worthwhile for those enrolled.

The problem of the writer has been to bring the past history of Carroll College to the reader in such a way that he can appreciate the struggles and hardships the college has endured. The writer hopes that the reader can visualize the past through the words and deeds of those persons now gone.

There has been very little work done by other investigators on the history of this institution of learning. There is one work, "The Waukesha Freeman Print" which uses college records and sums up the history of the school to 1893. This work has no date on it, nor any author. There has been no attempt since then, other than this thesis, to bring the history of the school up to modern times.

The material for this thesis has been obtained from a variety of sources.

In the college library there are huge scrapbooks of clippings from The Waukesha Freeman, Waukesha Democrat, Milwaukee Journal and Milwaukee Sentinel. These scrapbooks are kept up-to-date by the college librarian. In the library, also, are the

files of the Carroll Echo, the college newspaper; all of the Carroll College Catalogues; all of the student yearbooks, the Hinakaga; and all the copies of the Carroll College Student, a college newspaper published from October, 1854 to July, 1856. These were all consulted by the writer.

In the college office there is kept a variety of data which was consulted by the writer. There is a photostatic copy of the first circular published by Prairieville Academy, a copy of the charter of 1849, the Minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees, and copies of various correspondence carried on by the college.

In the Carroll College Alumni Office the writer consulted the files which are kept up-to-date on the present history of all living alumni of the college.

At the office of the Waukesha Freeman office the writer was given permission to see the files of the newspaper back to the year 1920.

The material in this history is presented under the following chapter headings:

1. Establishment of Carroll as a College, 1841-1860.
2. Carroll College Under Leadership of President Rankin, 1860-1907.
3. Carroll College Under Leadership of President Carrier, 1904.
4. Carroll as a Modern College, 1917 to Present Day.
5. The Moral Leadership of Carroll College.
6. What Carroll College Means to Waukesha.
7. Successful Carroll Graduates.

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CHAPTER I

FIRST PERIOD, 1841-1860

ESTABLISHMENT OF CARROLL AS A COLLEGE

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Early Documents of Carroll College

Carroll College was first known as Prairieville Academy.

A two-story stone building for academy purposes was begun in 1840 and completed in 1841, and was said to be the first structure wholly of stone erected in Wisconsin. It was located on what is now known as Wisconsin Avenue, directly west of M. D. Cutler's Park.

Prairieville Academy was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, February 19, 1841, in the town of Prairieville, Milwaukee County. The town at that time had a population of two hundred people.¹ Unfortunately a copy of the charter of 1841 is not in existence, as it would be most interesting to examine.

1. Waukesha Freeman Print, p. 3. Later the town of Prairieville became Waukesha, part of Milwaukee County and the territory became the State of Wisconsin.

One of the earliest documents of the history of Carroll College which has been preserved is a copy of the first circular which was ever printed advertising the academy.² Even at this early date the emphasis upon religious teachings can be noted, as shown by the fact that the Bible is listed first under the required books. This emphasis upon the importance of religious teachings has continued to the present day.

2. Prairieville Academy - Circular, 1841.

"The trustees of Prairieville Academy, having secured the services of Mr. Silas Chapman as Principal of their institution, with confidence recommend it to the patronage of the public. Mr. Chapman has, for four years past, been successfully engaged in instructing as Principal of the Ames Academy, Montgomery County, New York, and brings with him the confidence of both his old friends and new.

The location of this Academy is well known to most of the inhabitants of this Territory - in the midst of a flourishing and moral community, while the religious privileges are surpassed by those of no other place.

May, 1841	Terms	
Common English Branches,		\$3.00
Higher Branches - History, Philosophy, Botany, etc.		4.50
Latin, Greek, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, etc.		6.00
Tuition to be paid at the middle of the term.		

The first term will commence on the 2nd Monday in June - the second on the 2nd Monday in September - the third on the 1st Monday in December. Teachers in French, Music and Drawing will be engaged as soon as there shall be sufficient encouragement.

References

W. R. Wheeler, President of Ames Academy, Montgomery County, N.Y.
Abram Hodge, Secretary of Ames Academy, Montgomery County, N.Y.

Pupils who have in their possession will bring as Text Books:

The Bible
Porter's Rhetorical Reader, or Analysis
Olney's or Smith's Geography
Adams' new, Hall's or Smith's Arithmetic
Bullion's English Grammar
Comstock's Philosophy
Goodrich's Greek and Latin Grammar"

Naming of Carroll College

Mr. Eleazar Root, one of the first professors of the school, suggested in 1845 that the trustees raise the academy to the grade of a college. They approved so he drew up a charter, in which the academy was incorporated as Carroll College. This act of incorporation was dated January 31, 1846.³

Many years after this, while Mr. Root was living in St. Augustine, Florida, he was asked why the school was named Carroll College. He wrote as follows:

"In reference to the name, it was suggested to the Trustees that inasmuch as Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and Franklin had colleges named after them, the proposed college should be named Carroll in honor of one of the noblest signers of the Declaration of Independence."

The suggestion was adopted and the college was named Carroll

3. Waukesha Freeman Print, p. 4.

College after Charles Carroll of Carrollton.⁴

Organization of College Board of
Trustees and Their Early Work

The charter of 1846 provided for the organization of a college board of nine trustees. The board was therefore organized and their first work was the election of two professors: Profes-

4. Proceeding in the Senate and House of Representatives upon the Reception and Acceptance from the State of Maryland of the Statues of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and of John Hanson, 1890, pp. 52-55.

Charles Carroll was one of the most outstanding men of his day. He was the second richest man in the colonies. Washington was the richest with a fortune estimated at \$750,000.00, while Carroll had \$500,000.00. He lived longer than any other signer of the Declaration of Independence. He lived to be nearly ninety-six years old.

He was born at Annapolis, Maryland on September 19, 1737. His grandfather came from England in 1688. The family was wealthy so the boy was sent to the best schools in France and England. He became inspired with the highest ideals of the noblest Englishmen of the time, such as Doctor Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds and the elder William Pitt. He came back to America when he was twenty-eight years of age.

Carroll became interested almost immediately in the fight of the colonies for liberty. He served in most of the conventions which were prelude to the forming of the Declaration of Independence.

When the Declaration of Independence was adopted and he was about to affix his name to it, some-one said laughingly that it would be hard to find him if they were all tried, one day, for treason, since there were so many Charles Carrolls. He there-upon seized the pen and signed his name boldly, "Charles Carroll of Carrollton" so no-one could mistake him.

Charles Carroll was a devout Catholic. All during his life he worked to promote religious tolerance and freedom of thought.

sor Eleazar Root (before mentioned) and Professor J. W. Sterling.⁵ These two men, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, conducted academy work and a college Freshman class in the year 1846-1847. The Board suspended college work in 1848.

Third Charter in History of Carroll College

In 1849 a new charter⁶ was granted to Carroll College by the State Legislature of Wisconsin. Following is a list of some of the Provisions of the charter:

1. Board of Trustees was to consist of twenty-five members, twenty-four to be elected by the Presbyterian Synod of Wisconsin, and the President of the College to be the twenty-fifth member.⁷

2. The Trustees were required to make an annual report of the affairs of the College to the Synod.

3. The Board of Trustees were to have supervision over all affairs of the College. One of the most important of their duties was the appointment of the President and all Professors of the College.

4. The Board of Trustees shall have the right to grant de-

5. In November, 1845, Mr. Eleazar Root came to Carroll to begin the educational work. He leased the academy building for a period of seven years on condition he would, at his own expense, "finish the basement and enclose the grounds with a board fence".

It is interesting to note the later career of these two men. Professor Root was elected first Superintendent of Schools for the new State of Wisconsin in 1848 and became first President of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin. Professor Sterling was later the Vice-President of the University of Wisconsin.

6. See in Appendix.

7. Under the charter of 1846 the Board of Trustees had only nine members.

gress such as are usually granted by universities, colleges and seminaries of learning in the United States.

5. The Board shall hold two regular meetings in each year: one in June, the other on the first Tuesday in October.

6. The officers shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

7. There shall be an Executive Committee, a Finance Committee and an Instruction Committee.

Sites, Building, Grounds

In 1849 as a result of the modification of the Charter, a separation took place between the Academy and the College so that the building reverted to a set of Academy Trustees and the College Trustees retained only the Charter. The Academy building was used for various purposes.⁸

During 1848, 1849 and 1850 the College Trustees were busy trying to raise money to build a college building. Land, valued at that time at \$2,300.00, was donated and the most important tract was the College site of 10 acres, being "Lots 1-10 of Block 9, in Cutler and Charles R. Dakin's addition to Prairieville, now Waukesha". Through the gift of these two men, Morris D. Cutler and Charles R. Dakin, the College came in possession of a fine site.⁹

The work of the school was carried on in the basement of the Presbyterian Church during the academic year 1849-1850, and was then continued in this place until the erection of the new col-

8. It was used until 1891 by the German Evangelical Church as their place of worship, when it was demolished to make way for a new edifice.

9. Freeman Print and Historical Sketch, 1893, p. 7.

lege building.

The original Carroll College building was erected in 1855 and stood until 1885 when it burned. This was a stone building two and one-half stories in height which measured thirty-six by seventy-four feet with central projections and a cupola.

During the early period of Carroll's history there were no separate buildings to house the students. It is interesting to note what is said in the first catalogue about dormitories, especially since fifty years later they were considered essential.

"It was judged wise in the founding of the institution to reject the old plan of building rooms for the accommodation of students on the college grounds. Under the old system, a great number of students being thrown together in the same building, they were subjected to unnecessary and unusual temptations to idleness, to the violation of the numerous rules which such an unnatural condition of things made necessary, to the formation of bad habits, and to all those lesser vices to which young men and especially students are so liable. While the disadvantages connected with the dormitory system, therefore, are so great, not only in the respects named, but in others of equal importance, its advantages are of so little moment that all our best educationists have rejected it altogether." 10

Faculty During Period from 1841-1860

In attempting to write a history of the faculty of Carroll College, it would be impossible to mention all of the instructors who served the college. However, there are some who stand out prominently and those are the ones the writer will tell about.

The first principal of Prairieville Academy was Mr. Silas Chapman.¹¹ He served until 1845 when Mr. Eleazar Root and Mr.

10. Carroll College Catalogue, 1855-1856, p. 6.

11. Prairieville Academy Circular, 1841.

W. J. Sterling were engaged as professors. Professor Root and Professor Sterling conducted academy work and a college Freshman class in the year 1846-1847. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to get a suitable man for President of the College. The college work was suspended in 1848 but the next year it was renewed and put in charge of Lucius I. Root who had been elected to take the place of Professor Sterling. Professor Root successfully conducted the school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church during the academic year 1849-1850.

On September 11, 1850, Reverend John A. Savage of Ogdensburgh, New York was elected President. Professor Root did most of the teaching for two years, as Reverend Savage was busy with financial matters. And there is every indication to show that the financial matters were so serious that he must have been very busy.

"The course of Doctor Savage during these years of labor and struggle may well be regarded with sympathy and with admiration. Accepting and performing the double work of President and of Financial Agent, he bore the chief burden of responsibility in the maintenance of the College. Preaching and teaching, presiding over the administration at home, and presenting its claims to individuals and churches abroad, he gave to the institution the vigor of his best years. In spite of his untiring efforts, expenses were always ahead of receipts. An endowment fund was planned, but was never begun. During his frequent absences, administration must be neglected; and we are scarcely surprised to find at one time the resignation of three professors, with claims for services which they were disposed to press by legal measures; at another time an unfortunate quarrel between the students and the Faculty, resulting in the suppression of a flourishing literary society, the confiscation of their property, and the secession of a number of promising but hot-headed young men, a loss which the institution

could but ill endure." 12

The first catalogue of Carroll College lists the following members of the faculty: Reverend John A. Savage, President of the College and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; Reverend Jesse Edward, A.M., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages; Sidney A. Bean, A.M., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology; Edward Daniels, Professor of Geology and Natural History; Edward P. Evans, A.B., Associate Professor of Modern Languages.¹³

In the catalogue of the next year, 1856-1857, Professor Macgoffin is mentioned as being at the head of the Female Seminary which was a branch of the college.

College classes were graduated in the years 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860. The school was closed in 1860 and was not operated again continuously until 1866. Doctor Savage retained his connection with the school as fiscal agent until 1863 but no teaching was done after 1860.¹⁴

Curriculum and Methods

The Prairieville Academy was opened in 1841. The following courses of study were listed in the first circular issued by the academy:

Common English Branches

Higher Branches - History, Philosophy, Botany, etc.

12. Historical Sketch of Carroll College, 1893, p. 13.

13. Carroll College Catalogue, 1855-1856, p. 8.

14. Carroll College Catalogue, 1892-1893, p. 9. Of the nineteen graduates of the college course, six became ministers of the Gospel, two had commissions in the army, two were lawyers, two were journalists, one was a druggist, one was a United States Senator and the others were business men.

Latin, Greek, Geometry, Surveying, etc.

Teachers in French, music and drawing were to be engaged as they were needed.¹⁵

The first circular stated that the first term commenced on the second Monday in June, the second term on the second Monday in September, the third on the first Monday in December.

In 1846 the academy was incorporated as a college but college preparatory work was done until 1853 when a college Freshman class was organized. At this time the school year was divided into two terms of twenty-two weeks each, including an intermission of two weeks in the middle of each term. The first term commenced on the first of September and continued until the first of February. The second term began on the eighteenth of February and continued until the third Wednesday of July after which there was a vacation of two weeks.¹⁶

Freshman examinations were given for those wishing to enter the classical course in the grammar of the English, Latin and Greek languages; arithmetic; geography; algebra through equations of the first degree; the Latin reader; Caesar's "Commentaries"; six books of the "Aeneid" of Virgil; four of Cicero's select orations; the Greek Reader or some equivalent and one of the Gospels*.

The examinations for entrance to the scientific course were particularly rigid in English grammar, arithmetic and algebra through equations, of the first, to which was added an examination in elementary history.

15. Prairieville Academy Circular, 1841.

16. Waukesha Freeman Print and Historical Sketch, 1893, p. 19.

How horrified a Freshman college student of today would be if he were confronted with these same examinations and expected to pass them before he could even enter college.

There were two plans of instruction in the college work. One was a classical course and the other was a scientific course. Under the classical course the Freshman studied Latin, Greek, Algebra and Geometry. The Sophomores had Trigonometry and Rhetoric, French, Latin, Greek, Conic sections and analytical Geometry. The Juniors studied Calculus, Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, German, Latin, Acoustics, Pneumatics, Electricity and Optics, Chemistry and Geology. The Seniors had Logic, Greek, Psychology, Criticism and the Fine Arts, Astronomy, Political Economy, Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Moral Science and Butler's Analogy.

The Freshman taking the scientific course studied Algebra, General History, English Synonyms and Etymology, Geometry, History, English Language and Literature. The Sophomores had Trigonometry and Rhetoric, French, Surveying and Navigation, Conic Sections and analytical Geometry and Chemistry. The Juniors moved on to Calculus, Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, German, Descriptive Geometry and Geometrical Drawing, Acoustics, Pneumatics, Electricity and Optics, Analytical Chemistry and Geology. The Seniors in the meantime studied Logic, Psychology, Criticism and the Fine Arts, Civil Engineering, Astronomy, Political Economy, Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Moral Science and Butler's Analogy.

