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HISTORY OF
EWING COLLEGE

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History of
EWING COLLEGE

BY DR. A. E. PRINCE

President Ewing College Alumni Association

Pastor Maplewood Park Baptist Church



AUTHOR

LIFE'S BEST • TO MY FRIENDS

BACK TO BETHEL • CHRIST IS ALL

MEETING LIFE'S REVERSES

HISTORY FIFTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH



PRINTED BY SENATOR JAMES O. MONROE

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Collinsville, Illinois

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By Dr. A. E. Prince

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Printed in the United States of America

EWING COLLEGE
TO
DR. JOHN M. WASHBURN
AND
THE NOBLE FOUNDERS WHO
JOINED WITH HIM IN ESTABLISHING
EWING COLLEGE

TO ALL WHO EVER SERVED ON THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

TO ALL THE PRESIDENTS, SAVE ONE

TO ALL WHO EVER HELD A POSITION
ON THE FACULTY OR STAFF

TO ALL THE STUDENTS AND GRADUATES
WHO LIGHTED THEIR TAPERS AT EWING
COLLEGE AND THEN WENT OUT TO CARRY
THE LIGHT TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH

TO ALL WHO GAVE TO THE COLLEGE, AND
PRAYED FOR THE COLLEGE, EVER LIFTING
UP HOLY HANDS OF PRAYER

WITH TENDER MEMORIES OF THOSE WHO HAVE
GONE WITHIN THE VEIL, AND WITH GRATEFUL
APPRECIATION OF THOSE WHO ARE
YET IN SERVICE HERE

THIS VOLUME IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED
BY THE AUTHOR

A. E. Prime



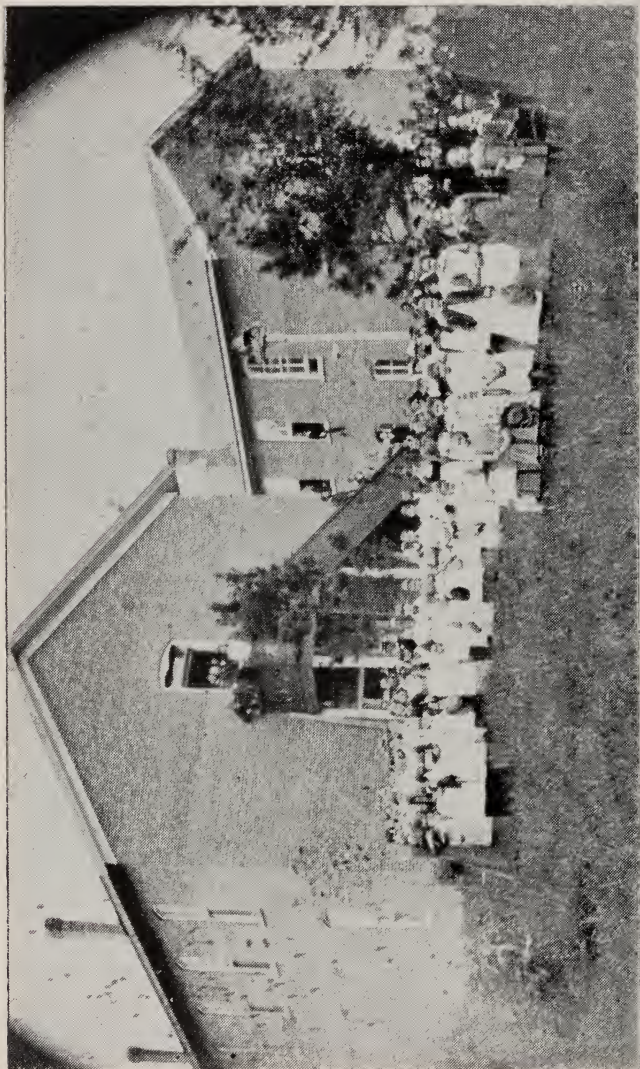
SENATOR JAMES O. MONROE
PRINTER

GRATEFUL APPRECIATION

At the Annual Reunion of the Alumni Association of Ewing College, October 1, 1960, Senator James O. Monroe offered to print free of charge this **History of Ewing College**. Without this act of generosity on his part this book would never have seen the light of day. His gratuitous service represents a donation of approximately five hundred dollars. For this kindness we give thanks to our Father in Heaven, and express to Senator Monroe our deepest gratitude.

Senator Monroe was on the campus of Ewing College 1905-1910. He met there and married Miss Freda Koch, one of the teachers. She passed away in 1946. During his College days, he sang in a quartette composed of Clyde Askins, E. W. Reeder, George W. Allison, and James O. Monroe. He states that the other three were ministers and that he had to cultivate a dyspeptic look to promote harmony in appearance for the entire group as they went about over the State on field trips for the College. It appears that this was a difficult assignment for a vivacious young layman.

In 1930, Monroe entered the political field, as a Democrat, and was practically drafted to run for State Senator in a district composed of Madison and Bond counties. Both counties had been Republican, but in the 1930 election there was an upheaval over the issues of prohibition and economic distress, Monroe swamping his Republican opponent. He was defeated once in the primary and another time in the final election. In all he has served twenty years, and avers that he will continue to campaign for his Senate seat as long as his health permits.



THE FIRST BUILDINGS

The one at right was later named Wakeman Hall

FOREWORD

The Ewing College Alumni Association, in session in the First Baptist Church, Ewing, Illinois, October 2, 1959, voted to request the President of the Association to write a History of Ewing College. It has required many hours of work, extending far into the night at times. It has required many miles of travel, and much expense for the travel, for postage and telephone bills. All this has been performed as a labor of love for Ewing College. There has been a tinge of sadness about the assignment throughout this period of work, for after years of service in every capacity from janitor to president, and over a span of a half century, we realize that this is probably the last service we can ever render for the College.

We have named our little book the **History of Ewing College**. Perhaps the title may seem too pretentious. It is more like a folksy talk. No effort has been made to "scrape star dust", or to produce a tall specimen of literary skill, but rather to write in common everyday language for common people like you and me.

We release the book with fear and trembling. We are sure that some readers will find cause for complaint—sometimes over what is included and at other times over what is omitted. Probably every reader will recall bits of information which would have been invaluable if included in the book, but we beg all to please remember that you may possess information this poor scribe has never known. This book is not perfect. We have done the best we could.

Certainly the College would never have won the prize for the system of keeping records, unless the prize was for the poorest system. It is probable that much of the work was done by students who had no training in this type of work. The record books are lost for some of the years. The list of graduates is incomplete. Only part of the annual catalogs can be found. We have diligently sought to verify the information presented herewith. We have travelled as much as two hundred miles to seek verification for some one fact that could be printed in one short paragraph. A number of

newspaper clippings and manuscripts have been found and these have been very helpful.

So far as we know no material having a live copyright has been used. If such is the case, we would appreciate the information and will gladly make proper acknowledgements. Much of the information we present has come through conversations with various parties, a goodly amount of this was acquired in walks and talks with William A. King years ago. The reader will find footnotes which give the sources of other information.

We are indebted to Dr. Noel M. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Baptist State Association, and to Editor L. H. Moore of the Illinois Baptist, for kindnesses shown to us while we searched for information in the materials collected in the archives of the Illinois Baptist Historical Society at Baptist Headquarters. We are also grateful to Rev. B. J. Murrie for his invaluable assistance in gathering material. Many others have loaned us pictures, catalogs, letters, programs and other material which has been helpful. The list of names is too long to publish. Thanks to all.

We regret that lack of funds prevents using many more pictures than appear in this book. We could not find pictures of one of the founders—Rev. Elijah Webb—and of President Summers. Some of the pictures used were made from old and faded originals and may not appear too clearly.

The author expresses his gratitude to the Alumni Association for the request that this be written; to his secretaries, Mrs. Betty Laxton and Mrs. Martha Wood, for secretarial work, and to his companion, Mrs. Virginia Faye Prince for many hours of work on this volume. We trust the readers will find things to appreciate in this volume.

A. E. Prince

P. O. Box 4015,
Jennings Station,
St. Louis 36, Missouri
January 1, 1961

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I.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT EWING

It was Commencement Day at Ewing College—June 5, 1919. Perhaps the largest crowd ever assembled for any commencement of Old Ewing in the twentieth century was present. The Chapel was filled to capacity with many standing. The Logossian and Pythagorean halls were filled also.

The poet said long ago—

“What is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days.”

It was, indeed, a perfect day. Everything seemed to be in tune. Every heart beat to the transports of good fellowship that day. Ewing College had come to a new day. A new relationship had been formed. There was an air of expectancy. Hopes ran high in human hearts. Whatever might have been the struggles and sufferings of the past, every one looked hopefully toward what they believed would be the Golden Age of Ewing College. Dr. H. M. Tipsword, President, was in his place on the platform and beside him was one of Ewing's staunchest long-time friends—Dr. W. P. Throgmorton. Among the distinguished sons of Ewing College in the graduating class on this occasion was the State Sunday School Secretary of Illinois and later of South Caro-

lina—Dr. J. L. Corzine. The commencement speaker has just risen to begin his address. He is speaking for the fifth time at a Ewing Commencement.¹ Let us listen in.

We have come to the most significant commencement of all the significant commencements of Ewing College. To my way of thinking this commencement presents an incomparable challenge. Those of us who were present at the commencement exercises four years ago today will ever remember that great commencement address by Brother Clarence Hodge. As the speaker reached the climax of his address, he turned to Uncle William King, who was sitting on the platform, and said to him: "Brother King, you will not be with us much longer. The evening shadows are falling about you and you will soon go home. We want to send up a message to heaven by you. When you reach the other side we want you to tell the founders of Ewing College that we will carry on the good work they started here." Brother Hodge and Brother King have both gone home to carry that message to the founders of this college.

For more than half a century, Brother King occupied a seat on this platform at every annual commencement of old Ewing. Years ago the other founders of the school were here with him, but as the years passed by, they crossed over, one by one, to the other side until Brother King at last came up alone to the commencement exercises, and now he, too, has slipped away. The last living survivor of the founders of Ewing College has gone home. The challenge to carry on comes to us from the

¹ Dr. A. E. Prince delivered our commencement address last year and our baccalaureate sermon this year. This is the sixth year he has served as commencement speaker for Ewing College. So far as I know, this is a record held by no other man.—Dr. H. A. Smoot, President Ewing College, June 5, 1920.

skies today. The founders of Ewing College did not live in vain. They builded better than they knew. They now belong to the ages and their mantles have fallen on us and the future of their good work is in our hands. We cannot pass guiltlessly by on the other side. In the words of Clarence Hodge, "We will carry on." Carlyle said: "We must go on. Applaud us if we win; pity us if we fail—but we must go on."

Moreover, we have come to a new era in the history of Ewing College. A new and enduring relationship has been formed. Ewing College is now the property of the Illinois Baptist State Association. The wisdom of such alignment is self-evident. Dr. J. B. Gambrell has well said: "Denominational schools are denominational assets or they should not be denominational liabilities. I do not consider a man wise who rides a horse without a bridle. He is still more unwise if he rides that horse with his back to the front, and he is yet more unwise if he loads up his wagon with his precious belongings and starts off the team with no lines and no control. The whole question is coming back to this. In these democratic days, why should not people who put their money into institutions control them?"

Trying to prove that Baptists should educate is like trying to prove that water is wet. It is self-evident that they should educate their children in Baptist schools. The State school, in the very nature of the case, cannot duplicate the generations of College trained leaders whose leadership has brought this nation from small beginnings to its present place of Christian world power. The residuum of truth is that the state school not only does not have a Christian atmosphere, but by law it cannot have. It is vain either to try to get blood from a turnip or to produce a blood-growing turnip. The small school cannot live of itself alone no more than an individual can live to himself alone. The

only solution to our problem is denominational control with adequate denominational support. Our Baptist schools must be made answerable to the people who support them.

We are now beginning to take our education problem seriously in Southern Illinois. We propose to have here one of our greatest Baptist schools. We want Ewing College to rise to meet the sun in his coming, and we want the sun in all his shining circuits, in all coming ages, to look upon her. We wish that the first sight to greet the eyes of our ambitious sons and daughters shall be this school. We wish that the hoary-headed pilgrim, leaning heavily upon his staff, might look this way fondly and give her his blessing before he goes hence to be no more. We wish that when the sun shall go down for the last time behind the western hills he might glance back upon Ewing College in the zenith of her power and influence. May she wend her way through the ages and stand at last when Jesus comes!

These were the opening paragraphs of the Commencement address. The people listened with breathless interest. Hopes ran high and tears flowed freely from almost every eye in the large congregation. It was good to be there.

President Tipsword, writing under the caption "New Ewing College", gave the following optimistic report:²

Nineteen hundred nineteen will be entered in the chronology of the life-history of Ewing College as the date of rebirth. The spirit of Christian Education since the organization of the school and a period of progress, has waned, and, like other Christian schools, Ewing College struggled for a time for existence.

² Dr. H. M. Tipsword, President, *Ewing College Catalogue*, 1919. p. 5

But, thank God, the pendulum is swinging in the opposite direction in the heart of the religious world; and Baptists, including the Illinois Baptist State Association, have decided to keep up in the movement. The time was most opportune for the beginning of a new Ewing College under the direction of the State Association. The transfer was made, and there are signs of renewed life on every hand, both on the campus and in the field.

The plans for the present and future of the College are in keeping with the spirit and purpose of the Seventy-five Million Campaign of the Southern Baptist Convention. The State Association under the leadership of Dr. W. P. Throgmorton has assumed our share of the responsibility in raising this amount for the various interests of the church at home and abroad. At least twenty million dollars of this amount is to be appropriated to the promotion of Christian Education in our Baptist Colleges.

Two dormitories and a gymnasium are the first buildings to be erected, and later a new administration building. This will be followed by a campaign for sufficient endowment. There is no question in the minds of the leaders whether this will be accomplished within the limit of the five years fixed for the seventy-five million campaign. This means that they have confidence that the Baptist people of the Illinois Baptist State Association will back this great work for the Kingdom by their interest, their prayers, and their money, as well as by sending their children to the college.

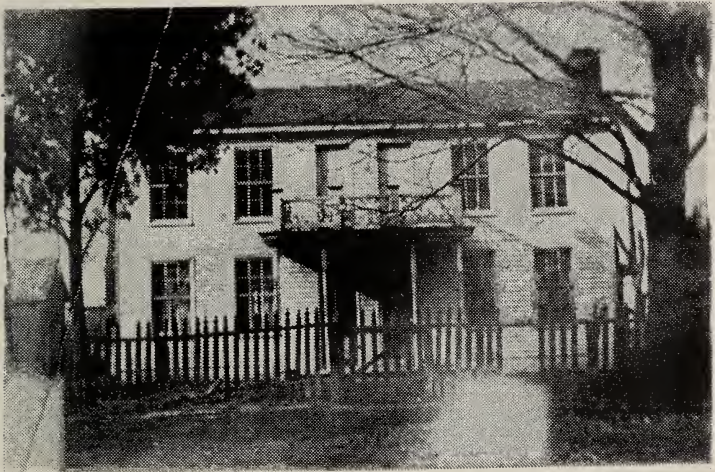
But, alas, there is another chapter to this story. The College was to encounter further difficulties. The rainbow faded from the sky. The help that was expected did not come. The vision of the Commencement speaker of 1919 failed. The sun went down for Old Ewing. "Night, sable goddess, from her ebon throne, in rayless

majesty now stretched forth, her leaden scepter" over one of the noblest of institutions among Baptists in Illinois. The College which began as a high school in 1867, and which offered work at the College level from 1874 to 1925, fell mortally wounded in the house of its friends, and taps were sounded for the fifty-eight year old institution.

There is a post script yet to add in closing this chapter. It was written on October 2, 1959. Some former students joined in calling a Reunion of graduates, former students, board members, teachers, and friends. No mailing list was available and hence not many knew of the meeting. To the surprise of all, more than sixty were present and a most delightful day was spent in Ewing Baptist Church. A testimony service was held in which many paid glowing tribute to old Ewing and spoke of the contribution the College had made to their lives. Here is evidence that the power and influence of a Christian school lives on. Ewing College "being dead yet speaketh."

The group assembled at Ewing on October 2, 1959, did something that probably never was done before in the history of the world when they formed an alumni association thirty-three years after a College had closed. A. E. Prince was elected president, and H. E. Lockard, secretary-treasurer. The president was asked to name five vice-presidents and he appointed Rev. B. J. Murrie, M. C. Ingram, Dr. Russell W. Wallis, Rev. Kenneth

G. Hall, and Mrs. Lorene Pickard Wingo. It was also voted to ask the president to write a history of Ewing College. This book is the answer to that request.



HOME OF WILLIAM A. KING

II.

THE FOUNDERS OF EWING COLLEGE

One who writes the history of Ewing College will ever be grateful to two men for their contributions. On leaving the College in 1912, Dr. E. W. Hicks, Bible teacher, left a manuscript entitled, "The Origin of Ewing College," which began with these words: "We must first set before us six men." Dr. Clarence Hodge, financial secretary near the end of the second decade of this century, wrote a small book having the title, "New Ewing". Dr. Hodge, with proper acknowledgements, incorporated the gist of the small manuscript of Dr. Hicks in his book. Neither the manuscript nor the book were copyrighted, and with due acknowledgements to both of these noble men, who are now with the Lord, much of their material will be presented in this chapter, sans quotation marks in most cases to avoid frequency of repetition of such marks.

Dr. Hodge wrote: "The founding of Ewing College might be appropriately set forth under the title of 'The Story of Five Men and a Magnet' for Dr. Washburn acted as a magnet around which the five men gathered. These men were William A. King, Rev. Elijah Webb, John W. Hill, Richard Richeson, and Robert R. Link. These men, along with Dr. Washburn, were the founders of Ewing College." They builded better than they

knew. There is so much to be written about Dr. Washburn that one whole chapter will be given to him. This chapter is given to the five noble men who saw the need of an education for their children and did something about it. In this chapter the reader will find interesting facts about their ancestry, their early pioneer life, and their relation to the College. Each man made his contribution and left the stamp of his personality upon the school. It is a thrilling story for all who can appreciate the hardships and sacrifices of these pioneer men. One cannot fully appreciate Ewing College without first learning about the type of men who laid the foundations of the College.

EWING'S GRAND OLD MAN

William E. Gladstone was known around the world as the "Grand Old Man of England". Each of these founders might well be called the "Grand Old Man of Ewing", but William A. King because of his long period of service might be said to have a special claim to this title. He served continuously on the Board of Trustees from the founding of Ewing High School in 1867 until his death in 1919. He was the last of the founders to cross over the river of death. In his last years, and after all the other founders had gone to the Yonder-land, he headed the academic procession at each commencement as they marched into the auditorium in Willard Hall, and it was a sight never to be forgotten.



WILLIAM A. KING

In fact, it was this memory of him that suggested the above title.

William A. King was born in Franklin County, Illinois, April 19, 1826. Illinois had been a state but eight years when he was born. Chicago was at that time a village of less than two hundred inhabitants, located on

a small river half filled with rice which served as food for the birds and for the Indians. William's great-grandfather, Baker King, was living when William was born, and died when William was nine years of age at the advanced age of 101 years. William's grand-parents were also living and active. His grandmother was from Ireland. His maternal grandfather Browning "guarded the mail from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia", and had done so even before Illinois became a state. Browning's twin sons, William and James Browning, were the first white children born in Franklin County.

Franklin County included Williamson County at that time, and the county seat was at Old Frankfort, now one mile east of West Frankfort. The pioneer home of that day was a one-room log cabin, and in this type of building William's father and mother, Elijah King and Polly Browning, set up housekeeping ten miles west of Benton. At that time the land was worth \$1.50 per acre. Their nearest neighbor was five miles away, and Indians roamed through the settlement. William King used to tell of the coming of five or six large Indians to the Elijah King cabin when only his mother was at home. These Indians were friendly, talked for a while, and went away.

The cabin home of Elijah and Polly Browning King had its puncheon floor and clap-board door. It had a large fire-place and the stick and clay chimney. The pot rack in the fire-place held a pot in which was boiled wild

turkey, venison, or the ham of a wild hog. The bed, made of poles and hickory bark, was in the corner of the room and grass which had been pulled and dried served as a mattress. The ball and powder rifle hung over the mantle and the ever-present dog was dozing on the hearth. The baby's "bee-gum" cradle was a section of a hollow log. What appears above is William A. King's description of the home in which he was born and of the cradle in which he was rocked. Homes like this produced the pioneers of this nation. William was the first of eight children born in this home. These children got their sterling characters from the hardships and privations, the practical industry, rigid economy, and faith in God which was found in this home. Dr. Hodge wrote these timely words about the pioneer:

The pioneer possessed no outward advantages; his development came from a sturdy self-reliance, a manly independence, a bold and bouyant courage; rigid economy, practical industry, native ingenuity, and a calm trust in Almighty God. It was a condition that produced men and women of great, though simple lives, unsoiled by the arts of a softer time. They came down to us out of a great past, which we do well to venerate and properly portray, that it may not be forgotten and that its freedom, and independence, its simplicity and divinity, its character of genuine worth and excellence, its strength of body and soul, its love for others and its old-time hospitality, may also be treasured as so much gold is hoarded by a miser.⁴

Elijah King's family of children was left early with-

⁴ Clarence Hodge, *New Ewing*. (Marion, Illinois: The Egyptian Press, 1918). Pp 41-42

out a father. He died in 1840, and his wife Polly died in 1847, when William was 21 years of age. It was the mother's request that William keep the children together and rear them. He faithfully carried out this request. He was married to Charlotte C. Harrison of the home neighborhood, January 9, 1851. He purchased a farm seven miles north of Benton and moved to his new home in 1852. This home was one-half mile west of what is now Ewing and was his home until his death sixty-seven years later.

Concord Baptist Church, organized in 1839, had formerly existed in the neighborhood into which William moved, but had dissolved. A church called Frizzell's Prairie was organized July 19, 1851, and was the outgrowth of old Concord Church. There were eight members in the newly organized church. The name of this church was changed to Ewing in February 1874. The present brick building of the Ewing Church was erected in 1886. Footwashing was practiced up to about 1860, when it was discontinued without any formal act of the church.⁵ William King was not a member of the church but in 1863 when a meeting house was built at Frizzell's Prairie he was on the building committee. A year after the dedication his wife united with the church and he united six years later. He did not join the church until he had made a careful study of the Scriptures and found that he was in accord with the doctrines of the church:

⁵ W. P. Throgmorton. *History of Franklin Association of United Baptists* (Benton, Illinois. Baptist Banner Print, 1880, p 205.

William A. King was a great man. He had not the advantage of an education but wanted it for all others. When pressing need arose at the College, he would find some way to get some money and give it to keep the college going. He took delight in recalling the days when the campus was a field which he plowed for corn, but rejoiced in the fact that educated young men and women were now the crop of that land. Ten of his grand-children graduated from Ewing College. No one could forget the tone of his voice, and his earnest gaze, as he said: "I have given all I could. I hope you young men will not let the College die." He remained faithful to the task until his last earthly day. He was a member and a deacon of Ewing Baptist Church for many years and until the end of his earthly journey. In his later years he was the oldest member of the church and was universally loved by the people of his church. He served as trustee of the College from 1867 to 1919—the longest term of service by any man in the history of the College. He passed away March 9, 1919, the last of the founders to cross over.

REV. ELIJAH T. WEBB

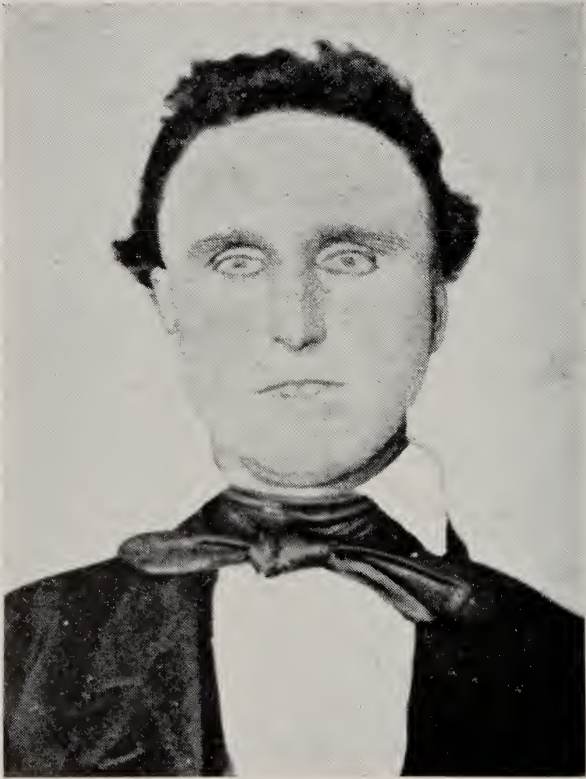
Rev. Elijah T. Webb was born January 4, 1818, on Webb's Prairie. He was one of a family of five brothers and two sisters. His father and an uncle came to Illinois from Virginia in 1812 and were among the first settlers in the vicinity of Ewing. He was married to Nancy T. Clark in 1839. The available records mention his large

family and that he desired for his children the advantages of a good education. His daughter, Eliza J. Webb, was married to Robert R. Link, who was secretary of the first Board of Trustees of the High School and later secretary of the College until his death in 1893.

