The gates of change
1851-2001

Celebrating 150 years at Columbia College,
founded as Christian College
As Columbia College celebrates 150 years of service in higher education, it is appropriate that we pause to reflect on and reminisce about our heritage. It is my fervent hope that all who explore this commemorative issue of “Friends” will come away with a greater knowledge of and appreciation for the essential role the college has played in the lives of its more than 34,000 alumni and alumnae. Whether as Christian College or Columbia College, this institution has a rich and storied past. It goes now into a very bright and opportunity-filled future.

Please accept this magazine as our gift to the ever supportive community of Columbia and to all who have been educated or otherwise touched by the college. On behalf of all faculty, staff, students and administrators, past and present, we are proud to share this retrospective.

Sincerely,

Gerald T. Brouder, President
When Christian Female College received its charter from the Missouri Legislature on January 18, 1851, it became the first women's college west of the Mississippi River.

Christian College was celebrated for being a true college, not a "finishing school" or a female academy, today's equivalent of a high school. Columba strongly supported the notion of female education partly because of the presence of the University of Missouri. Women were not admitted to the university until 1869. In the meantime, university founders needed a place to educate their daughters. Thus, Christian College was conceived virtually as a sister school to the university.

Educating women was considered a daring experiment 150 years ago. The 20 incorporators of Christian College were bold pioneers who deserve much credit for their role in advancing the educational movement for women in Missouri.

John Augustus Williams
President 1851 to 1856

John Augustus Williams, from Kentucky, brought with him the startling notion of equal opportunity for women. He was a progressive educator, even by today's standards. In a time when rote learning was the norm, he compelled the young ladies to think for themselves.

Williams himself taught literature, the Bible, education, Latin and Greek. He published several books and collaborated on a translation of the New Testament from Greek. He was an able musician and composer.
The first graduates

It all started with six young women: Sallie Bedford, Emma Gordon, Adeline Jones, Emma Jameson, Sarah Reeds and Martha Shirley. They were the first students to graduate from Christian College in 1853. Enrollment at Christian College quickly reached 101 students by fall 1852 and 150 students by 1856.

Privy yes, stoves no

In the early years, the finances of the college were quite confusing. Rather than being paid a salary, college presidents received most of the tuition from the students. In exchange, they were responsible for hiring and paying faculty and staff, feeding the students, placing furnishings in the buildings, developing the college library and assisting with building maintenance. For its part, the board of trustees received a portion of the tuition to contribute to campus expansion and upkeep.

However, there was constant controversy over who should pay for what. For example, the trustees turned down Williams’ request to be reimbursed for 11 stoves, but they did pay for desks and the installation of a privy.

James Shannon — He was president of the University of Missouri from 1850 to 1856 and a preacher and member of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). With 13 children to educate, six of whom were daughters, he strongly supported a college for women (the university did not admit women until 1869).

Thomas M. Allen — He was a major figure in the founding of both the University of Missouri and Christian College and served as the first president of the University of Missouri Board of Curators and first president of the Christian College Board of Trustees. He was a lawyer who gave up his practice to preach for the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). In 1836, there were only about 40 members combined in the three Christian churches in Columbia. In 1850, there were 30,000 members in Missouri, largely because of Allen’s zeal.

D. Pat Henderson — He joined the Disciples of Christ in Columbia in 1848 and toured Missouri with Allen. He was also a lawyer turned preacher who believed strongly in establishing a collegiate institution for women.
Lanceford B. Wilkes
President 1856 to 1858

Lanceford B. Wilkes was an early graduate of the University of Missouri and a famed preacher and debater. While he only served as president for two years, he remained involved with the college until 1889 as a financial agent, teacher, trustee and president of the board. He ensured the school's economic stability by helping the college clear its debts during the 1870s.

As president, he launched a class for small boys (younger brothers to the women attending Christian College) as a way to supplement college income. He also launched the Martha Washing-ton Literary Society, which for many years was the only social life available to Christian College students.

Did you know?

When Williams Hall was restored in the 1960s, the college discovered heavy layers of ivy had eaten into the brick exterior, and generations of bees had attached themselves to the warm walls. Some of those bees were forever sealed into the walls by the new mortar. As a result, honey dripped from the walls and ceiling on warm days for several years afterward.

The story of Columbia College would not be complete without the story of Williams Hall. It is the first building used as the college in 1851, and it has been in continuous use for 150 years.

- In 1851, Christian College founders purchased for $5,500 the 29-acre estate and unfinished mansion of Dr. James H. Bennett, a prominent Columbia physician who left in 1850 for the California Gold Rush and died, reportedly of cholera.
- The college modified the original five-room house into 16 rooms.
- Almost immediately, Williams Hall (then known as Old Main) faced overcrowding. In 1856, a total of 114 people lived in Old Main and two nearby cottages.
- On the main floor, the president and his family lived in one back room; the college physician and his family lived in the other back room; seniors shared front parlor "drawing room privileges"; and the fourth room served as the president's study, school library and classroom.
- The girls slept on the second floor and in the attic, often seven or eight to a room.
- The basement contained the kitchen, dining room, storeroom and servants quarters.
- By 1872, a long-anticipated expansion to Old Main was completed when wings were built on each side of the building, housing an additional 100 boarders.
- By the turn of the century, the dormitory wings were in critical condition. In 1900, St. Clair Hall was constructed in front of Old Main.
- The college razed the Old Main additions in 1902 and the building was restored as close as possible to its original exterior.
- From 1900 to 1960, Old Main became known as Practice Hall for the music conservatory.
- The college 25-year master plan in 1958 called for the demolition of Practice Hall. After cries of dismay from alumnae, trustees kept the building intact and undertook a massive restoration effort.
- In 1969, the building was officially named Williams Hall in honor of the first college president, John A. Williams.
- Today, Williams Hall houses faculty offices and classrooms.
A day in the life

In 1857, a typical day for Christian College students started at 6 a.m. The ladies would take a morning walk together then gather for chapel. They attended classes until late afternoon, then wrote a daily composition.

After they studied and did chores, they attended a Bible lecture every evening. On Sundays, they attended the Christian Church. They would walk downtown in rows of two with guardians ahead and behind to protect them from danger … such as men.

Freshman and sophomore girls studied such subjects as arithmetic, ancient history, grammar, ancient geography, philosophy, the five books of Moses and composition.

Juniors and seniors studied subjects such as algebra, chemistry, practical botany, geology, physiology, trigonometry and astronomy.

The students could not appear upon the street, visit any public place, attend night meetings or contract any debts without express permission. Every sixth Saturday they could have callers or take an escorted trip into town.

Did you know?

Christian College opened more than a decade before the founding of such prestigious eastern women's colleges such as Vassar (1865), Wellesley (1875) and Radcliffe (1894).
The Civil War Years

“As ... so far as it depends on us, the continuance of the school is a certainty. Nothing ... shall drive us from our posts.”

President Joseph K. Rogers, 1861

When the Civil War gripped the nation in 1861, Christian College President Joseph K. Rogers vowed to keep the school open, and he did, thanks in part to faculty who stayed on with only IOU’s from the previous semester and no guarantee of payment the next.

President Rogers insisted the college remain neutral and would not allow any newspapers on the grounds, but privately he read them to stay abreast.

Yet he could not enforce neutrality even in his own family. His wife secretly loaded a wagon with blankets for the Confederates, and Union soldiers captured it. It took all of his diplomacy to resolve the situation.

As the fighting continued, so did the fight for the college’s survival. Only three students graduated in 1862 and four the following year.

Yet, amazingly, the college never missed a day of classes, unlike the University of Missouri which closed its doors for eight months when Union troops took over Academic Hall.

After the Civil War, Christian College enrollment exceeded that of the university’s with 182 students taught by nine faculty members compared to the university’s 69 students and five faculty members. Once the university began enrolling women in 1869, never again would enrollment at Christian College exceed the university’s.

Did you know?

According to legend, a Christian College student fell in love with a Confederate soldier who secretly visited her at the college. But Union sentinels killed him as he left campus one night. The young girl, torn with grief, threw herself from the third story of Williams Hall. Many claim to have seen her spirit roaming the corridors. They called her the “Gray Lady.”

For protection and squirrel stew

This revolver, owned and carried by President Rogers during the Civil War, recently was donated to Columbia College by the Hartley G. Banks family, indirect descendants of Joseph K. Rogers. It is rumored that Rogers was an excellent shot and treated the girls to squirrel stew when food was in short supply on campus during the war.

The revolver is a 31-caliber Colt revolver “cap and ball” pistol. With this non-cartridge firing pistol, powder is dumped in each individual chamber then the lead ball is seated in the cylinder and the hammer ignites the percussion cap. The revolver remains in working order.
Joseph K. Rogers
President 1858 to 1877

One of the few objects saved from the Academic Hall fire at the University of Missouri in 1892 was a portrait of Joseph K. Rogers, who as a university student, was pronounced by university President James Shannon to be one of the three most brilliant pupils he ever taught.

As president of Christian College, Rogers’ leadership brought the college through the Civil War years and the reconstruction that followed. By the time he stepped down, Rogers tripled the value of the college property and ensured an annual enrollment of more than 100 students.

He led with an extraordinary sense of duty, bringing Christian College up to the highest position among female colleges in the state and in the west.

After resigning as president in 1877 for health reasons, he served as a member of the board of trustees until just before his death in 1882.
Vinnie Ream

She is one of Christian College’s most famous alumnae, but many people today have never heard of Vinnie Ream.

She attended Christian College in 1857, excelling in music and art. She later moved to Washington, D.C., to study sculpture.

In 1865, her supporters convinced President Abraham Lincoln to sit for her while she created his bust in clay.

On the day Lincoln was assassinated, she was one of the last people to have a friendly, informal conversation with him.

Congress wanted a life-size statue made of Lincoln after his death. With a letter signed by 31 senators and 144 representatives, Ream was chosen over several distinguished male sculptors.

She was only 18 when she received that honor, which made her the youngest person and the first female to be awarded a congressional commission.

There was a storm of controversy that followed in giving the highly coveted commission to a teen-ager and unknown artist, much less a woman.

Despite a campaign of slander against her, she completed the statue and unveiled it in 1871. It still stands in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda.

Ream went on to sculpt more than 100 works, including major military and political figures of her day.
Did you know?

There was a Columbia College founded in 1833 as a college for boys, located on south Sixth Street in Columbia. It is considered the immediate predecessor of the University of Missouri.

Columbia was selected as the site of the future state university in a hotly contested debate with Fayette in Howard County.

University classes were held in the Columbia College building until the new Academic Hall was first occupied in 1843.