Lectures were given occasionally to all the classes on

Natural Theology, the Evidences of Christianity and kindred subjects by the President of the school.

There was a college library of 1,000 volumes to which the student had free access at any time.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was given upon graduation from the classical course, and the degree of Bachelor of Science upon graduation from the scientific course.^{16a}

Four classes were graduated from this college course, 19 young men in all. These classes were graduated in the year 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860. The school was closed in 1860 and was not opened again until 1866.

"The Waukesha Female Seminary has passed into the hands and management of Professor Macgoffin, late principal of the Preparatory Department of the college, and affords rare facilities to our own and neighboring citizens for the education of their daughters. Doctor Macgoffin's experience and reputation as an educator need no endorsement." 17

The catalogue of the year 1857-1858 states that a normal department was organized in this year for the express purpose of training students to teach in the public schools. Their aims were stated as follows:

"Their - the schools - should be, by a thorough culture and a peculiar training, to raise up those able and efficient teachers who are to instruct and discipline the most numerous classes of the community and exert an influence in the very bud, on the fine and manly proportions of American citizenship." 17a

The students were required to attend public worship on the Sabbath, at any church which they chose or their parents directed.

16a. Carroll College Catalogue, 1868-1869, p. 11.

17. Ibid., 1857-1858, p. 9.

17a. Ibid., 1857-1858, p. 16.

College students must have been considered a preferred financial risk in those days.

Board and room were available in the village at a cost of from \$60.00 to \$100.00 for forty weeks including fuel and lights. Text books cost from \$5.00 to \$10.00 and pocket money and incidentals from \$5.00 to \$10.00.²¹

Student Organizations

Carroll's first literary society was the Philomathean which was organized in 1854. This society published a monthly journal called "The Carroll College Student". Copies of nearly all these journals are on file at the Carroll College Library. Most of their pages are devoted to personalities and there is very little in them that tells much of the history of that period. The writer looked in vain for news that was pertinent to the times. One would think that with the Civil War imminent there would be debates on questions of the day but there were none.²²

Annual Catalogues of First Period

During the year 1911 the historic residence of Mr. Latimer of Waukesha was rebuilt and at that time two copies of the first annual catalogue published by Carroll College were found.²³ This catalogue bore the dates 1855-1856. The people of the college were very glad to have this copy of the catalogue as there was no other copy in existence at that time.

The title page of this catalogue of 1855-1856 announces:

21. Carroll College Catalogue, 1855-1856, p. 23.

22. Carroll College Student, 1854-1856, p. 42.

23. This home had once been occupied by Doctor Savage and the catalogue had undoubtedly been his.

"First annual catalogue of the officers and trustees of Carroll College for the academic year 1855-1856." The board of trustees which were listed in the catalogue were as follows:

"Rev. John A. Savage, D.D., President; I. A. Laphan, E. D. Clinton, Charles P. Dakin, Rev. John M. Buchanan, Wm. H. Watson, Hon. W. A. Barstow, Geo. H. Lawrence, A. C. Nickell, A. G. Hanford, John T. Smith, James Y. Watson, H. N. Davis, Jason Downer, Alfred Castle, M.D., Rev. A. Miner, Wm. Norton, J. T. Reaford, Wm. L. Candee, N. P. Lynde, E. W. Drury, Rev. H. M. Robertson, C. J. Pettibone, The Presbyteries of Dane, Winnebago and Milwaukee."

The library had copies of the catalogues for 1857 and 1858. There seems to have been no catalogue issued for the years 1859 or 1860.

In summary it can be said that although the college suffered many hardships during the first period of its history, it still accomplished a great deal in setting up a foundation for the college that was to follow. There was the drawing up and adoption of the charter which is still used today. The basic ideals and aims of the college were established. These same high aims and ideals have served as a wonderful inspiration through all the years that have followed.

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CHAPTER II

SECOND PERIOD, 1866-1904

CARROLL COLLEGE UNDER
LEADERSHIP OF DOCTOR RANKIN

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Reorganization Prior to 1866

A period of reorganization of the school occurred between 1860 and 1866. There were insufficient funds to run the school, so it was closed from 1860 until 1863. On October 19, 1863 there was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees where plans were made to reopen the school under the guidance and supervision of three teachers.¹ These teachers were Reverend William Alexander, Reverend C. C. Hersman, and Miss Julia Willard. The salaries of these teachers was very low and they were not even sure that they would receive the amount specified as their salary.

The records do not show what amounts they actually received.

The school was conducted by this faculty for two years, until 1865, when the school again closed its doors.²

1. Minutes, Vol. 1, p. 95 - Meeting Executive Committee, Oct. 19, 1863 - afterwards adopted by the Board.

"Resolved - That Rev. Wm. Alexander and Rev. C. C. Hersman and Miss Julia Willard be engaged and employed as teachers in Carroll College (departments specified).

Resolved - That the salaries of Professors Alexander and Hersman be each at the rate of Eight Hundred Dollars per annum, and that the salary of Miss Willard be at the rate of Four Hundred Dollars per annum. Provided that the amount of said salaries shall be realized from tuitions, Interests on Endowment Notes, and such collections as shall be made expressly for Teachers' salaries from the Board of Education or other source, but if the whole amount of said salaries shall not be realized from the source above named, then and in such case the salary of each shall be in proportion to the amount so realized and no more."

2. Waukesha Freeman Print, p. 22.

An interesting item shows that the college at this time, 1864, was anxious to secure money to help meet expenses.³

Doctor Walter Rankin -
A True Friend of Carroll College

On January 27, 1860 the Presidency of Carroll College was offered by the Board of Trustees to Doctor Walter L. Rankin on his own pecuniary responsibility.⁴

Doctor Rankin⁵ accepted the offer and opened instruction on

3. Minutes, Vol. 1, p. 99, Entry May 21, 1864. "The pasturage on the College site is let to Thos. D. Cook for this season for \$21.00, one dollar of which may be expended in repairs of fence on the East part of the Lot."

4. Minutes, Vol. 1, p. 108 - Meeting of the Board, Jan. 27, 1866. ".....Resolved that we hereby offer to Walter L. Rankin, of Basking Ridge, N.J. the management of Carroll College and assign to him the duties of the Presidency of said Institution on the following terms and conditions:

The Board of Trustees to repair the building and put in comfortable order for the resumption of instruction and to keep it in repair and to make in regular form an application to the Presbyterian Board of Education in Philadelphia for an appropriation of Three Hundred Dollars for the payment in part of the expenses of said instruction, and to give to Walter L. Rankin free of rent the use of the College Building, Library and Apparatus.

And the said W. L. Rankin to conduct the institution on his own pecuniary responsibility. It being understood in this offer that while the Board of Trustees will not in any way be liable for any debts contracted by W. L. Rankin in the conduct of the Institution, they will give him in his work all the encouragement and assistance in their power."

5. Waukesha Daily Freeman, July 28, 1910. Walter L. Rankin was born in Allahabad, India May 7, 1841. His father, the Reverend John C. Rankin, was a missionary under the American Board of Foreign Missions. He came to America in 1848, attended preparatory school and in 1857 entered the Sophomore class of Princeton University. He was graduated in 1860 at the age of 19 and stood third in a class of 90. He entered the law offices of Benjamin Williamson at Elizabeth, New Jersey, but left to become principal of an Elizabeth ward school and in 1866 came to Carroll. His wife was Miss Mary Nickell, the daughter of a Waukesha pioneer and there were three children.

March 5, 1866, with an attendance of fifteen pupils. (There was no salary attached to the position until 1872.) The Board agreed that the President ought to receive \$1,000 per year for his services but he never received it. Each year the Board of Trustees would request the Presbyterian Board of Education to send them \$300.00 but the Board had changed its policy and never sent the amount. The deficit each year in his salary amounted to the sum of \$300.00.

In the years that followed Doctor Rankin constantly had the problem of lack of funds to contend with. The writer cannot stress too strongly Doctor Rankin's unselfish love and devotion for the college. Not only did he give most of his time and effort to the college, but he also gave a great deal in a financial way.

By 1871 Doctor Rankin had claims against the college for back salary amounting to \$1,348.75. He offered to accept one-half of that amount in payment of his claim.⁶ The Board of Trustees agreed to this proposal and Doctor Rankin was paid six hundred and seventy four and 37/100 dollars.

Doctor Rankin resigned his position as President of Carroll College on June 6, 1871. For the next year Reverend W. D. F. Lummis carried forward the school assisted by his wife. After one year's trial he resigned. The Board of Trustees again had to look for someone to act as the head of the school.

6. Minutes, Vol. 1, p. 162 - Meeting of Board, May 21, 1872.

"Whereas, Professor W. L. Rankin has a claim of \$1,348.75 and whereas on July 31, 1871, he offered to accept one-half of that amount in payment of his claim, therefore -

Resolved - That this Board accept his proposition, and pay him Six Hundred and seventy-four and 37/100 dollars, upon his giving to the Board a receipt in full of all demands against Carroll College."

In the meantime Doctor Rankin for the year 1871-1872 filled the position of Professor of Science in the Pennsylvania Female College at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania at a salary of \$2,000.00. He was engaged and elected for the same position for the following year. Spending the vacation at Waukesha with his family, he made arrangements to move his family to Pittsburgh about August 1, 1872. A special car for the conveyance of his goods was obtained and sent out to Waukesha. The goods were packed and ready to be conveyed to the car, when a new proposition was made to him in behalf of Carroll College.⁷ and ⁸

This new proposition was to offer Doctor Rankin the position as Principal of Carroll College for three years at \$1,200.00 per year. The Board believed that through a system of \$10.00 pledges

7. Minutes, Vol. 2, p. 6 - Meeting of Executive Committee, July 24, 1872. "The Trustees of Carroll College being desirous of making the Institution committed to their care thoroughly efficient for purposes of instruction, have empowered the Executive Committee to obtain a Principal best adapted to carry out the design:

After full consultation and inquiry the Executive Committee are unanimous in offering the position to Walter L. Rankin, but in order to obtain his services and to enable him to make the Institution what it ought to be, we invite the citizens of Waukesha and vicinity to unite with us in the following subscription.

We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to pay Ten Dollars each per year for three years, to the Trustees of Carroll College, to enable them to obtain the services of Walter L. Rankin."

8. Minutes, Vol. 2, p. 7 - Meeting of Executive Committee, August 19, 1872. "Thirty-two names having been obtained to this subscription, the Executive Committee was called together, and formally adopted the following resolution:

Resolved - That to tender the position of Principal of Carroll College to Walter L. Rankin.

Resolved - That to the extent of the tuition and of the subscription we are circulating, we pledge him the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars annually for three years."

they would be able to raise his salary.⁹ and 10

Doctor Rankin decided to accept this offer as he was very anxious to see the college get back to college status again. The Directors of the Female College in Pennsylvania would not relinquish their claim to his services so he taught there for four months in the fall of 1872 and prepared his classes for the semester examinations and in consideration of that fact the Directors gave him a half year's pay or \$1,000.00. The college at Waukesha did not open until January 6, 1873.

One of Doctor Rankin's fondest dreams was to have an endowment fund. In 1877 there was a surplus of \$1,000.00 which had been collected very slowly. This was invested in a mortgage, which was the first permanent investment of the school.¹¹

In 1879, Doctor Rankin accepted a position at Lake Forest University, but in 1881 was again recalled to Carroll College to act as its head. He immediately turned his attention toward raising the endowment fund to the sum of \$20,000.00 and by 1886 he had accomplished this.¹² Doctor Rankin himself donated \$600.00 to the cause and his father, Reverend John C. Rankin, Basking Ridge, New Jersey, donated \$300.00.

On January 29, 1885, a disastrous fire occurred which

9. Minutes, Vol. 2, p. 45 - Annual Meeting of Board, June 27, 1878. There is a deficit of \$175.00. Doctor W. L. Rankin has contributed \$55.00.

10. Minutes, Vol. 2, p. 50 - Annual Meeting of Board, June 26, 1879. "The principal received \$1,100.00 this year, instead of \$1,200.00 having voluntarily relinquished \$100.00 and offered to continue this if necessary."

11. Minutes, Vol. 2, p. 41 - Annual Meeting of Board, June 28, 1877. "Total assets on hand, \$2,005.56. Of this amount, \$1,000.00 was a loan secured by mortgage, bearing 8 percent interest."

12. Historical Sketch of Carroll College, 1893, p. 25.

burned the college building. The building was a total loss and less than \$3,000.00 was received from the insurance.¹³ The principal assembled his faculty and students and held classes in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. (Two graduating classes went forth from the basement of the church.)

A building program was immediately started with Doctor Rankin acting as Financial Agent. On January 11, 1887, the new building was occupied by the school.

It was through Doctor Rankin's influence that Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Voorhees of New Jersey became interested in the college. In 1898¹⁴ they made a contribution to the college of \$50,000.00 on condition that the endowment fund be raised to \$50,000.00.¹⁵

13. Historical Sketch of Carroll College, 1893, p. 25.

14. Minutes, Vol. 3, p. 71 - Meeting of the Board, June 23, 1898.

15. Minutes, Vol. 3, p. 79 - Meeting of the Board, June 22, 1899.

"The annual report of the President and Financial Agent was then submitted, and was heard with great interest by the Board. The report described the prosecution and the present condition of the work in behalf of the Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund. (Note - Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees had agreed to give the college \$50,000.00 to add to the Endowment if the college would raise their present fund to an equal amount. This they were endeavoring to do.) It stated the chief steps of the work, so far as large amounts are concerned as follows:

May 25, 1898; offer of \$50,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Voorhees of New Jersey.

Oct. 13, 1898; subscription of \$5,000 by Cyrus and Harold McCormick of Chicago.

June 9, 1898; subscription of \$5,000 by Samuel S. Childs of Basking Ridge, N.J.

Feb. 28, 1899; subscription of \$6,000 obtained by Dr. John C. Rankin in New York City and telegraphed by him to Waukesha.

June 14, 1899; subscription of \$5,000 by Timothy B. Blackstone of Chicago.

The total footing of the subscription list to date was given as \$91,861.00 leaving the sum of \$8,139.00 yet to be raised to complete the fund. A considerable portion of the amounts subscribed had been voluntarily paid.

This work of raising the extra \$50,000.000 was finally accomplished on August 3, 1900.

It was typical of Doctor Rankin that he resigned as President of the College in 1904 in order that Doctor Wilbur A. Carrier (at that time pastor of the Belden Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Illinois) might assume the head. Doctor Rankin had been talking to Doctor Carrier for some years about it and persuading him to take the step when asked to do so. Doctor Rankin's motive in resigning was to leave the way clear so that the Synod of Wisconsin could shape the policy of the college as they chose under new and accepted leadership. (Doctor Rankin resigned as President January 1, 1904, but served as Vice-President for five more years and held the chair of Latin.)

Faculty 1860-1904

Although the college was closed in 1860, Doctor Savage retained his association with the college as Fiscal Agent until April 7, 1863, when he resigned. In the fall of 1863 the college reopened with Reverend William Alexander at the head. He retained this position until April, 1865 when the college was again closed.