Elijah Webb joined the Primitive Baptist Church, entered the ministry and was pastor of old Webb's Prairie Primitive Baptist Church for years. His preaching was plain and spiritual. He was deeply concerned for the welfare of his country in those exacting years of the war. He was a member of the Board of Trustees when Ewing High School was incorporated. He was a farmer as were many preachers of his day, and also a surveyor. He was the father of Dr. L. M. Webb, well known Ewing Physician. He passed away in 1879, loved, honored, and respected by all. His grateful church and friends erected a monument at his grave in honor of him and in appreciation of his work. He is buried at Middle Fork Cemetery east of Ewing. He was the second of the founders to pass away.

JUDGE JOHN W. HILL

Judge John W. Hill was born in Hamilton County, Illinois, November 27, 1823. He was married to Margaret Beaty of Ewing Township in 1841, and moved to this township in 1844. He purchased land from the Government just outside of the present site of Ewing and made his home there until his death and there reared his family of twelve children. He was a Primitive



JUDGE JOHN W. HILL

Baptist, a prominent citizen, county treasurer for a time, and served several terms as county judge. He was treasurer of the College from its beginning until his death in 1876. He was the first of the founders to die.

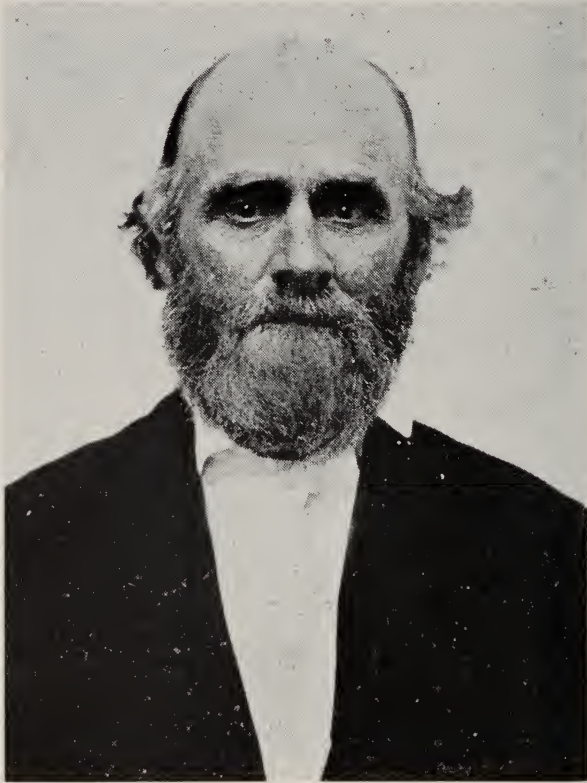
He was a man of strong character, inured to hard labor in those pioneer days, and was typical of that

group of noble men whose sacrifices made possible the College at Ewing. His descendants were connected with the College until it closed and the name Hill is highly honored and respected in Ewing.

Bobby Burns said: "An honest man is the noblest work of God." The founders of Ewing College were this type of men and John W. Hill was at home in such a group of men, loved and respected by all. We need men of his stature today.

RICHARD RICHESON

Richard Richeson was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, July 15, 1819. His father died when he was twelve years of age, and at the age of fourteen he went over the mountains to Cincinnati to try to make his own way. He travelled over the country as a journeyman tinner from New Orleans to Chicago. At the age of twenty he started a business in Shawneetown. He was married to Mary Ann Carter in 1845. Her parents were born in Ireland and came to America about 1820. She was born in Philadelphia in 1825. Her father died when she was two years old and her mother later moved to Shawneetown, where she grew to womanhood and met and married Richard Richeson. Mr. Richeson was in business for a while in Equality where the Government salt mines were located. When gold was discovered in California in 1849, he travelled there with an ox team and was gone two years. On his trip he carried a two volume



RICHARD RICHESON

set of Shakespeare's Dramatic works and read these at night by the light of the camp-fire while the other men were playing cards. This set of Shakespeare's works is now owned and highly treasured by his grand-daughters, Alice Eliza and Virginia Richeson, 8 River Bluff Place, St. Louis, Missouri. He returned from California to

Gallatin County and served a term as sheriff of that county.

He purchased from his brother a farm in Franklin County in 1854, and made his home there until his death. He opened a store in what is now known as Old Ewing, one mile north of Ewing, and kept the post office. During the Civil War he first put up a cotton gin and later a woolen mill. This brought men and families to the area and the village of Ewing soon sprang up.

He was a tender-hearted man, sympathetic toward all human needs, and often gave shelter and employment to refugees fleeing from the South. Political animosities ran high and his life was often in danger. A near neighbor looked out over the prairie each morning to see if his house was still standing or had been burned during the night. God spared this gracious man to be one of the founders of Ewing College. Miss Virginia Richeson, St. Louis, grand-daughter of Richard Richeson and also grand-daughter of Dr. William Shelton, third president of the College, writes the following lines concerning Richard Richeson:

Surely there must have been books in his Virginia home and at fourteen years of age, he must have had some contact with literature, because he carried on his education by reading books and observing nature.

His grand-children treasure the set of Shakespeare's works which he carried with him on his trip to the gold mines of California, and read by the camp fire at night.

He read not only the Bible and literature but also the great economists and scientists of his day. He was self-educated, however he believed in schools and was ready to join with his neighbors in organizing Ewing College.

He was not a church member but was a religious man and a Bible student. His wife was a Presbyterian. When the question arose of linking the College with some religious denomination, Mr. Richeson moved to offer the school to the Baptists because that was the largest denomination in the territory of the College. He died in 1887, the third of the founders to pass away.

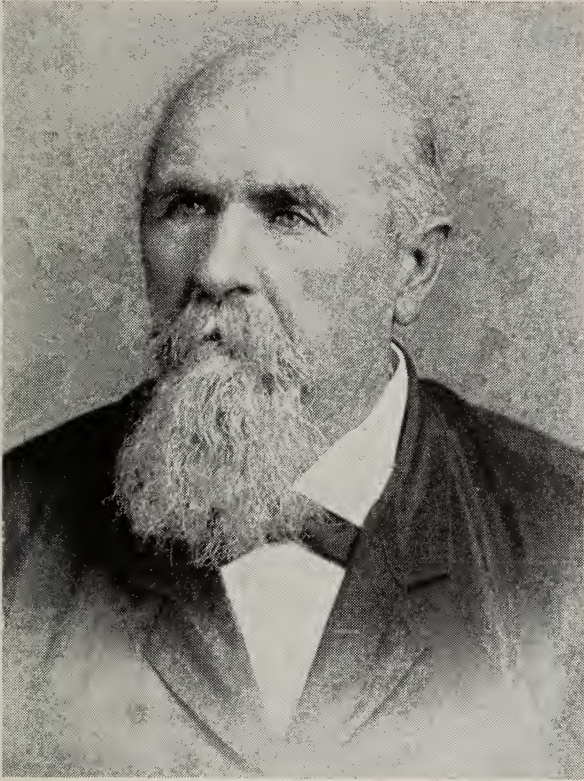
ROBERT R. LINK

Dr. Clarence Hodge, Financial Secretary of Ewing College in the second decade of this century, writes:

The fifth member of the first official board of Ewing College was Robert R. Link. He was one of the strongest men who ever moved from another state to this section. He was born on a farm near Lebanon, Tennessee, December 4, 1832. His education was the best that could be obtained at the Academy in his home town. He entered the teaching profession and made it his life work.⁶

He taught in Tennessee until the beginning of the war between the States. He had obtained a farm, partly by inheritance and partly earned, which he traded for a two-hundred acre farm in Ewing Township. His farm was the eastern part of what is now Ewing. He lived for some time in an old log house which stood back in

⁶ Hodge, *op.cit.* Pp. 47-48



ROBERT R. LINK

the field and was used for a dwelling until 1864. At that time the present dwelling was erected, known to all as the Link Home, and is still standing—the last house on East Main Street in Ewing.

R. R. Link and Dr. John W. Washburn were reared

on farms in adjoining counties in Tennessee. Both prepared for a life work of teaching, both were Union men at heart, both moved to Illinois, and settled at Ewing. Here is seen the hand of God in bringing these men together for their great and helpful ministry in Ewing.

Link was married October 12, 1862, to Eliza J. Webb, daughter of Rev. Elijah T. Webb. He taught school for most of his life and gave only his vacation time to his farm. He was county superintendent of schools in Franklin County for eight years, 1865-1873. While serving in this position, he was able to render a great service for Ewing College by sending school teachers to Ewing for the late spring and summer sessions. Many teachers went to Ewing at his suggestion. He offered the land where the Ewing Bank now stands for a College campus, but Mr. W. A. King's land just west of the bank was finally accepted by the founders and the College was located there.

Robert R. Link was reared on a farm on Barton's Creek in Wilson County, Tennessee. He was distinguished as a boy for his great thirst for knowledge. Most fathers in Barton's Creek community thought that a knowledge of arithmetic through the single "rule of three" was education enough for a farmer's son, and Link's father shared that view. The free schools of Tennessee offered little else than this in the short terms, beginning in July and ending in September with a "fodder pulling" vacation of two weeks in August.

Beyond that free school, he was left to his own resources to secure an education, and he spent about five years getting an education by his own efforts, alternately teaching and attending school, and in his last year of schooling was a student in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee.

Politically, he was a Prohibitionist. He ran for congress on this ticket in 1886, for State treasurer in 1890, and for governor in 1892. He was an indefatigable worker for this cause and it is thought that his arduous campaign in 1892 undermined his health and hastened his death. He died, even as he had lived, for a great cause.

An unidentified newspaper clipping, printed at the time of his home-going, contained these words concerning him:

He was a public spirited man in the largest sense of the word, and in the best sense, a reformer. Every effort for the real advancement of humanity found in him a friend and helper. He headed the State Prohibition ticket, polling the largest vote ever cast by that party in the state. Nowhere will the loss of his directing hand be felt more than in the affairs of Ewing College—an institution he helped to found, which he has fostered through all the years of its existence, and over which he had "yearned," as he expressed it, "day and night as no man ever yearned." It was the apple of his eye, the most absorbing subject of his thought. Of his time and limited means he gave freely and unceasingly. The new building (Willard Hall) was the dream of his life, and he lived to see his desire realized.

He passed away Sunday, June 4, 1893, at 6:45 a.m. This was Sunday of commencement week. Willard Hall had just been completed and the first commencement ever to be held in it was scheduled that week. The commencement was a time of joy over the completion of the new building and a time of sorrow because of the loss of one of the greatest friends of the College. He was the fourth of the founders to pass away.

SUMMARY

The reader will note in this chapter as complete a story of the lives of the founders of Ewing College as can be presented from the material available. "What hath God wrought", was the first message sent over the electric telegraph by its inventor, Samuel F. B. Morse. These words instantly spring to mind as one contemplates Ewing College. One is amazed to note how the hand of God directed the movement to found and sustain a school at Ewing. God prepared men in Tennessee, Virginia, and other places and brought them to Ewing and used them to found an institution which stood as a beacon light in Southern Illinois for more than half a century, and which, being dead, yet speaketh.

The first meeting to consider the founding of a school was held in William King's house and the next meeting was held in Frizzell's Prairie Baptist Church. And so it was, in the providence of God, that from the home and the church went out streams of influence that were destined to encircle the globe. All honor to these noble

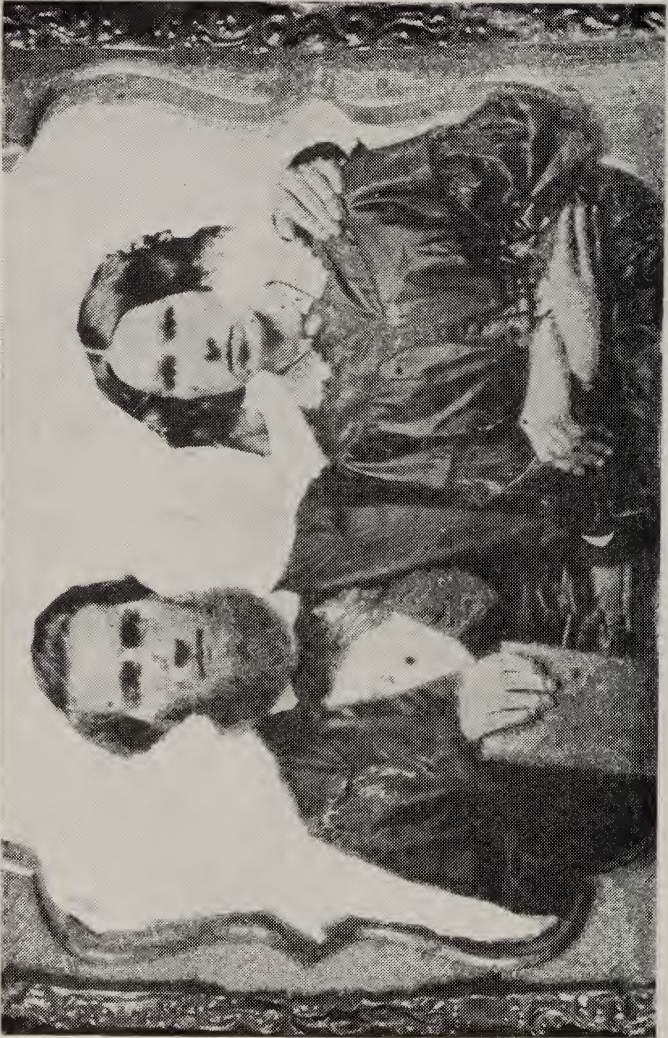
founders. They endured as seeing the Invisible. Amid great trials and hardships and sacrifices, these men of lofty vision laid well the foundation of Ewing College.

Over the entrance to the Old Court House Museum in Vicksburg, Mississippi, is this inscription: "Those who forget the past have no future." There arose a softer generation who forgot the price paid by the hardy pioneers—men of great stature—for the sacred heritage they bequeathed to us—a generation, if you please, lacking the sacrificial spirit, bold initiative and daring courage of these founders—and Ewing College was lost. This is an irreparable loss. There is not a Baptist college in Illinois today. It would have been better to have sacrificed everything else in the whole program than to have lost the college.

Dr. E. W. Hicks, after finishing sketches of the lives of the founders of Ewing College, concluded that section of his interesting and informative manuscript with these words:

We have before us the six men who founded Ewing College. A most remarkable rural neighborhood it was with an enterprising land holder, a postmaster and mill owner, a county treasurer and county superintendent on adjoining farms, and a leader among preachers only a few miles away. When to that company was added a principal of schools from the county seat, what wonder that a College was born! It is doubtful if such another conjunction was ever seen in a farming community in Illinois.⁷

⁷ *The Origin Of Ewing College*, a manuscript completed June 15, 1912 by Dr. E. W. Hicks, Chair of Bible, Ewing College.



DR. AND MRS. JOHN M. WASHBURN

III.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT

Emerson said: "An institution is the lengthened shadow of a man." This is preeminently true in the case of Ewing College. Ewing College began in the heart, life, and service of Dr. John M. Washburn. His period of service for the College extended with some interruptions from 1867 to 1904.

BIRTH AND EARLY YEARS

Dr. John M. Washburn, son of Lewis (of Welsh and German stock) and Nancy Moore Washburn (of English and Irish origin) was born on a farm near Alexandria, Smith County, Tennessee, November 5, 1830. His ancestors came from Wales and settled in New England and their descendents moved westward in later years.

He was educated in Burritt College in Tennessee. He entered this school in 1853 and worked his way through school. He was graduated with an A. B. Degree in 1856, and his Alma Mater conferred on him the A. M. Degree in July 1859. The degree was conferred by Rev. John Powell, A. M., a Baptist minister and president of the College.

MARRIAGE AND EARLY TEACHING

He was graduated on Friday, July 4, 1856, and was

married to Miss Irene S. Ely on Monday, July 7, 1856. He began teaching the same month in an academic school at Gainsboro, Tennessee, and had remained there five months, when he was called to occupy the Chair of Language in Burritt College, his Alma Mater. In 1858 he went to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he served one year as principal of the Academy of the University. After resigning his position in Knoxville he took charge of the Mt. Olivet Academy as principal.

CONVERSION AND ORDINATION

"He first believed in Jesus," June 30, 1852, while a student in Burritt College, in Tennessee, and was baptized into the fellowship of Brush Creek Church of "Regular Baptists," in October of that year. He was licensed to preach in 1857 and ordained at Brush Creek Baptist Church, August 15, 1858. A photostatic copy of his ordination certificate is in the archives of the Illinois Historical Society in Baptist Headquarters in Carbondale, Illinois, and is so interesting that we print it herewith in full.

On the above date, we whose names are undersigned, being called on by the Baptist Church of Christ at Brush Creek to examine into the Call and qualifications of Brother John Washburn to the Ministry of the Gospel, did in the presence of said church proceed, First to his Conversion and Call of God to said office, as was Aaron to the priestly office, and in this he gave full satisfaction; Second, that he believed the faith of Predestinarian Baptists as contained in the Articles of Faith as held by

Round Lick Association, and acknowledges the order thereof and that a deviation from the faith and order here proposed shall render this article null and void and that the church be no longer accountable for his doctrine or practice. Whereupon we did most solemnly, after fasting and prayer and imposition of hands, set apart John Washburn to the Ministry of God's Word and ordinances, agreeable to the tenor of the New Testament, with the consent and approbation of all the Church.

Sion Barr
T. G. Magness
John F. Spain
William Riley

REMOVAL TO ILLINOIS

At the beginning of the War between the States, Dr. Washburn decided to go North, because of his strong Union sentiments. On his way he was delayed three months because the Army of the South interfered, and he was held in custody by the Confederates for several days at Gainsboro while on a visit there. He started to Illinois in a wagon on November 5, 1862. He came first to O'Fallon in St. Clair County, and, about eight months later moved to Marion. He taught school for a time at Crawford's Prairie. He was principal of schools at Benton, Illinois, from 1864 to 1867.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

Dr. Throgmorton states that Dr. Washburn united with Bethlehem Church of "Regular" Baptists, in Williamson County, Illinois, and later moved to Franklin County and united with Salem Church in Crawford's

Prairie (later located near Benton). In 1865 a charge was brought against him in this church for sentiments which he expressed in writing and preaching. The result was his separation from the "Regular" Baptists. In 1866, he joined the Benton Church of "United" Baptists.

William A. King loved to tell about the first time he saw Dr. Washburn: "The first time I ever saw Dr. Washburn was at Benton and he and my uncle, William Browning, were standing near the old Primitive Baptist Church, and Dr. Washburn was talking about coming into the Missionary Baptist Church. He was then a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and he wanted to come in without being re-baptized."⁸ This was in 1865.

EWING HIGH SCHOOL

Dr. Washburn began a "select school" in Frizzell's Prairie Baptist Church building, near the present village of Ewing, in April 1867, and taught four months. During this term of school, the citizens took steps to organize the Ewing High School which later became Ewing College. Ewing High School was opened December 25, 1867. Wakeman Hall was built in 1869-1870 from bricks made near the site of the building, and in January, 1871, the school was moved from Frizzell's Prairie Baptist Church building to Wakeman Hall. The institution became a College in 1874.

⁸ Hodge, *op. Cit.* Pp. 48-49

THREE TIMES AS PRESIDENT

Dr. Washburn served three terms as president. He served one year and left the office at the end of the school year. The reason for this withdrawal is not apparent. He was principal of Marion, Illinois, schools 1875-76. He returned to the Office of President in 1876, and resigned in 1877 to go to Texas for the benefit of Mrs. Washburn's health. While in Texas he founded Floresville Academy in 1878, and served as principal two years. In the world of education, he was like Johnny Appleseed, and his apple trees, for schools sprang up wherever this versatile and scholarly man went. He returned to Ewing College July 3, 1880 to serve his third term as president. The school prospered under his leadership and an enrollment of one hundred fifty three is recorded for the spring term of 1883 and a total enrollment of 217 for the school year. Dr. Washburn served until 1890 when he declined to accept the unanimous election by the Board for another year, and retired having given 19 years of service. He declined the call because he felt that the College would make better progress under a new administration. After leaving Ewing, he was principal of Willett Academy, 1890-92; principal of Gordonville schools, 1892-93; served as pastor and teacher 1893-97; professor of Languages in Creal Springs College 1897-98; professor of Greek and Latin, Ewing College 1899-1904, at which time he asked for a leave of absence for one year. He retired

to write his autobiography and the history of Ewing College. So far as is known, he did not find opportunity to finish this task.

HIS PASTORATES

Dr. Washburn served as pastor at Sugar Camp, Antioch, Spring Garden, Carbondale, Benton, McLeansboro, and Ewing, in Illinois, and Floresville and Stockdale in Texas. He was called as pastor of the Ewing church at the annual meeting in 1904 and began his work the first of September. This was his last pastorate and his last public ministry. This was not his first work with Ewing Baptist Church. He served seven years as pastor of Frizzell's Prairie Baptist Church, and the name of this church was changed to Ewing Baptist Church in February, 1874, and the church later moved into Ewing. Dr. Washburn served a total of almost eight years at Frizzell's Prairie and Ewing and this was probably his longest pastorate.

HOME AT LAST WITH THE LORD

The following newspaper article concerning the home-going of Dr. Washburn and of the last services deserves a place in the record of his work and is presented in full.

Dr. Washburn died April 16, 1905, in less than an hour after conducting the Sunday morning worship service. This service was held in the College Chapel in Willard Hall because there was no heat in the church building that day. By a strange dis-

pensation of Divine Providence it was ordered that the last public service Dr. Washburn conducted was held within the walls of the institution he founded and to which he had given his life. It was especially fitting that his last words uttered in public worship should be spoken in Ewing College.

He did not preach that morning. Miss Jennie Smith, a railroad evangelist, was the speaker. The service was evangelistic. A number of the students responded, asking for prayer. Dr. Washburn was profoundly touched by the evidence of the presence of the Holy Spirit. His voice broke with emotion as he pleaded in prayer for souls. He announced that he would preach on "The Resurrection" on the following Sunday, which was Easter Sunday. He dismissed the service, asked Miss Smith to look after the young people who were interested, greeted the people, called for his mail, went to his boarding house and ate his dinner. He later complained of a recurrence of the illness from which he had suffered on the preceding Friday night. He took some medicine and retired to his room. Hearing an unusual noise, Miss Link hastened to his room and found him lying unconscious on the floor. Help was summoned and he was placed upon a bed. He regained consciousness for a brief interval, and then gently expired before medical aid could come to his relief. For nearly forty years he had been connected with Ewing College.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES

On Monday, with deacons and trustees and business men as pall bearers, the body was taken to the College and lay in state from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Members of the church and students from the College acted as body guards while the body lay in state. The funeral service was held in the chapel of Willard Hall at 1 P. M., Monday, April 17, 1905. A portrait of Dr. Washburn and his vacant chair



FUNERAL OF DR. WASHBURN

were draped in black. The speakers, students, family, and trustees, met at the cottage and marched in a body to the chapel. Professor B. M. Godwin presided and the following program was carried out:

Hymn—"Leaning on the Everlasting Arms",

A favorite of Dr. Washburn

Prayer—Rev. Alfred C. Kelly

Solo—"Jesus Lover of My Soul"—Miss Carpenter

Addresses

Dr. Washburn—the Man, by Professor J. D. Martin

Dr. Washburn—the Teacher, by Clarence Harris, Mt. Vernon

Ladies Quartette—"One Sweetly Solemn Thought"

Addresses

Dr. Washburn—the College Founder, by Dr. E. B. Hulbert, Dean of the Divinity School, University of Chicago

Dr. Washburn—the College President, Dr. J. A. Leavitt

Choir—"It is Well With My Soul"

Address

Dr. Washburn—the Pastor and Preacher, by Dr. W. P. Throgmorton

Closing Prayer—Rev. Calvin Allen

Choir sang softly—"Nearer My God to Thee"

Thus the scenes of Dr. Washburn's life-labor in the cause of Christian Education in Illinois, which opened in the humble Frizzell's Prairie Baptist Church on the outskirts of Ewing, with a few pupils, closed in Willard Hall, the main building of Ewing College.

The remains were taken to McLeansboro, Illinois, Monday afternoon to the home of his daughter Amelia Wright. Another service was held at 2 p.m., Wednesday, in the McLeansboro Baptist Church. The choir sang, "Jesus Lover of My Soul", and prayer was led by Pastor Hitt of Carmi. Addresses were delivered by Dr. W. P. Throgmorton and Dr. J. A. Leavitt. A solo, "Palms of Victory" was sung by Jackson Lockett.

In the waning spring afternoon, the body was laid to rest beside that of his wife who went home two years and three months ago.