Small boys and girls

For many years, Christian College had a class of small boys and girls because many parents found it easier for all their children to attend one school. The grade school classes opened in 1857 and reached peak enrollment during the Civil War when public grade schools closed. By 1905, however, the grade school was closed due to a lack of space.

Christian by name but not a sectarian school

Many Christian College founders were supporters of the Christian Church. But the founders stated explicitly in the charter "... into this institution, no sectarian feature has been incorporated, and in it no sectarian influence whatever will be exerted."

Rather, they saw the name "Christian" as a unifying term for all believers.

A two-piece traveling costume of the late 1870s is made of Aubergine silk and velvet. The bodice and skirt feature self-ruching and velvet banding. A chenille fringe encircles the hem and enhances the overskirt.
The Civil War was over and the question of whether Christian College would survive had been answered. The college managed steady enrollments even though the University of Missouri was now accepting women. While financial struggles continued to exist, the college constructed new facilities and embraced new ideas.

George S. Bryant
President 1877 to 1883

Adored by students, George S. Bryant was more interested in teaching than being an administrator. He was a Christian College faculty member for five years before being named president.

While he did not make significant changes as president (he appointed no trustees nor did he attend board meetings), he did install gas lighting and improved the school library.
The last of the "papas." President William Oldham was the last of the preacher-presidents and considered the last of the "papas" of the small collegiate family. None after him would interview each girl personally on the first warm day of spring to make sure she had not taken off her long underwear; or forgive the girls for eating all the ice cream ordered for a wedding reception; or reassure parents emphatically that "Every effort will be made to preserve the maidenly purity of those entrusted to our care."
White bonnet, green bonnet. Starting in the 1880s, in the summer months the girls wore black cashmere or wool dresses and white sun bonnets trimmed with pink ribbon. In winter months, they wore the same ensemble, but myrtle green sun bonnets trimmed with scarlet ribbon replaced the white bonnets.
Daring Pearre

Caroline Neville Pearre taught at Christian College for 25 years starting in 1875, but not before she dared do what no other woman of her day had done. In 1874, at the national convention of the Christian Church in Cincinnati, she walked into a hall full of men, took the platform and pleaded the cause of foreign missions. Her success made her the founder of the Christian Woman’s Board of Missions. She brought the same sense of daring to her teaching at Christian College, when in those sex-shy days she explained with charts and pointer the facts of human reproduction.

Did you know?

Every student attending Christian College between 1884 and 1923 signed the Matriculation Record agreeing to the following pledge:

“I do most solemnly promise to obey all rules and regulations of Christian College during my connection with as pupil. I solemnly pledge my word and honor to render cheerful and ready obedience to each and every teacher, to be diligent in all my duties and to be at all times respectful and courteous to the president and members of the faculty.”

William A. Oldham
President 1883 to 1893

Like other Christian College presidents, William A. Oldham hailed from Kentucky and was a teacher and a Christian Church preacher. As president, he is credited with finishing the expansion of the wings on Old Main, erecting a three-story building with a chapel and a 600-seat auditorium, increasing dormitory space, installing steam heat and bathtubs, implementing a grading system similar to the University of Missouri, creating a conservatory of music and organizing the school’s 322 living alumnae. He also oversaw the installation of the first telephone in 1890 and the first electric lights in 1893.

Oldham was opposed to coeducation. In an effort to offer more courses appealing to women after the university became coeducational, he modernized existing courses and expanded the curriculum to include elocution, the history of art and sensible etiquette.

In 1890, courses in shorthand, typing and bookkeeping also were introduced. Defending the latter courses, Oldham quoted a recent commencement speaker, “Some of the most womanly women I know have beat back the black battalions of poverty with … no spear more minacious than a stenographic pencil.”
Founded in 1857, juniors and seniors were required to join the Martha Washington Institute in order to graduate. The society, which granted its own diploma, was established to develop creative writing and speaking skills.

It was named Martha Washington because the all-male University of Missouri Literary Society held its annual exhibition on George Washington’s birthday. Thereafter, February 22 was an important day for Christian College girls. In the morning they were guests at the university’s program, and that evening the boys were invited to a meeting at Christian College. The programs were long, drawn-out affairs, but many a match was made in the half-hour social that followed.

The Martha Washington Institute was discontinued in the mid-1920s.

Martha Washington Institute

Martha Washington Institute program booklet, 1873
Typical of the past, the board hired a man with ties to Kentucky and the Christian Church when it hired Frank St. Clair. A former faculty member and business manager at Hamilton College in Kentucky, St. Clair moved to Colorado for health reasons before coming to Christian College. He brought his wife, Luella, and infant daughter with him to Missouri. That summer saw a flurry of activity as the college was completely refurnished with new golden oak furniture and elegant Brussels carpets — no more crude washstands, splint-bottomed chairs or square pianos. Sadly, his administration lasted only a few months when St. Clair died suddenly in November.

Did you know?

In 1890, the famous African-American concert pianist J. W. "Blind" Boone from Columbia, Mo., loaned Christian College $2,000 to help finance the completion of the chapel and to purchase desks and opera chairs for the auditorium.

Boone was born into poverty as the uneducated son of a slave whose mother worked for the James Shannon family. Shannon was a president of the University of Missouri and a founder of Christian College. In his youth Boone would practice on Shannon's square grand piano, which later was converted into a desk and is now housed in St. Clair Hall parlor.

This ensemble exemplifies the elaborate detailing of the 1890s. The cape is worn over a typical day dress of the period, and a black fox muff and satin boots complete the look. The loden velvet cape features an over-yoke effect that is trimmed in silk ruching and accented by a lace ruffle. The Medici collar is again trimmed in ruching and a lace ruffle.
1901-1925

A time to build

As Christian College welcomed the new century and new presidents Luella St. Clair and Mrs. W. T. Moore, it could not have predicted what effect these two women would have on the future of the college. For the next two decades, Christian College would experience expansion like no other period before or since.

In a bold and dramatic move, the board of trustees named Luella St. Clair the new president of Christian College in 1893 after her husband, Frank, died just four months into his term. Newly widowed with an infant daughter to care for, St. Clair assumed the presidency.

A steam engine in petticoats

Over a period spanning nearly 30 years, St. Clair lead the college on a journey of unprecedented expansion, recorded in brick and stone. Her list of accomplishments includes:
- constructing four new buildings on campus that are still in use today:
  - St. Clair Hall
  - Launer Auditorium
  - Dorsey Hall
  - Missouri Hall
- increasing the college faculty;
- increasing enrollments;
- building the first indoor swimming pool in the region;
- securing funds to erect a gateway memorial entrance in honor of President Rogers;
- launching the first college magazine, The Chronicle;
- creating a college orchestra;

Luella St. Clair Moss,
President 1893-1897, Co-president 1899-1903,
President 1909-1920

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- securing funds to erect a gateway memorial entrance in honor of President Rogers;
- launching the first college magazine, The Chronicle;
- creating a college orchestra;
• starting a women’s basketball program;
• beginning the first Ivy Chain ceremony;
• creating the first scholarship program;
• replacing the traditional bonnets with triangular caps and gowns; and
• changing the college from a four-year school to one of the first accredited junior colleges in the country in 1913 — a strong and dignified step forward at that time.

From president to politics
In 1911, St. Clair married Dr. Woodson Moss, the college physician. She retired as president in 1920, but she remained active on the board of trustees for 25 years while also becoming active in public life and politics. She died in 1947 at age 82.

Her list of “firsts” and accomplishments is remarkable by any standard:
• only girl to receive a high school diploma in her high school’s first graduating class and class valedictorian;
• graduated from Hamilton College in Kentucky after only one year;
• one of the first female college presidents in the country;
• only woman in Columbia to make war bond speeches;
• first president of the Missouri League of Women Voters;
• first woman on the Columbia Board of Education;
• first woman president of the Missouri Library Commission; and
• first woman in Missouri to be nominated for a national office when she won the Democratic primary for U.S. House of Representatives in 1922.
Launer Auditorium. Franklin B. Launer took the job of teaching music at Christian College in 1925 thinking it was a coeducational school. He was surprised and disappointed when President Edgar Lee told him it was for girls only. He agreed to stay for one year but ended up staying 37 years as the director of the Conservatory of Music. Launer Auditorium is named in his honor.

St. Clair Hall

Completed in 1900, St. Clair Hall was built by co-presidents Luella St. Clair and Mrs. W. T. Moore. Originally it was named in honor of St. Clair's husband who died four months into his term as Christian College president. The building came to mean “Annilee” to St. Clair, in memory of her only child who died at age 12 of inflammatory rheumatism just after the completion of the building. Ultimately, it would come to be known for Luella herself.

It is an Elizabethan building of pressed brick and white Bedford stone, with a round arched entrance. Originally it contained administration offices, parlors, a library, art and kindergarten facilities, a dining room and three floors of dormitory rooms for 150 students.

Construction of Launer Auditorium began in 1902 but was halted due to a lack of funds. It was completed in March 1903 and dedicated at the May commencement. There are two shades of brick on the building as a testament to when work on the auditorium stopped and started again. The building was connected to the west end of St. Clair Hall by a breezeway.

The new building included a gymnasium, enlarged art department and library and a 1,000-seat auditorium. The roof of the building was built like the deck of a steamboat and contained a garden and awnings to provide shade to the students as they relaxed outdoors on chairs, settees and hammocks.

Did you know?

In 1908, Christian College students were allowed to attend their first University of Missouri football game. The girls, who wore caps and gowns whenever they were in public, marched to their special grandstand as the university boys stood at attention.
The Ivy Chain ceremony is believed to be among the oldest and most unique commencement traditions in the country. Since 1901, graduates of Christian College and Columbia College have participated in the outdoor ceremony. Students form a circle with a continuous chain of ivy draped across their shoulders to symbolize their class unity. At the end of the ceremony, the ivy is cut between the graduates to demonstrate that they are now entering a new phase of life. Students keep a piece of ivy to signify that although they are separating, they will maintain a special bond with their classmates and with the college.

A Wellesley graduate, Emma F. Moore served two separate terms as president of Christian College and one term jointly with St. Clair. She managed a school for girls in New York before moving to Columbia with her husband, Dr. William Thomas Moore. Dr. Moore accepted a position as dean of the new Bible College of Missouri, which was a non-denominational institution of higher religious training associated with the University of Missouri.

When Christian College named Moore its president, it acquired access to her important financial and social contacts around the country, along with Dr. Moore’s library of 5,000 volumes. Her accomplishments as president include playing a critical role in the construction of St. Clair Hall and Launer Auditorium, securing a $25,000 matching grant from Andrew Carnegie and further strengthening the music program.