In 1866 the Board of Trustees offered the Presidency to Doctor Walter L. Rankin of Basking Ridge, New Jersey, who accepted.¹⁶ His presidency extended from March 5, 1866 to January 1, 1904 and was interrupted by two short periods of absence when he served other institutions. The first period of absence was from July 31, 1871 to January 6, 1873; the second, from November

16. Minutes, Vol. 1, p. 169 - Meeting of the Board, Jan. 27, 1866.

4, 1879 to September 6, 1881.¹⁷

The following corps of instructors is listed in the catalogue for 1867-1868.

Walter L. Rankin, A.M., President.
Miss K. C. Dorr, Principal of Female Department and French teacher.
Henry W. Cole and A. H. Porter, Assistants in the Preparatory Department.
Hugo Philler, M.D., Teacher of German.
Miss Eliza T. Savage, Teacher of the Primary Department.
Mrs. E. J. Bean, Teacher of Painting.
N. Morell, Assistant Teacher of French.
Mrs. Rankin, Teacher of Music.
Reverend J. H. Barnard, Lecturer on Elocution.

Because of financial trouble the college was unable to carry on a full program of collegiate work. It became the policy of the college to do only academic work. Classes were prepared for the Freshman year of college and then dismissed to other institutions. Upon Doctor Rankin's second assumption as head of the college in 1873, he was at his own request elected as Principal, and not as President.¹⁸

In 1892 a Freshman class of college grade was started. In this year there were six teachers who were listed as follows:

W. L. Rankin, Principal, Latin and Physics.
Samuel B. Ray, Mathematics, Physiology, Pedagogy.
Frank W. Tilden, Greek, German.
Carrie T. Johnson, History, Literature, Botany.
May N. Rankin, French, Elocution, Physical Culture.
Henrietta Parks, Assistant in English Branches.

By 1893 the number of instructors had been increased to nine besides two part time instructors. These instructors carried very heavy teaching loads during this period.¹⁹

17. Waukesha Freeman Print, p. 23.

18. Historical Sketch of Carroll College, 1893, p. 39.

19. To illustrate this statement the writer would like to mention Samuel B. Ray who taught in the course of normal instruction. In the year 1885 he is mentioned as being the teacher of Mathematics, Physiology, English Language and Telegraphy. In 1886 he taught Mathematics, Physiology, Pedagogy, and Bookkeeping. He continued to teach Mathematics, Physiology, Pedagogy and Bookkeeping until 1891 when the Bookkeeping course was omitted from his duties.

Curriculum and Methods

Soon after Carroll College was revived in 1866 an academic and semi-collegiate course was organized.²⁰ Professor W. L. Rankin was elected President by the Board of Trustees at their meeting December 21, 1866, having been previously nominated to that position by the Synod of Wisconsin.

Upon Professor Rankin's first call to the management of the Institution in January, 1873, (and upon his third call to the management in September 1881) he was at his own request elected as Principal and not as President. The catalogue of 1873-1874 states that for the present Carroll College was attempting only the work of a high grade academy.²¹ The Board of Trustees accepted the doctrine that a first class academy is better than a second-rate college and proceeded accordingly.

The catalogues of 1873-1874 lists a three-fold object for the work of the academy:

1. To prepare students for the work of the Freshman or Sophomore class of State University or other college.
2. To prepare teachers.
3. To offer a complete High School course."

The scope of the institution, however, was decidedly more

20. Carroll College Catalogue, 1867-1868, p. 42. This catalogue which was compiled under Doctor Rankin's supervision states that there were enrolled at this time a total of 148 students. In the Freshman class of the collegiate department were seven young men. (Sometimes work of college grade was done. In 1870 two young men went to Princeton and entered the Sophomore class of the college.) In the preparatory department were 73 young ladies, and in the primary department 9 boys and 16 girls.

21. There were no college students enrolled that year. There were 79 young men and 59 young ladies in the preparatory department and 13 students in the primary department, a total of 151 students in all. The faculty was smaller at this time. There were 4 instructors, including Doctor Rankin.

than that of a preparatory school. The majority of its graduates were of maturer years than the ordinary college preparatory, and found no difficulty in passing at once to the legal or medical school.²²

In 1892 an advance step was taken. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees held in July of that year, the following entry appears in the minutes:

"It was moved by Reverend C. S. Nickerson that the course of instruction in Carroll College be extended one year. The motion pre-vailed." 23

In accordance with this resolution a college Freshman class was formed the following year, and a similar class each subsequent year.²⁴

The curriculum of the institution embraced the full list of college preparatory studies, including Ancient and Modern Languages, Scientific and English courses. Besides these requirements there were also special features, among which was a year's study of General History, a year of English History and Literature, a year of Experimental Physics, one to two years in Pedagogy. The curriculum covered the following grades: Academic; Preparatory, Sub-Junior, Junior, Middle and Senior; Collegiate; Freshman.

The six working rooms of the college building were occupied by the six teachers and were well filled with scholars.

22. Historical Sketch of Carroll College, 1893, p. 24.

23. Minutes, Vol. 3, p. 26, Annual Meeting of the Board, July, 13, 1892.

24. The graduates of the first class (1893) were Richard A. Riddick, Trent Showerman, James E. Thomas, all of whom three years later became alumni of the University of Wisconsin. Carroll College Catalogue, 1892-1893, p. 11.

When college work was again given, the office of President was reestablished. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, held June 22, 1893, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved by the Trustees that Walter L. Rankin, A.M., Ph.D., be and is hereby selected and appointed President of Carroll College, in pursuance of power and authority vested in said Trustees by the charter of said college and in accordance with the recommendation of the Synod of Wisconsin." 25 and 26

Ten years after the graduation of the first collegiate Freshman class, a Sophomore class was also started, and Carroll thus became what is known as a Junior College. A Sophomore class of four was organized in September, 1903 and graduated from the Junior College work the following June. At the fall meeting of the Board of Trustees, held October 6, 1903, the following entry is found in the Minutes.

"Doctor George M. Colville presented the following paper (which was approved and adopted). It is with much satisfaction we have heard of the success of the raising of the collegiate Standard of Carroll, and we hereby pledge ourselves to renewed efforts in keeping the Institution at its present grade of a full fledged Junior College, and that we approve of any further advance that may be found practicable." 27

Fees

During this period the rates of tuition were very reasonable. Students in the primary department paid \$12.00 to \$15.00 per year. In the preparatory department the rates were \$25.00

25. Minutes, Vol. 3, p. 33, Annual Meeting of Board, June 22, 1893.

26. The salary of President Rankin was fixed at \$2,000.00. Nine years later his salary was increased to \$2,400.00, beginning opening of school year 1902.

27. Minutes, Vol. 3, p. 126, Annual Meeting of Board, June 22, 1893.

to \$35.00. In the collegiate department the tuition was \$40.00 yearly. The student of instrumental music paid \$8.00 per quarter, besides \$2.00 if he wished the use of a piano, vocal music was \$2.00 per quarter. German was \$5.00 and French \$3.00 per quarter. Drawing and printing were "at the usual rate".²⁸

Good board could be obtained, the same catalogue stated, in the vicinity of the college at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per week. Some of the students clubbed together and boarded themselves for the sake of economy. A few students were offered a chance to board at the President's home at \$4.50 per week. The catalogue states expressly that some parents "may desire the students to be under his constant supervision".

The catalogue published in 1873-1874 states that there were no college students in this year but there were 151 students in the academy and preparatory departments. The tuition rates in this year were lower. The regular rates were \$6.00 to \$8.00 per quarter and no extra charge was made except for French and German which was to be at a moderate rate.

Townpeople were renting rooms to students in the same year for \$.25 a week unfurnished except for a stove. The writer assumes that they furnished their own wood. Board was given at \$2.25 per week.²⁹

According to the catalogues there did not seem to be much change in rates for many years.

The terms of college tuition were increased by 1901. The fees ranged from \$30.00 to \$40.00 per year with an incidental

28. Carroll College Catalogue, 1867-1868, p. 18.

29. Carroll College Catalogue, 1873-1874, p. 22.

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fee of \$1.00 per term for all students.³⁰

Building and Endowment

When Doctor Rankin became President in 1866, one of his problems was the payment of the old debt of \$3,000.00 which rested upon the college. The Presbyterian Board of Education had promised \$1,000.00 toward the liquidation of this debt as soon as the balance should be raised. By the efforts of C. L. Thompson, who visited the churches of Wisconsin, and of Reverend John C. Rankin DD., who solicited among the liberal and friendly people of New York and New Jersey, these conditions were shortly fulfilled, and the institution was freed from debt. No standing debt has ever been incurred since.³¹

During the years from 1866 to 1870 a fair and persistent trial was made of the question of self-support. The attendance increased to almost the full accommodation of the building, the enrollment reaching about 150. Economy was practiced in both the number and the salaries of the teachers, and in the incidental outlay, but the receipts from tuition proved entirely inadequate to support the teachers and to keep the institution alive. No institution, it seems, competing with the free school system, can exist without endowment or some source of contributions.

The college then resorted to financial solicitation. The Synod of Wisconsin annually recommended the cause to their churches and generous helpers responded, some of them again and

30. Carroll College Catalogue, 1901-1902, p. 52.

31. This debt was owed mainly to the heirs of Doctor Savage and to other unpaid teachers.

again. But the process of sucking this aid each year became more and more irksome. Doctor Rankin resigned in 1871 and when he returned in 1873 a slightly different basis of support was provided. To supplement the receipts from tuition, a three years' annual subscription, in shares of ten dollars, was signed by ten persons, afterwards increased to about seventy-five.³² This plan kept things working for awhile, yet, though duplicated more than once, it was not a permanent security against debt. The necessity for something better became more and more evident.

Beginning with 1881 there is an encouraging financial history of the school. Professor Rankin was again placed in charge of the school, after having been for two years a member of the faculty of Lake Forest University. During the first of these years Professor George H. Reed was Principal of Carroll College, but resigned in September, 1880 and for the rest of that year the doors of Carroll College were closed.³³ The Alumni of the school realizing the critical situation held a meeting August 23, 1881. At this meeting a subscription to a \$20,000.00 endowment was begun and its further prosecution put in the hands of Doctor Rankin.³⁴ The movement made slow but steady progress.

32. Minutes, Vol. 2, p. 20, Annual Meeting of Board, July 7, 1874. "The plan for raising money by ten dollar subscriptions, half of the amount to go for immediate use and half for the investment, is meeting with considerable favor and success. Seventy-five subscriptions have been obtained up to date, and we hope for many more."

33. Professor Reed resigned to take a position as head of the Industrial School.

34. Minutes, Vol. 22, p. 41, Annual Meeting of Board, June 28, 1877. "Annual Reports presented by W. L. Rankin as principal and treasurer. Total assets, cash and notes \$2,005.56. Of this amount \$1,000.00 was a loan secured by mortgage, bearing 8 percent interest. This was the first permanent investment by Carroll College."

32

If the endowment could have been carried on alone it might have reached earlier success. But large sums were needed for incidental expenses. The situation was much complicated by the burning of the College building, which occurred on January 29, 1885, the fire breaking out just at eleven o'clock A.M. when the students were assembling for a religious service. The building was a total loss and less than \$3,000.00 was realized from the insurance.

The President assembled his faculty and student body and proceeded to conduct classes in the basement of the Presbyterian church. This statement is found in one of the books relating to the history of the College:

"For two years the institution was housed in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, in cramped quarters, two and sometimes three classes reciting at the same time in the same room. There were only three rooms available for us, one of them having been used previously for a coal shed. Without the ordinary conveniences of a school building, without any play ground or campus, the attendance was well maintained for two years. The graduating class of 1885 consisted of 7 persons, that of 1886 of 15 persons." 35

Shortly after the fire the Board of Trustees determined by vote to proceed with the erection of a new building, it being understood that the progress would be proportioned to the rapidity with which contributions were secured.

The Financial Agent³⁶ now found it necessary to circulate three subscription papers in behalf of the same cause, and largely among the same circle of friends and supporters, being for the incidental, endowment and building funds respectively.

35. Extracts from the Official Books of Records of Carroll College, p. 13.

36. Doctor Rankin.

For the first of these three objects a special subscription in shares of \$5.00 annually for three years was presented, and was quickly successful, over \$6,000.00 being pledged for each of the years, 1885, 1886 and 1887. This tided over the current expenses and gave an opportunity for pushing the other and greater schemes.

A plan for a twenty thousand dollar building was first adopted by the Board of Trustees. This was afterwards cut down to fifteen thousand dollars. The building fund was obtained by small subscriptions from long lists of subscribers. Then too there was the proceeds from the sale of a four-acre lot, donated earlier by Richard Smart, which added \$3,500.00 to the building fund. On January 11, 1887, the new building was occupied by the school.³⁷

The aim of \$20,000.00 set for the endowment fund was also reached as shown by a report which was made to the Board of Trustees at their meeting held August 3, 1886.³⁸

At the fall meeting of the Board of Trustees, October 7, 1894, it was announced that Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Voorhees have endowed the new chair of oratory and Physical Culture, agreeing to pay the sum of \$600.00 annually for the salary of the instructor.³⁹ Miss May Rankin was engaged to fill the position.

37. This part of the building (which is now Main Hall) still stands although an addition was later built on.

38. Minutes, Vol. 2, p. 62, Annual Meeting of Board, August 3, 1886. ".....Subscriptions from Waukesha County \$9,490.00, from Presbyterian Churches in Wisconsin \$3,195.00, from individuals and churches outside Wisconsin \$4,520.00, from students and by entertainments \$795.00, cash on hand \$2,000.00 - Total \$20,000.00."

39. Mr. Voorhees was a college friend of Doctor Rankin.

During the year 1896, a letter was received from Mr. Voorhees offering to pay a little more than ten thousand dollars into the endowment fund. This was conditioned on the raising of the endowment fund to fifty thousand dollars. Unsuccessful attempts were made for the next two years to raise this amount of money. Then in 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees raised the amount of their proposed gift to \$50,000.00, provided the endowment of \$50,000.00 could be raised.

This amount was finally raised on August 3, 1900.⁴⁰

The generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees continued. On March 20, 1901, they sent a check for \$25,000.00 of which amount \$5,000.00 was to be used for the completion of the interior of the College building, and the remaining \$20,000.00 as an endowment fund for the new library to be called "The Voorhees Library of Carroll College". On March 24, 1902, they sent a check for \$20,000.00 as an addition to the endowment fund. On October 2, 1903, they sent a check for \$5,000.00, a special contribution in response to an appeal from President Rankin in order that at the time of his resignation as President, all arrearages might be paid, and all needs of the Institution fully met up to the close of the academic year, in June, 1904. The assets of Carroll College when Doctor Rankin resigned, according to the treasurer's report that year were as follows: Buildings and ground, \$90,000.00; endowment, \$105,814.94; library endowment, \$20,000.00; furniture and apparatus \$2,000.00. Total, \$217,814.94.

40. A part of the endowment fund was used in building an addition (north part) to Main Hall. This enterprise cost \$35,000.00.

Student Organizations

There are only a few chance references during the second period to student organizations.