Dr. Washburn was survived by two sons—S. E. and Dr. Walter Washburn, and three daughters—Mrs. Lulu G. Campbell, Mrs. Fannie Neal, and Mrs. Amelia Wright. Two daughters—Mary E., and Mrs. Lillian Yost preceded him in death, as did Mrs. Washburn who passed away in 1903.⁹

WORDS COMMENDATORY

In his address, at the funeral service, Dr. E. B. Hulbert, Dean of the Divinity School, University of Chicago, "referred to the influence of Oxford and Cambridge in moulding the character and shaping the destiny of England; of the influence of Harvard and Yale in determining the character of civilization in New England; and asserted that the influence of the institution founded by Dr. Washburn is inestimable and unmeasurable, giving a glimpse of its significance to Southern Illinois. He said Dr. Washburn was divinely commissioned to do this work and was divinely sustained through the many years of struggle and discouragement".¹⁰

Dr. W. P. Throgmorton, nearly a quarter of a century before Washburn's death, wrote concerning him: "As an educator, Dr. Washburn has few superiors. He has spent his life in the work of education. As a preacher he is earnest and plain, yet able. As a pastor he is greatly loved. His lovable character as a man gives him great influence with people".¹¹

⁹ E. A. Hobbs (ed. and publisher) *Ewing News*. April 21, 1905, Vol. II, No. 19.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Throgmorton, *op. cit.* p 275

A letter from one of Dr. Washburn's former students, addressed to Dr. Leavitt, after Dr. Washburn's homegoing, closed with these words: "He has not left a great legacy of this world's goods, but he has left an influence and an example that will tell for good results for ages to come, an influence far exceeding that of any multi-millionaire of this age or any other age."

It is stated, in an unsigned manuscript, written in 1903-'04, and speaking of Dr. Washburn's retirement from the presidency for the last time, that the College continued to be fairly prosperous during the ninth decade of the nineteenth century, and that at the "end of this period, Dr. Washburn declined a re-appointment tendered him by a unanimous vote of the trustees. He withdrew from the work in which he had been engaged for nineteen years in all, believing that a change of administration would be better for the school, but *conscious of having performed the duties of his office with fidelity, and without, in a single instance, transcending the prerogatives of his position.*"

"Dr. Washburn has gone from us. He is buried in another county, at McLeansboro, but he lives on in the hearts of his friends in Franklin County. His precepts and noble manhood will live on in the hearts of the people, and will need no 'Marker' to point out where he stood".¹²

¹² Hiram M. Aiken, *History of Franklin County—Centennial Edition*. 1918

In 1862, there came to Franklin County, John Washburn, an itinerant Baptist clergyman. Washburn possessed a finished education and many other accomplishments. He was as sweet and lovable in disposition and character as he was eccentric in manners and dress.¹³

¹³ **Franklin County, Illinois, and its Development, 1912.** Edited by a Publication Committee, Benton Commercial Club. Hickman Collection of material in Benton, Illinois, Public Library. P 86.

IV.

THE EARLY YEARS

There are two factors of history—men and institutions. Men are fundamental. Institutions spring up to meet the needs of men. This was pre-eminently true of Ewing College. At the time Ewing College was founded, a line drawn from Terre Haute to Belleville would have 26 counties south of it and parts of 6 other counties. Ewing College was the only institution in all that territory doing full college work. To the north of this territory the only institution between Ewing College and Chicago doing full college work was the State University at Champaign-Urbana. Ewing College arose to meet a great need.

Those who are familiar with Southern Illinois as we know it today, will find it difficult to envision the Southern Illinois in which Ewing College was destined to rise. When William A. King, trustee from the founding of the college until his death, was born there were only fifty-five counties in Illinois. They were laid out as far north as the Illinois River. Beyond that to the state line the country had not been surveyed and was occupied by the Indians. Chicago was a mere trading post.

Franklin County at that time included Williamson County, with the county seat at Old Frankfort, Southeast of Benton. The pioneer homes of that day were log cabins of one room. William King's father and

mother lived in such a home, and for a time the nearest neighbor was five miles away. When the county was divided, the County Seat was located at Benton. The local market was at Benton or Mt. Vernon. To reach a navigable river, to market their produce, it was necessary to go to the Ohio River at Shawneetown or the Mississippi River at St. Louis. It required four days to make the round trip, and the farmers often made the trip on horseback and drove their cattle to the market. At that time there was not a house in a mile of where East St. Louis now stands. The farmer's produce was hauled to market in ox wagons.

When Ewing Township was organized there were no buildings and the first precinct elections were held on the east porch of W. A. King's house, which was located one half mile west of the present town of Ewing.

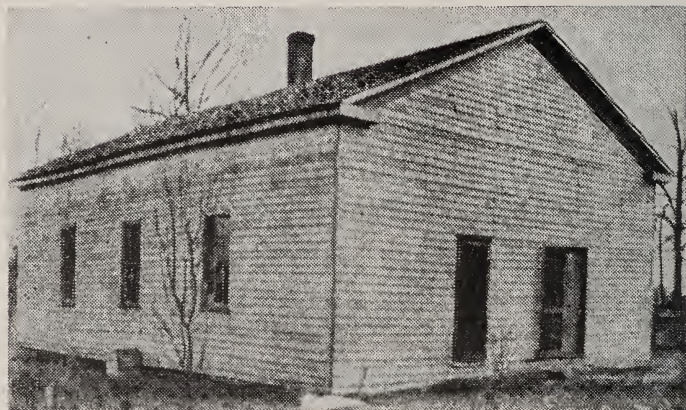
A very influential man at that time was Colonel Ewing, who was a Colonel in the Black Hawk War and later a Captain in the Mexican War. The township of Ewing, the village of Ewing, the Post Office and Ewing Baptist Church were named in honor of him.

DR. WASHBURN APPEARS

To this primitive community came a man of destiny—the immortal John M. Washburn, minister and educator, who was destined by Divine Providence to make a lasting contribution to the community and whose influence would extend far beyond the community and

the state as well. The citizens of the community got up a subscription for Dr. Washburn to teach a "select school" for four months, beginning on April 15, 1867, and the school opened in Frizzell's Prairie Baptist Church in Ewing Township, one-half mile west of the present site of Ewing. This was the beginning of what was later Ewing College. Dr. Washburn had served as principal of Benton schools for three years and turned down a salary of \$100.00 per month and offered to teach in the Ewing community for \$80.00 per month. He had tried to persuade the citizens of Benton to join him in starting a school and when they did not he came to Ewing. While he was teaching the "select school", the citizens of Ewing were earnestly seeking to find a way to start an academic school.

The first students of the "select school" at Ewing were: Judge Lamon, Mrs. Beirs, Mrs. Neal, Charles Aiken, George W. Hill, James Manin, George Lofas, George Ross, Billie Washburn, Sallie Fitzgerald (later became the wife of Dr. John Mitchell of Mt. Vernon), Thomas Bundy, and Maggie Irving. This list of names was no doubt written some years after these were in school. The records available are fragmentary and a number of papers and scraps of paper are not dated. The writer of the above list of names reports the death of Miss Irving, and states that she had set out an elm tree on the southeast corner of the campus.



FRIZZELL'S PRAIRIE BAPTIST CHURCH

EWING HIGH SCHOOL ESTABLISHED

On June 21, 1867, some of the leading citizens met to discuss the matter of providing for the education of their children. It is stated in some manuscript that the first conference was held in the home of W. A. King and the second in Frizzell's Prairie Church. Richard Richeson, R. R. Link, W. A. King, John W. Hill, and Rev. E. T. Webb attended this meeting. These names are destined to live as long as Ewing College is remembered. It would have been interesting to have looked in on that meeting. They resolved to form a corporation for the purpose of establishing and conducting an academic school in their neighborhood to be known as "Ewing High School." An election was called for July 5, 1867 to name seven trustees for the proposed institu-

tion. The following were chosen on July 5, as the first board of trustees: R. R. Link, Richard Richeson, John W. Hill, Rev. E. T. Webb, James Finch, Capt. Peter Phillips, and W. A. King. This board completed arrangements for the use of Frizzell's Prairie Baptist Church for school purposes until they could erect a school building. They appointed John Washburn as Principal of Ewing High School for the school year 1867-68, the salary to be "whatever he could make out of it." Apparently a stated salary was agreed upon later as we shall see at the end of the first year. The school opened September 23, 1867, with 22 pupils, and the enrollment increased to 31 before the end of the year. Another report is to the effect that the school opened with nine pupils and that only nineteen were enrolled during the first year. Another manuscript states that there were sixty or seventy pupils. The record states that the school was "more prosperous" the second year, just how much so is not indicated. The motive of these citizens of Ewing in founding a school is stated in these words: "The object of the school was to school our children as best we could."

FRANKLIN ASSOCIATION PLAN DROPPED

The Ewing citizens were not the only ones concerned about starting a school. The Franklin Association which met "on Friday before the fourth Lord's Day in August, 1865" with Friendship Church in Johnston

County considered the matter of establishing a school as worthy of very serious attention and appointed a committee consisting of J. E. Cheatham, W. B. Chamness, E. Jones, I. McCoy, and C. J. Kelly to "look into it". The Committee recommended that a Baptist High School or Seminary be established at some suitable place in the Association, and that Marion, Raleigh, Benton, and the neighborhood of Coal Bank Springs be invited to send bids stating how much they will give to have the proposed school located in their midst. The committee recommended that these communities submit their bids at the next annual meeting of the association and that, if and when, the location was obtained, a building to cost \$5,000 to \$10,000 be erected. Surrounding associations were invited to join in this project. By resolution the association recommended Shurtleff College to the favorable consideration of the churches of the association. Elder H. Daniels, Agent of Shurtleff College was present and preached.

At the annual meeting of Franklin Association one year later, the following action is reported: "The matter of establishing an Institution of Learning within the bounds of the association was taken into consideration, and, after discussion, was indefinitely postponed. The brethren were urged to give their support to Shurtleff College".¹⁴ The citizens of Ewing began a school two years later.

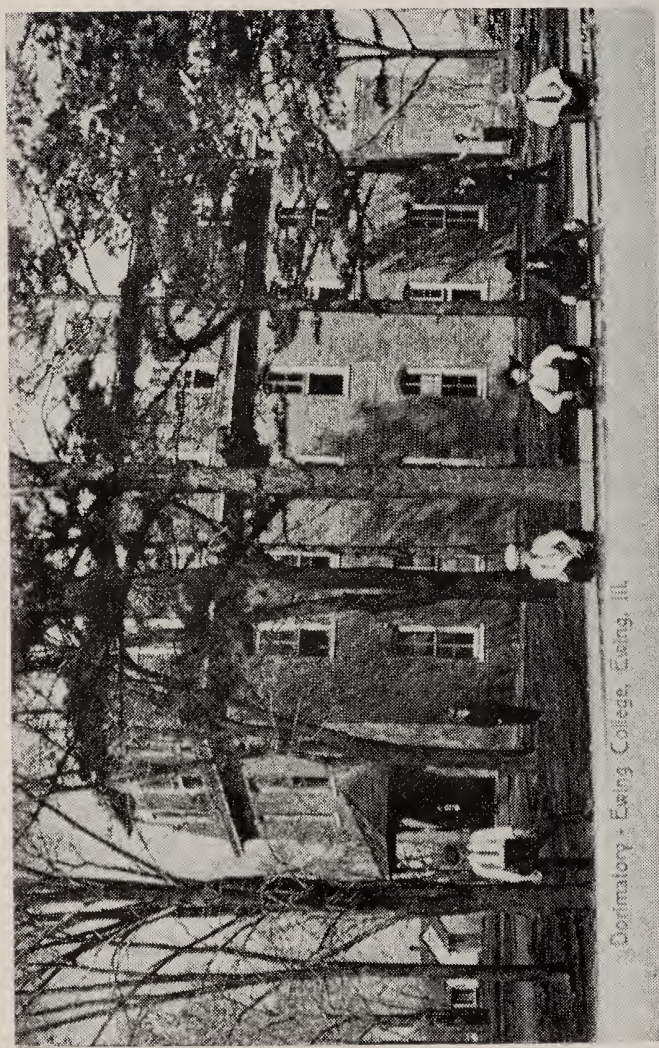
¹⁴ Throgmorton, Op. Cit. P. 156

CORPORATION NOT TECHNICALLY LEGAL

The Ewing High School was hardly started when it was ascertained that the corporation formed the preceding summer was not technically legal. Seventeen citizens met at the residence of Richard Richeson on Christmas Day, 1867, and formed a legal corporation. It was incorporated to enable it to hold property. They later obtained the first charter of the institution. This charter was to continue ten years. It provided for a board of seven trustees, and named as the first board the following: Richard Richeson, President; R. R. Link, Secretary; J. W. Hill, Treasurer; Rev. E. T. Webb, William King, Milton C. Taylor, and Evan Swain.

LOCATION AND FIRST BUILDING

The next task before the new corporation was to take steps to locate the school and build a suitable building. The school was now meeting in Frizell's Prairie Baptist Church. This church was located about forty yards from William King's home, and his home was one-half mile west of Ewing. The records reveal that the school continued from September 23, 1867, to January 1871 in Frizell's Prairie Baptist Church building, and it is stated that "it was a building not constructed or furnished suitably for a school room." Dr. Washburn paid the expenses of the school, for wood, etc., and when the first year was finished he refused to accept the small balance due on his salary.



Dormitory - Ewing College, Ewing, Ill.

Wakeman Hall

When the question of locating the school was considered, Mr. Richeson thought it should be at the old village of Ewing (now known as Old Ewing) and offered forty acres of land if the institution was located there. Mr. King offered twenty acres of land if the institution might be on the corner opposite his residence west of the present town of Ewing. This was nearest the spot where the school was then being conducted in the church building. Mr. Link offered the corner where the Ewing Bank now stands. Just how they reached agreement is not known but they finally accepted Mr. King's offer to give an acre on the corner across the street in front of the Ewing bank building. This acre of land is the southeast corner of the Ewing College campus. It was an acre of land in the midst of many acres on every hand, for the land where Ewing now stands was but a large field at that time. Mrs. Robert Reid Link, widow of R. R. Link, who was one of the founders and first Secretary of the Board of Trustees, says in a manuscript she left that Ewing was a "briar patch" at that time.

Having selected the location, the men now began the task of raising money to erect the first building. Their task was not an easy one. These same men were guaranteeing the salary of Dr. Washburn. They formed a stock company and shares were sold at ten dollars each. The stock had no commercial value, but each stockholder was allowed one vote in all meetings for trans-

action of business. The stock certificate could not be used in payment of tuition, except in case the holder or one of his heirs should attend the college for three consecutive terms, in which case the certificate was accepted in payment on tuition for the third term, provided said certificate had not changed hands more than once after being issued. Some certificates were given in payment for labor on the building. Some shares were sold on a credit.

Mrs. R. R. Link states in her manuscript that the men raised \$1,000 by finding 1,000 men who would give one dollar each. The women served Christmas suppers for several years and at times made as much as \$350. She states that the brick for the first building was made on the Link farm nearby. The whole community was interested in this work.

A two-story, brick building, 30 by 60 feet, was erected. The school moved into this new building in January, 1871, and grew rapidly in the new facilities. Students were enrolled from Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas, as well as from all parts of Southern Illinois. A mansard addition was added to this building later and it was officially named Wakeman Hall, a dormitory for boys for years. It was torn down in 1918.

Mrs. Link's manuscript, mentioned above, was written about 1911. She states that the women continued serving meals to help the College until about 1900. She recalls how difficult it was for students to find board

and room, and says that at one time they had twenty-one boys staying in their home, with as many as six in one room.¹⁵

FIRST MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Miss Libba A. Kimball, a graduate of Mt. Carroll Seminary, was principal of the first music department of Ewing College, which was opened in 1873. Miss Maude Brown of Benton taught a class in organ music in 1872. An interesting thing to note just here is that when the music department was opened there was not a piano in Ewing nor in the country round about. Whether organ was taught in Ewing or whether music students in this department commuted to Benton is not indicated. Just how and when an organ or a piano was secured is not revealed. A. S. Fleeman, elderly Ewing resident, whose home is across the street in front of Carnegie Library, says that his home was started by his father as a one-room building and that it was rented to the college for use as a music department, and probably about this time.

A SECOND COLLEGE BUILDING

The growth of the school made it necessary to have another building. This building was erected about thirty feet west of the first building and parallel to it. It was

¹⁵ Thanks to Miss Alice Eliza Richeson, grand-daughter of Mrs. Link for the use of this manuscript. Miss Richeson is a grand-daughter of Richard Richeson, one of the founders, and a daughter of Professor John Richeson who was a graduate of Ewing and a teacher of science.

also a two-story building, 33 by 60 feet, having four rooms downstairs, two of which were used for the music department and two for other class recitations. The upper story was a large assembly room, used for chapel exercises, prayer meeting, and for various other meetings such as lectures, political gatherings, temperance meetings, preaching services, social gatherings, and meetings of the Pythagorean Literary Society. This building was torn down in 1899, and some of the wood from the interior was used to build the side-walks on the south and east sides of the campus, a familiar facility for courses in campus-ology. Ye old board side-walks! Some one should have written an ode to you long ago.

COLLEGE CHARTERED

The school was operated by the stock holders who had joined in building the school. These stock holders voted on May 29, 1874, to secure a charter as a College. The number of trustees was increased from seven to nine, and the school was named Ewing College. Dr. John Washburn was chosen as the first president. He had served from 1867 as principal of the High School. He served one year as president and resigned in 1875.

FIRST COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

The first College commencement was in 1874. Hon. Silas A. Bryan, of Salem, Illinois, father of William Jennings Bryan, was the commencement speaker. The

A. B. degree was conferred on five graduates: Charles A. Akin, Terre Haute, Indiana; S. A. Link, Ewing; D. G. Ray, Upper Alton; W. S. Washburn, Chicago; and C. L. Washburn, Marion, Illinois. It is interesting to note here that Charles A. Akin delivered the commencement address before the class of 1887.

The school building was not large enough to accommodate the crowd at this commencement and the exercises were held and the degrees conferred in an out door meeting in the woods on Link's farm nearby. Incidentally, Mrs. Silas Bryan was at one time the matron of Huddleson Cottage. Their daughter, Francis, was a student in the college, and another daughter, Mamie, taught in the College.

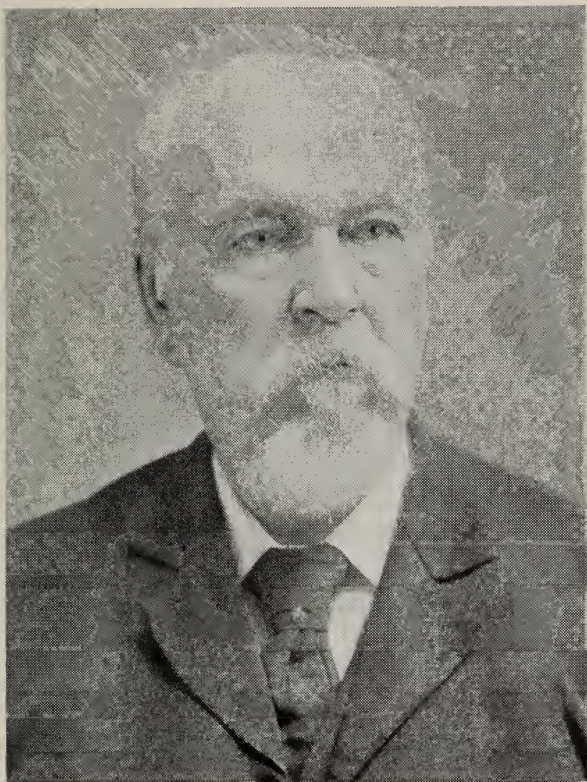
THE SECOND PRESIDENT

Dr. J. W. Patton of Wilson County, Tennessee, was the second president. There is very little information about him, and no picture of him is available. William A. King stated that he was a Baptist minister, an outstanding preacher, a great scholar and noted educator. He delivered an address in Latin when conferring degrees at the 1876 commencement. Why he remained but one year is not evident from the records. He left in 1876 and Dr. Washburn was recalled and remained one year. He resigned because of the condition of his wife's health and took her to Texas in hope that the climate might be beneficial. William A. King stated

that Professor Wilson served as acting president for a time following Dr. Washburn's departure, whether officially elected or not is not known. Mr. King faintly remembered something about this matter. There is no further confirmation, at least not available.

THE THIRD PRESIDENT

Dr. William Shelton, Nashville, Tennessee, was the third man to serve as president. He was said to be one of the greatest preachers of his day. He was born July 4, 1824, in Smith County, Tennessee. He was converted while a student in the University of Nashville, and was baptized by Dr. R. C. B. Howell, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Nashville. He was professor of Greek and Hebrew in Union University, 1850-1855; president Brownsville Female College (Tennessee) 1855-1865; president West Tennessee College, Jackson, 1865-1869; financial agent and professor-elect of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, University of Tennessee, 1872-1875; first president of Southwestern Baptist University when it was organized in 1876. He was elected as third president of Ewing College in 1878. During his administration, the second class was graduated from the College, in 1879. Just why it was five years before a second class was graduated is not known. Four men were graduated in this second class: W. W. Duncan, H. C. Rogers, J. J. Scott, and A. C. Webb. Five were graduated in 1880: John Richeson, St. Louis; J. M.



DR. WILLIAM SHELTON

Russell from Arizona; L. R. Spillman, DuQuoin; R. D. Swain, Lebanon, Virginia; A. C. Terhune, Benton.

COLLEGE BECAME BAPTIST SCHOOL

During Dr. Shelton's administration, the college officially became a Baptist school. There is an interesting story about how this was accomplished. This writer will

always treasure the memory of walks over the campus with William A. King. Much of the information in this book was obtained from him. He stated that when the question of aligning the school with some religious denomination came up, the Board of Trustees was made up of "Hardshell Baptists", "Missionary Baptists", and one Presbyterian. During the discussion, Mr. Richeson arose and stated that the Baptists were the strongest denomination in Southern Illinois, and that they were the people to look to for support. He moved that the College be offered to the Baptists. William A. King said: "The school was placed in the hands of the Baptists and Baptists have had it ever since. Sometimes the Baptists have not agreed very well but the school went on and will go on. It has been through many storms, and many dark days, but the school will still go on." It was agreed that a majority of the Board must be Baptists, the faculty members were required to be Baptists, and that the College should have a strong Baptist preacher for president. Dr. Shelton was regarded as one of the greatest men ever to serve as president.

The following interesting evaluation of the college is from the Baptist Encyclopedia; under the caption Ewing College:

Its buildings, two in number, are substantial brick structures, and ample for the present uses of the College. It has a preparatory as well as collegiate department, the latter having two courses, classical and scientific. The college is open to both sexes.

The number enrolled in the catalogue for 1879-1880 is 150, of whom 32 were in the collegiate department. Its faculty numbers six teachers. Ewing College is performing a highly important educational service upon a field where it is greatly needed. The fact that it places its rates of tuition and its other expenses within reach of all classes of students, make its advantages available for all. At the present date (1880) an effort is in progress to raise for its endowment the sum of \$50,000 with encouraging prospects of success."¹⁶

These lines from an internationally known and read Baptist Encyclopedia indicate that the College was in excellent condition, as colleges were evaluated in those days, and that it had an enrollment of 150 students the preceding year.

DR. WASHBURN'S THIRD TERM

During the first decade of the present century, some one wrote a manuscript, from which is taken the following paragraph:

In the Spring of 1880, the former president, Dr. John M. Washburn, was recalled from Texas to take charge of the school. He returned to Franklin County, Illinois, July 3, 1880, and at once began active preparation for the work of the incoming year. The College year was now divided into three terms of thirteen weeks each. The fall term of 1880 was light in attendance, the enrollment being less than sixty. But the school gained rapidly, and in the Spring of 1883 the enrollment reached one hundred fifty-three. The overall enrollment for that year was two hundred seventeen. This was the

¹⁶ William Cathcart, D. D. (ed), *Baptist Encyclopedia*, Philadelphia; Louis H. Everts, publisher, 1881, Vol. 1, P 386.

maximum enrollment of the school in the nineteenth century.¹⁷

Dr. Washburn served with distinction for a period of ten years and retired from the presidency in 1890. With the exception of four years, he had been with the school from its beginning in 1867. He saw the school grow from a "select school" of twelve students to a peak enrollment of two hundred seventeen. He saw two buildings erected. He guided the school through the various steps that led to its establishment as a Baptist College. He increased the faculty and the number of courses offered. No indication is found of his failure to serve with the utmost faithfulness and his record is above reproach in every way. He was unanimously re-elected at the close of the school year in 1890, but declined to serve longer because he felt that a change of administration would be better for the school. He left the College with the utmost respect of every one and his going was regretted by all. Most College presidents do not exit so well.

¹⁷ This information is from a comprehensive, but unsigned, manuscript, Ewing College. No information as to the writer.

V.