Mrs. W. T. Moore
President 1897 to 1899, Co-president 1899 to 1903, President 1903 to 1909

Ivy Chain ceremony, 1902.
Dorsey Gym, World War I

**Did you know?**

In 1929, the word “Female” was dropped officially from the title of the college. The name had not been used consistently from almost the very beginning of the college.

**Gerard Pool, circa 1950s.** In the athletic-minded postwar era, some students who had never seen a bathing suit nonetheless chose their college on the basis of whether it had a swimming pool. St. Clair Moss campaigned successfully to build a natatorium. Completed in 1919, it was considered the largest and most beautiful pool connected with any institution in the Midwest.

Since 1976, it has been known as the Gerard Pool in honor of Sue Myers Gerard, who taught physical education at Christian College for 33 years from 1935 to 1948, then again from 1952 to 1972.

**A modern invention.** This typewriter from the early 1900s was donated to the college by Miss Ruth Graham, Christian College class of 1919 and a teacher of Home Economics at the college from 1925 to 1965.

Dorsey Hall

Completed in 1911, Dorsey Hall was connected by a covered walkway to the east administration wing of St. Clair Hall. It originally had 11 classrooms, chemistry and physics laboratories, an office and a YWCA cabinet room, a gymnasium with a running track and modern equipment. A large study hall connected with sliding partitions to a Gothic chapel seating 400.

College trustee Robert M. Stockton, already a generous donor to the college, provided a critical part of the financing when he matched the $25,000 Carnegie grant. Stockton made the donation on the condition the building would be named after Jeremiah Spires Dorsey (Jerry Dorsey), who had given Stockton his start in business. Dorsey was a college trustee for 45 years from 1863 to 1908.
During World War I, overcrowding in St. Clair Hall forced Christian College girls into houses up and down Christian College Avenue. When the “Missouri Movement” started, which was a fund drive by the Christian Church to aid its six affiliated colleges in Missouri, St. Clair Moss took advantage of the situation. She entered the campaign early, seeing it as a way to get a new dormitory.

St. Clair Moss’ sister, Maxine, furnished the dormitory plans, adapted from a hotel building in Mississippi. Missouri Hall, which flanks Dorsey Hall on the east, was completed in 1920. Built in Tudor-Gothic architectural style, it housed 110 girls. The name “Missouri” was chosen to honor donors from all over the state.

Missouri Hall

**Rogers Memorial Gateway Entrance.** In 1912, St. Clair Moss secured funds from trustees, alumnae and friends to erect a stone gateway entrance to the campus as a memorial to Joseph K. Rogers, president of Christian College from 1858 to 1877. It is known today as Rogers Gates.
A question of ownership

A deed of sale

Construction of a new three-story building adjoining and in front of Old Main (now Williams Hall) began in 1899, but it soon became apparent there was no money to pay for it.

St. Clair and Moore proposed a unique solution. The two women would assume all college debt ($9,500) and spend $15,000 to erect the new building. In return, as soon as conditions were met, the trustees would convey to them the present college grounds. In other words, St. Clair and Moore would own the college. It was intended to be a temporary relief measure to finance improvements until the trustees could secure additional funding.

The co-presidents made good on their promise, incurring a personal debt of $43,000 in order to provide the improvements. The board delivered the deed of sale to the women.

Two years later, the women signed the college property back to the trustees to be held in trust until the death of both parties. At that time, the property would be conveyed back to the trustees.

Trustees face a dilemma

Construction of Launer Auditorium began in 1902, and St. Clair shocked the board when, in 1903, she accepted the presidency at her alma mater, Hamilton College in Lexington, Ky.

The board threatened to terminate the building program if St. Clair left. At stake was the question of who had ultimate authority over the college, the presidents or the board, a matter left in doubt because the board no longer owned the college.

The co-presidents responded back to the board stating the conditions of the 1899 agreement made it “clear that either one, or both of us, might retire at any time from the personal management of the college, provided we secure agents to carry it on.” In other words, there was no basis for the board’s claim it could determine when a principal could leave, nor was there any indication in any of the papers the board would be involved in the management of the college during St. Clair or Moore’s lifetime.

The women further indicated if the board could not abide by the 1899 contract, they would reluctantly ask the board to reconvey back to them all rights to the college property and find themselves a new board.

The board accepted the women’s decision as “legal and final and now declare the incident, so far as we are concerned, closed.” The board then pledged its active support and hearty cooperation in promoting the best interests of the college. St. Clair left for Hamilton College shortly thereafter with Moore continuing on as president of Christian College.

Trustees buy back college

When Moore resigned as president in 1909, the board granted her an annuity in return for her share of the college property. Payments continued for 36 years until her death in 1946 at age 86.

St. Clair returned for her third term as president after Moore’s resignation and picked up the torch to construct Dorsey Hall, but she needed the Carnegie $25,000 matching grant originally secured by Moore to help fund the project.

The Carnegie grant was contingent upon, among other things, the trustees owning the college. In 1910, St. Clair signed a “quit claim” against the property, and the trustees agreed to purchase her half-interest with yearly payments equal to the annuity paid to Moore. Thus, at a price, the trustees went about buying back the college.

Luella St. Clair changed the school uniform in 1894, replacing the bonnet with a three-point hat.
An early-1920s day dress of buff crepe features the dropped waist and straight skirt accented by pin tucking detail and an interesting tie collar. The handbag is of a heavy tapestry fabric on a nickel silver frame with a chain handle.

Christian College had sororities until 1915 when President St. Clair Moss disbanded them because the intense competition was causing increasing malice among the girls. In its place began the Twelfth Night Club, an all-school activity that crowded 12 nights of revelry into one.
The stained-glass window in the Dorsey Hall chapel is thought to be by Tiffany. St. Clair donated it to the college in memory of her daughter, Annilee, who died at age 12 from inflammatory rheumatism.

A Golden Jubilee

Delayed by 10 years, the Golden Jubilee was celebrated on the 60th anniversary of Christian College in 1911, instead of 1901. Part of the reason was a severe drought in 1901 and the construction of Launer Auditorium was not yet complete due to a lack of funds. In the meantime, St. Clair constructed Dorsey Hall, which was completed in time to be dedicated on May 23, 1911, as part of the Golden Jubilee observance. Attendees participated in a lawn party, followed the next day by the unveiling of the chapel window and a banquet. Former valedictorians came back to speak, and piano contest winners came back to play. The tradition of presenting oil portraits of past presidents and their wives began with the Golden Jubilee.

Golden Jubilee homecoming pin, 1911

“A home-coming and a home-going”

At the reunion gathering during the unveiling of the chapel window, Mrs. Richard Shannon, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lard, rose to speak during alumnae roll call. (Shannon’s father was one of the original members of the Christian College Board of Trustees and her father-in-law was Christian College founder James Shannon.) Shannon began by saying: “Hardships were many. I roomed in the attic of Christian College (Williams Hall) with six other girls. But there was never a complaint ...” At that point she collapsed into her chair and was carried out into the hall, where it was confirmed she had died of a stroke.

St. Clair firmly rose from her seat and said: “For Mrs. Shannon, this was not only a home-coming but a home-going. It is therefore not an occasion for lamentations and tears ... The portals of glory have opened and a saint has entered in ...” The audience relaxed and the Jubilee activities continued.

Third Liberty Loan Parade. During World War I, Christian College girls knitted, rolled bandages, rode Liberty Loan parade floats and adopted war orphans. There were so many engagements and elopements during the war someone suggested “Here Comes the Bride” as the college hymn.
Christian College placed a great deal of emphasis on music. In fact, the most significant item on the first college budget was for “the engagement of four pianos.” It wasn’t long before the college established an excellent reputation in music education.

**Conservatory of Music**

President Oldham established a Conservatory of Music, with the first degree awarded in 1885. The music faculty at the college were among the most well-known and well-respected faculty members.

**College orchestra established**

Under President St. Clair, the music program continued to flourish. She established a college orchestra in 1894 and expanded the music faculty to five. The college boasted in recruiting materials that students would receive a music education comparable to the conservatories of Cincinnati and Boston.

**Music faculty abound**

The majority of faculty members President Moore hired during her tenure taught in the School of Music. One of the most outstanding music faculty members was Professor G.L.H. Buddeus, a graduate of the Royal Conservatory at Leipzig. He toured Europe as a concert pianist after studying and teaching there for eight years.

**The Hollywood Bowl**

Artie Mason Carter, an honors student in piano, graduated from the Christian College School of Music in 1900. She went to Hollywood with her husband, a surgeon. Carter is best known for her efforts to “democratize” music by making it available to the masses at an affordable price. Carter was asked to organize a community-minded event for “the bowl,” a newly-discovered canyon in Hollywood with unusual acoustic properties. She went on to organize orchestral summer symphonies in “The Hollywood Bowl.”

*The Hollywood Bowl*. In 1922 the inaugural performance in the bowl, organized by Christian College alumna Artie Mason Carter, was an Easter sunrise service as more than 30,000 people lifted their voices in song.
Christian College faced many ups and downs in the next 25 years. Just as enrollments were steadily increasing, the Great Depression hit. The college managed to survive this dark period and even began a period of growth in the late 1930s and early 1940s, only to find itself struggling again as World War II took center stage.
The elegance of the 1930s is reflected in this bias cut gown of gold hammered crepe. The long skirt features a raised waist that creates a curved seam under the bust. The surplice bodice features straps that are gathered at the shoulder by rhinestone bands of crystal and emerald green.

Edgar D. Lee
President 1920-1935

Edgar D. Lee taught in rural Missouri schools before entering the University of Missouri to earn bachelor's and master's degrees in education. After graduation, he was a field representative for Harden and Lindenwood colleges, then spent nine years as superintendent of schools in New London and Sikeston in Missouri. He joined the college as a part-time administrator and department head of political science and history. Promoted to vice president in 1919, he was the natural choice to succeed St. Clair Moss.

Lee was the first Christian College president to receive a salary rather than collect his pay from student tuition. One of his first acts as president was to purchase the college’s first filing cabinets after finding school records had been kept in shoe boxes. He is credited with bringing the college back to a stronger academic emphasis in line with demands imposed by accrediting agencies. He also significantly strengthened the role of campus organizations and student government by giving the groups greater independence and autonomy from faculty influence.