During the year 1881, the Carroll Cadets were organized. The catalogue makes this statement about the organization:

"An organization for the promotion of physical exercise and of military drill - a half hour daily devoted to exercise and drill, all boys of suitable years will participate unless excused for good reasons or at the request of parents. Springfield rifles for the use of the company have been provided by the State." 41

In the same year the Y.M.C.A. was organized. The W.W.C.A. was organized shortly afterward. The exact date is not known.⁴²

By 1893 two literary societies were organized, and declamatory and oratorical work had become important in extra-curricular activities.⁴³

Annual Catalogues of the Second Period

Catalogues were not issued annually during the early part of the second period. Those which have been preserved are for 1868, 1874, 1875. Beginning with 1882 they have been published every year.

In summary the writer would say that the second period was undoubtedly one of the most trying periods in the whole history of the college. Had it not been for Doctor Rankin and his never failing love and devotion, the story of Carroll College might be quite different. However, there was a Doctor Rankin and he it

41. Carroll College Catalogue, 1881-1882, p. 10.

42. Ibid., 1882-1883, p. 6.

43. Ibid., 1893-1894, p. 17.

35

was who led the college through trials of every variety to better times. One of Doctor Rankin's good friends, Mr. Ralph Voorhees, through his generous gifts, helped the college more than can ever be told.

The period then from 1866 to 1904 covers a time when the school was reduced to rank of an academy until with the coming of better times it again gained college status.

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CHAPTER III

THIRD PERIOD, 1904-1917

CARROLL COLLEGE UNDER THE
LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT CARRIER

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Faculty

In October 1903 Doctor Wilbur Carrier,¹ pastor of the Belden Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Illinois, was invited by the Board of Trustees of Carroll College to accept the office of President of Carroll College at a salary of \$2,500.00 per year. Doctor Carrier accepted the offer and assumed his new duties January 5, 1904. The first full year of Doctor Carrier's administration was 1904-1905. (During this year the full college stature was reached and the four college classes were organized.)

When Doctor Carrier became President, Doctor Rankin was elected to the position of Vice-President and Professor of Latin at a salary of \$2,400.00, the same salary he had received since September, 1902. Doctor Rankin took the step of resigning after mature consideration, having intimated to the Board, his purpose, in one or two of his previous written reports. He heartily

1. Wilbur O. Carrier was born on a farm near Marshall, Michigan in 1860. When he was sixteen he moved to Lansing, Michigan. He attended high school in Marshall and Lansing, and the academy in Auburn. He was graduated from Albion College. He married Miss Myrtle Pitts of Pittsburgh, Michigan. Doctor Carrier was Presbyterian pastor for three years at Shartsville, New York; for twelve years at Wausau, Wisconsin; for three and one-half years at the Belden Avenue Church, Chicago, Illinois before coming to Carroll College.

recommended and endorsed² Doctor Carrier his successor and for two years previous had been conferring on this subject with Doctor Carrier. Doctor Rankin at this time was in the sixty-eighth year since his taking up the work at Carroll College. He was in perfect physical health and with unimpaired vigor of mind and body. His motive in resigning was to have the way clear for the Synod of Wisconsin to shape the policy of Carroll as they chose under new leadership. Doctor Rankin's expectation and desire was to continue in loyal and devoted service to Carroll College, and to co-operate cordially with the President in all plans and work for the advancement of the Institution.³

In the year 1903-1904 the faculty increased to fourteen teachers. A chair of history and economics was started and the first man to fill it was William Arthur Ganfield. A chair of Science and Mathematics was established with Robert O. Gibbons the first to occupy it.⁴

2. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held October 6, 1903, President Rankin presented the following letter of recommendation:

"To the Board of Trustees of Carroll College -
Gentlemen:-

I hereby tender to you my resignation as President of Carroll College, said resignation to take effect when my successor shall have been elected and shall have accepted the office.

I cordially endorse the nomination and election of Reverend W. O. Carrier, D.D., as the President of Carroll College, believing that under his leadership the institution will advance to a still higher position of power and success.

Respectfully submitted,
Walter L. Rankin."

3. Extracts from Official Books and Records of Carroll College, 1860-1904, p. 40.

4. Carroll College Catalogue, 1903-1904, p. 17.

In the year 1904-1905 the faculty was increased to nineteen members.⁵ In 1905-1906 the number of teachers was increased to twenty-three members.⁶

The reason for these developments was, of course, the money that had been obtained from gifts - chiefly those of Mr. Voorhees.

In 1906 Professor and Mrs. Goddard directed the men's and women's glee clubs. Professor Clarence E. Shephard was at the head of the piano department.

In 1907 Professor A. W. Trettier was engaged to fill the new chair of philosophy and education which was started at the college.⁷

In 1913 Miss May Ward of Milwaukee was engaged to head the new domestic science department. She was a public school teacher from the Milwaukee Schools and she conducted her classes on Saturday mornings.⁸

Miss May N. Rankin was important in the dramatic department during this entire period.

Curriculum and Methods

In the school year 1904-1905 full college stature was reached and the four college classes were organized.

On December 15, 1904 Carroll College was received into the Association of Presbyterian Colleges of the Central West: In

5. Mr. Ganfield was later President of the College.

6. Carroll College Catalogue, 1905-1906, p. 3.

7. Waukesha Freeman, January 24, 1907.

8. Ibid., September 18, 1913.

1906 it was received into the "North Central Association of Colleges and Accredited Schools". The work of the school was thus placed on a par with that of the state university and its students were accredited to all the classes of the university, including post graduate courses.

In the year 1904-1905 a separate course of study was given for the Academy and for the College. In the same year a school of painting was opened, a department of history and economics was started, and a department of science and mathematics was established.

One of the outstanding departments in the college during this period was the music department.

"One year ago this fall, a new department was added to Carroll College: that of music.

After one year of experience the department is on a firm basis to further its work, and in its scope can compete with any college in the state. Professor Guy Berrier Williams, who has been connected with the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music in Milwaukee, as instructor in piano, is director of the department.

Mrs. Vera Leavitt Latham, succeeding Miss Mary Lyman Young, who resigned her position last spring has charge of the vocal work.

The enlargement of this department is beginning to have its effect in the schools, in that it is producing a deeper interest in music, in consequence of which two glee clubs, a young man's and a young woman's, have been organized, there being some twenty voices in each club. Chorus work with the combined forces of the two organizations will also be taken." 9

There had been considerable work done in music before a formal music department was started.¹⁰

9. Waukesha Freeman, September 28, 1905.

10. In the Carroll College Catalogue of 1901-1902 Ernest G. Ehlman was listed as a teacher of science and music and William A. Ehlman as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music.

In 1906 there were two glee clubs, one for men and one for women, under the direction of Professor and Mrs. Goddard.¹¹ Several concerts were given accompanied by the orchestra.

Later in the year we find this statement:

"The music department of the college is in a very flourishing condition. Professor E. Shephard, at the head of the piano department is a remarkable artist and an exceptionally strong teacher and is winning favor with the students. Miss Lucy Bushnell at the head of the vocal department is proving an exceptionally popular teacher. The orchestra and glee clubs are progressing nicely." ¹²

The first graduates of the school of music were given their diplomas in the year 1910. They were three young people from Oshkosh, Wisconsin, pupils of Professor Shephard: Florence Minor, Elsie Dowloot, and Morris Wilson.

In 1913 Madame Geneva Johnstone Bishop, distinguished oratorio singer had charge of voice instruction.¹³

During the entire period from 1904-1917 Miss May N. Rankin conducted the dramatic course and had great influence upon her students. One of the outstanding dramatic students in the years 1909 to 1912 was Alfred Lunt.¹⁴

After 1912 a diploma was given to those students competent to teach the interpretation of literature and the art of play production.¹⁵

11. Carroll College Catalogue, 1905-1906, p. 4.

12. Waukesha Freeman, November 13, 1906.

13. Carroll College Catalogue, 1913-1914, p. 6.

14. Alfred Lunt appeared in most of the plays that were produced. In fact, he was the leading man in most of them and always made a hit. One of his leading roles was as Caleb Plummer in the "Crick-et on the Hearth". The last play that he appeared in was Henrik Ibsen's "Pillars of Society". By the year 1915 Mr. Lunt was touring the country as leading man for the distinguished actress Margaret Anglin.

15. Carroll College Catalogue, 1912-1913, p. 28.

Athletics became important during the years from 1904-1917. (The first full time athletic director that the school had ever had was Mr. Carl Crissy in 1898-1899.)¹⁶ In 1901 George Sims was listed as the physical director and Mark D. Nave as the coach. At this time gymnasium work was required twice a week of all students. Competitive indoor and outdoor sports were held. Football teams were organized and games played with adjacent high schools and academies. In 1909 Carroll won the State Football Championship.¹⁷ Football was abolished during the World War and military drill was substituted under a force of instructors from St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wisconsin.¹⁸

During 1912 a famous oarsman, Leon C. Rice, came to the school to take charge of athletics and there was a great deal of talk about starting a rowing crew on Pewaukee Lake. As near as the writer can ascertain this never took place.

The first girls' basket ball team was organized in 1907 and in January a game was played with the girls of the Milwaukee Normal School.¹⁹

In 1909 a new department was added to Carroll College:

"The Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons decided unanimously to affiliate with Carroll College. This college is located at 4th Street and Reservoir Avenue in Milwaukee. All degrees granted will be conferred by Carroll College and Carroll's Board of Trustees will appoint the dental and medical instructors subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

"Doctor H. A. Levings, President of the school,

16. Carroll College Catalogue, 1898-1899, p. 31.

17. Waukesha Freeman, December 9, 1909.

18. Ibid., September 29, 1917.

19. Ibid., January 31, 1907.

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predicts that in two years every independent school will have to affiliate with an accredited school." 20

The plan at this time was that the medical students would take the two years of general college work at Carroll and then transfer to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The writer was unable to find further information about the affiliation. However, through a recent telephone conversation with Father Behrens, Regent of Marquette University School of Medicine, the writer learned that the College of Physicians and Surgeons was purchased by Marquette University in 1913 and has since been known as the Marquette University School of Medicine.

In 1913²¹ a new department was begun at Carroll, a domestic science department. Miss May Ward of the Milwaukee Public Schools had charge of the new department. She conducted her classes at Carroll on Saturday mornings.

During the period from 1904-1917 there was a steady increase in enrollment. This statement is found in the Carroll College Catalogue for 1907:

"The enrollment numbers nearly 250 and there is now every prospect that the number will be increased to 300 at least during the next school year." 22

In 1911 this statement is found:

"The outlook for the next year is unusually bright for Carroll College and the prospects are that the student body will reach 300 in number. The number this year was 281." 23

It was not until 1914, however, that an enrollment of 300 was reached and then plans were made to provide for a college of 500 students.²⁴

20. Milwaukee Journal, September 14, 1909.

21. Waukesha Freeman, September 18, 1913.

22. Carroll College Catalogue, 1907-1908, p. 21.

23. Ibid., 1911-1912, p. 19.

24. Ibid., 1914-1915, p. 24.

Fees

By the year 1914 the following fees were charged to students:²⁵ College tuition was \$60.00 per year. In the preparatory department it was \$40.00 per year. Commencement fee for graduation was \$5.00 from the college and \$2.50 from the preparatory school. Athletic fees were \$1.50 per semester and the oratorical fee was \$.50 per semester. Laboratory fees were extra and fixed concessions in fees to special classes including clergymen were discontinued.

Men students could get rooms at from \$.75 to \$2.00 per week and board at \$3.50 per week. The women's dormitory charged \$18.50 to \$31.50 per semester and \$3.50 a week for board.

Building and Endowment 1904-1917

On December 21, 1905, it was announced that largely through Mr. A. J. Frame of the Waukesha National Bank the trustees of Carroll College had purchased three acres of land from James B. Cutler known as the old quarry lands to be used for the placement of new buildings and also for an athletic field. This land cost \$2,000.00.

On January 5, 1905, public announcement was made of another generous gift from Mr. Voorhees of \$100,000.00.²⁶ This money was to be used for three new buildings:

1. Thirty-five thousand dollars for the building of a girls' dormitory to be known as the Elizabeth R. Voorhees dormitory in honor of the donor's wife.

2. Fifty thousand dollars for a science hall as a work of

25. Carroll College Catalogue, 1914-1915, p. 13.

26. Waukesha Freeman, January 5, 1903.

honor to Mr. Voorhees' old friend, Doctor Walter L. Rankin, to be named in Doctor Rankin's honor.

3. Six thousand dollars toward a home for the President to be known as the Ralph Voorhees cottage.

Upon the receipt of these gifts the new building program progressed rapidly.

In 1906 Doctor Rankin gave the address at the laying of the corner stone of the Rankin Hall of Science. He made some interesting reminiscences:

"Forty years ago there stood on these grounds one plain, square cornered building. 74 x 36 feet, stone, two stories with attic. This grove did not exist. Not an evergreen, or a maple tree or an elm grew on this campus. There was a cluster of burr oaks on the east line, one of which only remains, and another cluster in the valley on the north end of the grounds. A wooden fence partly surrounded the grounds, and as we approached from the village we had to climb over a rickety stile to enter within the sacred precincts of the college campus. There was neither board nor stone walk, nor driveway in the campus, if I remember aright. The original building burned down in 1885. A new one, constituting one half of our present main building was erected in 1886 and 1887 - and the second half in 1900 - the two halves being harmoniously designed as to have every appearance of being one original building." 27

On October 10, 1907, one of the most important days in the history of Carroll College was celebrated.²⁸ This was the day when the three new buildings were dedicated. One of the school's most distinguished and well known alumni Doctor Charles R. Thompson²⁹ delivered the dedicatory address and on the same day was

27. Waukesha Freeman, June 13, 1906.

28. Ibid., October 10, 1907.

29. Charles L. Thompson was a graduate of Carroll College in 1858 when the school had the rank of a college. He was always closely associated with Carroll College and helped it in many ways. He did a great deal toward raising funds for the school. He also served on the Board of Trustees. He became pastor of a church in New York and secretary of Presbyterian Home Missions.

given the honorary degree of LL.D. by the College.

In his address, Doctor Thompson stressed the fact that while adverse circumstances had come to the school and it had to be reduced to the rank of an academy, it was due to Doctor Rankin's leadership during all these years of hardships, and his fidelity to high standards, that the school was finally restored to college status. If it had not been for Doctor Rankin's devotion to what often seemed like a lost cause, the school would never have been what it was at that time. Doctor Thompson had this to say about the early teachers of the school:

"There is Linday, the pioneer teacher in the academy that was to become Carroll College. There was Buchanan, a man of Roman mold and high purpose. There was Greene, the brilliant preacher who gave his ripest years to the cause of Christian education in the Christian academy. And there was MacNair, the saint who recently went to his reward, who, with John Brittan - the dignified scholar - laid the foundations of another academy for Christian training. Near these were Mitchell, the preacher of crystalline thought and Johannic spirit. And Robertson the aggressive pioneer. There was Lyon the organizer; and Fox the fiery preacher, and Parks who on occasion would raise to unusual eloquence."

The Wisconsin Presbyterian Synod attended the dedicatory services in a body - three hundred and fifty strong. They were enthusiastic in their praise of the college. For the first time in the history of the Synod they enthusiastically recognized Carroll College as the Synodical College of Wisconsin, worthy of their loyalty and support and sure to make large re-

turns for any investment made in it.³⁰

Doctor Rankin made an announcement during the dedicatory service that Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees had given an additional \$3,000.00 and \$1,300.00 for additional expenses on the buildings.