THE MIDDLE YEARS

Dr. J. A. Leavitt, fourth President of Ewing College, came to the campus in the summer of 1890 and served twenty-one years, the longest term of service by any president in the history of the College. He began immediately to lay plans for the enlargement of the College. When he came to Ewing the campus was small and had two buildings. A new and more commodious building was urgently needed. He launched a building campaign. The cornerstone of the proposed new building was laid by the Masonic fraternity, September 8, 1891, and the building was completed in time for the commencement exercise in 1893. Dr. Leavitt was liberally supported financially by Dr. and Mrs. Wakeman of Centralia, Illinois, and it was decided to name the new building Willard Hall in honor of Mrs. Wakeman's first husband. This was a huge three-story building having a copper plated roof. The commencement in 1893 was both a happy and a sad occasion—much happiness because of the new building and much sadness because Mr. R. R. Link died Sunday morning of commencement week. He was one of the founders of the College and was Secretary of the Board of Trustees from 1867 until his death in 1893.

During Dr. Leavitt's administration, steps were taken



DR. J. A. LEAVITT

WILLIAM J. BRYAN

to align the college more securely with the Baptist Denomination. On June 5, 1897, a committee was named consisting of Dr. W. P. Throgmorton, Dr. Wilkinson, and Thomas Neal to draft a plan by which all stock held by the stock-holders could be legally transferred to the trustees of the College and to suggest the necessary changes in the College charter to make effective this plan. A call was issued for a meeting of the stock-holders on July 29, 1897. At this meeting, the committee reported that the transfer could be legally made. The committee recommended that the name, Ewing College be changed to Ewing Baptist College and then form a new corporation under the name Ewing College. Dr. W. P. Throgmorton, J. T. Chenault, J. D. Carr, and Robert Flannigan associated themselves for the purpose of incorporating Ewing College. When steps were taken about twenty years later to transfer the property of Ewing College to the Illinois Baptist State Association, a certificate, Number 3152, was issued by Louis L. Emmerson, then the Secretary of State in Illinois, certifying that the corporation was formed and certificate of incorporation had been filed in the office of the Secretary of State in Springfield on September 17, 1897. The stock-holders, in their meeting, had changed the name to Ewing Baptist College. Now the name was changed again to Ewing College. So far as this writer knows this was a step taken no doubt upon legal advice, to facilitate the legal transfer of property from the then and there designated Ewing Baptist College to



EWING COLLEGE WILLARD HALL

the newly incorporated Ewing College. It may be that the writer is turning from the role of historian to that of philosopher on this point.

The management was vested in a Board of Trustees, twelve in number, divided into three groups, with the terms of four trustees expiring each year, four trustees to be elected annually by the Board. It was provided that the members of the Board must be Baptists, except in the case of certain people residing in Ewing or vicinity. It further provided that the President and the faculty members must be members of Baptist churches. In event these provisions were not carried out, and the school should cease to be a Baptist College, its property was to be turned over to the American Baptist Education Society to be held in trust for the denomination. The New Hampshire Declaration of Faith was declared to be the doctrinal standard. The first trustees were Dr. W. P. Throgmorton, Thomas Neal, William Perrine, J. T. Chenault, J. D. Carr, J. T. Whitlock, J. C. Garner, Reason Wiley, M. Culp, and Carr Smith. The College had been non-denominational in the beginning, was offered to the Baptists in 1877, and at this time (July 29, 1897) was legally joined to the Baptists of the Northern Convention. This was before the Illinois Baptist State Association was formed. It will be seen later that the College became the property of the State Association.

ATTEMPT TO CONSOLIDATE COLLEGES

An attempt was made June 1, 1899, to unite Ewing College and Creal Springs College.¹⁸ Dr. Throgmorton was chairman of the committee that sought to unite the two schools. Dr. Washburn, three times president of Ewing College, was teaching in Creal Springs College at that time. It appears to have been planned for Dr. Washburn and other teachers, maybe all of them, to be transferred to Ewing College. Part of the members of the Board of Trustees of Creal Springs College were to be chosen trustees of Ewing College. Creal Springs agreed to surrender her charter. It appears that Creal Springs College was in much financial difficulty at that time, and the pianos and furniture were being taken from the girl's dormitory, and that the kitchen range would have been moved if it had not been kept too hot. Some money was found and the furniture moved back. This was about the time Professor Tilton took over as president for a year. Dr. Throgmorton and others felt that Southern Illinois could not support two colleges. Creal Springs was about fifty miles from Ewing. The plan to unite failed. One wonders why it failed.

After this plan failed, Dr. Washburn was called to the chair of Greek and Latin in Ewing College. Rev.

¹⁸ Creal Springs Seminary opened September 22, 1884, and was chartered in 1888 under the name Creal Springs Seminary Company. The name was changed to Creal Springs College and Conservatory of Music in January 1894. Six students had enrolled on the opening day of the school and by the end of the year twelve were taking college work, thirty-one preparatory, and nine music. The school closed December 24, 1916.



MISS M. ELIZABETH WATKINS

E. Faxon Osborne was appointed to the chair of History and Literature, E. B. Hutchins was named professor of Physical Science, and J. D. Martin continued to serve as teacher of Mathematics.

Just here the name of a woman universally loved and respected by the faculty members and students of Ewing College appears in the list of faculty members at Ewing. Miss M. Elizabeth Watkins came to the Department of Music as Associate Principal with Miss Alice Lichty. Miss Watkins had taught in McGee College in College Mound, Missouri, in Clinton College, Clinton Kentucky, and in Charlotte, Michigan, before going to Creal Springs. She was transferred from Creal Springs to Ewing along with Dr. Washburn. A number of

students from Creal Springs also transferred to Ewing. Miss Watkins was a graduate of Fairfield Seminary in New York, and the Grand Conservatory of Music in New York City. She served, with some interruptions of service periods, for about twenty years, beginning in 1899. As these lines are written she is ninety-one years young and resides at 3719 West 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Much credit for the enlargement of the faculty and the addition of a number of courses is due to the vision and keen insight of Dr. W. P. Throgmorton. He persuaded the administration to take this step and the number of students increased. The work was enlarged in all departments, especially in History, Literature, and Science. The study of the Bible was offered in regular class work before Dr. Leavitt came to the presidency, but he enlarged this part of the curriculum. Other colleges followed the example of Ewing and made Bible courses a part of their curriculum. The *Collegian*,¹⁹ issue of May, 1904, states that the College had a faculty of "fourteen instructors, full courses, and strong literary societies," and adds that the College had a larger attendance than in any previous year. The enrollment for 1905-06 was 214; for 1906-07 it was 291; for 1907-08

¹⁹ The *Collegian* was a magazine of approximately twenty pages, published monthly, except July and August, by the Collegiate Publishing Company, subscription fifty cents per year. It was the successor to the *Logossian* and *Pythagorean Post*. J. C. Illif served as editor, and later B. M. Godwin. This writer is indebted to Dr. James F. Groves (A. B., Ewing, 1906; Ph. D., University of Chicago, 1915) now of the Biological Department of the University of Wisconsin for several copies of the *Collegian* and other helpful material.

it was 359; and for 1908-09 it was 350. So the College prospered, and reached its peak attendance for all time just after the turn of the century.

Dr. Leavitt was known nationally. He was perhaps more widely known than any other man who served as president of the College. It is interesting to note that an article by Dr. Leavitt on the subject: "Is The Trend of College Education Away From Christ?" was widely discussed by the presidents of other colleges. His article was printed in the March number of the Homiletical Review and appears in full in the Collegian, issue of May 1904, and has the caption "The Battle of The Giants." In the same issue are found the articles from the presidents of Oberlin, Union College, University of Rochester, Wesleyan University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Leland Stanford Junior University, and from the corresponding secretary of the Board of Education of the M. E. Church. In the June issue of the Collegian, Dr. Leavitt replied to his critics. Space forbids a discussion of these articles, but suffice it to say that the smoke of the "Battle of The Giants" blew from coast to coast and the nation knew that Ewing College was majoring on the Bible and religion, and teaching science and mathematics, and all other subjects under the direction of Christian teachers and in an atmosphere of religious influence which pervaded every class room. Editorially speaking on the missionary spirit prevailing in the school, the Collegian says:



Ladies Cottage, Ewing College

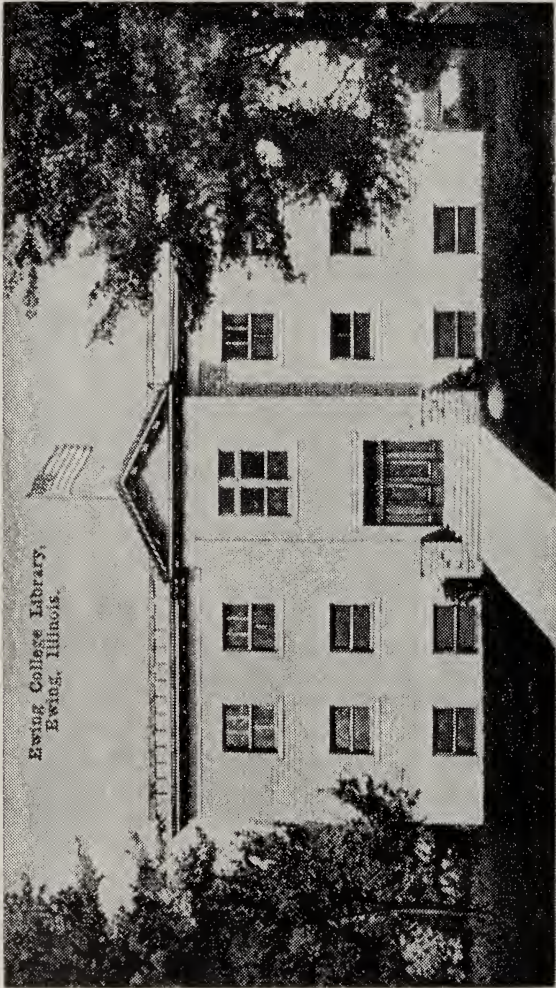
HUDDLESON COTTAGES

If our large-brained, big-hearted President can have the hearty sympathy and support of the Ewing Alumni and friends in his plans for true education, Ewing College will set a standard that will make Egypt historic in the annals of future generations.²⁰

Dr. Leavitt was a builder. Two cottages were built. They were called Huddleson Cottages. Cottage Number 2 was just north of Willard Hall and served as a dormitory for girls until it burned in 1912. The other was built next to Carnegie Library and was a dormitory for teachers and girls. It was torn down in 1918. Dr. Leavitt climaxed his building program by the erection of Carnegie Library. He had a very difficult time getting the donation from Mr. Carnegie. He succeeded only because he had help of influential friends in various places in the United States who could make an effective plea to Mr. Carnegie. One is forced to the conclusion that the Carnegie Library building on the campus of Ewing College has but one explanation for its existence and that explanation is Dr. J. A. Leavitt. Carnegie Library was built in 1910. Mrs. Arethusa Billingsly Badger, mother of Mrs. Edith Badger Rogers of Ewing, and daughter of Rev. J. M. Billingsley, former Bible teacher and member of the Board of Trustees, was the first librarian in the new building.

The far-reaching influence of the College under Dr. Leavitt's leadership is seen in the article that follows. In the May, 1904, issue of "The Collegian," pages

²⁰ *Ibid.* Pp. 14-15, June, 1904 issue.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY

1-2, under the caption "A Plain Talk on Education," we found the following words of commendation which came unsolicited.²¹

The influence of education, with its accompanying accomplishments and benefits of refinements and culture, have performed the noblest services for the world during the past centuries, and these influences and benefits will continue in scope and power during all ages to come. Education gives intellectual strength, cultured and refined tastes and polished manners, and enables its possessors to become worthy and useful members of any community, and to perform all the complex acts which make the life of the civilized man and his social governmental institutions. And we today realize these benefits in the welfare and prosperity of all civilized nations, and particularly our own traits of character in individuals, in shades of feelings, in display of judgment and personal influence, in goodness.

We are pleased that so many have written to us in accordance with our offer of free advice, asking us to recommend them to some school for the education of their daughters and sons. While such an inquiry is not of the nature usually submitted to us, we are too glad to be of service to our readers on such an important subject as this.

In consequence, we sent instructions to all our representatives to look up this matter carefully, and gather such information as would prove of practical value to our readers. Having made a careful investigation of the standing and character of the leading institutions in the country, and with due respect to all those which offer good advantages, we beg to draw our reader's attention to the Ewing College

²¹ On the editorial page of this issue, we find this paragraph: "On another page we give a clipping from the United States Trade Report published in Cincinnati. The commendation contained therein for Ewing College is especially gratifying since it came wholly unsolicited."

of Ewing, Illinois.

The school offers exceptional advantages and at terms most reasonable. The courses of study are broad and liberal, and embrace every requirement of modern education, refinement and culture. The faculty is composed of instructors especially qualified in theory and practice to teach, and one of the many good features connected with the work of this school is the attention bestowed upon the individual education of the pupils.

The buildings occupied are large and commodious, modern in construction and equipment, and every facility and convenience is provided for the pupil. In fact, the entire tone and influence, moral, social, religious, educational, and physical, are all that can be asked by any parent solicitous for the welfare of his child.

Therefore, in view of these carefully ascertained facts, we have not the slightest hesitancy in so strongly indorsing the Ewing College of Ewing, Illinois.

Here is a strong endorsement of the College as to its "entire tone and influence, moral, social, religious, educational, and physical." And this came without solicitation, as has been said, and after careful investigation. All who love Ewing College were and are grateful for this forthright statement.

On the other side of the ledger is found another document which in a very concise manner sets forth the things that beset the administration of Dr. Leavitt, and, we might add, things which cause presidential ulcers. During the school year of 1910-1911, a petition was presented to the Board of Trustees, which reads as follows:

We, the undersigned, having deeply and earnestly at heart the interests of Ewing College as a Baptist institution, respectfully petition that the charges, so long publicly discussed, against the management, concerning loose methods of government, the granting of unearned diplomas and degrees, covered up immorality, defamation of character, and intimidation and interference with the efforts of those who desire Baptist interests and principles to prevail in Ewing College, be thoroughly investigated and the College thoroughly vindicated before the public.

We respectfully urge that this be done at once, feeling that those of us who truly have the highest interests of this college at heart cannot longer afford otherwise to remain silent and inactive in these issues that are fast destroying the confidence and support of Baptist people.

Twenty-nine names are signed to this petition, and some of the finest and best young students are on this list. There was also another petition signed by students, and yet another signed by faculty members requesting the Board of Trustees to retain the president. This writer knows nothing of the merits of this case, and his comments which follow are based on experience gained in many schools. When one's acquaintance with schools is limited to one or two institutions, he can easily work up quite a bit of steam over a situation he meets for the first time. This writer modestly lays claim to having served as head of one Academy, president of three colleges, and served on the Board of Trustees of other colleges, served as pastor of eleven churches adjoining the campuses of colleges and universities, and as commencement speaker on scores of campuses, and has seen

such things go on *ad infinitum* and *ad nauseam*, and he has observed that there is usually a candidate for the presidency in the back-ground. He has also noted that there is a remarkable similarity in the various petitions cropping up at distant places. He has never signed a petition. He has served as president. He knows that one of the most exacting and testing positions ever held by any one is the presidency of a small college. Presidents are not infallible, neither are those who attack them infallible. The devil always singles out the president of a College for his nefarious attacks. If the trouble begins elsewhere it is usually and finally placed at the president's door. Poor President! Some one has well said that "the dog with the bone is always in danger."

I've allus noticed great success
Is mixed with troubles, more or less;
And it's the man who does his best
That gits more kicks than all the rest.

Most if not all who signed the above petition left the College about the middle of the school year, and the outgoing tide took away others. These were very fine people who went out, and there were other fine people who remained. Dr. Leavitt resigned December 14, 1910, and left the College March 11, 1911. The College lost some of its finest students, and lost one of the greatest of its presidents. This was a mortal blow from which

the college never recovered, and marked the beginning of the end.

The Board of Trustees on April 11, 1911, in suitable resolutions set forth the fact that the College had advanced from an enrollment of about sixty when Dr. Leavitt came to the largest enrollment in the history of the College. It noted that the campus was small and had only two small buildings when he came (one of which was torn down later), and that he left a much enlarged campus with five good buildings. A farm had been secured just outside Ewing where worthy students could find work to help on their expenses. A Department of Domestic Science was started at this time. Affiliation with the Baptists of the south half of the State had been accomplished, the college curriculum greatly enlarged through his efforts, and stated that the College now ranked high among the best of small colleges in the mid-west. So with this action of the Board, the last line is written to the greatest and most far-reaching era in the history of Ewing College.

For twenty-one years, he guided the course of the College with rare skill and unflagging courage. He had close contacts with men of the North and obtained financial help from them. Dr. Leavitt was a close friend of Dr. William Rainey Harper, president of Chicago University. Because of financial failure Chicago University had closed in 1886. John D. Rockefeller gave a large sum of money to Chicago University which made

it possible to re-open in 1892. Dr. Harper was working with Dr. Leavitt to secure a large financial grant from John D. Rockefeller for Ewing College. Dr. Harper's death in 1906 prevented the consummation of this plan. Every building erected on the campus during Dr. Leavitt's administration was erected with the financial aid from donors from the North. These sources of income were lost to the College when he left the College. A great administrator left the campus on March 28, 1911. One wonders what might be the situation now if he could have remained at the helm for another decade.

In paying tribute to Dr. Leavitt, one must not fail to observe that behind every great man is a great woman, helping him and encouraging him. Such was Lillie Lemen Leavitt. She served on the faculty for years, and rendered great service for the school. She resigned in June 1910. She was a woman of much ability, great culture and refinement, and very devotedly served Ewing College through two decades. She came from the Lemen or Bethel settlement southeast of Collinsville, Illinois, and is at rest in the Bethel Cemetery.

VI

THE LATER YEARS

The Golden Age of Ewing College closed with the first decade of this present century. Let it be understood that nothing is written here to reflect on any or all who came later and tried to carry on. Much effort was made by noble men, but the storm that had just passed and the circumstances beyond human control proved to be a hazard over which the College could not pass. So we write now of the decline of the grand Old School.

THE FIFTH PRESIDENT

Dr. William A. Matthews succeeded Dr. Leavitt in 1911. He faced a great task. Most of the faculty had gone, and his first task was to secure a new staff. A number of new teachers appeared on the scene when the college opened in September.

Dr. Matthews revised the curriculum and a two-year course of seminary work was offered. A number of ministerial students came for the first time to the College and since there were no academic requirements that prevented their enrolling in the theological course a number of these enrolled. Many of them had not had high school work. It was interesting to see how rapidly the Greek class diminished in size during the first month,

and there was an exodus from some other classes exceeding the rate at which pop-corn flies out of a skillet.

Dr. Matthews was a graduate of Ewing College, (A. B. 1895; D. D. 1905), and was a member of the board of Trustees for some time before coming to the presidency. He was, therefore, intimately acquainted with the school and its problems. He was a great preacher and much in demand as a speaker for various occasions. He tried faithfully to carry on the work of the College in the face of great difficulties.

Careful observation will convince any one of the fact that the devil does not like Christian schools and spares no effort for their destruction. It is a tragic fact that very often good people unwittingly allow themselves to be used to help smear reputations and destroy Christian colleges. The College had hardly opened in the fall of 1911 until the storm clouds began to appear. A three-cornered fight was on and it grew in intensity as the weeks went by. All the various charges made in the student petition in 1910 were bandied about the campus as if they were a new discovery never heard of before. The faculty members served faithfully and the best students went on about their work as usual, but there was an unwholesome atmosphere—a much-ado about nothing. The better type of students were unable to see anything wrong, and refused to have anything to do with the nonsensical orgy. A candidate for the presi-



DR. WILLIAM A. MATTHEWS

dency was in the background.

There are times when good men are prevented from doing much good work and this was one of the times. Even the Saviour of men could not do many wonderful works because of the unbelief of the people. Ewing College had been mortally wounded in the first decade of this century and was slowly moving toward the day of dissolution. Long ago an Old Testament prophet had a word to say about being "skillful to destroy." Baptists will never learn that while fighting over how many angels can stand on the point of a needle, or

something of equal importance, they may destroy noble institutions renowned for their contribution to the welfare of mankind.

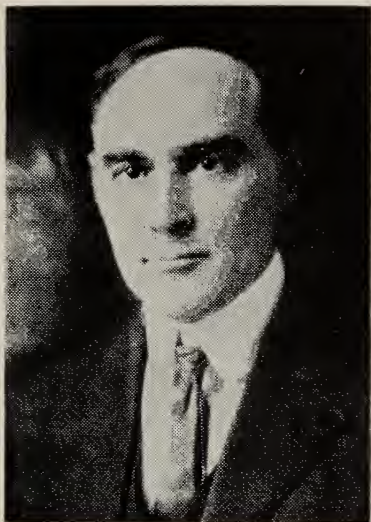
Two Negroes decided to engage in the unlawful sport of cock fighting. The plan was to take the roosters far into the woods where the Negroes would not be found by officers. One Negro put his two roosters in the trunk of his car. When he arrived at the scene and opened the trunk, the bloody roosters were lying on the floor gasping for breath. The Negro scratched his head as he contemplated the scene, and wisely said: "Dem fool roosters don't know they'all am on de same side in this fight." Baptists are sometimes as inane as roosters.

Dr. Matthews resigned March 18, 1912, effective June 6 of that year. Dr. E. V. Lamb, President of the Board of Trustees, was elected President of the College on June 20, 1912, but declined a few days later. Then followed an interval of administration which will be discussed later.

THE SIXTH PRESIDENT

Dr. E. L. Carr was elected president at the opening of the fall term. Dr. Carr was a product of Ewing College (A. B., A. M.; Ph. D.). This writer was at the office door to admit Dr. Carr and our first act was to kneel together in prayer. So his administration began in prayer.

Much that was said concerning the problems of the preceding administration applies here. The twilight was



DR. E. L. CARR

beginning to appear. Dr. Carr reported at the end of the school year 1912-1913 that a total enrollment of 150 had been reached for the year. Most of the faculty of the previous administration had gone and also a goodly number of the students. William Archie Kar-raker was the only graduate completing the College course in 1913. Six were graduated from the Normal department and five from the Academy. There were four graduates from the Music Department, and five listed as post graduates in Music. The Ph. D. Degree was conferred on five men and four received the D. D. Degree.

SELLING DEGREES

The catalog for 1901-1902 states that a very practical course was being prepared for those who by non-resident study desire to obtain the Ph. D. degree. A later catalog gives in full the courses of study for non-resident students seeking the M. A. or Ph. D. degrees. All applicants were required to be graduates of reputable colleges, and to present a thesis in addition to passing the required examinations. The Master's degree work could be finished in one year and the work for the Ph. D. Degree could be finished in two years. A fee of \$25.00 was required for the Master's Degree and \$50.00 for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree.

In 1880, Dr. W. P. Throgmorton wrote: "The College has conferred only three honorary degrees, viz: A. M. on D. G. Ray, D. D. on John Washburn, and L. L. D. on William Shelton."²²

Dr. Throgmorton indicates that the A. M. Degree conferred on D. G. Ray was honorary. There is nothing unusual about this for many educational institutions have conferred honorary Master of Arts degrees, nor is this custom entirely discontinued even now. Two men received the A. M. Degree in 1883, and both the Master's and Doctor's degrees occur frequently until 1914, when this policy was discontinued.

Dr. Throgmorton stated that the degree Doctor of

²² Throgmorton, *op. cit.*, P. 302

Divinity and Doctor of Laws, one each, was conferred by 1880. This is permissible and commendable on a limited scale in any college having authority to grant degrees. There are both earned and honorary doctor's degrees. Many have earned a doctor's degree by much hard study, and others have been honored for distinguished and meritorious services rendered in their respective fields. Certainly such service should be recognized and the individual honored.

But, alas, doctor's degrees have been sold over the bargain counter in some schools. It has been charged that this was done in Ewing College. There might have been some abuse of this privilege but mayhap not more so in Ewing College than in other colleges which were granting these degrees fifty to seventy-five years ago. A nationally known magazine, not long after the turn of the century, gave Ewing College a good shellacking about the degree business, charging that the College was dealing in green goods. So far as can be proven, the College required completion of the courses specified and no evidence is available to prove that any degrees were sold. The magazine article mentioned above was predicated on the fact that correspondence courses were offered leading to these degrees, and the article was written about the time that the College discontinued this practice. The Ph. D. Degree had by this time come to be recognized as a degree above the level of the small college and the small colleges were not admitting

any new students for the degree. The last Master of Arts Degree was granted by Ewing College in 1913 and the last Ph. D. Degrees were conferred in 1914. Of course, it would have been better if none had been conferred.

It remains true that some one-man "universities" which occupy one room in some city sky-scraper (which is carefully pictured on their literature) have sold degrees. Most preachers have received outlines of their courses required for a degree and filed the material in the waste basket.

Mark it down as one achievement of Dr. Carr and his faculty that they led the Board of Trustees to discontinue this unfortunate practice. By the time the Illinois Baptist State Association bought the College, no honorary degree had been conferred for five years.

The last honorary degrees conferred by Ewing College were bestowed in 1920 when President H. A. Smoot conferred the L. L. D. degree on W. P. Throgmorton and the D. D. Degree on A. E. Prince. There was no money involved in this transaction nor any solicitation by the recipients. A. E. Prince received his degree after Dr. Throgmorton at the 1920 Commencement and so is the last person to receive an honorary degree from the College. Incidentally, he was also, so far as the records show, the youngest person ever to receive an honorary degree from the school.