1925 student rules of behavior

- All first-class Columbia mail will go through the office of the dean of women.
- No girl is allowed to go to the Western Union office, the barber shop, any doctor or dentist’s office or upstairs in any office building except with a chaperon.
- Girls may go downtown alone each afternoon to approved eating places, shops and beauty parlors, but they must wear hats and gloves.
- Students may talk three minutes to a young man on the street and may be escorted home.
- Students are allowed only a total of seven engagements on weeknights during the year.
- Students shall not play victrolas during quiet hours.
Horsing around

Carolyn Reed Drew, who “knew everything about horses and nothing about teaching,” was persuaded by President Lee to set up the first horsemanship class at Christian College in 1927. In 1945, Eagle Rock Farm on Highway 63 was purchased as the Christian College Riding Farm.

Drew set the standards for college equestrian courses in the United States and taught at Christian College for more than 35 years. Her daughter, Shirley Hardwick, a 1935 Christian College graduate, followed in her footsteps and taught horsemanship at Stephens College for more than three decades.

In 1964, the college discontinued the horsemanship program and sold the riding farm, citing the expense and declining student interest.
Did you know?

The first student recruiter, J. Kelly Wright, was hired in 1921. In his 20 years of service, he brought more students to the college than any other representative to date. In recognition of his efforts, the board established a scholarship in his memory.
In February 1925, Christian College faced accreditation problems from the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The college was told it would be dropped from the accredited list of junior colleges. The reason? A lack of endowment.

Buying time
At President Lee’s urging, in 1926 North Central gave the college a one-year reprieve by placing it on probation. The subsequent 1927 survey recommended a one-year accreditation (a 10-year accreditation is the maximum) with an intensive review scheduled in March 1928.

A loophole
After carefully reviewing the North Central report, Lee and newly appointed academic dean James C. Miller found one loophole and they intended to use it:

“If any factor can be cited in lieu of endowment, it probably should be found in a comprehensive program for the maintenance of effective teaching.” Knowing they could not raise the endowment sufficiently by March, they concentrated on effective teaching.

Effective teaching
Miller implemented two faculty meetings a month, one devoted entirely to the profession of teaching. Teachers enrolled for advanced work at the University of Missouri. They read books on the philosophy of teaching, and new methods of testing were being tried in the classroom.

At the same time, the other North Central concerns were being addressed. Dated library materials were removed and new reference books ordered. New wiring and lights were installed in the science laboratories. Also, a new cost-accounting system was put in place.

The day of reckoning
March 1928 arrived and so did the reviewer. In his final report, the reviewer said the faculty of Christian College was its strongest asset. His report concluded: “It is clear that at present Christian College does not meet the requirements of the North Central Association in regard to endowment ... the educational work which the school is doing is easily better than that done in a great many schools about whose accreditation there is no question. The students are receiving an un-usually high grade of training.”

And, finally, the sentence the two men were looking for: “On the basis of the unusual standing of Christian College in all of the requirements aside from endowment, I recommend that the school be accredited.”

Columbia’s first radio program. The city of Columbia lacked a radio station in 1923. Christian College students helped establish Columbia’s first radio broadcasting program. Working with station WOS in Jefferson City, the students broadcast voice and orchestra concerts “coast to coast” by remote control by hooking up to the Jefferson City station.

The use of WOS as the college station led to the creation of a permanent remote-control studio in Launer Auditorium, installed in 1925. In addition to Christian College activities such as radio plays, University of Missouri football (1925-1928) and basketball (1926) games also were broadcast on the station.
Mary Paxton Keeley

Hale and Seabrook —
Keeley protege's

An example of Keeley's legacy can best be seen through two of her pupils — Allean Lemmon Hale and Elizabeth Toomey Seabrook.

Hale, a 1933 graduate of Christian College, is the author of *Petticoat Pioneer: The Story of Christian College*, written to celebrate the college's centennial.

Today, she is an adjunct professor of theater at the University of Illinois. She has authored 16 produced plays and has been published widely on Tennessee Williams.

Seabrook, a 1942 graduate of Christian College, began her writing career with a radio serial she wrote for the Christian College radio show. She worked for the Associated Press and United Press and later wrote children's books.

In 1910, Mary Paxton Keeley was the only woman in the first graduating class of the Missouri School of Journalism and its class president.

She went on to receive a master's degree in journalism from the University of Missouri in 1928 and joined the staff of Christian College in 1929.

For the next 26 years, she taught journalism and creative writing and sponsored play-writing contests at Christian College. She also started the school newspaper, *The Microphone*. She retired from the college in 1952 at age 66.

In her 70s, Keeley taught herself photography. A prolific writer, she worked at her manual typewriter every day until just a few years before her death at age 100.

Three of a kind. In 1933, the McPherrin triplets from Oakland, Iowa, stepped off the train on their way to Christian College.

Triplets at the college were not a new phenomenon. Just three years earlier the Wickizer triplets, Julia, Martha Bell and Mary from Bucklin, Mo., attended Christian College.
Mrs. Marion Hertig

The women at Christian College between 1911 and 1945 knew Mrs. Marion Hertig well, or at least she knew them. She worked for the college for nearly 40 years as a teacher, alumnae director and housemother, living in Room 16 of St. Clair Hall for nearly three decades.

With her trademark black velvet neckband and iron hand, she helped the girls with homesickness, studies and social graces. She was the keeper of traditions, maintaining old ones and creating new ones such as the May Queen, the Twelfth Night Club and the Halloween Grand March.

Mrs. Hertig also helped the college change with the times, especially during the roaring ’20s as jazz, flapper dresses and one-piece bathing suits crept onto campus as fast as the ivy crept up the college walls.

She helped organize the first college dance in 1929 and the proms that followed, making sure boys from the University of Missouri or Kemper Military Academy were there. She made no secret of the fact that she felt a girl’s primary purpose in coming to college was not only to get an education, but also to catch a man.

She is best remembered for her love of the song “Jerusalem the Golden,” which she had the girls sing at every commencement while she was at the college. “I love the song so,” she scribbled in one of her scrapbooks. “I want them always to sing it while I am here.” And they did.
Sally Rand, at age 72, returned to Columbia College in 1976 to give four benefit performances and to lecture to drama students, staying for a week in a dorm room in St. Clair Hall, preferring that over a motel. After each of her performances, she received thunderous applause and standing ovations.

Eugene S. Briggs, President 1935 to 1938

Born and raised in Fayette, Mo., Eugene S. Briggs received his doctorate from Columbia University. He served in public school systems in Missouri and Oklahoma, where he became president of South-eastern State Teachers’ College before coming to Christian College.

He is credited with adding nearly 1,000 volumes to the school library, increasing the number of college recruiting representatives to nine and increasing the professionalism of the alumnae function.

Fan-dancing Sally Rand

Born Helen Gould Beck in Hickory County, Mo., Sally Rand attended Christian College in 1919. She aspired to be a ballerina and had an interest in theatre. She joined a Kansas City touring company after leaving Christian College. Later, she went to Hollywood to star in films with Humphrey Bogart and Carole Lombard among others.

When the Depression hit, the unemployed blonde managed to get into a show in the 1933 World’s Fair in Chicago, Ill. There she danced her way to fame and for-tune behind a pair of white feather fans. Her act remained popular through the 1930s and 1940s. In 1950, Rand estimated she already had performed on stage before at least 17 million Americans, wear-ing out 500 sets of fans doing so.

Rand continued to dance in her 50s, 60s and 70s, performing 40 weeks a year. She died in 1979 at age 75.
James C. Miller first came to Christian College in 1927 as academic dean under President Lee. He served as acting president in 1935 during the search for Lee’s replacement, then accepted a position as dean of faculty at Northwestern Missouri State Teachers’ College in Maryville, Mo. When President Briggs resigned, the trustees turned once again to Miller, asking him to lead Christian College as its president, a position he would hold for 18 years. He retired at age 65, then died two days later after suffering from a long-term heart condition.

Miller is credited with establishing the college’s first pension fund, hiring many stalwart faculty members who would go on to serve 20 to 50 years, providing leadership in the American Association of Junior Colleges, increasing enrollments to an all-time high of 425 students in 1952 and spearheading the college’s centennial in 1951.

**Did you know?**

Josephine Dillon, the first wife of Clark Gable, taught at Christian College starting in 1940. She taught personal presence courses to supplement her work in speech and drama while heading the radio program. She had coached such stars as Irene Rich, Nelson Eddy, Marion Talley and Lily Pons. She was a graduate of Stanford University and of the Sorbonne in Paris.
Tinfoil and razor blades

In September 1941 The Microphone reported that the college was the first in the United States to organize a chapter of the Red Cross on its own campus, and blood drives became regular events during World War II.

Microphone editorials contained information on “Things You Can Do for Defense,” such as buying defense bonds and stamps, saving tinfoil and razor blades, conserving paper and sugar, saving canceled stamps and being well-informed.

When male help became impossible to find, the college began using students as dining room servers, a practice that remained until 1957 when Slater Food Service became the catering service for the college.

Hughes Hall

Having survived the Great Depression, enrollments at the college crept upward again in the late 1930s to 288 students, justifying the need for a new dormitory. Hughes Hall opened in September 1939 with a capacity for 66 students.

The dormitory was named for Frank Hughes, a merchant and banker from Liberty, Mo. Hughes served as a trustee from 1931 until his death in 1937. He and his wife, Ella Vaughn Hughes, had been lifelong friends of St. Clair Moss. Hughes' gift, along with a pledge of one month's salary by faculty and staff, helped President Miller convince the trustees to move forward with building the new dormitory.

Unfortunately, only one of two intended wings was built due to construction costs exceeding the original estimate. The second wing remained on the drawing board for more than 10 years, until the college eventually dropped the plan as new designs in dormitory space made it unfeasible to expand Hughes Hall.
Not long after the college celebrated its centennial, Presidents Freeman and Hill encouraged the trustees to begin evaluating the long-term viability of single-sex junior colleges in America. Enrollments were steadily declining as more women opted for a public four-year education rather than a private all-female junior college.

With the undercurrent of this impending change and ongoing financial difficulties, Christian College and its trustees would face many challenges. But first, it was time to celebrate.
In honor of its 100th anniversary, Christian College celebrated its heritage, its survival and its promise of a strong future.

The capstone events that year were Charter Day and June commencement weekend. The Charter Day convocation on January 18, 1951, featured William Fulbright as the honorary speaker. The academic procession included representatives from nearly 150 colleges and universities throughout the country. Senator Fulbright was a former president of the University of Arkansas and a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He was best known for creating scholarships for the exchange of teachers and students between the United States and foreign countries.

More than 800 people attended the afternoon Charter Day reception held in the Missouri Hall parlors. Guests toured campus, viewed mannequins with period clothing and shared a piece of anniversary cake. The nine-layer cake weighed 150 pounds.

A gala event

The climax of the centennial celebration was commencement weekend the first weekend in June. Nearly 1,000 alumnae came from 29 states and Canada to celebrate.