Shortly after the dedication service announcement was made that Wisconsin friends of the college had given \$10,000.00 to add to the cost of building Rankin Hall and to provide furnishings for the dormitory.³¹

The college had made great strides in increasing the endowment fund. The endowment in February 1912 had reached about \$275,000.00. In January, 1916 a great drive was put on to bring the sum to \$400,000.00. This drive was successful. Waukesha's portion of this campaign was \$75,000.00. A list of donors was published in the newspaper.³² The largest donors were Doctor A. S. Badger and Mr. A. J. Frame, both of whom gave \$2,000.00.

Mrs. Elizabeth Voorhees added \$5,000.00 to the Carroll College fund as a Washington's birthday gift.³³

At the time of the campaign there was a great deal of talk about building dormitories for the men students. This plan was not carried out.

30. Four years before the Synodical Committee had voted to have La Crosse school made the Synodical College of Wisconsin. Two years later, due to the remarkable progress of Carroll, a minority report was presented and finally adopted by the Synod to make the Waukesha school the center of this work. It was felt that if Carroll had remained a preparatory school it wouldn't have amounted to much. The confidence felt in Doctor Carrier and the general raising of the standards of the school were what caused the change in feeling of the Synod.

31. Waukesha Freeman, October 24, 1907.

32. Ibid., April 11, 1916.

33. Waukesha Democrat, February 26, 1916.

Student Organizations

In 1906 this organization was formed:

"A Booster's Club has been organized in the college, which is a sort of patriotic organization, and one of the achievements already made is the organization of a college band of 32 instruments." 34

In 1912 the Student Senate was organized.³⁵ This was a self governing body, composed of two members from each class of the college, two from the academy and one member of the faculty.³⁶ Its purpose was to help govern the school from the point of view of the student body.

The oldest fraternity at the college is Beta Pi Epsilon, founded in 1906.³⁷ The fraternity's first home was on the corner of Laflin and Garfield Streets. Other homes of the fraternity have been at 123 East Avenue, 502 East Avenue, North. Some of their outstanding alumni are Fred MacMurray, Stanley Marner and Eric Kalkhurst.

34. Carroll College Catalogue, 1906-1907, p. 12.

35. Ibid., 1912-1913, p. 13.

36. This organization still functions at Carroll.

37. Waukesha Freeman, May 6, 1936, p. 1.

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CHAPTER IV

FOURTH PERIOD, 1917 TO PRESENT DAY

CARROLL AS A MODERN COLLEGE

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Faculty

President Carrier was offered a position as secretary of the Presbyterian Church Extension Board in September, 1917.¹ Doctor Carrier accepted this position and resigned as President of Carroll College.²

The Board of Trustees then offered the position to William Arthur Ganfield who had taught history and economics at Carroll College for twelve years before going to Danville, Kentucky, to become the President of Centre College. Doctor Ganfield refused the Carroll offer at that time, however, as he felt that he was needed very much at Centre College and that it was a bad time to leave the school.

Dean Ray had charge of the President's office when school opened in the fall of 1917. He acted in this capacity during the year 1917-1918.

The trustees at their meeting January 28, 1918 elected

1. Waukesha Democrat, September 29, 1917.

2. Minutes, Annual Meeting of Board, June 9, 1928, p. 36.

President Ganfield suggested that Doctor Carrier be made President Emeritus of Carroll College for life. This suggestion was carried out.

Doctor Carrier died in August of 1939.

Doctor Herbert P. Houghton,³ at that time head of Waynesbury College, Pennsylvania, as President of Carroll College and he accepted. Doctor Houghton came very well recommended as a fine teacher, a scholar and a splendid administrator of school affairs. The college at that time was free from the debt that had burdened it for twenty-five years. Doctor Houghton took up his duties without that burden to contend with.

Doctor Houghton became especially popular with the students because he was the first president who sanctioned dancing.⁴ The first Prom took place in March, 1920 to the great joy of the student body.

Dean S. B. Ray resigned from the faculty of Carroll College in the spring of 1919.⁵ He had been on the faculty of Carroll College for thirty-five years. He left to take a position with his son who was at the head of the Maxwell Ray Company of Milwau-

3. Herbert Pierrepont Houghton was born at Brooklyn, New York, January 22, 1875. He was the third son of the late Joseph G. and Sarah Pierrepont Houghton. They moved to Stamford, Connecticut in 1883. Herbert attended Stamford High School and Amherst College. He graduated with a B.A. degree. He became the instructor in German and Latin at Chestnut Hill Academy, Philadelphia, from 1901-1903. He took graduate work as a Scholar and Fellow in Greek, Latin and Sanskrit at Johns Hopkins University from 1903-1907, graduating with the Ph.D. degree in 1907. He was an instructor in classics at Princeton University in 1907-1908 and associate professor of Latin at Amherst in 1908-1915. In 1915 he became President of Waynesburg College. During these years of teaching he had also been studying at these schools: Columbia, 1902; Germany and Italy, 1905-1910 and 1914. He married Kathleen Bogwell of Onancock, Virginia, April 20, 1908. Mr. Houghton was a Republican, Mason, Presbyterian, Phi Beta Kappa. He contributed to many educational and classical publications.

4. Waukesha Democrat, May 3, 1919.

5. Waukesha Freeman, May 8, 1919.

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kee. Dean Ray had been very well liked at Carroll by everyone and was greatly missed.

In May, 1920, Doctor Houghton resigned from Carroll to accept another position, his resignation to take effect immediately.⁶ The Board of Trustees accepted his resignation.

The position of the Presidency of Carroll College was offered to Doctor Silas Evans,⁷ formerly of Ripon, Wisconsin, and at that time affiliated with the Occidental College of Los Angeles, California. However, he declined the appointment.⁸

The position was again offered to Doctor William Arthur Ganfield who was still President of Centre College, Kentucky. This time he accepted the position and began his duties in September, 1921.⁹

Unsolicited letters came from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Governor of the State of Kentucky, relative to Doctor Ganfield's leaving Kentucky. He had been very popular and prominent in public affairs and everyone was sorry

6. Waukesha Freeman, May 8, 1920, p. 2.

7. Ibid., August 28, 1920, p. 1.

8. Doctor Evans is now President of Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin.

9. William Arthur Ganfield was born in Dubuque, Iowa on September 3, 1873. He attended Cornell College, Iowa, where he received his B.A. degree in 1898. He received his M.A. degree from the same school in 1901. He was graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary in the same year. After being ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1901 he preached for three years at Green Bay, Wisconsin. It was the next year after this that he occupied the chair of history and economics at Carroll from 1904-1915. He then accepted the Presidency of Centre College, Kentucky, where he remained until he was called back to Carroll College in 1921.

to see him leave.

President Ganfield served continuously as the President of Carroll College until the spring of 1939, when he resigned.

Doctor G. T. Vander Lugt is now serving as head of the College under the title of Dean of Administration.¹⁰

One of the outstanding members of the faculty during this period was Miss May Rankin who served as head of the Department of Literary Interpretation, a department originally endowed by Ralph Voorhees. Miss Rankin, undoubtedly, had as much influence for good upon her students as any faculty member Carroll has ever known. She was universally loved. This statement is found in the "Minutes" of the Trustees in June, 1930.

"Miss May Rankin has been confined to her home for the entire year. During the major part of the college year she has received her classes into her own home. She generously provided for two large living rooms in the home to be thrown together and used for the assembly of her students. We have reason to believe that the study, the devotion and the activities of her classes have gone forward in regular fashion." 11

Miss Rankin passed away on March 1, 1931.¹²

At present there are many members on the faculty of Carroll College who have served for fifteen years or more.

They are as follows: Lloyd Slate Dancy, Dean of Men;¹³

10. Hinakaga, 1931, p. 20. Doctor Vander Lugt was called to Carroll in 1928. He formerly served as Professor of Philosophy.

11. Minutes, Meeting of the Board, June 14, 1930, p. 81.

12. Waukesha Freeman, March 2, 1931, p. 1.

13. Minutes, Regular Meeting of Board, June 10, 1933, p. 213. The Board of Trustees voted to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Lloyd Slate Dancy who had completed twenty-five years of service with the College. The degree was conferred upon him June 12, 1933.

Clarence E. Shephard, Dean of School of Music; Roy Frank Richardson, Professor of Education and Psychology; John W. Taylor, Professor of History; Ward L. Ray, Professor of Chemistry; Ralph S. Nanz, Professor of Biology; Alida Degeler, Professor of French; Zachariah Davies, Professor of Biblical Literature and Religious Education;¹⁴ Harvey Boortz, Professor of German; James L. Browning, Professor of Business Administration; Vincent P. Batha, Professor of Mathematics; Jean Kilgour, Director of Physical Education for Women; Samuel Kingsbury, Professor of Greek and Education.

Several of the members of the present faculty are graduates of Carroll.¹⁵ They are as follows: Zachariah Davies, Professor of Biblical Literature and Religious Education; Harvey Boortz, Professor of German; Vincent Batha, Professor of Mathematics; Eleanor Jane Ganfield, Librarian and Instructor in Library Science; Karen Louise Carlson, Instructor in Latin and Registrar; John W. Breen, Director of Physical Education for Men; Arthur Buck, Assistant in Physical Education; Joseph Runkel, Instructor in Psychology; E. Ben Weinke, Public Relations Officer.

Curriculum and Methods

President Houghton in his philosophy seemed to desire to make Carroll a college with a modern view-point. To the average college student today dancing seems as much a part of college life as science or English, but up to Doctor Houghton's day it had never been allowed at Carroll. When Doctor Houghton an-

14. Minutes, Regular Meeting of Board, June 10, 1933, p. 215. The Board of Trustees voted to give the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Zachariah Davies. This was given in 1934.

15. Carroll College Catalogue, 1938-1939, p. 15.

nounced that he intended to allow it at Carroll, the announcement caused a variety of reactions. The students, of course, were overjoyed. Many of the townspeople and almost all of the clergymen of Waukesha were very indignant to think that the President of the College would allow such a thing.¹⁶ But nevertheless, he did allow it. The first really important dancing party was the Junior-Senior Prom held in March, 1920.¹⁷

From that time on social life seems to have had a much more important place in the college life than it had had up to that time. This can be shown by the number of social sororities and fraternities that were formed during this period.¹⁸ President Ganfield also seemed to believe that a pleasant social life is an important part of a college education.

During the period of the World War, Carroll College established a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps with an enrollment of about one hundred students.¹⁹ They were in charge of Lieutenant Austin of New Hampshire. Barracks were maintained at the Terrace Hotel. The government bore the expense of maintaining this unit and it was discontinued after peace was declared.

16. Waukesha Democrat, May 3, 1919.

17. Waukesha Freeman, March 4, 1920, p. 1. In March, 1920, the first Junior-Senior Prom took place. It was very formal with everyone in full dress. The grand march was led by Miss Leora Gallmar of Baraboo, a junior, who was manager of the affair, and William Johnson. President and Mrs. Houghton were next in line. Then came the chaperones: Professor and Mrs. George Kimmerer, Professor and Mrs. W. B. Marsh, Professor and Mrs. L. S. Dancey, then Professor Laurence Smith and Mrs. E. A. Cutler.

18. Today there are five social sororities and five social fraternities.

19. Waukesha Democrat, September 28, 1918.

Several Carroll men became famous during the World War.²⁰

The studies offered during the period from 1917 to the present day are much the same. Following is a list of the departments from which a person may now choose his major and minor subjects for study.²¹ Art, Biblical Literature and Religious Education, Biology, Business Administration, Chemistry, Classical Languages and Literature, Economics and Sociology, Education and Psychology, English, Speech and Dramatic Interpretation, History and Political Science, Library Science, Mathematics, Engineering and Physics, Modern Foreign Languages, Philosophy and Physical Education.

During the entire period (1917 to present) the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Philosophy, are given to graduates taking the prescribed courses.

20. Waukesha Democrat, November 30, 1918.

"Corporal Harry F. Busse was killed in action about November 6, 1918. He was a sophomore at Carroll when he enlisted. He belonged to the famous fighting marines."

Carroll Echo, March 21, 1919, p. 1.

"Second Lieutenant Claude B. Taugher, Sixth Marines, cited for extraordinary heroism at Bayonville, France, November 2, 1918. Lieutenant Taugher with a great dash led his platoon into surrounding enemy dugouts in the village of Bayonville before the occupants had time to escape or organize effective resistance, capturing sixty-one enemies. Although wounded in the ankle, he refused to be evacuated. His home address is Wausau, Wisconsin."

Waukesha Freeman, January 30, 1919.

"The only air victories credited to Wisconsin fliers have been won by Lieutenant Rodney Williams. He left Carroll in April, 1917 for service with the U. S. Army."

21. Carroll College Catalogue, 1939-1940, p. 29.

Something of the present aims and objectives of the college are mentioned in a recent catalogue:

"Carroll College has always proved loyal to the faith of the fathers and to the aims and ideals of the founders. With learning the primary purpose, the college seeks to offer its students able and effective instruction in an atmosphere so friendly and so helpful, and with associations so stimulating as to discover and develop the best powers and abilities of young people. A major conviction in the minds of trustees and faculty is this: If life on the campus is cold, indifferent, snobbish and barbaric, life after campus days will have much the same color; but if life on the campus is industrious, earnest, happy, wholesome, sincere, good-natured, friendly and cooperative, the college student will carry into life and into life-experiences the traits, the quality and the atmosphere of campus days.

"A program of physical, social, and moral activities is planned to assist in well-rounded development. The college desires to encourage comradeship in group life and to inspire a human striving after noble ideals.

"The curriculum of the College tries to preserve a just balance between studies of a cultural and disciplinary character and studies possessing an intrinsic practical value. Recent prevailing tendencies have given added emphasis to the function of the college in training the individual for the service of society. The ever-mounting demands for professional and technical training make the disciplinary and cultural training of the college increasingly necessary.

"Carroll College is limited in capacity, and therefore must restrict the number of students. In addition to the limitations fixed by the resources and the capacity of the institution, the trustees and faculty are devoted to the plan and program of the small college. The purpose is not to increase numbers, but to realize the worth of faculty and student association, and to achieve thoroughness of scholarship and completeness of development." 22

The first summer session, conducted by Carroll College was in the summer of 1930. This plan has been continued every summer

since.²³

All of the departments that had previously been formed have shown a fine growth during the last period in the College's history.

The music department has kept pace with the growth of Carroll in other respects.

The first annual Festival Concert was given in May, 1932. This was a very successful event and was participated in by the Carroll College Festival Chorus, the Glee Club, the Carroll Carolers, and the Band and String Quartet.²⁴

There were one hundred students enrolled in the music department by 1934, under the able direction of Doctor Clarence Shephard who was the Dean of Music.²⁵ Mrs. Letitia Hase had charge of the vocal classes, Glee Clubs and all public school music. In 1935 Mrs. Hase directed a production of the comic opera, "The Fortune Teller". It was the first of its kind at Carroll. Mrs. Hase also directed the "Messiah" that year. In 1936 the Glee Clubs gave "The Pirates of Penzance" and in 1938 "The Mikada".