A DARK DAY

Thursday, October 15, 1914, was a dismal day. The Board of Trustees met for an all day session. They moved about with long faces. In the late afternoon they sent word to all the faculty members to meet at 7 P. M. at the First Baptist Church. The purpose of the meeting was not announced. The meeting opened on schedule. Dr. A. M. Kirkland was the speaker. He advised the teachers that the Board had reached the end of its resources and could no longer secure funds to pay salaries. The Board advised, therefore, that the teachers and the staff members secure positions elsewhere immediately. An exodus of faculty members began. Dr. Carr and some faculty members stayed on until Commencement in 1915. This was supposed to be the closing day. The president and faculty retired.

COURT INJUNCTION

A plan was on foot to move the College. Marion offered a tract of land and "a heavy cash bonus." J. J. Hill went into court and secured an injunction restraining the College Board from moving the College from Ewing. The decree was granted by Judge William Green in Benton, February 6, 1915. It was then announced in Marion that a new College would be built and chartered. It was to be named John Washburn College in honor of the first president of Ewing College and work was to begin "As soon as the frost is out of

the ground." Apparently the frost never got out of the ground for the school was never built.

Just how heavy the "heavy cash bonus" was is not indicated, but a newspaper clipping is found among the material in which Dr. G. W. Danbury states that the sum of \$5,000 necessary to meet the conditions for starting the College in Marion has not been reached, and he urged all who had made pledges to send in their payments, and all others were urged to contribute. It appeared that they were far from their goal. It may be that something more than the frost interfered with starting the proposed College.

THE SEVENTH PRESIDENT

The people of Ewing had a campus and equipment but no school. J. J. Hill and Arthur E. Summers were not willing to see the College close. Mr. Hill cooperated with Mr. Summers, who took the presidency and carried on the work for two years. The school struggled to live and the going was very difficult. There is little information available concerning this period. The school merely existed. President Summers was a graduate of Ewing College and loyal to the tradition of the school. No indication is found of any trouble, except the common ailment of such institutions, proverbially short of cash. President Summers and Mr. Hill deserve much credit for this faithful effort to carry on.

THE EIGHTH PRESIDENT

Dr. H. M. Tipword, native of Cumberland County,



DR. H. M. TIPSWORD

Illinois, was the eighth president of Ewing College. He held the Bachelor of Science and the Bachelor of Arts degrees from Westfield College, and the Master of Arts degree from Ewing College. His Doctor of Philosophy degree was from Iowa Christian College. He did graduate work in the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago. He held honorary doctorate degrees from other schools. He entered the ministry in 1894 and was pastor of the Ewing Church for one year. He was pastor in Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, and in

Illinois. He was county superintendent of schools for eight years in Cumberland County and was president of Westfield College before becoming president of Ewing College. He was the author of two books, and left the manuscripts of three unpublished books at the time of his death. He retired after fifty years of service and made his home in Casey, Illinois, for almost ten years. He passed away at Casey, November 23, 1945, lacking five days reaching eighty years of age. His wife still resides at Casey, living with her daughter, Mrs. Maude Tipsword Hill, 5 Edgar Street.

Dr. H. M. Tipsword came to the presidency in 1917. The task awaiting him was enough to break the spirit of any man. A world war was upon us. The man power of the nation was being mobilized. Prospective students were being drafted into service and young women were taking positions. Faculty members were in uniform. Prices were sky-rocketing. The trials of a College president in both World Wars can be known and understood only by the men who have served in such exacting times. It is interesting to note that the catalog for 1918-19 shows only three faculty members, one of which was President Tipsword. All other departments have the words "to be filled" where names should appear. All honor to any man who would serve as did Dr. Tipsword in a time of such stress and trial.

The catalog for 1918, states that a four year course was offered for the S. T. D. Degree, and that the course

could be planned so that at the end of two year's work the M. A. Degree could be received. No record is found to indicate that any one was graduated with the S. T. D. degree. The pressing needs of the College, as set forth in the catalog, are permanent endowment, endowed professorships, a large number of scholarships for students of limited means, and sufficient funds for immediate repairs and current expenses.

For some time arrangements were under way to align Ewing College with the Illinois Baptist State Association. The State Association in annual session in Carmi, Illinois, October 27-31, 1919, appointed one General Board of Directors to have control of all the work fostered by the Association. This Board was divided into six committees of eight members each, one of which was known as the Education Committee, whose responsibility it was to direct the educational work. The first committee was Dr. H. A. Smoot, Dr. W. P. Throgmorton, Dr. I. E. Lee, Rev. R. H. Tharp, D. C. Jones, Rev. H. H. Wallace, Rev. John A. Musgrave and A. E. Prince. Plans for the transfer of Ewing College to the State Association, begun some time before, were finally legally finished on January 2, 1920. The Board of Trustees of Ewing College met on that day in Ewing and by vote elected the Education Committee to membership on the College Board and by vote transferred all matters pertaining to the management of the college to the Education Committee, and placed all books, papers,

and records of the College in charge of the Education Committee. The transfer was made under direction of legal counsel, and the property was deeded by the Board of Trustees of Ewing College to the Illinois Baptist State Association to be administered by the Education Committee of the General Board of Directors of that Association.

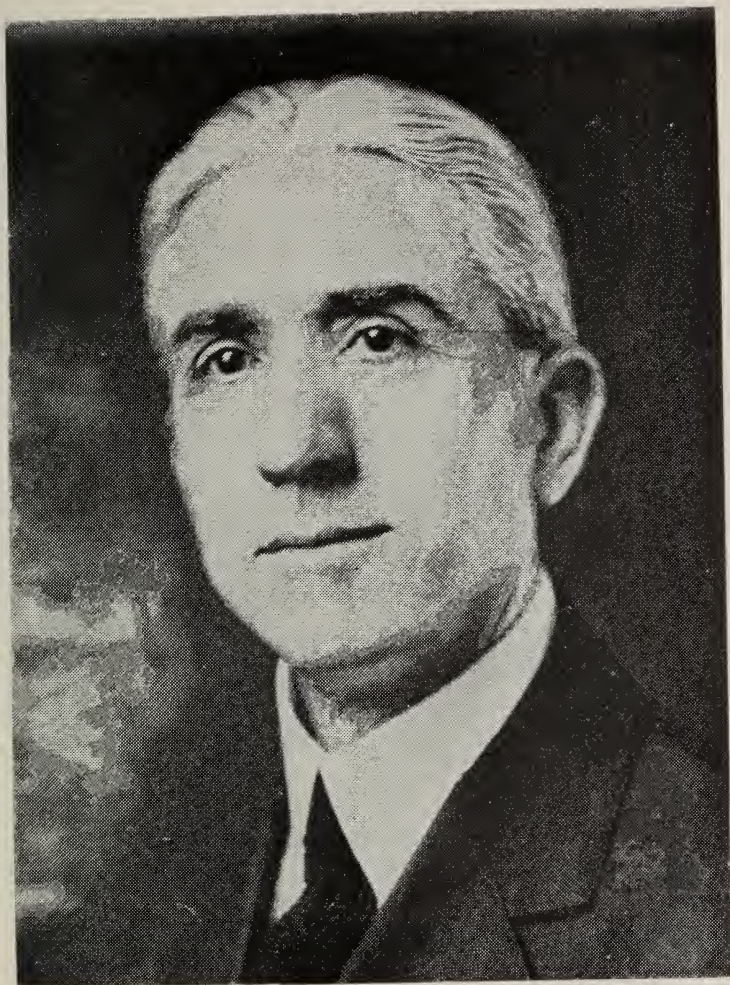
THE NINTH PRESIDENT

Dr. Tipsword left the College in 1920, and Dr. H. A. Smoot, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Harrisburg, Illinois, was chosen to succeed him. He was elected to office on January 15, 1920. The Education Committee, in session on April 23, 1920, voted to have public installation services for the new President on Commencement Day. On Commencement Day, with A. E. Prince, Chairman of the Education Committee, presiding, Dr. Smoot was installed as president. The Installation address was delivered by W. P. Throgmorton.

There were no candidates for the bachelor degree at the 1920 commencement. Three were graduated from the academy, one from the Normal Course, and six from the Commercial department.

NEED FOR DORMITORIES

The College had no dormitories. Wakeman Hall had become unsafe for use and had been torn down before Dr. Smoot came. The Huddleson Cottage for Girls had burned in 1912. The small teacher's cottage



DR. H. A. SMOOT

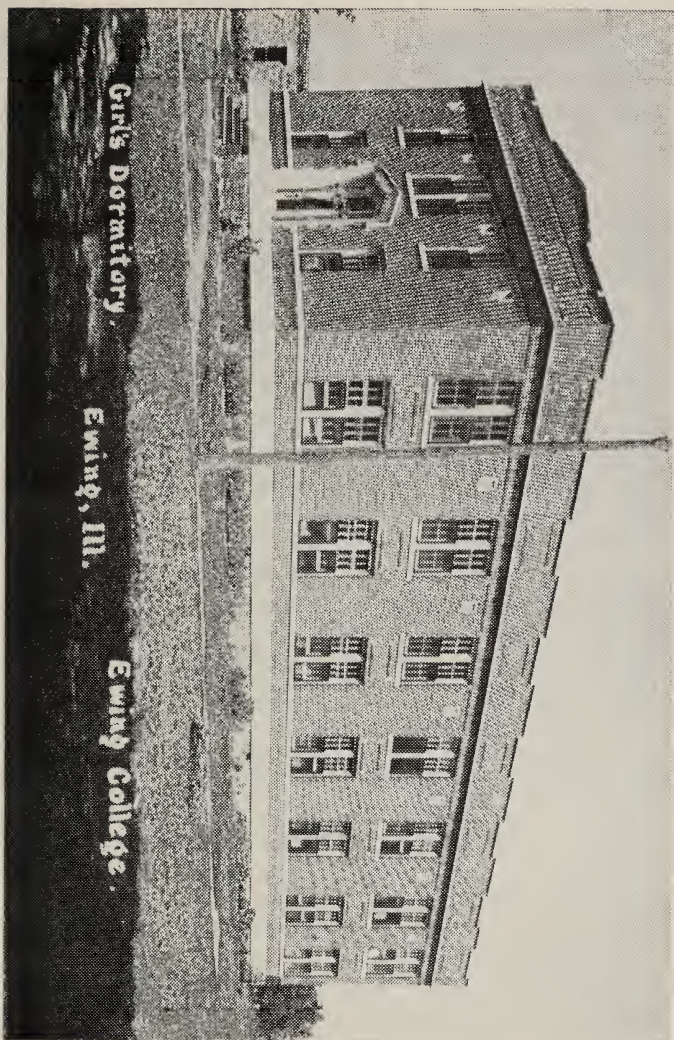
which stood between the Huddleson Cottage for girls and the Carnegie Library was also demolished. The only buildings on the campus were Willard Hall and the Carnegie Library.

Under the leadership of Dr. Smoot, plans were drawn for a dormitory for girls. The first wing of this proposed dormitory was built just north of Willard Hall on the spot where the Huddleson Cottage for girls stood until the fire in 1912. The three story Ewing Mill building just west of the campus was purchased and converted into a dormitory for men. Much credit is due to Dr. Smoot for this constructive work. During this program of building an interesting thing occurred. The sum of \$12,000 was urgently needed by a certain day, and only \$8,000 was in sight. Dr. W. P. Throgmorton, long-time friend and supporter of the College, promised to have the \$4,000 by the day it was needed, and did so.

There were no graduates with bachelor degrees in 1921. Eight were graduated from the Academy, and five from the Commercial department.

DR. SMOOT RESIGNS

Dr. Smoot resigned in the summer of 1921, effective November 1. All was not smooth sailing during his administration. He had not only the burden of a building program but also the trials and tribulations of a College president which befall him from the lying in wait of disappointed office seekers, self appointed critics,



Girls Dormitory.

Ewing, Ill.

Ewing College.

FIRST WING—GIRL'S DORMITORY—1921

and indiscreet faculty members and students. One who has given a lifetime to school work, has long ago learned that these things follow a certain pattern and there are always plenty of people ready to take up the cudgel even when they do not know what it is all about. This writer, as Chairman of the Education Committee, was called to Ewing repeatedly to investigate charges made by critics and office seekers. It became necessary, for good reasons, to dismiss some teachers and expel some students. Dr. Smoot had done the best he could, and was held in highest regard but he finally became weary of it all and resigned.

Dr. Smoot was a man of much ability, a graduate of Ewing College (A. B., 1905; D. D., 1914). He was given the Doctor of Divinity Degree from Hall-Moody on the same day that this degree was conferred by Ewing College. He had served as evangelist at various times and held revivals in a number of States. He was pastor of First Baptist Churches in Okolona, Mississippi; Joplin, Fredericktown, Flat River, and Macon, Missouri; Humboldt, Tennessee; Parsons, Kansas; Harrisburg and Marion, Illinois. He passed away while serving at Macon, and is buried there.

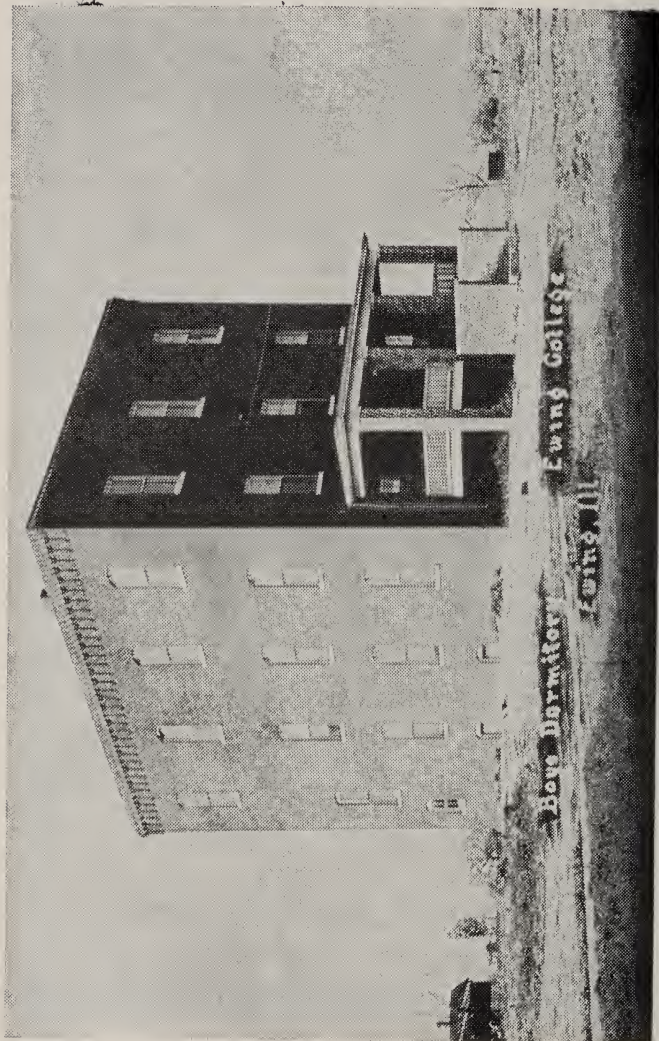
AUGUST GRIESEL

During the administration of Dr. Smoot, Professor August Griesel was called to serve on the faculty of the College. He was a good school man, and an excellent college dean. He remained with the College until it was

closed. He was held in highest esteem by the members of the Education Committee, the faculty and the students. He faithfully carried out all the assignments given to him and worked always to lift higher the scholastic standing of the school.

It has been erroneously stated by other historians that Professor Griesel was the last president of the College. This is not correct. Dr. Smoot resigned as Chairman of the Education Committee when he was elected president of the College in 1920. A. E. Prince succeeded Dr. Smoot as chairman of that Committee and served from that time until the College was closed, and so can speak with full knowledge on this matter. At no time did the Education Committee consider electing Professor Griesel to the office of president, nor did Professor Griesel ever aspire to the office. He was an excellent dean and had no ambition to be president. From the time the College was given to the Baptists in 1877, it was ever held that the president should be a Baptist minister, and only one layman ever served and that was when Arthur E. Summers and J. J. Hill so heroically strove to keep the College going in 1915-1917.

The Education committee worked diligently in its efforts to secure a president before Dr. Smoot was due to retire on November 1. A number of men were considered and some elected, but they quickly declined. As the dead-line drew near, it was voted that "in case no president is secured by November 21, 1921, Professor



BOY'S DORMITORY—1920

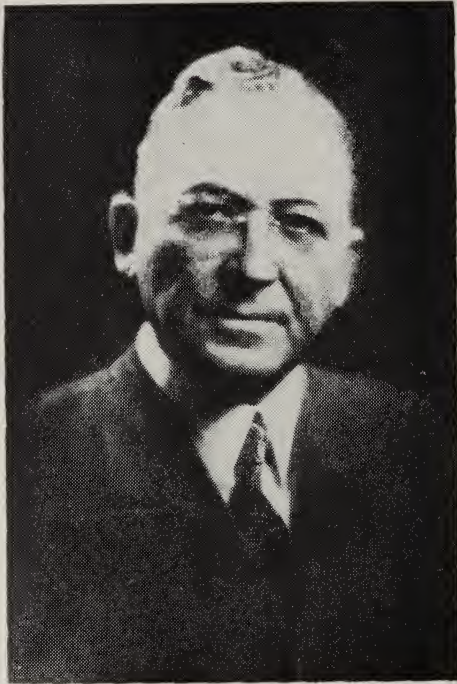
Griesel shall be recognized as Acting President until a president is secured." It was felt that this would give him a stronger hand in controlling the school. The wisdom of this action was amply justified as problems arose later.

THE TENTH PRESIDENT

The tenth and last president of Ewing College was A. E. Prince, all other historians to the contrary notwithstanding. No fault is found here with the other historians, for the accomplishments of the Prince administration were so meager that it would require microscopic vision to find the tenth president in his niche in the history of the College.

Dr. Smoot had urgently sought to persuade him to take the office when he resigned and urged the Education Committee to elect him, but Prince steadfastly refused to allow this to be done. On July 10, 1924, the Board of Directors of the Illinois Baptist State Association, in session at DuQuoin, upon recommendation of the Education Committee, unanimously elected A. E. Prince to the office of president, over his vigorous protest. He had already served without official election in 1912-1914, and again in 1921-1924, as will be seen in the following paragraphs.

When Dr. William A. Matthews resigned on March 18, 1912, a committee from the Board of Trustees came to the Prince residence in Ewing to advise him that the Board wanted to elect him to the presidency. He



DR. A. E. PRINCE

agreed to do everything in his power to help the College but would not consent to allow the Board to elect him. When Dr. Matthews left the College on June 6, Prince was given the keys, vested with full authority, and requested to serve until a president could be found. This was a large assignment. Almost all the faculty members had gone out when Dr. Matthews left, and most of the students also left the school in disgust over the situation which prevailed during the year.

A catalog had to be prepared, a faculty secured, students enlisted, and money found with which to pay the bills—and all this to be attempted under the adverse situation created by years of trouble in the school. The name and standing of the College was probably at an all-time low. The miniature president adopted an eighteen hour day and went to work. He brought out the catalog in time to meet the dead-line for mailing—June 30. He brought together from long distances a very congenial faculty, after extended search, and did sufficient promotion to enlist enough students that the enrollment for 1912-1913 reached 150 for the school year. This was a large job—a job of presidential dimensions. The Daily-Throgmorton debate was held in the College chapel during the summer of 1912 and this brought many Baptists to the campus.

Dr. E. L. Carr was chosen president, as previously stated, and came to office at the beginning of the fall term. His home was in Marion. He had to spend much time on the field, and was away about five days out of seven. The faculty members were new-comers and not acquainted with the situation. Problems arose in the absence of the president and no one was in authority. Dr. Carr requested Prince to continue to serve just as he had been doing and announced this choice in chapel and advised faculty and students that Prince would have and exercise all the functions and powers of the presidency at all times when President Carr was outside

the limits of Ewing. Every major disciplinary problem, faculty indiscretion, the stoning of the girls' dormitory when the matron refused to allow the boys to have dates on a certain night, the burning of the Huddleson Cottage for girls, the tying of a cow on the College chapel platform to roost over Hallowe'en night, and every other vexatious problem occurred when Dr. Carr was out of town. What a life!

Mention has already been made of the dark day in 1914 when the faculty members were advised to secure positions elsewhere. Prince left November 1, 1914, and so terminated his first round of chores as miniature president. He was out of the State for some years and returned in 1919 and was immediately appointed for service for the College again.

The election of A. E. Prince on July 10, 1924, did not materially change his status, for as head of the Education Committee he had been compelled to carry the responsibility of the office of president, make the decisions of a president, present a president's report to the Committee and secure action on items pertaining to administration, since Dr. Smoot left the College November 1, 1921. The only difference was that he was now officially elected, and that very much against his will.

As Chairman of the Education Committee he had led in the election of several men to the presidency but they had declined, and he had sought to prevail on one

of his very best friends, Dr. Julian Atwood, to take the position, and even led the Education Committee to elect him, but a large delegation of members from the First Baptist Church of Harrisburg came to the Board meeting and took Dr. Atwood back to his great church where he was serving so successfully. Some other Illinois men had been elected at different times before Atwood, but to avoid complications on their fields they had quickly declined. Even though a call is at times most ardently desired, especially on Monday mornings, some calls are for preachers as nerve-racking as the visit of a mother-in-law.

Marion First Church, where Prince was pastor, also raised a furore, and he announced his intention to decline the call. After all, he did have a "meal ticket" in Marion, but there was "nary a cent" for a salary for him in Ewing. But when no one else would take the College, he had to continue to carry the load. He asked Professor Griesel to carry on with full authority on the campus and promised to hasten to Ewing on call at any time he was needed. Numerous trips were required, and this meant miles of travel. Professor Griesel chose to use the title of dean, which was the field of work he loved best.

After Prince agreed to continue to serve, he and Dr. Julian Atwood met at Ewing to prayerfully consider what might be done to save the school. This was a meeting of two of the warmest friends of Ewing Col-

lege. Both were willing to sacrifice all if only this might save the school. After carefully seeking the will of the Lord, Dr. Atwood offered to take a leave of absence from his pulpit and to go afield as financial secretary, and that both men would join in seeking the funds needed to maintain the College. After laying some other plans, the two men went home to think and pray over this matter. Before leaving Ewing, Prince made tentative arrangements for a home in which to live in Ewing.

But, alas, this was not the only conference, or series of conferences, about Ewing College. Another group was conferring on plans to propose that the school be closed. While this was going on, Prince was seeking everywhere for help. He sought not only for money but also to secure accreditation for the work done at the College. The College had fallen heir to an unsavory reputation owing to the unfortunate events of the past fifteen years, and help was not forthcoming. As Prince gave himself unsparingly and with utmost devotion to this task, he was spurred onward by the words of William A. King, who said: "I hope you young men will not let the College die."

The General Board of Directors of the Illinois Baptist State Association, met in DuQuoin, April 9, 1925. There were various opinions. Some wanted the College to close. Others wanted to ignore accrediting committees and go our own way without seeking accreditation.

Some wanted a two year theological course offered. Some talked about a Junior College. The idea of closing the College prevailed.

The matter was taken up again at the next meeting of the Board on July 9, 1925. The Education Committee proposed that the College be continued as a four year school and that it strive for accreditation. This proposal was defeated, whereupon five of the Education Committee resigned. They felt that the constituency of Ewing College wanted a four year school. There was much discussion, and it was apparent that much political maneuvering had preceded the meeting. The opinion prevailed that the College should be closed.

A few days later, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Baptist State Association met in the old band pagoda on the campus at Ewing, during the Illinois Summer Assembly that was in progress at that time, and Prince, who was a member of the Committee and also Secretary of the Committee, and who had not as yet resigned as president of the College, made one last passionate plea for the State Association to continue the College. After considerable discussion, it was voted to close the College. This was one of life's saddest hours. The Tenth President had built no buildings, neither did he find a way to save the school. He had at least faithfully carried the load no one else would take.

The last president did not even have a chance to

resign, but like the faithful captain of a sinking ship, he also followed the traditions of the sea and went down with the ship. He would not want it any other way. There were no student petitions asking for his removal, or that he be retained—something that happened in Ewing and in too many other colleges. After a hectic period of heart-breaking, soul-crushing service, which continued from June 6, 1912 to November 1, 1914, and from November 1, 1921 to July 1925, he did not die—he simply faded away, “unwept, unhonored, and unsung.” He is now the only living ex-president.

In Shakespeare’s Hamlet, Act I Scene 5, line 187-88, are these words:

*The time is out of joint, O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right.*

With apologies to Shakespeare,
*The College was out of joint, O cursed spite,
That I was never able to set it right.*

VII.

EWING PERSONALITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

It is a matter of regret that the lack of space and of money does not permit the presentation of scores of pictures and sketches of Ewing graduates who by their lives and services have proven themselves worthy of double honor. It is apparent now that lack of money and space will not permit the use of as many as previously planned. It is the purpose of this chapter to present material omitted in preceding chapters. The reader will kindly join us now in paying tribute to some to whom honor is due.