Saturday featured class reunions and a business meeting, all leading up to the major event — the Saturday night concert by alumna Jane Froman. More than 4,000 people attended the concert, held on the floodlit front steps of St. Clair Hall.

The 1951 graduating class of 111 students crosses campus from Dorsey Hall to Launer Auditorium for commencement exercises.
Perhaps Jane Froman's love of singing came from her mother, Anna Froman Hetzler, who headed the voice department at Christian College in the 1920s. The younger Froman graduated from Christian College in 1926, then went on to become a star of concert, stage, radio and television.

Froman sang in the Ziegfield Follies and with Benny Goodman and the Dorsey's, specializing in the music of George Gershwin. She was rated the No.1 "girl singer" on the air by every radio music poll in 1934. She played the lead in "Stars Over Broadway" before becoming the first female to volunteer to entertain the troops overseas in World War II.

A time of courage

During World War II, she became as well known for her courage as she had been for her singing. En route to a USO show in 1943, she was pulled from near-death in a plane crash at sea and ultimately endured 39 operations. She wore a leg brace the rest of her life.

She went back to Europe in 1945 on another USO tour, giving 95 performances in nine countries in just three-and-a-half months, despite wearing a cast and using crutches.

She officially resumed her career in 1949, starring in her own television show, “USA Canteen,” later renamed the "Jane Froman Show.” She returned to Christian College in 1951 to perform in honor of the college's centennial in front of a crowd of 4,000 people.

In 1952, 20th Century Fox made a movie of her life called, “With a Song in My Heart,” titled after one of her most famous songs. Susan Hayward played Froman, with Froman performing the vocals. Her CBS television show was broadcast until 1955.

Behind the scenes

Froman brought outstanding performers to Christian College over the years, including actors Helen Hayes and Vincent Price and opera star Rise Stevens. In 1976, she became a college trustee.

Froman also was known for her charitable work for such organizations as the Easter Seal Campaign, the Menninger Clinic and the Jane Froman Arts Center in the Old School House in Arrow Rock, Mo., which closed in 1977.

The Jane Froman Fan Club

The Boone County Historical Society hosts an annual Jane Froman birthday celebration each fall to honor the life and music of Froman. The club has about 130 members, with some members coming from as far away as California and Australia to pay tribute.

The Jane Froman Singers

The forerunner of the college chamber choir, now known as the Jane Froman Singers, was the Christian College Sextette. The group became the Double Sextette with Geneva Youngs as its director, a position she held for 20 years from 1936 to 1956.

When the college became coeducational in 1970, the group became the Double Sextet. The choral group expanded in 1982 and was renamed the Jane Froman Singers.

In 1950, enrollment stood at a high of 425 students.

A covenant with the Christian Church. Since its inception, the college has been a nonsectarian school, but it has always maintained a covenant with the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). The church has assisted the college in a variety of ways throughout the years, including providing financial assistance. Historically, the minister of the First Christian Church in Columbia, Mo., sits on the board of trustees of the college.
Kenneth H. Freeman first started his career at Christian College when he served as dean of faculty from 1946 to 1948. He left the college to become the dean of faculty at the State University Teachers’ College in Geneseo, N.Y., where he also became acting president, before returning to Christian College.

Freeman implemented the first annual “Homecoming,” brought professionalism to both the alumnae and public relations functions at the college, tripled the number of faculty and staff, created the 25-year master plan, which included construction of Miller and Dulany halls and established the first associate degree with honors. He often used the words “small, select, serious in purpose” when describing the college.

The 25-year master plan

Developed by President Freeman and approved by the board of trustees in 1958, the 25-year master plan proposed a plan of construction and demolition that would occur in six phases.

However, declining student enrollments and retention resulted in modification of the master plan. The plans for the new academic hall, student union, gymnasium and chapel were put on hold, saving St. Clair, Dorsey and Williams halls from the demolition crews.
Did you know?

More than 350 alumnae attended the first annual “Homecoming” at Christian College in May 1958. This led to the first annual alumnae fund drive in 1959 and the hiring of the first full-time alumnae secretary, Jane Canedy Crow.

A year later, the college hired the first professional director of public relations and development, Peggy Phillips, who brought the college national publicity with articles in Glamour, Mademoiselle, Seventeen, Look, the Junior College Journal and The New York Times.

Miller Hall

Housing 160 students, Miller Hall won national honors for its architectural design. Rooms opened onto a balcony or patio, and built-in desks and dressers added a functional touch. Completed in 1960, it was named for Christian College President James C. Miller.

The United States flag on Bass Commons was lowered to half-mast when President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.
In 1966, more than half the student body was enrolled in the art program.

Dulany Hall. In 1964, the college completed construction of a new 22,000 square-foot dining hall. The building was named for William H. Dulany, who served on the board of trustees nearly 30 years and left a bequest payable to the college after his death.

Students going to church on the first Sunday of school, 1960

The ever popular silhouette of the 1950s is seen in this mint green dress. The strapless bodice and full skirt are made completely of nylon chiffon. The shirring on the bodice is enhanced by a velvet ribbon detail. The skirt is made of rows of bias ruffles sewn onto net over multiple petticoats.
President Merle Hill sent Deborah (Debbie) Bryant a congratulatory telegram after she was crowned Miss America 1966. Just a few months earlier, Bryant graduated from Christian College where she was a straight-A student and active in campus life, serving as president of Phi Theta Kappa and Delta Eta Chi. She also was a member of Sigma Phi Gamma, the Vesper Board, the Modeling Club and Campus Ambassadors.

After her year of service as Miss America, Bryant continued her education as an English major at the University of Kansas, finishing her undergraduate degree there.

Today, she lives in Arizona with her husband, Brent. Together they have five children and three grandchildren. She remains active in community service for numerous charitable projects. In her spare time, she raises and trains quarter horses and plays competitive tennis.

W. Merle Hill
President 1965 to 1977

W. Merle Hill served two years as dean of faculty before becoming president in 1965. A 1950 graduate of Oberlin College, he earned his master's degree at the University of Cincinnati and a doctorate at Purdue University. He spent a year as a Fulbright exchange teacher in Germany and gained administrative experience as a commanding officer of a military intelligence reserve unit from 1957 to 1961.

Hill picked up where Freeman left off and successfully convinced the trustees to change the school from an all-female junior college to a four-year coeducational college and change the name to Columbia College. During his administration, two new buildings were added, the Robnett-Spence Building and Banks Hall.

When alumna Deborah Bryant was named Miss America 1966, the college celebrated with a “Miss America Day” on campus that included a press conference, luncheon, tea, informal student assembly and an evening banquet.

Did you know?

Actress Helen Hayes was awarded the Distinguished Women of America Award by board of trustees president Hartley Banks Jr. during Homecoming 1965.

Here she comes, Miss America

President Merle Hill sent Deborah (Debbie) Bryant a congratulatory telegram after she was crowned Miss America 1966. Just a few months earlier, Bryant graduated from Christian College where she was a straight-A student and active in campus life, serving as president of Phi Theta Kappa and Delta Eta Chi. She also was a member of Sigma Phi Gamma, the Vesper Board, the Modeling Club and Campus Ambassadors.

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Banks Hall. Originally known as North Hall, the new dormitory was built to accommodate the increase in enrollment, which had grown from a low of 306 in 1965 to a high of 566 students just two years later. The three-story building has 54 double rooms arranged around a center core of stairways, baths and student lounges.

It was named for Hartley Banks, a long-time trustee and local banker, who was largely responsible for bringing the college through serious financial difficulties in the mid-1960s. When enrollments decreased in 1965, Banks organized all of the Columbia banks under his sponsorship to create a sizeable loan for the college. In two years, Banks led the effort to clear a substantial amount of college debt.

Robnett-Spence Building

In 1969, the student health center opened in the Robnett-Spence Building, thanks to a generous gift from E. L. Spence (Mittie V. Robnett) of Kennett, Mo. More than 70 of Spence's relatives either attended Christian College or served on the board. Family ties included Mary Robnett, who was one of the first six students at the college when it opened in 1851, and Spence's brother, Dudley A. Robnett, who was the college physician in the 1930s.

Today, the building houses the James L. “Bud” Walton Science Laboratories.
The transition years

In the mid- to late-1960s, Christian College managed to avoid the national trend of decreasing enrollments for private women’s colleges by implementing more generous admissions standards. The change brought an increase in enrollments in spite of significant earlier increases in tuition.

Still, President Hill believed the days of being a single-sex junior college were numbered. He proposed three changes that ultimately changed the entire direction of the college: change the name of the college; become coeducational; and offer four-year degrees. The board eventually authorized all three changes.

From “Christian College” to “Columbia College”

In 1968, Hill convinced the board of trustees to change the name of the college, saying “Christian” negatively impacted recruiting efforts because of confusion over whether the college was sectarian. The board gave Hill permission to name the college after a suitable donor, if one could be found. Even if a donor could not be found, the board authorized changing the school’s name.

Hill chose a unique method for trying to find a donor. On the recommendation of an advertising agency working with the college, advertisements were placed in the Wall Street Journal, Forbes and Fortune offering to name the college after a donor in return for a $5 million gift.

When the college did not find a $5 million donor, Hill formed a college committee to recommend a new name. The board ultimately approved “Columbia College.”

Making room for the men

One year after authorizing a name change, the trustees in 1969 agreed to change the college from single-sex to coeducational. In the fall of 1969, Kirk Williams became the first and only male resident student at the college. Six additional male students enrolled for the second semester.

From two-year to four-year degrees

Until the college received accreditation from North Central to offer four-year degrees, it worked closely with Stephens College and the University of Missouri to allow Columbia College students to spend their first three years at Columbia College and their last year at Stephens or the university.

In anticipation of approval by North Central, by 1973 the college had added more than 200 courses over what was offered in 1970. In July 1973, the college received positive news — North Central approved the college’s request to offer baccalaureate degrees.

In the fall of 1969, Kirk Williams became the first and only male resident student at the college. By September 1973, 43 percent of the 828 resident students were male.
The changes made in the early 1970s (name change, single-sex to coeducational and two-year to four-year degree) made it possible for the college to adapt and prosper in ways that had previously been unimaginable. It set the stage for the college to take advantage of an opportunity to teach nontraditional students — and ultimately resulted in the creation of the Extended Studies Division and the subsequent launch of the Evening Campus.
Lifelong connections

The transition to a four-year coeducational college quickly transformed the college. The quality of the academic program continued to improve as general education requirements were strengthened and new majors were added. The athletic programs also grew and expanded along with the number of clubs and student organizations.