In 1940 Doctor Shephard is still Dean of the School of Music; Mrs. Hase is at the head of the Public School Music Department and Voice; Pearl Brice teaches violin; Ruby Marsh teaches violincello; and James Wilcox conducts the band.²⁶

23. Minutes, Annual Meeting of Board, June 14, 1930, p. 91.

24. Waukesha Freeman, May 15, 1932, p. 1.

25. Ibid., September 12, 1934, p. 1.

26. Carroll College Catalogue, 1939-1940, p. 17.

The May Day Festival has grown to be an important event at Carroll.²⁷ Each year a May Day Fete was held at which time the May Queen, who had been elected by the students, was crowned. On this occasion the college always held open house and among other features in various years were band concerts, tours of the campus, and supper on the lawn, weather permitting.

Gradually this spring festival has been taken over by the department of physical education for women and it became their presentation. Some very fine festivals have been presented. Among the later ones are the following: "Birth of the Infants" in 1930, "The Story Book Opens" in 1931, "History of the Dance" in 1932, "Conspiracy of Spring" in 1933, and "Peter Pan" in 1934.

The department of physical education has been very successful for both men and women.

In 1924 this article appeared in a local newspaper:

"With the completion of the new gymnasium, the college has engaged Miss Dorothy Sutor to take up work as physical director for the girls."²⁸

An extensive program of sports was thus launched for girls, including basketball, baseball, volleyball, hockey, and other sports.

Besides regular physical education courses for men there have been outstanding sports. The chief ones have been football, basketball, baseball and track.

One of the outstanding coaches and directors of athletics during the period was Norris Armstrong who was called to Carroll

27. The first May Day Festival was given in 1913 and was liked so well it was continued every year thereafter.

28. Waukesha Freeman, July 17, 1924, p. 4.

in 1923.²⁹ In 1931 he resigned to accept another position.

In the spring of 1931 this statement is found in the "Minutes" of the Board of Trustees:

"The victories won in athletic contests have been greater than a college of this size could rightfully anticipate or worthily covet or desire. We are therefore today rather boldly announcing and asking your approval of a reduction in athletic activities. We are not recommending the appointment of any new athletic coach. We are accepting the service of Mr. Vince Batha as coach and director of athletics for all sports. We have reduced the football schedule to six games. We are frankly accepting and announcing a seriously restricted program of intercollegiate sports and athletics for the coming year." 30

In the fall of 1932, Mr. Glenn Thistlewaite was called to Carroll to act as head coach. He served until 1934 when he resigned to accept another position.³¹

Since 1935 the position has been held by Mr. John Breen who was a graduate of Carroll in 1935.

The college increased considerably in size during the last period. In 1920 there were 254 students, in 1935, 502 students,³² in 1940 there are 630 students.³³ In 1920 there were 16 faculty members, in 1935 there were 24 faculty members, and in 1940 there are 34 faculty members besides a number of student secretaries and critic teachers.

29. Hinakoga, 1931, p. 23.

30. Minutes, Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees, p. 115.

31. Waukesha Freeman, April 3, 1934, p. 1.

32. Ibid., January 31, 1936, p. 4.

33. Milwaukee Sentinel, April 10, 1940, p. 3.

Fees

Tuition costs at the present time, including a general fee of \$50.00 per year, are \$205.00 a year for each student. There are special fees for music, art, and laboratory work. The diploma fee is \$10.00.

Women in the dormitories pay from \$355.00 to \$385.00 per year for board and room, depending on whether the student has a single or a double room. Rates for the men students are similar in price.³⁴

Building and Endowment

When President Houghton took Doctor Carrier's place in 1918 the college was free from the debt that had burdened it for twenty-five years.

Since then the endowment fund has increased and the financial situation has been very encouraging. The assets of the college, including property and endowment, are listed on June 1, 1921 as \$740,740.00. On June 1, 1930 they are listed as \$1,594,209.00.³⁵ Another statement mentions that there was an increase of over 73 percent in the endowment from 1920 to 1935. The same article mentions that the endowment in 1936 was more than three-quarters of a million dollars, and the total assets are \$1,682,326.36.³⁶

There has been a steady growth in the building program of the college.

The campus is composed of twenty-four acres which are well

34. Carroll College Catalogue, 1939-1940, p. 11.

35. Minutes, Annual Meeting of Board, June 14, 1930, p. 81.

36. Waukesha Freeman, January 30, 1930, p. 4.

landscaped and cared for. The grounds are divided into an upper campus and a lower campus; the light college buildings are located on the upper campus; the lower campus is devoted to athletics, sports, outdoor games, and various forms of recreation.³⁷

The eight buildings are as follows: Main Hall, Rankin Hall of Science, Voorhees Dormitory, Voorhees Cottage, Gymnasium, Lydia E. Morgan Library, School of Music, Alfred S. Badger House. The last four of these buildings were acquired during the period from 1917 to 1940.

"The gymnasium, erected and made available for use in the fall of 1924, surpasses anything of its kind in the state for architectural beauty. At the same time it offers the greatest possible utility for athletics, physical education courses, and social activities.

"The building is 70 x 121 feet, with a playing floor of 50 x 90 feet. Bleachers on all sides of the playing floor seat twelve hundred people; additional seating capacity for four hundred is afforded by the balcony which surrounds the main auditorium." 38

In 1924 the college received as a generous gift from the late Alfred S. Badger, D.D. his modern and beautiful home, together with all its furnishings and equipment. It is situated just two doors north of the Music School on East Avenue. This three story residence provides living quarters for members of the Pioneer Club.³⁹

The Lydia E. Morgan Library is situated on the corner of College and East Avenues opposite the main campus. This property, known as the Wilbur Addition, was purchased by the College

37. Carroll College Catalogue, 1938-1939, p. 14.

38. Ibid., 1938-1939.

39. Ibid., 1938-1939.

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in 1928 through the generous gift of Mrs. Lydia E. Morgan of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Also on this site is the Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity house.⁴⁰

The three story library building is built of combined stone and brick.

In the "Minutes" of the Board of Trustees there is a reference to the fact that the library was accepted by the Board of Trustees in the presence of Mrs. Morgan and her family on October 27, 1928. Following are the words of President Ganfield:

"We are particularly happy to hold this session of the Board of Trustees in our new library building. I share with you all, and you share with me, in our very sincere and generous rejoicing because of this beautiful and attractive gift to the College from Mrs. Lydia E. Morgan of Oshkosh, Wisconsin." 41

"The School of Music, at the north end of the campus, is a three-story, white limestone building, originally the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Quaw of Wausau, Wisconsin. In this structure, which was remodeled in 1929, are practice rooms and the studios of the music faculty. Several sound proof studios, one of which has a seating capacity of a hundred, are equipped with Steinway grand pianos." 42

An article in the Waukesha Freeman speaks of Carroll's growth over a period of fifteen years.

"Carroll in these later days has grown to be a great college. She now uses 24 acres of land, has eight modern well-equipped buildings, an enrollment over 500, instructional salaries above \$71,000.00 annually. The budget for 1934-35 exceeded \$180,000.00. The following list is a comparison of various items in 1920 and 1935:

40. Carroll College Catalogue, 1938-1939.

41. Minutes, Annual Meeting of the Board, June 9, 1928, p. 45.

42. Carroll College Catalogue, 1938-1939.

		<u>1920</u>	<u>1935</u>
Enrollment increase	97.63%	254 students	502 students
Graduating class increase	129.00%	34 "	78 "
Faculty increase	50.00%	16 instructors	24 instructors
Instructional salaries	195.90%	\$24,300.00	\$ 71,904.27
Current budget	191.00%	\$62,098.68	\$180,904.09
Endowment	73.705%		
Plant	232.54%		
Assets	131.93	\$725,343.60	\$1,682,326.36." ⁴³

A booklet published by the college in 1940 tells of the growth of Carroll in the last five years:

"Carroll has grown to the point where a new building program is necessary. First it must obtain a new library. Then a chapel auditorium must be provided, for without such facilities, important factors in the objectives of this Christian school are in jeopardy." 44

The booklet proceeds to state that in order not to jeopardize the standing of Carroll College in the North Central Association it is necessary that the requirements be met. The library demanded by the accrediting agencies would contain 55,000 volumes. Trustees and faculty agree that a structure which will house 60,000 volumes should be provided for. The American Association of Universities sets the standard for all universities and colleges nationally and the North Central Association, in the North Central States. Recognition by them means that for work done at Carroll, students receive full credit in the highest rated colleges and universities in the land. Loss of accredited standing would be a serious blow to any college.

"Carroll College at Waukesha, Wisconsin was first accredited by the North Central Association in 1913. Prior to that date the Association did not carry on accrediting activities." 44a

43. Waukesha Freeman, January 30, 1936, p. 2.

44. Toward a Second Century, p. 2.

44a. A letter to the writer dated May 22, 1940 from A. G. Brumbaugh, Secretary of North Central Association.

"The present chapel is an unsuitable second story room, not large enough to accommodate the entire student body at any time. In morning chapel services and regular assemblies, it is necessary that the senior class and part of the junior class be excluded. Commencement exercises, lectures, concerts and other important activities for which it is necessary to assemble students and faculty must be held in rented halls, distant from the campus." 45

So, therefore, Carroll has started a building campaign with the objective at \$400,000.00 which they believe will build the library and chapel-auditorium, take care of contemplated renovations and, it is hoped, provide a nucleus for building a boys' dormitory which is the next need.

It is proposed to build a joint structure which will be an attractive addition to the campus, using native stone in harmony with present beautiful surroundings. One wing will provide the library, another a chapel which, when desired, can be converted into a general auditorium. When these facilities are provided, present buildings will be released for other uses, and these will be well suited for additional instruction rooms, a real need in view of the growing enrollment.

This bulletin compares the maintenance of Carroll College with other collegiate schools of the state:

"In Wisconsin, as in other states, tax-aided normal schools have now become teachers' colleges, with all the rights and privileges of granting college degrees. With the state and federal governments anxious to start work projects, the physical plants of these institutions recently have been expanded to the extent that they are serious competitors of the small liberal arts college. Carroll's Alumni, and others who subscribe to the principle of Christian education, can preserve the work in which they believe by a response which will

help Carroll develop and maintain its physical equipment to a standard at least favorably comparable with the tax-subsidized school." 46

The college has been very successful thus far in carrying out their drive for funds. Announcement was made at a dinner of Carroll Alumni held at the City Club, Milwaukee, Wisconsin of a large gift of \$100,000.00.⁴⁷ A conditional gift of \$50,000.00, also anonymous, is being offered to the college and will be available provided other constituents and friends of the college respond liberally in the present appeal. This is undoubtedly to serve as a challenge to the workers of the campaign.

Student Organizations⁴⁸

Carroll now has a number of honorary and social fraternities and sororities.

Lambda Psi is a national honorary journalistic fraternity. Editors and business managers of the Hinakoga and Echo belong to it.

Delta Sigma Nu is an honorary scholastic fraternity to which only those of high scholastic attainment may be admitted.

Sigma Tau Delta is a national honorary English fraternity. This group sponsors interest in creative writing.

Pi Kappa Delta is a national honorary and professional speech fraternity.

Theta Alpha Phi is a national honorary dramatics fraternity.

Two other national honorary scholastic fraternities are Beta Beta Beta for biology majors of high standing. Iota Pi

46. Toward a Second Century, p. 6.

47. Carroll Echo, April 12, 1940, p. 1.

48. Hinakoga, 1939, pp. 47-57.

Epsilon is for those interested in mathematics.

Kappa Sigma Delta is a fraternity for those who are preparing to enter Christian service in some capacity.

Pi Gamma Mu is a national honorary social science fraternity.

The sororities are Beta Chi Theta, Kappa Gamma Phi, Theta Pi Delta, Chi Chapter of Alpha Kappa, Zeta Chapter of Phrateres.

The social fraternities are Beta Pi Epsilon, Tau Kappa Epsilon, Gamma Phi Delta, Phi Theta Pi and the Pioneer Club.

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CHAPTER V

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CARROLL COLLEGE

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Philosophy of Carroll College

Carroll College has always been a school with high ideals and these have been embodied in the philosophy of those who have been in charge and by members of the student body.

An article from the first issue of an early college newspaper mentions the proper observance of the Sabbath:

"Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy' is a command given us, and appears to us to be one of the most agreeable requisitions contained in the Scriptures. It is particularly pleasing, from the many hallowed associations connected with the day." 1

Another article from the same early college newspaper discusses the subject of temperance:

"Peace, health and general prosperity abound throughout the nation; and we have every reason to thank a beneficent Providence for all his mercies. We look forward with a degree of hope amounting almost to a certainty to a time not far distant, when we may chronicle the total annihilation of every gray shop in this fair State. Then, if such may be the case, we are safe, and every young man is safe, and the young ladies are safe." 2

The following excerpt from an early catalogue gives a good idea of the view of the college officials who were in charge at that time.

"We desire to make this eminently a Christian institution, where the existence and government of God are acknowledged; and His blessing is invoked upon the labors of each day.

"Weekly biblical and cachetical exercises are required of the various classes.

"The village contains a church of nearly every Christian denomination, some one of which

1. Carroll College Student, October, 1854, p. 4.

2. Ibid., February, 1855, p. 34.

the students are expected regularly to attend. Occasional religious exercises are held in the college.

"The departments are placed in the hands of Christian instructors and we are guided by Christian principles in the discipline and government of the institution. It is expected of all students that they shall respect the laws of the institution and conform to their requirements; that they shall attend faithfully to the studies in which they are engaged, and to the lessons assigned to them, and shall maintain in general, a strict adherence to the rules of order and decorum. Persistence in an opposite course, or the indulgence of vicious habits of any kind, may be expected to occasion an early removal of the offender from the College." 3

Another step which shows the wish of the College to surround the students with a Christian atmosphere was the establishment in 1881 of the Y.M.C.A.⁴ The Y.W.C.A. was organized shortly after that (the exact date is not known). A warm Christian atmosphere prevailed in these two groups and a spirit of earnest work was strikingly developed. These two organizations have been maintained up to the present time.

From the catalogue of 1901-1902 two paragraphs are quoted on "Christian Influence" and "Evil Habits".

"Christian Influence - Pre-eminent among the reasons for supporting such a school, and for raising it to a position of increased favor and power, is its Christian character. Carroll is known and loved as a Christian school, pervaded by a warm spiritual atmosphere, emphasizing Bible study; inculcating morality and bringing the thought of personal piety home to the conscience and the volition of every student. Closely interwoven with the daily life, and deeply impressive in its accumulating effects, is the religious work of the school. The students feel it, and testify to it and carry the influence with them wherever they go.

3. Carroll College Catalogue, 1867-1868, p. 8.

4. Ibid., 1882-1883, p. 6.

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"Evil Habits - Students are not admitted who are known to have formed vicious habits such as profanity, Sabbath breaking, and the visiting of saloons. Indulgence in these habits cannot be tolerated. The use of tobacco is prohibited." 5

At the laying of the corner stone of Rankin Hall of Science in June, 1906, Doctor Rankin used these words in his dedication address. They show his high ideals.