THE PEOPLE OF EWING

First of all, let tribute be paid to the people of Ewing who stood by the College unflinchingly throughout its history. A small leaflet was issued by R. R. Link, who served as Secretary of Ewing College longer than any other man, in the Spring of 1875, containing the following paragraph:

The school is situated in a rural district, in the midst of a quiet, law-abiding, temperate, industrious, frugal, intelligent people, so that while the moral influences are excellent, the temptations to extravagance and dissipation are the fewest possible.

Here is an excellent pen picture of the people of Ewing. Two strains of people met in Ewing. There were the descendants of the hardy pioneers who founded both the town and the College. There were many others who came either to secure an education for themselves,

or for their children, or both, and this brought a high type of citizens to Ewing. Hon. Quincy E. Browning, who knew well the pioneers, wrote these words about them:

These early men were strong of limb, stout of heart, and firm of purpose. Their environment made them intense and rugged in all things. On the other hand, their faith in the Divinity and His promises was absolute. Society had not yet become intoxicated with the spirit of commercialism. The ambitions of these men were to be rather than to have.

The pioneer women were the counterparts of these stalwart men. In storms they were oak, in sunshine, flowers. They loved the birds and their songs, but did not envy their plumage. They could enjoy a landscape without owning the land. Fads, frills and foibles did not interest, much less enthrall them. They preferred that their souls should be beautiful rather than their bodies. Their supreme interest was in their homes, and their highest happiness was in motherhood. The childless wife was the object of pity or contempt. Divorces were unknown.

To paraphrase Coleridge—

Their bones are dust,

Their guns are rust,

Their souls are with the saints, we trust.²³

The sons and daughters of the rugged pioneers met and married the children of ambitious people who came to Ewing seeking the fountain of knowledge, and from this inter-marriage sprang a generation of suncrowned men and women of great moral and intellectual stature. These good people gave of their time and strength, faith and prayers, for the College.

²³ Aiken, Op. Cit.

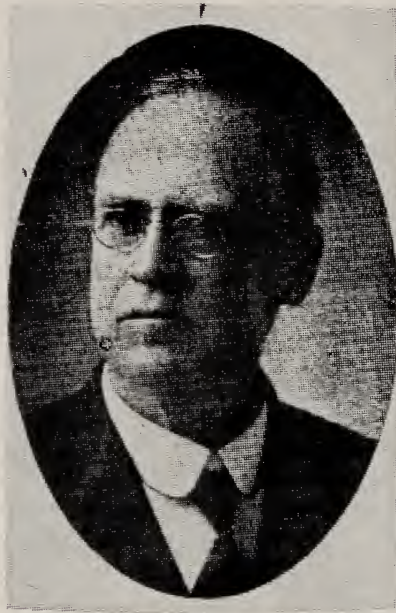
AND THERE WERE OTHERS

There were giants in those days. Strong men and women, well educated and equipped for their tasks, also served in Ewing. The reader will find on the following pages the pictures and brief comments about some of whom the world was not worthy. Many deserve a place in this chapter and one rule to determine the choice of people to present is that only those who have gone across to the Golden shore will be included.

Dr. W. P. Throgmorton is chosen as a representative member of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Clarence Hodge, author of the "New Ewing", dedicated his little book to Dr. Throgmorton, not only thus presenting an epitome of his life, but also a glowing tribute to him in these words:

To Dr. W. P. Throgmorton, Editor of the Illinois Baptist, and Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Marion, Illinois, who has spent his life in the midst of this people, who is great in stature, in word, in deed, whose monuments are, not only the delightful house of worship at Marion, not only the Illinois Baptist, not only the State Association of Illinois, not only the many young men he has helped to educate here and elsewhere, not only his record as pastor, but also his supreme desire and daily prayer to see a strong school established before he goes hence—this book is affectionately dedicated.

After diligent search, only part of the annual catalogs of the College have been found, and in the copies available the name of Dr. Throgmorton appears inter-



DR. W. P. THROGMORTON

mittently from the Catalog of 1887 to the list of members of the Education Committee of the Illinois Baptist State Association, after the College became the property of the State Association in 1920. He gave financial aid to scores of preachers and other Christian workers seeking an education. He gave himself without reservation to the task of aiding the College. It is interesting to note that in every important action of the Board, such as transfers of property or title, enlarging the courses of study to be offered, etc., the name of Dr. Throg-

morton appears as leader. One interesting paragraph appears in the minute of the Board for June 6, 1901:

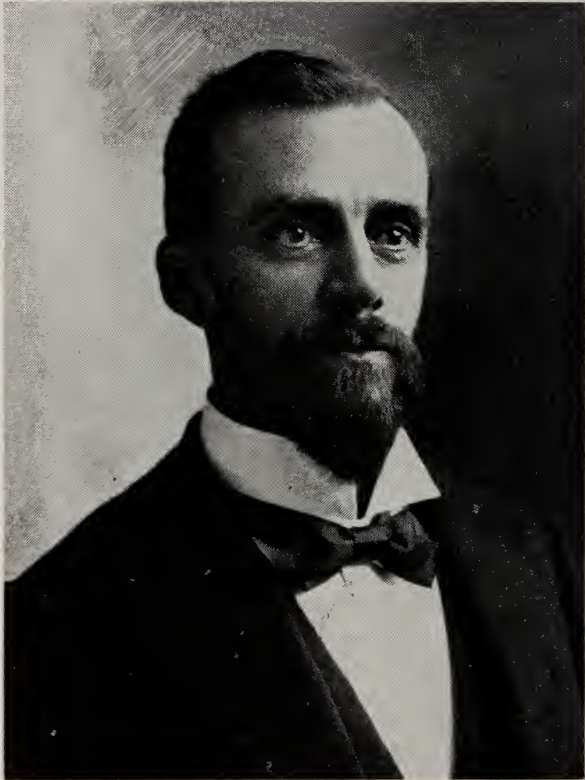
Dr. Throgmorton presented a resolution to the effect that the professors and students of Ewing College be prohibited from engaging in the game known as football from this time forward.

The minute shows that this resolution was defeated and that Dr. Throgmorton resigned from the Board and his resignation was accepted. He was a man distinguished for his strong convictions and for his willingness to stand for his convictions regardless of cost. He was a true friend of young people seeking an education.

PROFESSOR JOHN RICHESON

Professor John Richeson was a teacher of science for a number of years. He was the son of Richard Richeson, one of the founders. Thanks to his daughters, Alice Eliza and Virginia Richeson of St. Louis for the following letter, written under date of August 7, 1945:

I have just read the morning papers about the atomic force. Over fifty years ago, I studied physics under Professor John Richeson. He told us then that the person who discovered a way to split the atom would release a force ten thousand times stronger than dynamite. He prophesied that it would be done in the lifetime of some of us, but perhaps not in his lifetime. It is certainly a great satisfaction to me to see his prophecy come true. (From a letter of T. I. Galloway, Benton, Illinois, to Mrs. John Richeson.)



JOHN RICHESON

Ewing College employed teachers of much ability, well versed in their fields, and John Richeson stands at the forefront of this list.

THE PRITCHARD SISTERS

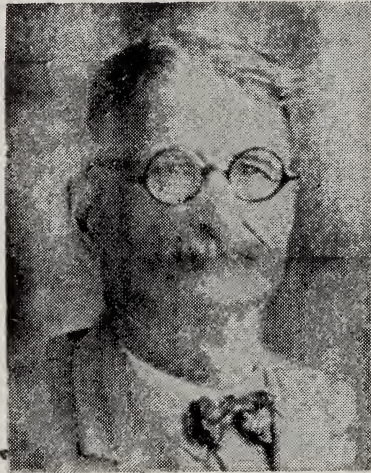
Two teachers, loved and appreciated by all, were Misses Catharine and Annie Pritchard. Miss Catharine



CATHERINE (left) ANNIE (right) PRITCHARD

taught Latin and Greek for years and with remarkable skill. Many times she was paid but a pittance from the empty treasury of the College, but yet she faithfully carried on. Miss Annie came in 1912 as the teacher of

English, and held this position until her marriage to Rev. Harvey L. Waters, now of Harrisburg. She was a wonderful teacher. Both of these gracious and capable teachers are now with the Lord. Miss Catharine passed away since this book was started, and Mrs. Waters some years ago.



DR. JOHN D. HOOKER

A number of men served as financial secretaries of the College, among them W. J. Moore, F. L. Karn, C. E. Perryman, G. W. Danbury, Clarence Hodge, J. D. Hooker, and others. Dr. Hooker was one of the great preachers of Southern Illinois, working mostly with rural and village churches. He was a product of Ewing College and rendered faithful service for his alma mater.



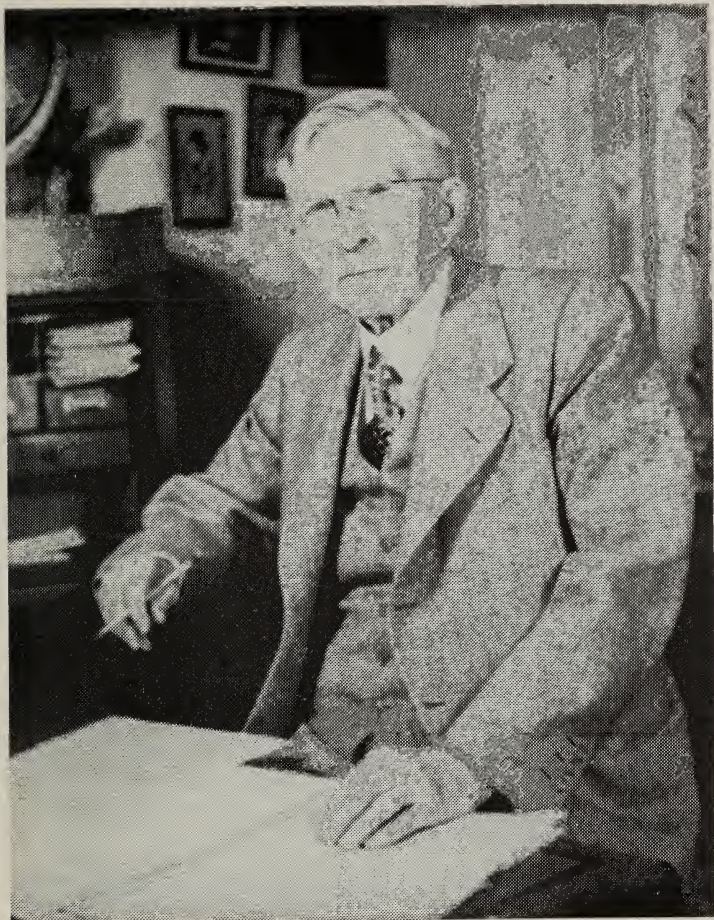
MISS SENA E. WILLIFORD

The College had many competent secretaries, serving in the president's office, but none more efficient and more greatly beloved than Miss Sena E. Williford. She

served as secretary to at least four presidents. She was a student, a teacher, and president's secretary. She was a devoted Christian and rendered real service for Christ, not only in the College but also in the church. When she left the College she entered the Baptist Missionary Training School in Chicago, and after graduation there she went to Cuba as a missionary. While there she met and married Rev. A. V. Wood. They returned later to the Chicago area and were serving there at the time of her death about 1935.

J. KNOX LAMBERT

To represent the students who graduated and went forth to distinguish themselves and reflect honor upon the College, the name of J. Knox Lambert is presented. He graduated four times at Ewing—Master of Accounts 1886; B. S., 1889; B. A., 1890; M. A., 1898. His picture and diplomas were on exhibit at the 1960 Reunion in Ewing, October 1, 1960, by courtesy of his sister, Mrs. Annie L. Richards, 601 Newport Avenue, Long Beach 14, California. After finishing at Ewing, Mr. Lambert graduated from Washington University and St. Louis Law School. He practiced law in Illinois, South Dakota, and California. He was with the American Expeditionary forces in England and France in World War I. He was a prominent Mason for years and was Grand Master of the Grand Council, R. & S. M., of the State of Illinois. He passed away February



J. KNOX LAMBERT

28, 1960—just one week before his ninety-sixth birthday. He worked until almost the last day of his earthly life. He was a good man.

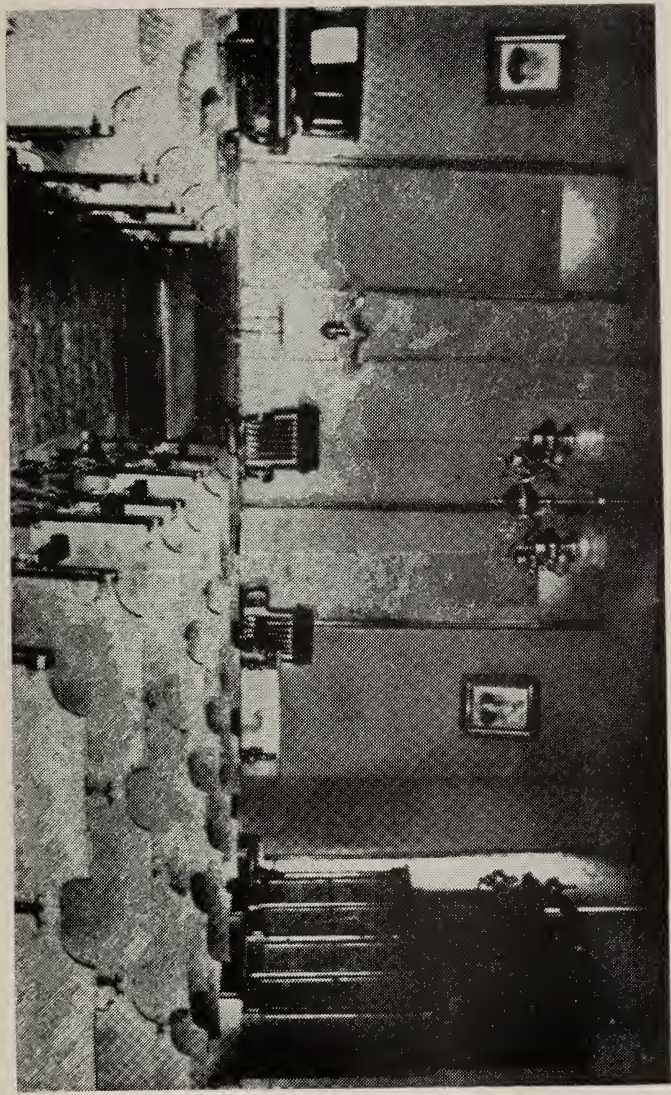
THE LITERARY SOCIETIES

The College catalog for 1874 indicates that there were two literary societies—the Euterpean and the Pythagorean. The Euterpean was conducted by the young women and the Pythagorean by the young men. The catalog for 1887 states that there were three societies—the Euterpean, Pythagorean and Logossian. According to the catalogs there were three in 1891-1892, and in 1899-1900 there were two—Pythagorean and Logossian. No information is at hand to indicate when the Euterpean Society began nor when it was discontinued. We find it as early as 1874 and it is not listed in 1899-1900. The file of catalogs is far from complete.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Pythagorean Literary Society states that the society was organized in 1869 and chartered in 1886. So it appears that the Pythagorean Literary Society was organized before the Ewing High School was merged into a College. This change was made in 1874 and the catalog of that year mentioned the two societies—Pythagorean and Euterpean—and thus it is established that these began in the High School.

“The Logossian Literary Society was organized in 1879 by J. J. Scott, John Richeson, Q. E. Browning, L. A. Browning, R. D. Swain and others. It was incorporated October 6, 1886, under the laws of Illinois with J. T. Whitlock, J. K. Lambert, J. C. Neal, J. D.

LOGGESSIAN HALL



Gill and Charles Thompson as the first Board of Directors.”²⁷

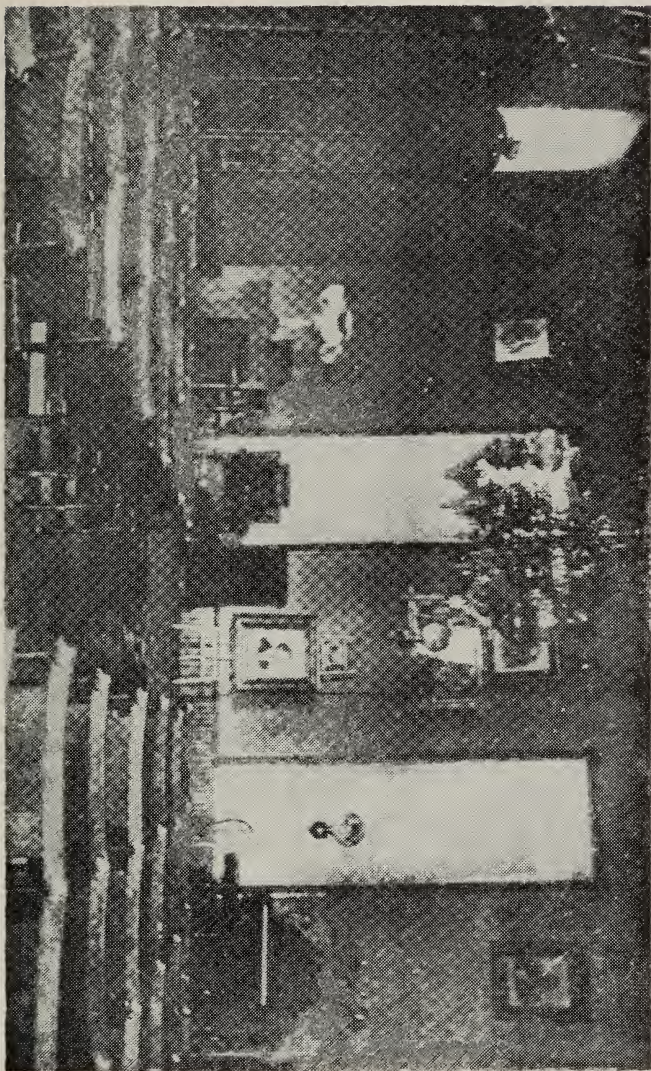
The printed copy of the Constitution of the Pythagorean Society contains no names. Mr. M. Chalon Ingram, one of the oldest living graduates, says that Duff Piercy, Walter Harris, Clarence Harris, A. D. Webb, and Webb Dillman were among the first members and may have organized the Society.

Cathcart's Baptist Encyclopedia, published 1881, states that the enrollment reached 150 students in 1879. An unsigned, but quite comprehensive manuscript, states that the College opened in the Fall of 1880 with 60 students. Just what happened is not clear but this same manuscript states that "it appears that the College encountered some difficulties connected with the literary societies, but, otherwise the school prospered and had reached an enrollment of 217 for the year 1882-1883."

It will be noted that both the Pythagorean and the Logossian societies were incorporated, or chartered, in 1886. It is reported that they were incorporated to keep the College from taking them over. Evidently the trouble that arose about 1879 still continued at least through most of the ninth decade of the past century, but the manuscript states that the enrollment of 217 in the Spring of 1883 is the maximum enrollment of the school for the nineteenth century.

When Willard Hall was finished, the chapel was

²⁷ Constitution of Logossian Literary Society — P. 1.



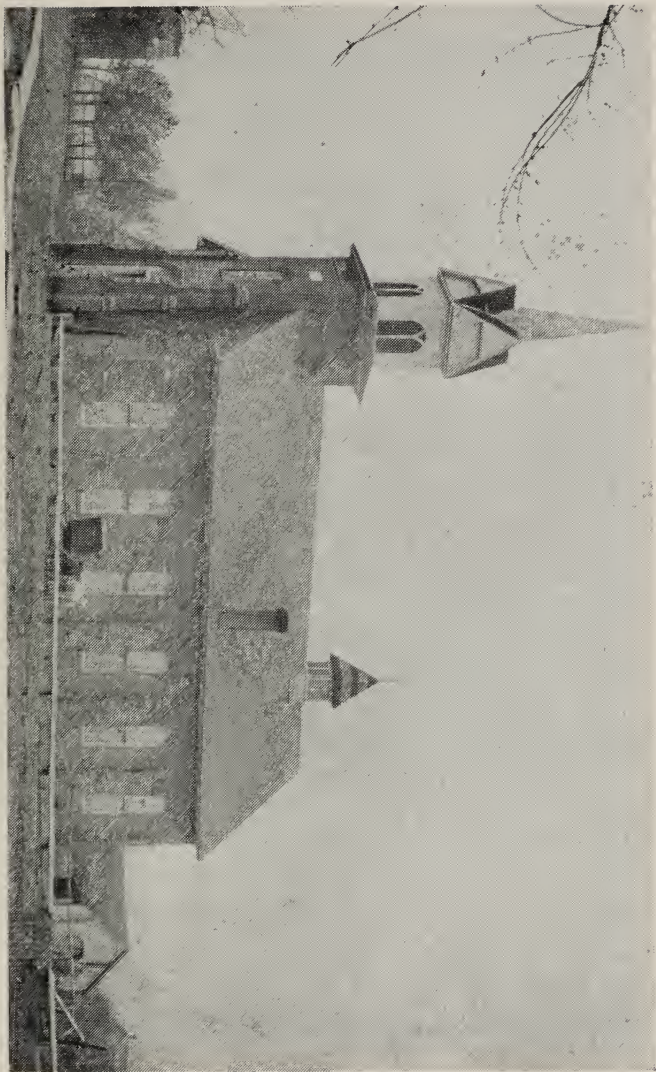
PYTHAGOREAN HALL

located on the top floor. The Pythagorean Society was assigned a large room on the north side of the chapel and parallel to it, and the Logossian Society was assigned a room of like dimensions on the south side of the chapel and parallel to it. These three rooms took up the entire third floor of Willard Hall. Each society had a good library for the use of its members. The administration encouraged students to belong to the societies but they were not required to do so. Much good was done by these societies. Many students made their first public addresses in one of these halls.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF EWING

Here is an institution which ministered in a great way to the students and their families, and to the citizens of Ewing. The history of Ewing Baptist Church reaches back to the old Concord Church which was constituted in 1839, but later disbanded. The Frizzell's Prairie Baptist Church was constituted July 19, 1951, and was the outgrowth of the old Concord Church. There were eight charter members of the Frizzell's Prairie Church—Elder Silas M. Williams, Robert Page, Jeremiah Page, Jesse Page, Sarah Jane Page, Margaret Page, Dorothy Williams and Rebecca Franklin. The presbytery consisted of three ministers—John Browning, John R. Williams, and Solomon Webb.

The name of the church was changed to the First Baptist Church of Ewing in 1874—the year that Ewing High School became Ewing College—and the church

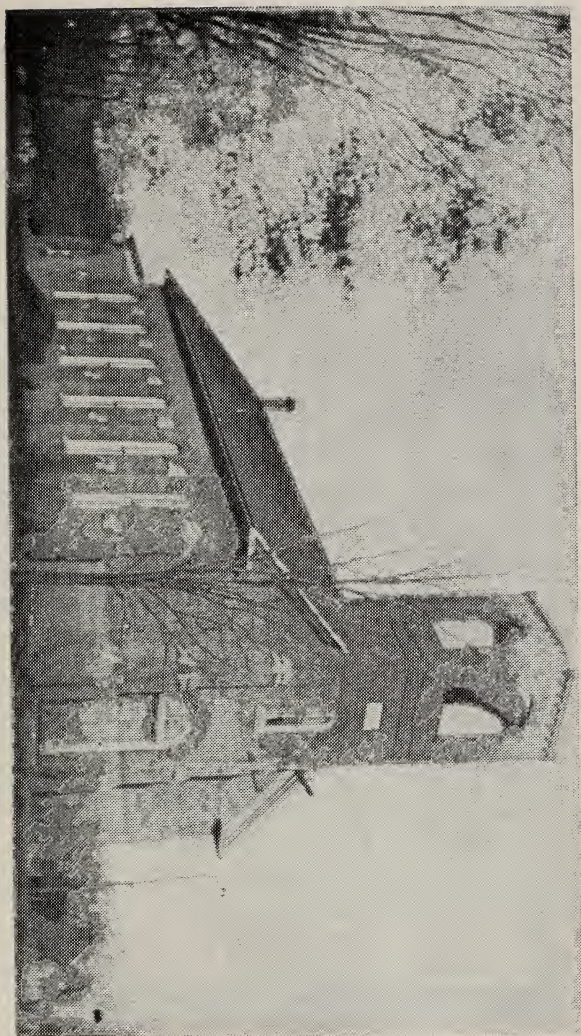


EWING BAPTIST CHURCH WHEN FIRST BUILT

and College worked hand-in-hand from the day the College opened until it was closed. The present church building was erected in 1886, largely by donations of both labor and materials. The building was remodeled in 1906, the spire on the belfry was removed and an addition built to the rear of the building, and the building remains the same until this day.

The cornerstone of the new addition was laid on June 6, 1906, and the building was dedicated in a program of services held September 20-23, 1906. Sermons were preached by Dr. J. A. Leavitt on Thursday night, September 20; Rev. A. A. Todd, Friday night, September 21; and by Evangelist Shannon, Saturday night, September 22. The dedication service was on Sunday, September 23, and the prayer was led by Rev. J. M. Billingsley.