Today, more than 800 students each year experience a traditional campus environment at Columbia College. The campus is large enough to offer many opportunities, yet small enough that every student can make a difference. To help students succeed, the college offers numerous resources such as a career services center, free tutoring assistance and counseling services, a wellness center and access to Stafford Library.

Because the traditional college experience is more than attending classes and studying, students can participate in 30 clubs and organizations as a way to balance their academic life with fun and recreation.

Bruce B. Kelly
President 1977 to 1984

Bruce B. Kelly started his career at Columbia College as assistant director of admissions in 1975, then was promoted to director before becoming president in 1977 when President Hill resigned. Prior to joining the college, Kelly worked in a variety of capacities for the University of Illinois in Champaign, his alma mater. He was also the assistant regional director of the nine-state Midwest Region of the American College Testing Program (ACT). He is credited with bringing salary equity to women faculty, strengthening student quality and bringing stability to the Extended Studies Division.

The college offers an Honors Program along with study abroad and internship opportunities.

Columbia College offers residence hall amenities that compare favorably with much larger schools including larger rooms with individually controlled thermostats, voice mail, e-mail, Internet, cable television and access to computer labs with printers, laundry facilities, study lounges and kitchenettes within each hall.

Commencement, 1998

The Student Guide to America's 100 Best College Scholarships: 2000 lists Columbia College as one of the top-rated colleges with the lowest costs.
Explosive growth

By 1974, the number of ESD sites jumped to 75. One year later, the number sky-rocketed again to 155 with nearly 3,000 students in more than 39 states. Gross revenue from ESD began to exceed on-campus revenue. When Veterans Administration regulations changed in 1977, the college dropped the number of campuses to 70, choosing to concentrate on creating fewer but larger sites. That number was further reduced when the college switched from offering classes to degree-completion programs at selected campuses.

Across the U.S.A.

Today, the college has 24 extended campuses with 10 in Missouri and 14 across the country with one in Puerto Rico. While half of the ESD campuses are on military bases, 75 percent of the 6,000 ESD students are civilians. Campus enrollment varies from 60 students at the relatively new Los Alamitos, Calif., campus to as many as 900 students at each campus in St. Louis, Jefferson City and Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

The degree programs offered at ESD campuses are identical to the programs offered at the home campus. The campuses also must meet the same accreditation standards (and additional federal reviews for the military sites). Additionally, the campuses must meet requirements set by their respective state education departments.

ESD students receive 75 percent of all degrees awarded by the college with nearly 2,000 degrees awarded in 1998-99. Most classes are offered once or twice a week in the evening in eight-week sessions.

Be all that you can be

It started in 1972 when an Army Education Services Officer (ESO) asked the college if it could provide educational opportunities for an Army recruiter stationed in Jefferson City, Mo. The Army ESO also was interested in providing courses to Army recruiters in St. Louis. In January 1973, college faculty members began driving back and forth to the Troop Support Command Headquarters in St. Louis to teach evening courses. This simple request initiated a whole new venture for the college — the Extended Studies Division (ESD).
Growing pains

Having recently survived the traumas of changes in mission, name and student body, the college faced other threats as it struggled to manage quality standards at its rapidly growing ESD campuses. In the late 1970s, accreditors imposed sanctions on the college, which had a negative impact on overall enrollments. With tuition being virtually its sole source of revenue, growth in ESD to generate new revenue was thwarted by the sanctions and mitigated against a positive “bottom line.”

It was from these adverse conditions that the college went on to achieve in 1992 the maximum possible accreditation, a 10-year approval attesting to high quality in all of its venues. Just as in 1928, the college turned the threat of accreditation sanctions into ultimate prosperity.

As the result of nearly 30 years of experience in delivering higher education at geographically disparate locations, ESD has become a model for providing a traditional liberal arts and sciences education to a largely nontraditional student body. Whether through its Evening Campus or at its ESD campuses around the country, Columbia College is a leader in serving the adult learner through accelerated programs.

In 1973, the college conferred the first baccalaureate degree since 1910.

Evening Campus celebrates 25 years

In March 1975, the Evening Campus began as an extension of ESD with 60 students and two instructors. The first year, only male veterans enrolled. As more civilians enrolled, the Evening Campus experienced remarkable growth and began renting space from Jefferson Junior High School, located near the college.

Today, more than 1,400 working adults enroll in the Evening Campus each session (there are five sessions a year). The average age of an evening student is 28 and the majority of students live in Boone County. More than 125 classes are offered in each eight-week session, and students can choose among 12 majors.

The Evening Campus meets the same accreditation requirements as the traditional day program and ESD campuses.

Did you know?

Columbia College has more than 700 ESD adjunct faculty members in an average academic year and another 80 adjunct teachers in the Evening Campus.

A Diane VonFurstenberg wrap dress of the 1970s is shown in a starburst print acrylic fabric. This particular style became an icon of fashion during that decade and recently has been revived.
The Owens touch

When Marv Owens became chairman of the Finance Committee in 1976, the college was $3 million in debt. By 1991, the college had $1 million in the bank. Owens is quick to credit fellow trustees for the positive turnaround, but the trustees give all the credit right back to Owens.

Under Owens’ leadership, the college paid off all short-term debt by 1986 and all long-term debt by 1992. Since 1980, the college has had a positive operating budget.

In 1991, board chairman Tom Atkins recommended, and the board approved, naming the new soccer field for Owens in recognition of his important contributions to the college.

R. Marvin Owens Soccer Field. The Columbia College soccer team was without an on-campus home for many years, playing its matches in city parks. Because there was no available space on the existing campus, the college purchased virtually an entire block of property on Alton Street, constructed the soccer field and renamed the street “Cougar Drive.”

A breath of fresh air

After the turmoil of the late 1970s, the college received a much-needed break thanks to Virginia Southwell Singletary. A Christian College student in 1937, Singletary remained a loyal supporter of the college throughout her life and served on the board of trustees from 1968 to 1989.

When the college faced significant financial hardships in 1978 and 1979, she demonstrated her commitment to the college with a $1 million unrestricted gift in 1980 — the largest gift of any kind in the school’s history.

In addition to her 1980 pledge, Singletary made a sizeable challenge gift in 1983 and traveled widely to help recruit other donors. She also later donated funds for the renovation of the college chapel in Dorsey Hall. Martha “Marty” Toler, a trustee member and 1946 Christian College graduate, is Singletary’s cousin.
A permanent library home

Williams Hall, the Jane Froman Studio in Dorsey Hall and the basement of St. Clair Hall have all been home to the college library. Thanks largely to the generosity of J. W. “Stan” and Lois Stafford, the college was able to build the library a permanent home.

Donald B. Ruthenberg
President 1984 to 1995

Donald B. Ruthenberg, an ordained Methodist minister, was president of Southwestern College in Winfield, Ks., and president of the Iowa Association of Independent Colleges before joining Columbia College.

A tireless fundraiser, Ruthenberg ended many public addresses by encouraging people to “leave the residue of their estate to Columbia College.”

He embarked upon an aggressive building program, which included the Southwell Gymnasium complex, new soccer and softball fields, a new library, a new arts and humanities building and the purchase of a building for a new cultural arts center. He also renovated St. Clair, Dorsey and Williams halls, Launer Auditorium, the Robnett-Spence Building, the Gerard Swimming Pool and the board room in Dulany Hall.

He improved the college’s athletic programs and developed ties with Asia, creating a strong international recruiting program at the college.

Built in 1989, the Stafford Library contains approximately 80,000 volumes and offers resources such as the Library of American Civilization and a Curriculum Resources Center. The open, light atmosphere provides a setting conducive to study and research.

Donald B. Ruthenberg
President 1984 to 1995

Buchanan Hall. Erected in 1977 and known simply as New Classroom Building (NCB) for 16 years, the hall now bears the name of Genevieve Koontz Buchanan, Christian College Class of 1938, in recognition of her gift to the college which made renovation of the building possible in 1993. The building includes the school’s computer center, computer laboratories and classrooms.

The Cultural Arts Center is home to several annual art exhibits, including Paper in Particular. The facility also is used to host college conferences and seminars.
Gerald T. Brouder took the helm as president of Columbia College after spending 17 years at the University of Missouri-Columbia where he held a variety of positions, including interim chancellor, deputy chancellor and provost.

His academic background includes four nursing degrees, including a doctorate from the University of Texas-Austin, a master's degree from Northern Illinois University, a bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois and an associate degree from Mayfair College in Chicago.

In his five years as president, he is credited with increasing academic and admissions standards, implementing the graduate studies program, increasing the number of full-time faculty and staff, developing new general education requirements, beautifying the campus and upgrading the physical plant, creating a master plan and transformational plan to help direct the future of the college, launching a capital campaign, adding online distance education, creating a minor in religion, philosophy and ethics, strengthening community ties and increasing the sense of a “campus community” with an emphasis on civility.
As the son of Christian College President Edgar D. Lee, Desmond “Des” Lee grew up on the Columbia College campus and attended Hickman High School. He went on to become a basketball star at Washington University.

After college he became a successful businessman in St. Louis as a manufacturer and purveyor of closet organizing and storage devices. During his formative years at Christian College, he developed an abiding affection for education, music, sports and social causes. He is now known as one of our country’s most generous philanthropists.

Like his father, he has generously given both time and money to help secure the ongoing success of Columbia College. Lee continues to serve on the board of trustees as trustee emeritus, having been first appointed in 1988.

Lee’s financial support has aided in the renovation of Launer Auditorium, the Dulany Hall Trustees Room and most recently, the proposed creation of a competitive indoor tennis facility. In 1996 he was named St. Louis “Man of the Year.”

Columbia College Holiday Lights. The holiday lights cast a warm glow over the front lawn of Columbia College, known as Bass Commons. Bass Commons was dedicated in honor of Mary Machir Dorsey Bass in 1978. At that time, she was the oldest living graduate of the college. Her father, John Machir, served on the board from 1857 to 1899. Her son, Andrew Bass Jr., served on the board 30 years from 1966 to 1996.
Did you know?

More than 80 percent of the 51 full-time faculty at Columbia College hold the highest academic degree possible in their field.

Faculty members with terminal degrees have graduated from such institutions as Emory University, Indiana University, University of Missouri, University of Iowa, University of Tennessee, Vanderbilt University, University of Washington and Washington University.

“I like how we faculty can romance our subject. We can, and should, say to our students on the first day of class: I love this subject. My goal is not for you to love it as much as I do; rather, it is for you to understand by the end of this course why I love it like I do.”