"And now we are about to lay the corner stone of a grand building, dedicated to scientific uses. The possession of such a structure opens up new features and new possibilities in the work of Carroll College. May it ever be regarded as a sacred building, devoted to most stimulating and ennobling purposes. May its doorways ever be entered seriously, humbly, reverently by the diligent student who comes to avail him-self of its rich privileges." 6

At the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class in 1909 Doctor Wilbur O. Carrier, then president of the College used as his text the eighth chapter of Mark, 36th verse: "What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world and loses his own soul?" He dwelt upon the necessity for care in the uses to be made of the material things gained in this world and while he urged that it was right and important that those now entering upon the activities of life should acquire property, they should however use great care not to so devote their possessions as to lose that most blessed heritage that results from a well spent industrious life.⁷

In the college yearbook of 1910 there is a reference to a group of young people who have pledged themselves to help spread Christianity throughout the world. The statement reads as follows:

5. Carroll College Catalogue, 1901-1902, p. 16.

6. Waukesha Freeman, June 21, 1906, p. 1.

7. Ibid., June 17, 1909, p. 1.

"Carroll College stands for Christianity among institutions of learning. It also stands for the spread of Christianity throughout the world. This is shown by the existence of a band of Volunteers for life work in the mission lands. Three promising young men have signed the declaration to go to the foreign field and spread the gospel if God permits, and this year they formed themselves into an organized band for the first time.

"Their purpose is: to create an interest of the people of Carroll College, and of Waukesha, in foreign missions; to constrain more young men and women to volunteer to go; to further their own knowledge of missions in the world at large.

"Their watchword is taken from Mark svi:15: 'Go ye into the world and preach the gospel to every creature'.

"The band is composed of Harvey Holt, Chauncey Merriam, and a returned missionary and present member of the faculty, Dr. James Rogers." 8

It has been the custom at Carroll for many years to observe a week of prayer. One reference to this observance is found in an issue of the college newspaper in 1917:

"Carroll is devoting this week to a week of prayer.

"One of the biggest battles we have is that of truly Christianizing ourselves, for unless we do we are abusing the opportunities we enjoy. This week should mean much in the life of the college, and to make it the best possible, the co-operation of all the students must be enlisted." 9

Doctor Houghton expressed some of the ideas of his philosophy in some of his speeches. In January, 1920, he told the college students that the primary object of education is character building, not commercialism. He said he believed the teacher and his influence upon the student is the most important part of college.¹⁰

8. Hinakaga, 1910, p. 50.

9. Carroll Echo, February 15, 1917, p. 6.

10. Waukesha Freeman, January 29, 1920, p. 1.

In another talk to the student body Doctor Houghton said that teachers' unions are a menace. He held the opinion that the teachers should raise the ethics of their profession above that of the wage earner.¹¹

President Ganfield in his welcoming address to the College in September, 1924 said:

"Here at Carroll you will find the ideals and spirit of Christianity permeate and infuse the whole program of deep thinking and living. You are indeed fortunate students in choosing for yourself the rich and rare advantages offered in this splendidly equipped, soundly American and thoroughly Christian college." ¹²

In 1925 the old organization called the "Volunteer Band", which was formed in 1910, grew into the new religious fraternity called Kappa Sigma Delta. The purpose of this organization is to uphold Christian ideals and to inspire Carroll students to a life of service.¹³

In 1939 in a Waukesha newspaper an article appears discussing their observations on the Carroll College student's reaction toward compulsory chapel attendance:

"Carroll students continued to go to chapel services Thursday along with Beloit College students who have protested against compulsory attendance.

"At Carroll, however, there is no mass statement of grievance against college authorities. Carroll students seem to accept chapel as a part of college life.

"Carroll students, at present, attend chapel for fifteen minute periods Monday to Wednesday inclusive and have a one hour convocation on Thursdays. Seniors are excused from attendance because of lack of space." ¹⁴

11. Waukesha Freeman, February 12, 1920, p. 1.

12. Wisconsin News, September 17, 1924, p. 8.

13. Carroll College Catalogue, 1939-1940, p. 26.

14. Waukesha Freeman, March 15, 1939, p. 6.

Doctor Vander Lugt, present head of the college under the title of Dean of Administration, in stressing the need for a new chapel, makes this statement:

".....A Chapel auditorium must be provided, for without such facilities, important factors in the objectives of this Christian school are in jeopardy." 15

What Carroll College Means to Waukesha

From the very earliest history of the college there has been a splendid feeling of cooperation and good fellowship between the people of Waukesha and Carroll College. All of the people seem to feel that the college is a great asset to Waukesha, both from a business and cultural standpoint.

A recent college newspaper mentions the early importance of Carroll College to the people of Waukesha:

"We wonder if many of the students realize that one hundred years ago the thought of having what is now Carroll College was already milling in the minds of some Prairieville pioneers. These people recognized the fact that their children would not be able to go back to their Eastern Alma Maters and wanted to provide a source of higher learning to the settlers around Prairieville or Waukesha." 16

In one of the issues of the Carroll College Student, an early college paper, this statement is found:

"Waukesha has a population of 1818 inhabitants. As the attractive features of the town there are its pleasant and picturesque situation, its salubrious atmosphere, convenience of access, educational facilities, etc." 17

By 1867 the town's population had increased to 3,000 inhabi-

15. Toward a Second Century, p. 1.

16. Carroll Echo, February 23, 1940, p. 2.

17. Carroll College Student, October 1, 1855, p. 26.

tants. The college catalogue makes this statement regarding Waukesha:

"Waukesha is noted for its convenient access, for the healthfulness and beauty of the location, its shaded and paved streets, its substantial houses of Waukesha stone, its numerous churches, and the quietness, enterprise, and morality of its students." 18

By 1873 the discovery of the healing mineral springs had made Waukesha a popular resort town. It was given the name "The Saratoga of the West". Colonel Dunbar, the discoverer and proprietor of Bethesda Spring, furnished a free barrel of this water every day to the students of the college.¹⁹

In May, 1905, a meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A. building in Waukesha of interested friends of the college from Waukesha, other cities in Wisconsin and Illinois. Mrs. Carrier and a group of college girls prepared and served a bountiful meal for them. Among the guests present were the following persons: Samuel Shaw, Crandon; W. H. Bissel, Wausau; D. L. Goodwillie, Chicago; Reverend A. A. Kuhle, Reverend E. A. Cutler; Reverend W. M. Fitzgerald, Milwaukee; Professor W. H. Williams, Madison; Judge H. O. Hand, Racine; Senator H. P. Bird, and others from Lisbon, Oshkosh, Marshfield, Janesville, Portage and many other places.

Some of the students of the college sang songs, several gentlemen made speeches and an inspection of the college followed. During the afternoon a meeting was held with President Carrier. The general welfare of the college was discussed. It was agreed

18. Carroll College Catalogue, 1867-1868, p. 9.

19. Ibid., 1873-1874, p. 12.

that more buildings were needed if the college was to grow. The endowment fund at that time was \$125,000.00. The group agreed to use their influence in increasing the endowment to \$300,000.²⁰

In 1909 a football banquet was held at Resthaven. Frank G. James, a student, gave a talk to the students and business men present on a "Financial Comparison". He showed how a college of 200 students spent annually \$50,000.00 in Waukesha. He declared that if the enrollment were increased to 500 it would mean \$125,000.00 annually to the business men of Waukesha.²¹

In 1912 a meeting was held of Waukesha business and professional men to suggest that the townspeople of Waukesha try to raise the endowment so there would be income enough to operate the college successfully.²²

In 1916 a great drive was started to try to bring the endowment fund up to \$400,000.00. Waukesha's part of this campaign was \$75,000.00.²³ The people of Waukesha and vicinity accomplished this objective. They have also contributed liberally during other campaigns.

Their aid at present is being solicited in the \$400,000.00 library-chapel building campaign and many of the leading citizens when asked their opinion of the campaign and the college have endorsed them both heartily.

Howard T. Greene, Brookfield Farm, Genesee Depot, Wisconsin, made this statement:

20. Waukesha Freeman, May 18, 1905.

21. Ibid., December 16, 1909.

22. Ibid., February 10, 1912.

23. Ibid., January 27, 1916.

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"Carroll College is and has been a vital and energizing force in Waukesha County and Wisconsin. The young men and women who have come under its influence have proven its effectiveness by leadership in their spheres of life." 24

Mrs. Maude E. Blackstone, Director of Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, Waukesha, Wisconsin, says:

"It is my honest conviction that Carroll has been definitely instrumental in Christian leadership among the students who have gone out from this institution. I have found many examples of this Christian influence as I have traveled over the state of Wisconsin." 25

R. F. Lewis, Superintendent of Public Schools, Waukesha, Wisconsin, says:

"Unquestionably, through the promotion of high scholastic ideals Carroll is leading young people to a better conception of what a college is for than are those colleges which cater to large numbers rather than quality. I believe the leadership which Carroll's administrator and its faculty are giving is developing strong, Christian citizens and people who will go out into the world with character and fine qualities of leadership." 26

The people of Waukesha give their support to the college in other ways. They are very well represented in attendance at athletic contests, concerts, plays and other school activities.

Carroll College conducts a summer school each summer. The following quotation shows that the school is held not only for college undergraduate students, but also for teachers in the vicinity of Waukesha:

"The eleventh annual summer session of Carroll College will begin June 17 and will end July 26. The summer session is designed to meet the needs of college students who wish to earn credits toward a degree, and of teachers in the city or

24. Carroll Echo, April 12, 1940, p. 1.

25. Ibid., April 12, 1940, p. 2.

26. Ibid., April 12, 1940, p. 2.

rural schools who wish to take additional academic work. Others are welcome to enroll with or without the intention of becoming candidates for a degree." 27

Carroll is very fortunate in being located in the city of Waukesha.

27. Carroll Echo, April 12, 1940, p. 3.

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CHAPTER VI

SUCCESSFUL CARROLL GRADUATES

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Interesting Information about Carroll Graduates

Certain statistics have been compiled at the Carroll College Alumni Office. They were given to the writer at a recent visit and are as follows:

"The oldest living graduate of the College is Mrs. Charles Jacobus, Waukesha, Wisconsin. She is 88 years old.

"The oldest student at Carroll, a freshman, is G. W. Grashamp.

"Of the living Carroll graduates there are -

324 teachers
56 ministers
42 doctors
36 lawyers
6 foreign missionaries."

Carroll Graduates in Church and School

Carroll graduates have helped enrich the fields of education and religion. Many former students are now in positions of honor and trust in other colleges, universities and high schools and also in many large churches throughout the United States. Carroll sends more students to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Chicago than any other school.¹

Doctor Edward P. Westphal, '17, is Director of Adult Education and Men's Work for the Presbyterian Board of Church Education with offices in Philadelphia.

Reverend Donald Lomas, '26, is also located in Philadelphia as a member of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education. Reverend Charles Damp, '26, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Fond du Lac, is also moderator for the Presbyterian Synod of Wisconsin. Reverend Clarence E. Showalter, '21, is

1. All of the information in this section about Carroll graduates was taken from the Carroll College Alumni Files.

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pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Chicago Heights; Reverend William Jones, '33, pastor of the Salem Presbyterian Church at Venedocia, Ohio.

Doctor Edward Charles Raue, '14, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at North Platte, Nebraska; Doctor Mooshie S. Benjamin, '14, pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, Milwaukee. Reverend C. Carroll Carnahan, '16, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Wichita, Kansas. Reverend Charles Robert McKean, '13, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Mexico City. Miss Irene Krueger, '32, is assistant to Doctor J. S. Armentrout, head of the Leadership Training Department, Presbyterian Board of Christian Education in Philadelphia; Reverend Marvin E. Krausler, '30, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cambria; Reverend Everett Delaware, '28, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Wauwatosa; Reverend Gifford L. Ruby, '28, is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Green Bay. While at Carroll he won the state oratorical contest and was a student pastor at North Lake; Reverend Charles V. Burton, '08, pastor of the Berean Presbyterian Church at Milwaukee. He was formerly the moderator of the Wisconsin Synod.

In the field of education there are a number of former graduates who have won recognition. Among them are:

Doctor William Lindsay Young, '20, President of Park College at Parkville, Missouri. Doctor Andrew T. Weaver, '10, is professor of speech at the University of Wisconsin.

Doctor John T. Curtis, '34, one of Carroll's outstanding scholars, until recently was instructor in the department of botany at the University of Wisconsin. He is now at the Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia setting up a laboratory of plant physiology.

On Carroll's faculty are a number of former students. Among them are Zachariah Davies, '14, professor of biblical literature and religious education; Professor Vincent Batha, '21, associate professor of mathematics and physics; Professor Harvey Boortz, '16, associate professor of German; Miss Eleanor Jane Ganfield, '32, librarian; Miss Karen Louise Carlson, '29, instructor in Latin and registrar; Coach John W. Breen, instructor in physical education for men and director of athletics; Doctor Joseph E. Runkel, '33, instructor in psychology; Professor Thomas A. Graham, '36, instructor in bible and history; Arthur W. Buck, '38, assistant in physical education, and Gwen Davies, '28, laboratory assistant in biology.

Doctor Charles Lomas, '29, is professor of speech at the University of Pittsburgh; Arthur O. Rahn, '26, is vice-principal of the Junior High School at Waukesha.

While not in the field of education, two of Carroll's illustrious sons are Doctor Carl H. Koonz, '31, research biologist for a large Chicago packer. He is an expert in parasitology. The other is Doctor Samuel Watkins Overton, mayor of Memphis, Tennessee, prominent corporation lawyer and holder of several honorary degrees.

Former Carroll Students Located in Distant Lands

Like the pattern of a great expanding fan, former Carroll students are to be found all over the globe. With greatest concentration in Waukesha the alumni are located in every country and practically every town of Wisconsin. Beyond state lines

they are in nearly every state and in many foreign lands.

The range covered by these former students includes the distant reaches of northern Canada to the far-off lands of China, Asia and Africa. More than a dozen different callings are represented, including medicine, surgery, religion, journalism, grand opera, chemistry, mining and education.

Among these former students² are Doctor and Mrs. Gwilym Davies, both graduates of Carroll, located at the Mission Evangelica, Rio Benito, Guinea Espaniola, West Africa, where they are serving the natives as medical missionaries.

In the field of religion are the Reverend Cyril Percy Silvawhite, Fernie, British Columbia, who was graduated last year; Miss Harriet Stroh, Hwauiyuan, Anhwei, China, who was graduated from Carroll in 1917; Miss Norma Belle Craven, Crandon House, Taiping, Malaysia Straits Settlement, who was graduated in 1915; the Reverend and Mrs. Charles Robert McKean of Mexico City who were graduated in 1913 and 1916, respectively; George Zoekler at the Presbyterian Mission, Daulstabad, Persia, who was graduated in 1906; the Reverend Clarence A. Phillips, Caracos, Venezuela, South America, a 1916 graduate, and Miss Verna A. Phillips, Mr. Phillips' daughter, who lives in South America with her father. She was graduated in 1933.

Doctor Harold E. Henke, a Carroll graduate of 1920, is chief surgeon of the O'Neil Memorial Hospital at Shuntehfu, American Presbyterian Mission at Hopei, North China.

William Tien Chen Liu, a Chinese student who was graduated in 1926, returned to Shanghai and is an official of the Commercial Press.