Several things of interest are noted on the record. The first moderator of record was Dr. J. A. Leavitt, and the first clerk was Charles Thompson. The first ordination of a deacon on record is that of W. A. King in 1874, and the first minister ever ordained so far as the record can be found was that of T. J. Snyder, date unknown. The first marriage in the church building was that of Dr. L. M. Webb and Miss Wilhelmina Lien. Dr. Washburn performed the ceremony on December 8, 1887. The church began B.Y.P.U. work in 1902 with Alice Richeson as the first leader. In December 1894, the church voted to use the receipts of The



EWING BAPTIST CHURCH—AS IT NOW APPEARS

Annual Church Supper to purchase a bell. The bell cost \$43.75 and is still in use. *Ye good old days when bells could be bought at that price!* In February, 1906, stoves were removed and a furnace installed. In March 1901, the church voted to build a pulpit platform, and in April 1902, a vote of thanks was given by the church to the ladies of the Mission Circle for the new pulpit carpet.

An interesting note appeared in *The Baptist Hustler*, Thanksgiving Issue, November 28, 1907. This paper was published in Ewing. It is stated that Ewing Church had 125 members 25 years ago and an annual expense of less than \$100. No money was given for missions. The church gained 15 members in the next 15 years. In 1893 the total expenses were \$330. In 1894 the church had two members less than in 1884. Better results were realized in 1895-1905. The church spent \$4,300 and reported 110 baptisms, eleven per year. In 1905-1907, there were 149 additions, and more than 120 of these were by baptism. The article in the *Baptist Hustler* closes with these words: "We are looking for more to unite with the church. Opportunity to make Baptists in this place is limited. Out of congregations of from 300 to 400, only six to ten are unsaved."

Let it be remembered that many of the students did not move their membership to the College Church in those days as students do today. This explains why there were not many additions. The enrollment also varied and this accounts for smaller numbers uniting with the church in some years.

The first pastor of the Ewing Church was Rev. S. M. Webb. Others of whom we have record are—Isaac Dale, T. M. Vance, Brother Overstreet, John A. Rodman, Dr. John Washburn, J. E. Sharp, H. H. Wallace, C. Allen, A. A. Todd. There is a span of several years here of which there is no record. During that period J. W. Smith, A. E. Prince, H. M. Tipsword, H. L. Waters, Homer Martin, Brother Lemay, and others served. Rev. William Hamby is pastor at this time.

In the same issue of the Baptist Hustler were some announcements of the services of the Ewing Methodist Church. There were two churches in Ewing—the Baptist and the Methodist. We regret that we have no information available concerning the history of the Methodist church in Ewing. It was a small church located in the Southwest part of the town of Ewing.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN EWING

A number of copies of newspapers which were published in Ewing through the years were available in the material consulted. At one time a weekly denominational paper was published at Ewing. It was called "Baptist Scintillations". Dr. J. A. Leavitt was editor. Rev. B. F. Rodman and Dr. G. W. Danbury were field editors. R. W. Bell, Fuller Swift and D. R. Pryor were listed as associate editors. There was also a church paper called the "Baptist Hustler", which was probably limited to local distribution. The Southern Illinois Weekly and the Ewing News were two good weekly papers.

One is amazed at the content of articles appearing in them. These were written by scholars and were very meaningful. There was none of the trash which spreads over the front pages of newspapers today. There was a student publication called "The Collegian", which was of a magazine type. The literary societies also published small papers at times.

It is interesting to note that while a student in Ewing, Senator James O. Monroe worked with Editor E. A. Hobbs on the staff of the Ewing News. Senator Monroe is now Editor of The Collinsville Herald and is printing this History of Ewing College.

EWING FUNNYISMS

The students were not a long-faced crowd. It is evident that they kept their sense of humor. Here are some examples from their student publication, "The Collegian":

LATIN

Every one is dead who wrote it:
 Every one is dead who spoke it:
 Every one will die who learns it:
 Happy death! I think he earns it.

A COTTAGE INCIDENT

Cottage windows,
 filled with girls;
 Moonlight shining,
 On their curls.

Serenaders
 Down below:
 Matron coming,
 See 'm go!

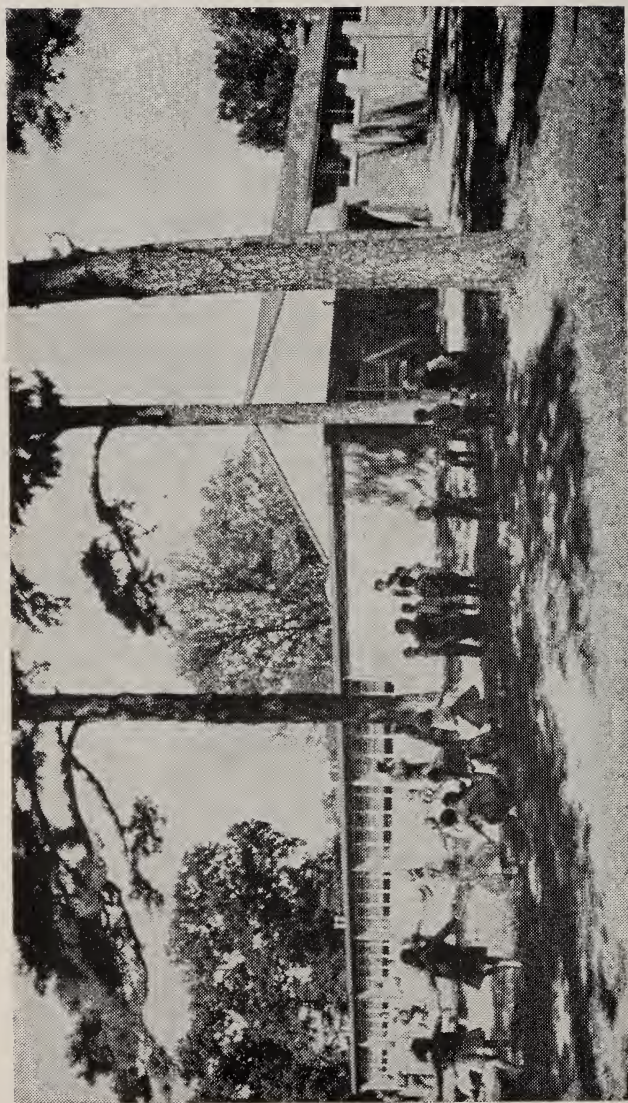
OTHER ITEMS

As it was then, so it is now, and ever more will be—the spring fever is here again.

A Texas debating society recently had for its subject: "Resolved, That it is improper to sound the 'R' in Dorg."

June will come in on the first and go out on the thirtieth as usual. Her days will be long and full of perspiration and her nights balmy and replete with hay rides. The voice of the katydid will be abroad in the land, and about the fifth or sixth the social oat-bug will make its annual debut.

December will come in on the fifth day of the week this year, and will remain the usual length of time. The ice cream freezer will have been a thing of the past, and forgotten by its maiden patron. The first part of the month will be spent in getting over that Thanksgiving dinner, and the M. D. will thrive as in the days of old. The December bride will receive an extra long list of wedding presents, and her father's face will be longer than usual.



THE LATEST BUILDING—1960
Ewing-Northern Grade School Built on Site of Willard Hall

VIII

EWING COLLEGE A BEACON LIGHT

Hiram M. Akin called Ewing College "The Beacon Light Throughout all Egypt." He mentioned the names of William A. King, Rev. Elijah T. Webb, John S. Webb, Richard Richeson, John W. Hill, and R. R. Link, and stated that these men gave their money and put their whole soul into the task of making Ewing College a success. Aiken said: "These men put the burden of establishing the college upon their shoulders and heroically carried the institution until it could stand on its own base." He paid tribute to the college as "a big factor in the educational development of Franklin County. It has been the leaven in the bread. It has been the means of bringing the people to a higher plane of living." He wrote as one inspired, and unto whom was given keen insight and a comprehensive understanding of the magnitude of the work, the worth and the merit of Ewing College when he called the college, "The Beacon Light Throughout All Egypt." For Ewing College was just that. If the question be raised as to the means by which the college came to such distinction, the answer is at hand.

DISTINGUISHED BY DESIGN

It was distinguished by its design which was stated repeatedly in various catalogs, as follows:

Ewing College aims to give a distinctly Christian education. Higher education is indebted to religion for its very existence. It is only in recent years that it has been divorced. The separation is unwise, for without religion higher education has no adequate motive, is incomplete, subversive of good government, and short lived. For this purpose the location is favorable, Ewing being comparatively free from those vices incident to most larger places. Preeminence is given to Bible study, and a personal interest is taken in the character of the students.

Ewing College was a dedicated school — dedicated to the building of character and the pursuit of culture. On the cover page of the catalog of the year 1887, is found this meaningful statement: "Consecrated to Christian Culture." In another catalog, under the caption, "Objects of the Institution," are found these sentences: "Its first object is *character* . . . The second aim is *culture*." It should be noted that these are set in the right order. Ewing College ranked with the best of schools in those early days.

DISTINGUISHED BY UNIQUENESS

Ewing College was distinguished by the uniqueness of its character. Q. E. Browning, another historian, paid tribute to the college in these forth-right sentences:

It still remains unique in character. There is an absence of the frothy and ephemeral conditions and organizations which are dominant features at most of our seats of learning.

There are no sororities or fraternities; there are no freakishly dressed underclassmen; no profes-

sional athletes; no empty-pated students strolling aimlessly about the streets bareheaded, with their trousers rolled up in anticipation of a shower in London; no merely ornate professors who discourse eloquently and inanely on the muchness of the "Is" and the whichness of the "Wherefore."

The school is as long, however, in the elements which go to the development of strong, virile, self-reliant men and women as it is short in ridiculous and reprehensible fads, which only absorb time, divert attention and pervert ideals.

It does no veneration. In all the days of its life and usefulness, Ewing College has never sent forth with a diploma in its hand a specimen of the genus "Molly-coddle."

This school is our pride because it gives us men and women who are strong, practical and courageous as well as cultured and erudite.

It would be difficult if not impossible to say more in fewer words than Q. E. Browning said above. The above quotation was found in a newspaper clipping. A school of this kind drew only a certain type of students. The young people who walked the campus of Ewing College in those early years were young people with a purpose. They were seeking the way to that which is best. They had the earnest spirit and daring enterprise of their frontier ancestors. They were lost in a high and noble purpose. They came to Ewing because they sought for a school which was "long in the elements which go to the development of strong, virile, self-reliant men and women."

DISTINGUISHED BY BIBLE TEACHING

The College was distinguished by the structure of its academic courses. These were built around the Bible. No school could list character and culture as its first two objectives and at the same time neglect the Bible. The catalog of 1899-1900 contains this paragraph:

There is no book comparable with the Bible, and yet the ignorance of the Book, even among students, who boast somewhat of their attainments, is marvellous and lamentable. Since the beginning of the Academic year, 1893-1894, the Bible has been taught to all. This is done by lengthening the chapel exercises to one-half hour. The lessons are consecutive and are assigned the day before. Sometimes the instruction is catechetical, sometimes it is in lecture form. In addition to the above, instruction is given daily in Biblical Theology to such as desire it.

The Bible was the Pre-eminent text book in Ewing College. Whatever else a student might take, he was required to take Bible. But this was not all. The administration held that not only should the Bible be taught by noble God-fearing men, but that science and mathematics, history and English, should also be taught by men and women who were devoutly religious. The presence of God was felt in every class room. It is a far cry from schools of that type to the schools of our generation. And let it be noted that there is a discernible difference between the product of Ewing College and that of the schools of today.

DISTINGUISHED AS POOR MAN'S SCHOOL

Another feature that distinguished Ewing College was the fact that it was a poor man's school. No worthy student, even if he were penniless, was ever turned away. One reads with interest what the catalogs set forth as to cost of tuition, room and board. The young men who roomed in Wakeman Hall—two to a room—paid twenty-five cents each per week. There was a kerosene lamp in each room and a small wood-burning stove. The boys carried in their supply of wood daily and kept their own fires. At one time the contingent fee was raised one dollar per term to increase the salary of the custodian who took over some of the chores.

The girls roomed in the two Huddleson Cottages, and the price—two to a room—was fifty to seventy-five cents each per week. They were furnished fuel and lights. Board in the dining hall for both girls and boys was on the cooperative basis, the total cost being divided by the number eating there, and usually amounted to about \$1.50 per week. Room and board, including fuel and washing, could be found in homes for one dollar to two dollars and twenty-five cents per week. Married couples could rent a house for five dollars per month. There were times when God-fearing parents brought their children to the college in a wagon and brought along a ham of meat, a bushel or two of potatoes or turnips, some corn to be ground at the Ewing mill and

the meal given to the College, and in this way paid the expenses of their children. Verily, those were the good old days. Of course, these prices were increased in the later years.

DISTINGUISHED BY CONCERN FOR PRODUCT

Ewing College was distinguished by its concern for the kind of men and women it turned out. Referring again to the catalog of 1887, one finds these words:

It is further intended to elevate the standard of intellectual and moral attainment, to cultivate in our people a higher appreciation of the value of literary and scientific pursuits, and to inspire a greater interest . . . in the cause of education in all the surrounding country . . . Our course of study may seem long and tedious for the **fast age in which we live**. This **fast age**, however, has not repealed or modified the laws of mental growth. As in the days of Newton, so now it requires time to attain culture. "Rome was not built in a day." Character is not acquired or culture attained in a week, a month, or a year . . . We could no doubt greatly increase our patronage by alluring young people to our school with the hope of obtaining collegiate honors at the end of a short course. But we cannot conscientiously indulge in such educational quackery. It would be far better for our enterprise to fail than for our students to go forth supposing themselves to be scholars when they are not.

It would seem that there was competition among colleges and cheap methods were employed by some. Ewing College was firmly set to maintain its standards. The sons and daughters of Old Ewing rise up and call her blessed today for this firm stand.

DISTINGUISHED BY THE AFTERGLOW

Ewing is distinguished even today by the afterglow. Say not that Ewing College is dead. The school lives on in the lives of the men and women who were nurtured by the college. The lives of these men and women are touching other lives and thus will Ewing College live until the sun shall set for the last time behind the western hills. The founders of Ewing College did not sacrifice in vain. They did not follow a vain delusion. Scores of faculty members who served for the promise of a pittance, and at times did not get even that, were builders in an everlasting kingdom. The parents who sent their children there and many others who contributed to the support of the college were making eternal investments. These gifts were transmuted into spiritual values and hence will live on. That which cannot die cannot be touched by death. The natural man may pass away but the spiritual man lives on. The buildings on the campus of old Ewing may fade away, but what was achieved there still lives on.

Some time ago, a loyal son of Ewing College returned from his travels in other lands and made his way again to the campus of his dear Old School. He had been away for several years. Willard Hall was being razed at that time. The roof was gone, the windows out, considerable of the interior of the building had been removed, and rubbish was scattered around it.

The wanderer contemplated the scene before him. He recalled the campus of yesterday with its lovely buildings. Now Wakeman Hall was gone, both Huddleson Cottages were gone. Only Willard Hall and the Carnegie Library were left of the former buildings, standing as silent sentinels on the campus, and Willard Hall was but the ghost of its former self.

It was the month of June. The trees, robed in new foliage, were as beautiful as ever in the days of yore, and birds of a later generation were singing in the trees. Every inch of the land of the old campus was dear and a thousand precious memories hovered round, but the tearful traveller recalled his study of Snowbound long ago and found himself repeating these words of Whittier:

But still I wait with ear and eye
For something gone which should be nigh,
A loss in all familiar things,
In flower that blooms, and bird that sings.

The traveller closed his eyes, and lived again the former days. He recalled the faces of many now on the Golden Shore. He remembered some great chapel services, some great revival services at Ewing Church, the prayers that preceded the class sessions, and other memories too sacred to repeat. These things can never die. Ewing continues to be a Beacon Light. Thank God for Ewing College.

If space would permit, we would gladly print testi-

monials from a great company of students and faculty members of Ewing College. Here is one which bears eloquent testimony to the work and worth of Ewing College:

Since we studied and taught country school (McLeansboro); High School (Ripon, Wisconsin), University of Illinois; and now the University of Wisconsin, we think Ewing College did a great work which would not have been done by other agencies. May they keep alive the memories and ideals of the Old College, even though it was small and is now closed. Dr. Washburn was primarily a scholar—incidentally, a superlative administrator, teacher and friend. —Dr. James A. Grove (A. B., Ewing College 1906; Ph. D., University of Chicago, 1915), 1110 Harrison Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

Here is another testimony which is worthy of space in this volume:

The College is located in a small town, which is an additional argument in its favor. When character is the chief aim of education, it is decidedly an advantage that young people should be sent not to the large city, where there are the greatest possible number of distractions, but to a small place where the temptations and vices incident to larger cities are lacking. Proof of the soundness of this theory lies in the fact that many prominent men of great ability and strong character, now scattered throughout the United States, received their early training at Ewing College.²⁴

If space would permit we could list here the names of hundreds of noble men and women who have gone out from Ewing College to carry even to the rim of the earth the rays of the Beacon Light. Men and women

²⁴ Franklin County, Illinois, and its development, Op. Cit

from Old Ewing are serving today in a creditable manner in almost every occupation and calling, and in many lands. These carry the light which is the afterglow of Ewing College.

Ewing College was distinguished by its design, uniqueness, Bible teaching, as a poor man's school, by its concern for the kind of product turned out, and by the afterglow. Again we say, Thank God for Ewing College.

IX

HONOR ROLL OF EWING COLLEGE²⁵

We present on the following pages the names of members of the Board of Trustees, the faculty, and graduates who took degrees. We also present the Ewing College songs which were written by various people connected with the College. We feel that all honor is due to those who served so faithfully as members of the board and as members of the faculty, and likewise to those who persevered to the end in their quest of an education. Those who wrote songs deserve to be honored for their contribution. We do not know who wrote some of the songs. All honor to these good people. We are sorry that records are incomplete and regret that names which should be included are lost from the records.

²⁵ The paragraph above was written to be placed at the top of page 137 but was accidentally omitted and the error not discovered until too late to put it in position. We are glad there is space to attach it here.

TRUSTEES OF EWING COLLEGE

Careful search has been made in such material as could be found in an attempt to find the name of each person who served on the Board of Trustees of Ewing College. No doubt some have not been found. Ewing College was incorporated November 15, 1897. This step was necessary to empower the College to hold property. Dr. W. P. Throgmorton, J. D. Carr, Robert Flanagan, and J. A. Leavitt associated themselves for the purpose of incorporation of the College. It was voted that the New Hampshire Declaration of Faith should be the doctrinal standard of the College. The management was to be vested in twelve trustees to be elected by ballot and divided into three groups, of four each, the term of office of each group to expire as they reached the end of their third year of service. This policy continued until this body was merged with the Education Committee of the Illinois Baptist State Association in 1920. The following were chosen as the members of the first Board of Trustees in 1897: Dr. W. P. Throgmorton, J. T. Chenault, W. A. King, William H. Huddleson, Thomas Neal, William Perrine, J. D. Carr, J. T. Whitlock, J. C. Carner, Reason Wiley, M. Culp, and Carr Smith.

Only part of the annual catalogs are available, and record books are lost. The following list of names of Trustees has been picked from various sources such as newspaper clippings, some catalogs, some minutes of meetings, commencement programs, etc. The addresses indicate their residence at the time they were serving.

NAME	ADDRESS
Agnew, Dr. T. Lee	Makanda, Illinois
Aikin, Hon. Charles A.	Washington, D. C.
Allen, Rev. C. C.	Ewing, Illinois
Allen, Rev. J. W.	Edinburg, Illinois
Allison, A. H.	West York, Illinois
Allison, G. W.	Marion, Illinois
Andereck, W. R.	DuQuoin, Illinois
Asher, J. C.	McLeansboro, Illinois
Atwood, Julian	Harrisburg, Illinois

Billingsley, J. M.	Ewing, Illinois
Brewer, E. A.	Cartersville, Illinois
Britton, J. C.	Ewing, Illinois
Browning, Hon. D. M.	Benton, Illinois
Burton, J. W.	Mt. Vernon, Illinois
Caldwell, Rev. C. H.	Ozark, Illinois
Carner, J. C.	McLeansboro, Illinois
Carr, E. L.	Marion, Illinois
Carr, J. D.	Ewing, Illinois
Carter, J. R.	Patoka, Illinois
Casey, E. H.	Ewing, Illinois
Chenault, J. T.	Benton, Illinois
Cox, Rev. H. B.	Eldorado, Illinois
Danbury, G. W.	DuQuoin, Illinois
Denison, E. E.	Marion, Illinois
Drake, Marion	Oblong, Illinois
Erwin, T. E.	Patoka, Illinois
Etter, Harmon	Pana, Illinois
Felts, J. H.	Marion, Illinois
———, Fisher	Marion, Illinois
Goble, J. C.	Westfield, Ill.
Gee, Dr. G. I.	Fitzgerrell, Illinois
Harriss, Clarence W.	Mt. Vernon, Illinois
Harris, Rev. J. Carroll	DuQuoin, Illinois
Hawkins, J. S.	Hartford, Illinois
Hill, John W.	Ewing, Illinois
Hooker, J. D.	McLeansboro, Illinois
Hudleson, William H.	Louisville, Illinois
Ingram, M. C.	Ewing, Illinois
Jones, D. C.	West Frankfort, Illinois
Karn, Rev. F. L.	Ewing, Illinois
Kerr, T. R.	Golconda, Illinois
King, W. A.	Ewing, Illinois
Kirkland, A. M.	Eldorado, Illinois
Lamb, E. V.	East St. Louis, Illinois
Land, George L.	Ridgway, Illinois
Leavitt, J. A.	Ewing, Illinois
Lee, R. W.	Akin, Illinois
Lee, I. E.	Pinckneyville, Illinois
Link, R. R.	Ewing, Illinois
McDuffy, Rev. J. R.	Ewing, Illinois

McNeal, William	Pinckneyville, Illinois
McNeil, Mrs. Mary	Pinckneyville, Illinois
Matthews, William A.	Chicago, Illinois
Matthews, W. S.	Matthews, Illinois
Merritt, W. H.	
Mick, Robert	Harrisburg, Illinois
Moor, George C.	Champaign, Illinois
Musgrave, John	West Frankfort, Illinois
Neal, Thomas	Ewing, Illinois
Noel, J. D.	Rose Bud, Illinois
Nyberg, J. H.	Harrisburg, Illinois
Ohrum, S. C.	Cairo, Illinois
Osborn, L. D.	Centralia, Illinois
Page, Marion	Ewing, Illinois
Pepper, J. M.	East St. Louis, Illinois
Prince, A. E.	Marion, Illinois
Pryor, D. R.	Creal Springs, Illinois
Richardson, D. A.	Sidell, Illinois
Richeson, Dr. E.	Ewing, Illinois
Richeson, John	Ewing, Illinois
Rogers, E. B.	Springfield, Illinois
Sergeant, J. A.	Ewing, Illinois
Sergeant, J. E.	Ewing, Illinois
Scaife, B. F.	Saylor Springs, Illinois
Smith, H. S.	Ewing, Illinois
Smith, Paul	West Frankfort, Illinois
Smoot, H. A.	Harrisburg, Illinois
Tate, C. F. J.	Carbondale, Illinois
Throgmorton, Rev. W. P.	Mt. Vernon, Illinois
Trovillion, J. K.	Brownsville, Illinois
Vise, H. C.	Macedonia, Illinois
Wakeman, Mrs. S. A.	Centralia, Illinois
Washburn, John	Ewing, Illinois
Webb, Dr. L. M.	Ewing, Illinois
Weber, Rev. J. B.	Anna, Illinois
Whitlock, Dr. J. T.	Dix, Illinois
Wiley, Reason	Casey, Illinois

FACULTY OF EWING COLLEGE

We present herewith the names of the faculty members. This list is incomplete and we regret to think that even one faithful teacher may be omitted. We have done the best we could with the material available. Blessings on all who taught in Ewing College.