Dr. Terry Smith, vice president and dean for academic affairs, Fall Faculty Conference, 1997

A tribute to Sidney Larson

Distinguished art professor Sidney Larson has done something no other professor at Columbia College has done — teach for 50 years. Larson joined the Christian College faculty in the fall of 1951 during the college’s centennial year. He will help the college celebrate its sesquicentennial year, then retire when classes end in May 2001.

It is hard to imagine a Columbia College campus without Larson. For many people, his name is synonymous with the art department itself. The Larson Art Gallery in Brown Hall is named in his honor.

After receiving bachelor’s and master’s degrees at the University of Missouri, he studied with renowned Missouri artist Thomas Hart Benton and later helped restore several of Benton’s paintings.

Larson has received numerous awards throughout his career such as a 2000 alumni award from the University of Missouri Alumni Association and a 1999 Distinguished Alumnus Award from the university’s College of Arts and Science. He was named a National Professor of the Year bronze medalist and Missouri Professor of the Year by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. He also is a recipient of the Missouri Arts Award, Missouri’s highest honor for arts achievement.

The college established the George Ann and Sidney Larson Art Scholarship Fund in honor of Larson and his late wife.
The faculty ~ the lifeblood of the college

Throughout its 150-year history, faculty members have been the heart and soul of the college. True, you might say, of any college. But it is especially true for this small, private liberal arts and sciences college in the heart of Missouri — going back to the days of the Civil War when faculty stayed on knowing they might not get paid; to the late 1930s when faculty members pledged a month's salary for the construction of Hughes Hall; to the time when faculty members volunteered on a Saturday to move the college library.

Historically, Christian College and Columbia College faculty have been fiercely loyal and dedicated to the college. Yet it is their teaching that makes this college what it is — a great place to learn. By virtue of its smallness, it achieves its greatness. Small classes allow faculty members to develop a one-on-one relationship with their students. It wasn't for the money and it wasn't for the fame. Christian College and Columbia College faculty have had to be content to live in the shadow of the University of Missouri.

But they stayed nonetheless. Why? Perhaps because here, they have more time to devote to the “art of teaching.” While the faculty do conduct research and are published in professional journals, their primary responsibility is to teach.

While the college may not be able to compete with more affluent schools on the size of its endowment, when it comes to quality teaching, Columbia College faculty compare with the very best.

In gratitude

Many faculty members over the years have made an indelible mark on the college. As much as they all deserve to be acknowledged in this publication, it is impossible to list them all here.

Yet it is appropriate to recognize several long-term faculty members who have recently or will soon retire. As with the others, their contributions will live on in the way they influenced the direction of the college and the lives of their students.

Sidney Larson . . . . 50 years
Jack Batterson . . . . 39 years
Dennis Grev . . . . . 35 years
David O'Hagan . . . . 35 years
Elaine Grev . . . . . 32 years
Polly Batterson . . . . 32 years
Helga Huang . . . . . 28 years
Novelle Dunathan . . 27 years

A lasting gift. Bonnie Brouder, wife of President Gerald Brouder, is giving the college perhaps the most valuable gift anyone could give — the safekeeping of its history. When she first began in 1995, hundreds of items were thrown haphazardly into attics, basements and closets around the college. Since then, Brouder has taken on the task of setting up an archive for the protection of photographs, manuscripts, art work, clothing and historic artifacts related to college history. Even more impressive, she is volunteering her time.

Plans for the future include the writing of grants to ensure the proper cataloguing of the history according to national standards, and establishing an ongoing records collection policy.

Whether it is working with alumni, faculty, students or guests, the first lady adds a touch of elegance to plans, projects and events.
From the early days of Christian College, athletics have always been an important part of student life. Sometimes the athletic programs were officially organized into team sports or clubs, other times it was an emphasis on physical fitness through classes. Today, Columbia College continues to emphasize the importance of a healthy body in addition to a strong mind. Students can participate in on-campus clubs and activities that stress physical health and exercise or participate in organized sports at the NAIA Division I level.

Basketball
Columbia College launched men's basketball in 1974. Since 1988 the Cougars have qualified for the NAIA National Tournament six times and tallied a record of 301 wins and 104 losses.

During the 1989-90 and 1990-91 seasons, the Cougars established the school record for most wins in a single season, logging 30 victories each year. In the 1989-90 season, the team advanced to the Sweet Sixteen in the NAIA National Tournament, a feat that has only been repeated by the 1998-99 squad.

Soccer
Columbia College established its soccer program in 1974. The program was dropped in 1978, but re-established in 1987 and has been flourishing ever since. The Cougars recorded the school's first-ever 20-win season in 1999 and advanced to the regional finals. In addition, the team logged another school record, scoring 73 goals on the year.

Softball
Columbia College launched its women's fastpitch softball program in 1984. Since that time, the program has earned a record of 629 wins and only 249 losses. The Cougars have appeared in eight NAIA National Championship Tournaments.

Since 1988, the Cougars finished first in the conference standings 10 times.

When Burchard talks, players listen. If you know Robert “Bob” Burchard, then you know Cougar sports. Burchard, director of athletics and head basketball coach, arrived on the scene in 1988, and he hasn’t looked back since.

By 2000, Burchard compiled a 301-112 (.729) record to become the “winningest” coach in Cougar basketball history. He has been named Conference Coach of the Year four times; NAIA Administrator of the Year in 1991; and floor coach for the 2000 USA Basketball Men’s National Team Trials (age 20 and younger).

Since 1990, 45 different Cougars have been honored as NAIA All-Americans or NAIA All-American Scholar-Athletes.
Volleyball. In 1983, Columbia College began women’s volleyball and quickly established itself as a dominant force on the court. Since 1994, the team has made six consecutive trips to the NAIA National Tournament, bringing home national championships in 1998 and 1999, the first national championships for the city of Columbia since 1965. During those two seasons, the team never lost a match. The Cougars hold national records for consecutive match victories (102), consecutive game victories (227) and consecutive home victories (87 and counting).

The Cougars have won five consecutive regional championships and seven consecutive conference tournament titles.

Southwell Gymnasium. In the 1980s, basketball players used the National Guard Armory before moving into the new Southwell Gymnasium Complex. The gymnasium was built largely through the generosity of trustee B. D. Simon, who erected the building at cost, and fellow trustee William Eckhoff, who did the same for the concrete work. The basketball and volleyball teams began using the new 13,500 square foot gymnasium in 1988. The complex includes athletic administrative offices and a weight room in the Southy Building.

The complex is named for Virginia Southwell Singletary and her husband, John, in honor of the many contributions made to the college by the Singletary family.

Did you know?

The first Columbia College mascot was a centaur. The cougar replaced the centaur in 1984.

An Olympian in our midst

If you try to walk in Larry Young's shoes, you better be prepared to walk fast. Young, a 1976 graduate of Columbia College, was a race walker before he became an art student.

Young is the only American ever to win an Olympic medal in long-distance walking bringing home bronze medals at the Summer Olympics in 1968 and 1972. In 2000, he was honored as one of 33 outstanding living track and field Olympians of the 20th century.

Today he operates his own foundry near Columbia and his bronze sculptures have appeared all over the United States. He currently is working on a commission for a 33-foot-tall stainless steel sculpture titled "Hope for Life" for the Stowers Institute for Medical Research in Kansas City. Columbia College is home to one of his bronze sculptures and there are several other pieces throughout the city of Columbia.

Young named his daughter, Sydney, after art professor Sidney Larson.
ESD alumnus launches high-tech corporation. Mark Baisley, a 1993 graduate of the Columbia College ESD campus in Aurora, Colo., is the founder of Denver Technological Laboratories, a high-tech corporation that specializes in computer and network security. Today his multimillion-dollar company is one of the nation’s most respected information security companies.

Did you know?
In 2000, Columbia College had more than 34,000 living alumni located across the United States. Of those, approximately 20,000 represent ESD alumni; nearly 5,000 represent Christian College alumnae; approximately 6,000 represent Columbia College day campus alumni; and approximately 3,000 represent alumni from the Evening Campus.


Throughout its history, the board of trustees has helped shape and direct the future of the college, sometimes leading quietly and other times more boldly. As with the faculty, trustee members historically have been fiercely dedicated and committed to the success of the college. It is not unusual to find trustees who have served the college for two, three or four decades or more. Their loyalty is even more impressive considering trustees have never received any form of compensation for their service.

There is no question that without the support and financial commitment of many of the board members, the college might not have survived some of its darkest days. To its credit, when the very existence of the college was threatened, the board stepped in to ensure its viability.

The strength of the board undoubtedly lies in the fact that most of the members live right here in Boone County. And the few who live outside the area bring an important objectivity.

Space limitations prevent a listing of all the board members in 150 years who have played a vital role in the college’s success. However, their contributions, collectively and individually, have been duly noted.
College offers graduate degrees

In 1996, Columbia College offered its first graduate degree program with a Master of Arts in Teaching (MAT) followed by a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree in 1997 and a Master of Science in Criminal Justice (MSCJ) in 1998.

The Columbia College-Marysville, Wash., campus also offers an MBA degree and the Columbia College-Jefferson City campus offers MBA and MSCJ graduate courses. Currently, more than 100 students are enrolled in the Graduate Studies Program each session. The college is exploring the possibility of expanding its graduate programs to other ESD campuses in the near future.

From open admissions to moderately selective

In 1997, Columbia College changed its admissions standard for the on-campus day and evening programs from open admissions to what is known in the education industry as "moderately selective."

Today, the day campus student body has an average incoming ACT of 22 or an average high school grade point average of 3.11. The national ACT average is 21.

The college also recently strengthened the general education requirements to include an additional four foundation courses, more basic introductory courses and an ethics course requirement for all students.

College launches online distance education

Columbia College has a long tradition of providing education in keeping with the times. Starting in fall of 2000, Columbia College students can take courses online via the Internet. The undergraduate courses represent a variety of subjects from Introduction to Social Work to Business Ethics. Online distance education courses will be especially helpful for military students who have difficulty accessing land-based education. The college plans to offer 75 online courses by summer 2001.

Columbia College today

While much has changed at Columbia College in 150 years, some things have remained constant. The college still offers small classes taught by experienced faculty. It still believes the liberal arts and sciences are the basis for lifelong learning. And it still believes education should be relevant to society.

As a private, coeducational four-year liberal arts and sciences college, it is proud to help students of all ages advance their lives through education.

Locations:
- The day and evening campuses are located in Columbia, Mo.
- The college also has 24 extended campuses across the United States and Puerto Rico, with 10 campuses in Missouri.