2. These statistics are taken from the Carroll College Alumni Files.

Augustus Milner, who was graduated in 1905, is now a grand opera singer in London, England.

Mr. and Mrs. Howell D. Sawyer are located in Mexico where Mr. Sawyer is a chemist. He was graduated in 1908 and Mrs. Sawyer in 1914.

The former Dorothy Aburg, who was graduated in 1934, is now Mrs. Frank Edward Shea, whose husband is in the 14th Infantry at Fort Davis, Panama Canal Zone.

Robert Crump, a matriculate in 1932 and 1933, is now connected with the Bureau of Mines, Manila, Philippine Islands.

Other former students who are living in foreign lands, but whose work is not known to the college, include: Mrs. Norman Hewitt, the former Florence Hooper who was graduated in 1909, now located at Wordsworth, Saskatchewan; Clarence B. Maddock of Oak Lake, Manitoba, who matriculated in 1938 and 1939; Mrs. Arthur Skey, the former Agnes McLean, a 1912 graduate, of Toronto, Canada, and Mrs. Thomas Hinch, the former Gertrude Bean, also a 1912 graduate, now of Singapore Straits Settlement.

Carroll Graduates in Dramatic Field

When Alfred Lunt and Fred MacMurray stamped across the boards in Carroll College's freshman dramatics under the critical eyes of the beloved late May Rankin, there was little to set them apart from other students interested in histrionics.

"But to Miss Rankin they definitely possessed something and through her coaching and encouragement she justified her faith in them." 3

Today Alfred Lunt is hailed by theatre audiences in the nation's leading cities and MacMurray is a movie star of top rank.

Their work in the theatre is a tribute to Carroll College and May N. Rankin.

Frederick MacMurray, now connected with Paramount Studios, attended Carroll in 1925 and 1926. Alfred Lunt attended Carroll in 1910, 1911 and 1912.⁴

Others who have won fame on stage and screen are Stanley Kalkhurst of New York who attended Carroll from 1919 to 1922, Augustus Milner of London, England, who attended Carroll in 1904 and 1905 and has won fame in Europe as a grand opera singer.⁵

Ralph C. Maeser, who was graduated from Carroll with a Ph.B. degree in 1938, is now in Los Angeles where he is working in pictures. Since leaving Carroll he has been on nearly every stage in the United States.⁶

Another Carroll man who is working in the movies is Stanley Morner, who has adopted the name of Dennis Morgan. He attended Carroll from 1926 to 1930 and was in many plays. Blessed with a fine baritone voice there was every indication that Morner would become a concert artist. But his ability for acting has won him an enviable place on the Paramount lot.⁷

Famous Carroll Graduates in Other Occupations

Among the alumni files are names of former students who have won distinction in the field of business, politics, or some other occupation.⁸

4. Carroll College Alumni Files.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

George Rankin Ray, '01, is manager of Parker's Teachers Agency, Madison, Wisconsin.

Samuel Watkins Overton, '16, is mayor of the city of Memphis, Tennessee.

Leslie H. Ross, '12, is general manager of the Fuller Goodman Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

George Sim, '08, is director of playgrounds, Sacramento, California.

Kenneth S. Thompson, '26, is a member of the State Assembly, Madison, Wisconsin.

Richard Pettengill, '28, is an attorney with Sullivan and Cromwell, New York City.

Sidney Wheelock, '30, is employment manager for the Schuster Stores, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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SUMMARY

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Summary

This, then, is the history of Carroll College during the four periods of its existence.

During the first period, the school developed from an academy to the status of a college. However, in 1860, in the face of insurmountable difficulties, the school had to close its doors. Although this period seemed to end in defeat, the period really was of great value to the later college. Some of the highest ideals and principles of the college were formulated during this time. There has always been a sincere attempt on the part of college officials and students to live up to these ideals.

In 1866 Doctor Walter L. Rankin came to the school to stay during the entire second period except for two short absences. In 1873, the college officials thought it best to reduce the school to the rank of an academy. However, the name of the school continued to be Carroll College. It was not until the school year of 1904-1905 that full college stature was again attained.

Doctor Wilbur O. Carrier was at the head of the school during the third period, 1904-1917. During this period, the college was very successful in building itself up, adding new buildings and increasing its endowment. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Voorhees had become interested in the school and gave many very generous gifts.

The fourth period in the history of the college, 1917 to the present day, reveals it as a modern college fully qualified to rank with any college of its size in the state of Wisconsin.

The task of building up the endowment fund and providing equipment for the constantly increasing number of students who wish to attend the school has been a big one. Good management on the part of those charged with the administration of the school, and wonderful cooperation on the part of the people of Waukesha and others interested in the success of the school has been the answer to that problem.

However, the task is by no means finished. Even now the college finds it necessary to carry on a campaign to raise \$400,000.00 for the building of a new library and chapel. Already \$150,000.00 has been given and it is very likely that the good friends of the college will respond to this call as they have so often done in the past.

There is no doubt about the fact that Carroll College lives in the hearts and minds of those people who have graduated from her halls. It is for them to pass the torch of inspiration and to lead in the work of building their school always bigger and better. For Carroll College is not only the "Pioneer School", it is also one of the finest schools in the Middle West.

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APPENDIX

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CHARTER OF CARROLL COLLEGE
WITH THE
RULES AND DUTIES OF
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

CHARTER

The charter of Carroll College as approved by the Legislature of Wisconsin, March 14, 1849, and subsequently amended in legal form, is as follows:

SECTION I - The trustees of Carroll College are hereby declared a body corporate and politic to be styled the "Board of Trustees of Carroll College", and shall be trustees of the said corporation for the purpose of further establishing, maintaining, and conduction of said institution of learning, and by the aforesaid corporate name to remain in perpetual succession, with full power to sue and be sued, to plead and to be impleaded, to have and use a common seal, to alter and renew the same at pleasure, to acquire, hold and convey property, real and personal, to be applied only to the objects herein proposed.

SECTION II - The Board of Trustees of Carroll College shall consist of twenty-five members, twenty-four of whom shall be elected by the Synod of Wisconsin in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The President of said College shall be the twenty-fifth member of said Board of Trustees. The twenty-four members of the Board elected by the Synod shall be divided into four classes of six members each, as now elected and constituted, and shall be elected for a term of four years. All present members of said Board shall continue as such Board of Trustees for the term for which elected. All vacancies in the Synodically elected membership of the Board shall be filled by persons elected thereto by the said Synod. The office of Trustees shall begin at the time of their election. Eight members of said Board shall be quorum for the transaction of business. The Trustees shall be required to make an annual report of the affairs of the College to the said Synod.

Note: The above section is in accordance with an act of the Wisconsin Legislature - Chapter 258, Laws of 1917.

SECTION III - The Trustees of said College and their successors shall forever hereafter have power and authority to direct and prescribe the course of study and the discipline in said College; also, to select and appoint by ballot or otherwise, a president and such professors and tutors to assist the president in the government and education of the students belonging to said College, and such other officers as the said trustees shall deem proper, all of whom shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the trustees.

SECTION IV - The said Trustees and their successors in office shall have power and authority to grant such literary honors and degrees as are usually granted by universities, colleges, or seminaries of learning in the United States, and in testimony of

such grants to give suitable diplomas under their seal, which diplomas shall entitle the possessors respectively to the immunities and privileges which by usage or statute are allowed to the possessors of similar diplomas granted by universities, colleges, and seminaries of learning.

SECTION V - Said Trustees and their successors in office shall have power and authority to make such rules and by-laws as may be deemed necessary for carrying into effect the designs of said college: Provided such rules and by-laws are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of this state.

SECTION VI - Said corporation may at any time hold and convey real estate.

SECTION VII - All gifts and grants to said trustees shall be held by them for the exclusive benefit of said college, and for no other purpose whatever.

SECTION VIII - The president of the college shall be ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees.

RULES AND DUTIES
OF
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MEETINGS

The Board shall hold two regular meetings in each year: one in June, the other on the first Tuesday in October.

The meeting in June shall be the annual meeting and shall be held in Waukesha on commencement day at such an hour as the President of the Board may designate.

The meeting in October may be held either in Waukesha or in Milwaukee, as the President of the Board shall designate.

Notice shall be sent by the Secretary to each member of the Board at least ten days before the regular meetings.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the President of the Board, or on the written request of any three members. The Secretary shall send a written notice to each member ten days before such meetings, stating the object or objects for which the meeting is called.

At the annual meeting Trustees shall be nominated by the Board for election by the Synod when the term of any class shall have expired, or when vacancies in any of the classes shall exist.

The officers for the ensuing year and the standing committees hereinafter named shall be elected to serve one year, or until their successors are duly elected.

OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES
AND THEIR DUTIES DEFINED

OFFICERS

The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall perform such duties as are usually assigned to such officers.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

1. A Finance Committee of five members, three constituting a quorum, who shall be men of such business capacity and experience that their names and endorsements shall command public confidence.

First: They shall be charged with the care of all endowment and other permanent funds of the institution, and shall see that no funds are in any case whatsoever diverted from the objects for which they have been or may be contributed.

Second: They shall have power to make investments of funds in the hands of the treasurer upon the approval of all the members of the committee; it being understood that no loans shall be made upon personal security.

Third: They shall be charged with maintaining a thorough acquaintance with the financial needs of the institution from year to year; they shall report at the annual meeting upon the current expenses and business management of the closing year, and they shall present a careful estimate of the expenses of the coming year, with plans for meeting the same.

Fourth: They shall be charged with devising and recommending ways and means of providing for any deficits or increased expenditures; and except when there may be a special committee created, they shall have charge of the work of devising and recommending to the Board ways and means for increasing the general endowment funds of the institution.

Fifth: They shall report to the Board annually, or oftener if requested by the Board, the condition of the finances of the institution.

2. An Instruction Committee of five members, familiar with the requirements of academic and collegiate education, of whom three shall constitute a quorum.

To this committee shall be assigned the following duties:

First: They shall keep themselves acquainted with the educational workings of the institution, and its courses of instruction, and with the methods and efficiency of the President and teachers, and shall report thereon to the Board of College Trustees at the annual meeting, or oftener if required.

Second: They shall require a written annual report from the

President concerning the work of the year in all departments.

Third: They shall be charged with considering the claims of candidates for the position of teacher, and of reporting upon them to the Board or to the Executive Committee; and they shall suggest to the Board or to the Executive Committee such additions and changes of teachers as may at any time be deemed necessary for greater efficiency in the work of the institution.

Fourth: They shall consider and recommend to the Board or to the Executive Committee the increased educational appliances needed, in the way of text books, apparatus, library, etc.

3. An Executive Committee of seven members, including the President of the Board and the President of the College; of which Committee the President of the Board shall be the chairman.

Any four members shall constitute a quorum.

The Executive Committee shall appoint its own secretary, who shall keep a record of its doings.

The Executive Committee shall hold regular meetings on the third Tuesday of August, December, and March in each year; and also other meetings at the call of the president and secretary.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to manage all the financial and business affairs of the institution during the interval between the regular meetings of the Board, except in so far as such affairs may have been referred by the Board to other committees.

The Executive Committee may delegate business to individual members, to sub-committees, or to others not members, but it may not authorize such persons to incur pecuniary obligations without explicitly defining and limiting the same.

All individuals and sub-committees to whom any duties are either occasionally or regularly delegated by the Executive Committee shall render a satisfactory report to date (in writing, if required) at each regular meeting of the committee, which report shall be placed on file.

The acts of the Executive Committee shall be binding on the Board, but they shall not have power to incur indebtedness exceeding the sum of \$500.00 without special vote of the Board authorizing the same, except in engagement of teachers as authorized by the Board.

The Executive Committee shall submit its records, at least once in each year, to the Board for inspection, when the Board shall express its judgment in regard to the doings of the committee since the last review of the record.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A sub-committee on Property and Finance shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, whose special duties shall be:

First: To look after the buildings and other property.

Second: To attend to the heating of the building, the employment of a janitor, and whatever other provision is necessary for the safety of the property and the comfort of those occupying it.

Third: To care for the insurance of the buildings against loss by fire, and their protection against injury; and to provide for proper repairs and improvements of the buildings and grounds.

Fourth: To arrange for the prompt and systematic collection of all bills of the institution from the students.

Fifth: To arrange for the necessary printing, advertising, etc.

Sixth: To audit all bills against the institution which properly come within their province, and draw orders upon the treasurer for their payment; and to report the same to the Executive Committee at their first ensuing regular meeting.

VISITING COMMITTEES

The Board shall appoint a Visiting Committee chosen from among the members of the Board not residents of Waukesha, and whose duty it shall be to visit the institution, especially at the regular examinations, and report to the Board at least once a year.

The President of the College may request any of the ecclesiastical bodies, at his discretion, to appoint committees to visit the institution from time to time as he may deem expedient.

SALARIES AND APPOINTMENTS

All salaries are to be fixed by the Board of Trustees, except that substitutes may be appointed when vacancies occur, and their salaries may be fixed by the Executive Committee on the recommendation of the President and of the Committee on Instruction, such appointments to be reported to the Board at its next meeting for final action.

COURSES OF STUDY

The courses of study shall hereafter be determined as follows:

GOVERNMENT

The President of the College shall have control of all its internal affairs, not involving financial expenditures, including instruction, government and discipline, and the care of the library, apparatus, and cabinet.

DEGREES

Diplomas and degrees shall be conferred by the Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of the President and of the Instruction Committee.

CHANGES

No rule of the Board shall be changed except at regular meeting, and when due notice of the proposed change has been given at previous annual or semi-annual meeting.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Alumni Files - A card catalogue system which is kept up-to-date for all living alumni.

Carroll College Catalogues - Catalogues have been preserved for the years 1856-1857-1858. A period then elapsed when there were no catalogues. There are catalogues for 1868, 1874, and every year thereafter.

Carroll College Student - This was a school paper organized and printed from 1854 to 1856. It was published by a group of students organized into a literary society called the Philomathean Society.

Carroll Echo - A college newspaper started in 1893 and continuing to present day. Most of these newspapers are on file in the college library.

Hinakaga - The college Annual published every year since 1913.

Historical Sketch of Carroll College - This pamphlet gives a record of the college up to the year 1893. There is no date on it or name of author.

Milwaukee Journal - Clippings regarding the history of Carroll College are on file in the college library.

Scrapbooks of College - Librarians of the college have kept scrapbooks of clippings pertaining to college.

Minutes of Board of Trustees - The minutes from the meetings of the Board of Trustees have been preserved from 1860 to present day.

Photostatic Copy of First Circular, 1841 - This is a copy of first circular advertising Prairieville Academy, later to become Carroll College.

Proceedings in Senate and House of Representatives upon reception and acceptance from State of Maryland of Statues of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and of John Hanson - This book was presented to the college by Miss May Rankin and contained information about Charles Carroll. It is a collection of speeches made by different Congressmen when these statues were presented to the government.

Programs from May Day Fetes and College Plays - Many of these programs have been preserved.

Waukesha Democrat - Clippings from this newspaper.

Waukesha Freeman - Files of this newspaper.

Waukesha Freeman Print - This pamphlet gives a record of the early struggles of the college. It takes the record of the college up to 1893. It was written up from old records that the Waukesha Freeman had available. There is no date on it or name of the writer.