NAME	SUBJECT
Aikins, Clyde J.	Penmanship
Aldrich, Maelynette	Greek, Latin, History
Badger, Mrs. Arethusa	Librarian
Baker, E. H.	Physical Education
Barker, William M.	Systematic Theology
Bevis, Lucy B.	Preceptress
Brummett, Otto	Commercial
Billingsley, J. M.	Bible
Campbell, Lula Mae	Librarian
Carpenter, Jefferson L.	Physics
Carr, E. L.	President
Carr, Lillian	Piano, Voice
Casey, Miss Lura	Music
Chapman, Roy M.	Stenography, Typewriting
Chalcraft, L. W.	Physical Science
Clark, Mrs. A. H.	Matron
Collins, Rosalie	Art
Cover, Jessie	Phonography, Typewriting
Crawford, Mrs. Jennie	Preceptress
Darnell, Melvin	Typewriting, Band Director
Dillon, Mrs. L. L.	Cook
Dubach, Otto Frederick	History, Literature, Political Science
Duncan, Sue	Vocal—Instrumental Music
Durham, Robert	Academy
Flannigan, Miss Beulah	Voice
Fogle, Eloise	Voice
Frank, Clarence	Commercial, Registrar
Fulton, M. D.	Commercial
Garrett, J. A.	Mathematics
Gies, T. P.	Science
Godwin, B. M.	Vice President, Biological Science
Godwin, Mrs. B. M.	Lady Principal
Griesel, August	Dean, History

Hacks, Johnathan A.	Mathematics, Dean of Academy
Haire, Irene	History, Literature
Harriss, C. W.	Academy
Harriss, S. Frances	Registrar
Hart, Jesse Evan	Physical Education
Hawthorne, R. W.	Commercial
Hicks, E. W.	Bible
Hurd, Francis Marion	Penmanship
Hutchins, E. B.	Natural Science
Hutchins, M. A.	Chemistry
Iliff, John G.	History, Literature, Political Science
Jackson, Andrew L.	Philosophy and Education
Kelly, Alfred C.	Lecturer on Psychology
Koch, Frieda M.	History and Literature
Lasseter, Faustine	Piano
Leavitt, Dr. J. A.	President, Bible, Psychology, Moral Science
Leavitt, Mrs. Lillie Lemen	Language, Literature, Oratory
Lenglesen, Nora F.	Academic Latin
Lichty, Alice	Piano, Voice
Link, Alice	Music
Link, Willie	Piano
Link, W. C.	Commercial
McGuire, Mrs. Chana	Matron of Dining Hall and Kitchen
McIntyre, Cynthia	Dean of Women, Modern Language
McNew, George J.	Theology, Christian Education
Martin, Jewell D.	Mathematics
Matthews, Myrtle M.	Librarian
Matthews, William A.	President, Theology
Meyers, Louise	Stringed Instruments
Milligan, Charles H.	Biological Science
Moore, Hazel	Librarian
Mundell, Miss Lebia G.	German, Music
Neafus, Glen N.	Theology
Neal, Fannie E. B.	Music
Olsen, Susie	History, Economics
Olson, Nettie Mae	Voice
Orr, A. Ross	Athletic Coach
Osborn, Edwin Faxon	History, Literature, Philosophy
Palmer, James A.	Ancient Languages, History
Patton, J. W.	President
Petree, L. E.	English, Public Speaking
Phillips, J. Clark	Athletic Coach
Pickard, Jess	Athletic Coach

Prince, A. E.	President, History, Commerce
Pritchard, Miss Annie	English
Pritchard, Miss Catharine	Latin, Greek
Pyle, J. O.	Mathematics
Rapp, Miss Edith	Voice
Rawlings, Miss Rose	Music
Richeson, Alice L.	Vocal, Instrumental Music
Richeson, John	Physical Science
Ridfern, Clarinda	Voice
Rose, Emma	Mathematics
St. Clair, Miss Maggie	Music Extension
Scruggs, Hallie	Physical Education, for Women
Scruggs, Miss Hallie E.	Domestic Science
See, Ruby	Art
Severance, Marion E.	Piano
Sharp, J. E.	Geology, English
Shelton, William N.	President
Shumate, Miss Beulah	Voice
Smith, Grance F. P.	Modern Language
Smith, Miss Nelle A.	Voice
Smoot, H. A.	President, Evangelism
Smoot, Mrs. H. A.	Matron
Snare, Miss Natalie V.	Mathematics
Sparksman, R. N.	Political Science
Stevens, C. M.	Literature, Political Science
Stevens, Mable Upchurch	Ancient Language
Stifler, William W.	Librarian
Stifler, W. W.	Physical Science
Stice, Eunice	Music
Swann, George R.	English
Swain, R. D.	Latin, English Literature, History
Summers, Arthur	President
Tallyn, W. H.	Science
Tate, T. W.	Theology
Terrell, R. F.	English
Thompson, Charles	Mathematics, History
Thompson, C. E.	Greek, Latin
Thurmond, Miss Alliba	Piano
Tipsword, H. M.	President, Theology, Philosophy
Tucker, Mary Caroline	Secretary to President
Upchurch, Oscar C.	Librarian
Wallace, J. E.	Commercial, Librarian
Waller, C. A.	Education
Washburn, Dr. John	President, Latin, Greek

Watkins, M. Elizabeth	Harmony, Musical History, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin
Webb, D. R.	Reading, Education
Webb, Mrs. Wilhelmina	German, French
Whitlock, Mary E. B.	Academy
Whittier, Martha T.	Ancient Language, Literature
Wortman, Hazel M.	Piano
Wolf, Miss Phillis	Voice
Wright, E. M.	Biological Science

GRADUATES OF EWING COLLEGE

The reader will find here as complete a list of graduates as could be compiled from the information available. We are printing the names of graduates who were granted degrees. Hundreds of others attended Ewing College and many graduated in music, commerce, academy and teacher's courses, but we are unable to find a complete list. We regret that more cannot be published.

NAME

ADDRESS

1874

Akin, C. A.—A. B.	Terre Haute, Ind. (Benton, Ill.)
Link, S. A.—A. B.	Ashland City, Tenn.
Ray, D. G.—A. B.	Upper Alton, Ill.
Washburn, Lafayette—A. B.	Marion, Ill.
Washburn, W. S.—A. B.	Chicago, Ill.

1879

Duncan, W. W.—A. B.	Marion, Ill.
Rogers, H. C.—A. B.	Aspen, Colo.
Scott, J. J.—A. B.	
Webb, A. C. —A. B.	

1880

Richeson, John—B. S.	St. Louis, Mo.
Russell, J. M.—A. B.	Arizona
Spillman, J. R.—A. B.	DuQuoin, Ill.
Swain, R. D.—A. B.	Lebanon, Va. (Clinton, Ky.)
Terhune, A. C.—B. S.	Benton, Ill.

1881

Billingsley, Arethusa (Mrs. Badger) Ph. B.....	Maurey City, Tenn. (Ewing, Ill.)
Shelton, H. C.—A. B.	Seattle, Wash.

1882

Billingsley, Arethusa (Mrs. Badger) B. S.....	Maurey City, Tenn. (Ewing, Ill.)
-----------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Richeson, Edwell—B. S. Ewing, Ill.

1883

Corn, Loma (Mrs. D. W. Dillman) B. S. Louisville, Ill.

Fleeman, Nona (Mrs. W. D. Dillman) B. S. Sailor Springs, Ill.
(Flora, Ill.)

Richeson, John—A. M. St. Louis, Mo.

Swain, R. D.—A. M. Lebanon, Va.

1885

Swain, Herschell V.—A. B.

Minier, Valentine—A. B.

Stonecipher, Martin C.—A. B. Cowden, Ill.)

1886

Gill, J. D.—A. B. Cairo, Ill.

Thompson, W. H.—A. B. Buffalo, N. Y. (E. St. Louis, Ill.)

Washburn, Lillian L.—B. S.

1887

Estes, T. P.—A. B. Pittsburg, Pa. (Pierre, So. Dak.)

Britton, H. D.—A. B. Ewing, Ill.

Washburn, Miss S. A. (Mrs. Wright) A.B. McLeansboro, Ill.

1888

Harris, C. W.—A. B. Mt. Vernon, Ill. (Law)

Thompson, C. E.—A. B. Des Moines, Iowa

Thompson, Charles—A. B. Westminister, Texas

1889

Clark, E. C.—B. S.

Lambert, J. K.—A. B. Chicago, Ill.

1891

Joiner, C. E.—B. S. Monmouth, Ill.

Rendleman, Dr. J. W.—B. S. E. St. Louis, Ill.

1894

Kahn, Dr. Lee—A. M. Leadville, Colorado

1895

Beaty, F. M.—B. S. Iloilo, Phil. Is.

Delano, Rev. J. H.—D. D. Monmouth, Illinois

Matthews, Wm. A.—A. B. Chicago, Ill.

Richardson, J. C.—A. B. Morris, Ill.

1896

Hatten, R. E.—A. M.

Martin, J. D.—B. S. Stokes, Ill.

Morris, C. C.—A. M. St. Louis, Missouri

Spencer, Elder Dwight—D. D. Indianapolis, Indiana

1897

- Carlock, S. J.—A. B.
 Clark, C. V.—B. S. Ewing, Ill.
 Corn, Millard N.—B. S. Carlinville, Ill.
 Foster, T. J.—A. B. Central City, Ill.
 Foster, W. H.—A. B. St. Louis, Mo.
 Joiner, Prof. J. E.—M. A.
 Porter, Rev. J. J.—D. D.
 Russell, Prof. J. M.—M. A.
 Spriggs, Wm. T.—A. B. Minneapolis, Minn.
 Thompson, Prof. C. E.—M. A.
 Willson, Rev. J. K.
 Yohanon, J. B.—B. A.

1898

- Fulton, M. D.—M. A.
 Hostin, Rev. George P.—D. D. Cairo, Ill.
 Jones, A. I.—A. B. Sheridan, Wyoming
 Rendleman, J. W.

1899

- Beaty, F. M.—M. A.
 Jones, Archie Israel—B. S.
 Martin, J. D.—M. A.
 Moor, Geo. C.—A. B. Jamestown, N. Y.
 Richardson, James C.—M. A.
 Richardson, Wm. T.—M. A.

1900

- Robinson, Sam T.—A. B. Pittsfield, Ill.

1901

- Summers, Arthur Eldoras Opdyke, Ill.
 Upchurch, O. C.—A. B. Ewing, Ill.
 Hill, James Jones Ewing, Ill.
 Webb, Floyd E.—B. S. Webbs Hill, Ill.
 Neyman, J. W. Loda, Ill.

1902

- Choisser, Dan P.—B. S. Eldorado, Ill.
 Echols, Harry A.—A. B. McLeansboro, Ill.
 Godwin, B. M.—A. B. Mahomet, Ill.
 McCall, W. C.—D. D.
 Osborne, E. Faxon—D. D.
 Smoot, H. A.—A. B. Humboldt, Tenn.
 Sparks, Walter J.—B. S. Rockford, Ill.
 Thompson, H. L.—M. A.

1903

- Carr, E. L.—A. B. Ewing, Ill.

Foster, T. J.—A. M.	
Iliff, John G.—A. B.	Berkeley, Calif.
Ingram, M. C.—B. S.	Ewing, Ill.
Jones, A. I.—Ph. D.	
Klemme, E. J.—M. A.	
Martin, J. D.—Ph. D.	
Mason, Winifreda (Mrs. King)—A. B.	Sligo, Colo.
Richardson, J. C.—Ph. D.	Morris, Ill.
Richardson, W. T.—Ph. D.	
Rigler, Geo. W.—D. D.	
Rugg, M. L.—D. D.	
Todd, A. A.—A. B.	St. Louis, Mo.
Todd, Thos. W.—Ph. D.	
Wright, Rolla—Ph. D.	
Fleeman, Jessie—B. A.	

1904

King, H. H.—A. B.	Manhattan, Kans.
Stoncipher, Thaddius H.	

1905

Elliott, John A.—B. S.	West Findley, Pa.
Lovan, Owen L.—B. S.	Tabor, Iowa
Midkiff, Jesse Earl—A. B.	Cairo, Illinois
Mundell, Wm. E.—B. S.	Arthur, Ill.
Sergeant, J. Everett—A. B.	Seattle, Wash.
Williams, Curtis B.—A. B.	Mt. Vernon, Ill.
Thirtle, J. W.—LL. D.	London, England
Godwin, B. M.—M. A.	Mahomet, Ill.
Iliff, J. G.—M. A.	Berkeley, Calif.
Marshall, C. C.—M. A.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Milliken, W. T.—M. A.	Park Rapids, Minn.
Whittier, Martha T.—M. A.	Ziegler, Ill.
Matthews, Wm. A.—D. D.	Aurora, Ill.
Tate, C. F. J.—D. D.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Dye, F. T.—Ph. D.	Muskegon, Mich.
Hurley, H. H.—Ph. D.	Barry, Ill.
Thomas, Edith—Ph. D.	Chicago, Ill.

1906

Davis, J. A.—A. B.	Bridgeport, Ill.
Marshall, C. C.—Ph. D.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Dillman, D. W.—B. S.	Louisville, Ill.
Groves, Fred J.—A. B.	Sloan, Iowa
Holtsclaw, Wm. J.—M. A.	Robinson, Ill.
King, H. H.—M. A.	Manhattan, Kan.
Knowlton, J. A.—B. S.	Dunkirk, Ind.
Moor, Geo. C.—D. D.	Jamestown, N. Y.

Mountain, James—D. D. England
 Robinson, W. James—Ph. D. Morristown, Tenn.
 Stevens, C. M.—Ph. D. Chicago, Ill.
 Willett, A. R.—Ph. D. Louisville, Ill.

1907

Andereck, Rev. W. R.—D. D. Du Quoin, Ill.
 Fudge, Hal P.—A. B. Centralia, Ill.
 Gaw, B. O.—A. B. Hamilton, N. Y.
 Hart, Jesse E.—A. B. Hudson, Ill.
 Hurley, J. Arthur—Ph. D.
 Knowlton, J. A.—M. A. Dunkirk, Ind.
 Stevens, Charles M.—D. Litt. Chicago, Ill.
 Lowery, J. G.—M. A. Rowesville, S. C.
 Mayhew, Chas. D.—A. B. Tampico, Ill.
 Mundell, Wm. E.—M. A. Arthur, Ill.
 Ohrum, S. C.—D. D.
 Roberts, Mrs. E. R.—A. B. Cairo, Ill.
 Upchurch, Maybelle (Mrs. Stevens) A. B. Jasper, Tenn.
 Roberts, Mrs. Effie Link—B. S.
 Carstens, J. H.—B. S.

1908

Harper, O. E.—B. S. East St. Louis, Ill.
 Lager, C. H.—A. B. Newton Center, Mass.
 Lovan, Fletcher A.—A. B. Joplin, Mo.
 Marberry, J. O.—A. B. Robinson, Ill.
 Staples, Warren E.—B. S. Chicago, Ill.
 Stevenson, John A.—A. B. Madison, Wis.
 Todd, I. H.—B. S. East St. Louis, Ill.
 Tyndall, Elsie M.—A. B. Centralia, Ill.

1909

Cox, Lloyd F.—B. S. Thebes, Ill.
 Darnell, L. M.—Ph. B. Vandalia, Ill.
 Farmer, Flora E.—A. B. Syracuse, N. Y.
 Frank, C. H.—A. B. Buffalo, N. Y.
 Harriss, Wm. P.—B. S. Pinckneyville, Ill.
 Leavitt, Lillian L.—M. A. Lincoln, Neb.
 Hendrickson, D. T.—M. A.
 Holtsclaw, Wm. J.—Ph. D. Robinson, Ill.
 Hurley, J. A.—Ph. D.
 Hurley, H. H.—Ph. D.
 Lowrey, J. G.—M. A. Rowesville, S. C.
 Milliken, W. T.—Ph. D. Detroit, Mich.
 Ryerson, Joseph—Ph. D. Detroit, Mich.
 Sharp, J. E.—Ph. D. Summitville, Ind.
 Scruggs, Hallie E.—B. S. Des Moines, Iowa
 Wallace, J. E.—B. S. Paris, Ill.

Wilson, S. J. H.—A. B.	Pinckneyville, Ill.
Wright, Raleigh—Ph. D.	Cleveland, Tenn.
Tipsworth, M. H.—M. A.	Toledo, Ill.
Willett, A. R.—Ph. D.	Lexington, Ky.
Dye, Geo. R.—Ph. D.	Des Moines, Iowa
Mills, Geo. R.—Ph. D.	Decatur, Ill.
Mundell, W. E.—Ph. D.	Washington, D. C.
Pyle, J. O.—B. S.	Carmi, Ill.

1910

Askins, Clyde J.—Ph. B.	Toledo, Ohio
Bardwell, Hal—Ph. B.	Brattleboro, Vt.
Beach, A. W.—B. S.	Sheldon, Iowa
Braden, B. B.—Ph. D.	Roodhouse, Ill.
Brand, E. P.—D. D.	Normal, Ill.
Broade, Dr. R. A.—B. A.	Chicago, Ill.
Chatham, L. W.—B. S.	Effingham, Illinois
Dye, G. R.—D. D.	
Ellis, Harry H.—B. S.	Detroit, Michigan
Frederick, Gilbert—D. D.	
Hall, B. B.—Ph. D.	Minneapolis, Minn.
McKittrick, F. D.—B. S.	Hillsboro, Ill.
Myers, Johnston—D. D.	Chicago, Illinois
Ohrum, O. C.—D. D.	
Sone, Sanji—Ph. D.	Louisville, Ky.
Shaw, S. P.—Ph. D.	Pella, Iowa
Sprinkle, R. W.—B. S.	Ypsilanti, Mich.
Warren, C. B.—Ph. D.	Owensboro, Ky.
Waller, Elbert—Ph. B.	Tamara, Illinois

1911

Allison, G. W.—Ph. B.	Marion, Illinois
Barker, Dr.—A. B.	
Boyles, Elsie (Mrs. Hall)—Ph. B.	
DeMagalhaes, E. B.—A. B.	
Lentz, E. G.—Ph. B.	Marion, Illinois
Richeson, C. V. T.—A. B.	
Riggs, J. A.—A. B.	Tiffin, Ohio
Reese, C. W.—Ph. B.	Tiffin, Ohio
Webb, Mrs. W. A.—A. B.	Ewing, Illinois
Webb, J. B.—A. B.	Florida
West, J. C.—A. B.	Webster, No. Dak.

1912

Carver, J. R.—Ph. D.	Ft. Sumner, N. M.
Castello, J. W.—B. S.	Toledo, Illinois
Ewing, S. E.—D. D.	St. Louis, Missouri
Foster, W. H.—Ph. D.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hicks, E. W.—D. D.	Ewing, Illinois

Jurindini, Alex—Ph. D.	St. Louis, Missouri
Kidner, G. D.—Ph. D.	White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va.
Kimmel, O. H.—B. S.	E. St. Louis, Illinois
Marshall, C. C.—D. D.	Richmond, Ky.
Morse, A. H. C.—Ph. D.	Denver, Colo.
Pierce, Charles S.—M. A.	Newton Center, Mass.
Tate, T. W.—A. B.	St. Louis, Missouri
Thompson, W. W.—A. B.	Hamilton, N. Y.
West, J. C.—M. A.	Webster, N. Dak.

1913

Karraker, Archie—Ph. B.	Ewing, Ill.
Cory, Rev. A. T.—Ph. D.	Heyworth, Illinois
Eldridge, Rev. C. D.—Ph. D.	Pittsburg, Kansas
Harris, Charles A.—Ph. D.	South Medway, Mass.
Smith, Rev. J. Frank—Ph. D.	Belvedere, Illinois
Stull, Rev. C. H.—Ph. D.	Troy, Ohio
Shott, Gideon M.—D. D.	Urbana, Illinois
Smoot, H. A.—D. D.	Humboldt, Tenn.
Kirkland, A. M.—D. D.	Eldorado, Ill.
Lamb, E. V.—D. D.	E. St. Louis, Ill.

1914

McCann, Oria M.—B. A.	Albion, Illinois
Lewis, Arthur—B. S.	Ewing, Illinois

1923

Daily, Ralph C.—B. A.	Ewing, Illinois
Baldwin, Grant—B. A.	Albion, Illinois

1924

Hunsacker, William—B. A.	Ewing, Illinois
Stanley, Ola May—B. A.	Ewing, Illinois

1925

Dillman, Velma—B. A.	St. Louis, Missouri
Graves, C. A.—B. A.	Ewing, Illinois
Murrie, J. B.—B. A.	Ewing, Illinois
Rosan, Nolan—B. A.	Ewing, Illinois

EWING COLLEGE SONGS

There is a song we love to sing
 About a friend so true,
 Who proudly marches at the front
 As she will always do;
 Who long has stood for what is best
 And what is good and true:
 Long may she live! Dear old Ewing!

Chorus—

Hurrah! Hurrah! old Ewing staunch and true!
 Hurrah! Hurrah! old Ewing, tis to you
 We sing our praises loud and long,
 As we will always do:
 Long may she live! Dear old Ewing!
 The student who to Ewing comes
 Has nothing to regret,
 And if he does his duty, he
 Will have no cause to fret;
 For when he "grads" at Ewing, he
 Will have what all should get:
 Long may she live! Dear old Ewing!

Chorus—

Our Ewing boys and girls are found
 In many a clime and land;
 And, as the years go rolling by,
 The number will expand;
 Till at the front 'tis many a one
 Old Ewing's made to stand:
 Long may she live! Dear old Ewing!

Chorus—

Old Ewing's praises we will sing
 From mountain top and crest;
 From sea to sea, from shore to shore,
 Her name will e'er be blest,
 And as she travels on with time
 Her worth will be confessed:

Long may she live! Dear old Ewing!

Chorus (After last verse.)—

Hurrah! Hurrah! old Ewing staunch and true!

Hurrah! Hurrah! old Ewing we love you!

Zip! ta! boom! Oh, give her room!

Old Ewing is true blue:

Rah! Rah! Rah! for old Ewing!

—B. M. Godwin.

OH, DEAR OLD EWING

Oh, dear old Ewing!

As thou hast cherished me

So will I cherish thee,

My dear old school.

Thanks, chiefly for thy care

To make all blessings fair

With light of Psalm and prayer,

My dear old school.

Oh, dear old Ewing!

Around and o'er thee lie

Fair scenes of earth and sky,

My dear old school.

But thou art fairer far

To me, thy child, than are

The smiles of earth or star,

My dear old school.

Oh, dear old Ewing!

Long may thy halls abide,

And be known far and wide,

My dear old school.

Long as His people knows,

Long as His message goes,

Long as His blessings flow,

My dear old school.

Oh, dear old Ewing!

The school I do adore,

Increase thee more and more,
 My dear old school.
 May thousands to thee flow,
 And thousands from thee go
 To heal earth's sin and woe,
 My dear old school.

EWING FOREVER

G. W. Allison

Come ye Ewing men of old
 Let us join a happy song
 Singing the praises of our Ewing.
 Let us swell the chorus strong;
 Sing from out your heart today,
 Singing the praises of our Ewing.

Chorus: Ewing forever!
 Hurrah, boys, hurrah!
 Hail, Alma Mater! the tried and the true!
 We will rally for our school, boys,
 Rally with a zeal,
 Singing the praises of our Ewing.

Little did we think while there
 'Neath old Ewing's tender care,
 Growing in her image day by day,
 Swell the chorus loud and long
 Singing the praises of our Ewing.

"VISION LEADS TO DECISION"

Thy sons and daughters, come to sing thy worthy praise,
 Dear Alma Mater, friend of happy days.
 In thy halls of learning, we thy children love to dwell,
 How our hearts are yearning, that thou may'st excel.
 That the lessons she did teach

Brought within our feeble reach
Blessings that the world could never give.

Chorus:—

Yes Life's ceaseless battle field
Has the truth to us revealed
Showing the virtues of our Ewing.
And we'll sing her praises strong,

Chorus:

Ewing! Alma Mater! School that always stands for right,
Ewing! Alma Mater! Dear old red and white.

Ewing, thy campus, is a spot dear to each heart.

Oh, how twill grieve us, from these scenes to part.
Memories we'll cherish, of these days now passing by;
Other hopes may perish, thou wil't never die.

THE AUTHOR'S LAMENT

Some one has said: "We do a thing with a peculiar feeling of sadness when we realize that it is being done for the last time." The writing of this book is the last task we can perform for our old College. A thousand precious memories have been revived as we have searched for material. It has been a difficult and yet a pleasant and heart-warming task. And now, at last, we say our farewell word.

Dear Old Ewing! For exactly a half century we have served you. We have never been disloyal one time. We have never refused to attempt to render any service demanded at our hands. We saw you in your best days, and we wept over your declining days. At last we had to watch your last flickering death struggle. The curtain is now dropped for the last time. We are grateful for the fact that we could stay with you to the end. Again we say, Thank God for Ewing College!

Oh, dear old Ewing!
Around and o'er thee lie
Fair scenes of earth and sky,
My dear old school.
But thou art fairer far
To me, thy child, than are
The smiles of earth or star,
My dear old school.

AND NOW TAPS

BY DR. JAMES F. GROVES

For a brief half century this pioneering college proved to be a satisfying supply for ambitious demands wrought from an academy, which in turn had grown from unremitting ambitions among pioneering youth; a youth which refused to accept native ignorance common to humanity. Like any living organism, this college increased in stature and spread its influence through the years. The founding fathers passed the torch along to younger hands which held it high.

When growth and progress seemed to lag, devoted leadership volunteered to strive to overcome hindering influences. Even when a number of heroic leaders gave way to successors, final failure was never admitted by faithful constituents, old and young. A final leader literally grew out of this struggling institution. Some promise of success attended his determined efforts, but unsurmountable circumstances recurred. The final conclusion seemed inevitable.

This valiant leader bravely accepted his terminal duties and prepared for closing realities. He closed his empty desk and arose to make his final exit. The classic walls broke the eerie silence and proclaimed "We serve our fellow man". As his faltering steps continued, he was heard to say, "O death untimely, God give me courage to accept it now."

AUTOGRAPHS.

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