Enrollment:
- 800 traditional day campus students
- 1,400 evening campus students
- 6,000 extended campus students

Degrees: Associate, bachelor’s and master’s degrees

Student-faculty ratio:
- Day campus - 12:1
- Evening and ESD campuses - 15:1

Accreditation: All programs are accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools

Religious affiliation: A non-sectarian school affiliated by covenant with the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

Faculty and staff:
- 51 full-time faculty (80 percent have terminal degrees, the highest academic degree in their field)
- 700 ESD adjunct faculty
- 80 Evening Campus adjunct faculty
- Approximately 250 full-time and 50 part-time staff members
### Christian College/Columbia College Presidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years served</th>
<th>President</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851-1856</td>
<td>John Augustus Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856-1858</td>
<td>L. B. Wilkes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858-1877</td>
<td>Joseph K. Rogers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877-1883</td>
<td>George S. Bryant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883-1893</td>
<td>William A. Oldham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Frank P. St. Clair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893-1897, 1899-1903*, 1909-1920</td>
<td>Luella St. Clair Moss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897-1898, 1899-1903*, 1903-1909</td>
<td>Mrs. W. T. Moore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-1935</td>
<td>Edgar D. Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-1938</td>
<td>Eugene S. Briggs</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938-1956</td>
<td>James C. Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956-1965</td>
<td>Kenneth H. Freeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-1977</td>
<td>W. Merle Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-1984</td>
<td>Bruce B. Kelly</td>
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<tr>
<td>1984-1995</td>
<td>Donald B. Ruthenberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995-present</td>
<td>Gerald T. Brouder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Co-President

### Christian College/Columbia College Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year erected</th>
<th>Building</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851**</td>
<td>Williams Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>St. Clair Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Launer Auditorium</td>
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Dorsey Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Gerard Pool</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Missouri Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Hughes Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Miller Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Dulany Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Banks Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Robnett-Spence Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Buchanan Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985**</td>
<td>Wightman Maintenance Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Southy Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987**</td>
<td>Cultural Arts Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Southwell Gymnasium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>J W and Lois Stafford Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Brown Hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Year building was purchased

### Christian College/Columbia College

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President or Chairman of the Board of Trustees</th>
<th>Year as Board Member</th>
<th>Year Presidency Began</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas M. Allen</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>1851-1856, 1866-1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. B. Wilkes</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1854, 1859-1865, 1874-1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.C. Deweseem</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1889-1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. T. Lenoir</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>1857-1865, 1870-1919</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. P. Hurt</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>1889-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. H. Winders</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1896-1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. Robnett</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>1901-1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank G. Harris</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1905-1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. W. Payne</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1905-1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. D. Robnett</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1922-1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartley G. Banks, St.</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1945-1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David B. Rogers</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1972-1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Atkins</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1976-present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Scuten</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1994-present</td>
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### Columbia College Extended Campuses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year established</th>
<th>Campus Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>St. Louis, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Lake County, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Jefferson City, Mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Redstone Arsenal, Ala.</td>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>Aurora, Colo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Orlando, Fla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Hancock Field, N.Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Coast Guard Island, Calif.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Los Alamitos, Calif.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Marysville, Wash.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Kansas City, Mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Crystal Lake, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Jacksonville, Fla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Lake Ozark, Mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Freeport, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Moberly, Mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Rolla, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Elgin, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Patrick Air Force Base, Fla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Naval Air Station Lemoore, Calif.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**In reference**

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2000-01 Columbia College Full-time Faculty

Anthony M. Alioto, Ph.D., Ohio University
Akram Al-Rawi, Ph.D., University of Bath, England
Ben D. Cameron, M.F.A., University of Cincinnati
Joseph J. Carrier, M.A., University of Missouri-Columbia
Ed C. Collings, M.F.A., University of Missouri-Columbia
M. Christine Cotton, Ph.D., Ohio University
Carolyn F. Dickinson, Ph.D., University of Missouri-Columbia
L. Novelle Dunathan, Ed.D., University of Missouri-Columbia
Arlin Epperson, Re.D., Indiana University-Bloomington
Cheryl Hardy, Ph.D., State University of New York at Binghamton
Hoyt Hayes, Ph.D., Mississippi State University
Graham E. Higgs, Ph.D., University of Tennessee
Jacqueline High, Ed.D., Roosevelt University
Melanie L. Hoffmann, Ph.D., Vanderbilt University
Helga S. Huang, Ph.D., University of Missouri-Columbia
Jiann-Shiun Huang, Ph.D., Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Timothy Ireland, Ph.D., Emory University
Dana W. Kay, M.S.W., University of Maryland
Erick Kelemen, Ph.D., University of Delaware
Brian L. Kessel, Ph.D., University of Iowa
Joseph L. Kibitlewski, Ph.D., Clark Atlanta University
Barry R. Langford, J.D., University of Missouri-Columbia
Sidney Larson, M.A., University of Missouri-Columbia
Terry R. Lass, Ph.D., University of Missouri-Columbia
Brad D. Lookingbill, Ph.D., University of Toledo
Michael Lyman, Ph.D., University of Missouri-Columbia
Kimberley P. McHale, Ph.D., University of Missouri-Columbia
Steve R. McKenna, Ph.D., University of Rhode Island
Anthony S. Marshall, Ph.D., University of Missouri-Columbia
Peter H. Meserve, Ph.D., University of Washington
Lizbeth Brydges Mesters, M.A., University of Oklahoma
Kenneth A. Middleton, Ph.D., Arizona State University
Laura M. Parker, M.S.W., University of Missouri-Columbia
Michael J. Perkins, M.S.W., University of Missouri-Columbia, L.C.S.W.
Michael J. Polley, Ph.D., Washington State University
David Roebuck, Ph.D., University of Mississippi
Roberta U. Sherrick, Ph.D., University of Missouri-Columbia
Ron Nielsen
R. Marvin Owens
Peggy Lamke Price '43
John Schuffman
Don Schubert
J. W. Stan Stafford
Dan Stabler
Martha Stephens Toler ‘46
Ken Torke
Janet Carter Wright ‘58
Rev. John Yonker

2000-01 Columbia College Board of Trustees

Dan Scotten, Chairman
Richard Montgomery, Vice Chairman
Daisy Grossnickle '66, Secretary

Trustees:
Thomas Atkins
Lynne Stuver Baker ’64
Eliot Battle
Walter Bisby III ’82
Jerry Daugherty
Gary Drewing
William Eckhoff
Bo Fraser
Don Landers
Robert Maupin
Kenneth Middleton

2000-01 Columbia College Administrative Council

Dr. Gerald T. Brouder, President
Dr. Terry B. Smith, Vice President and Dean for Academic Affairs
Mike Randerson, Assistant Vice President and Dean for the Extended Studies Division
Faye Burchard, Dean for Campus Life
Bruce Boyer, Controller and Chief Financial Officer
Robert Burchard, Director, Athletics
Bob Hutton, Director, Plant and Facilities Operations
Barbara Payne, Director, Public Relations and Marketing
John Schirmer, Director, Development and Alumni Services

Columbia College Staff

Throughout its 150-year history, the college has been fortunate to have many dedicated staff members who have given their very best to the college. The same thing can be said of Columbia College staff members today. They are an integral part of the success of the college, making important contributions day in and day out that support the teaching and learning environment.

Space limitations prevent a listing of all current staff members but the college gratefully acknowledges their hard work and ongoing efforts to help make the college the best it can possibly be. In 2000, Columbia College had 247 full-time and 53 part-time staff members. These figures represent all college staff members whether they work in support of the day, evening or extended campuses.
### Distinguished Alumni Award Recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year received</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artie Mason Carter ’00</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Froman Smith ’26</td>
<td>1963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allean Lemmon Hale ’33</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evelyn Milligan Jones ’33</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Toomey Seabrook ’42</td>
<td>1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mayme Candler Hamilton ’03</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Mary Addina Crenshaw ’38</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Elaine Alexander Leslie ’40</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Estes Gentry ’20</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Breed McCord ’25</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alma Hill Mullin ’23</td>
<td>1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Harriet Monson Opfell ’43</td>
<td>1973</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lois Jane Munn Davidson ’24</td>
<td>1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harriet Deane Pannebaker ’32</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jean Tyree Hamilton ’29</td>
<td>1976</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Margaret Benson Matson ’32</td>
<td>1977</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kay Jacobs Sells ’38</td>
<td>1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frances Jane Bryant ’53</td>
<td>1980</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evelyn Schrom Estes ’34</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leta Jones Spencer ’28</td>
<td>1980</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isabel Belcher Browning ’23</td>
<td>1981</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia Southwell Singletary ’39</td>
<td>1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martha Basye Ingram ’32</td>
<td>1983</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larry Young ’76</td>
<td>1984</td>
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<tr>
<td>Althea Whitcraft Schiffman ’41</td>
<td>1985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellen Coleman Terry ’39</td>
<td>1986</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaye Herrman Steinmetz ’58</td>
<td>1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Mitchell Landen ’38</td>
<td>1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruth Wehmer Hawkins ’67</td>
<td>1989</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret E. Newton ’37</td>
<td>1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Linda L. Wyman ’56</td>
<td>1991</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sue Tushingham McNary ’57</td>
<td>1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katrina Harry Bright ’68</td>
<td>1993</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Mary Louis Scott Willbrant ’56</td>
<td>1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Billie Jo Wannik ’65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bette Killingsworth Winslow ’39</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clayton Baker Hasser ’61</td>
<td>1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col. Charles E. McGee ’78</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven S. Fishman ’74</td>
<td>1999</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Professional Achievement Award Recipients

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Gibbs Ostmann ’69</td>
<td>1988</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Christopher (Chris) Edwards ’74</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Linda J. Cline Love ’60</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Catherine Larson ’70</td>
<td>1991</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Joan Broom Townsend ’52</td>
<td>1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Alice F. Gambill ’43</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Anne Cartwright Young ’73</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eston B. Ellis ’80</td>
<td>1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Stuver Wallingford ’66</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mark A. Baisley ’93</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Mary P. Matteson Cederberg ’46</td>
<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Susan A. Miller ’60</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Glenn R. Young ’86</td>
<td>2000</td>
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### Community Service Award Recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year received</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preston L. Bass ’78</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Robson Walton ’39</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamela Sharpe ’80</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte Beatty Musgrave ’46</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anita Abbott Timmons ’58</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Bourne Ferrell ’53</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Kay Carter Hardy ’50</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Howland Hopkins ’45</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jolene Marra Schulz ’61</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karen S. Taylor ’89</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesli Simmons Hill ’71</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Brewer ’80</td>
<td>2000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 2000-01 Columbia College National Alumni Association Board

- Alan D. Harris ’77, President
- Carol Willoughby Winkler ’93, President Elect
- Valencia J. Brodus ’90, Vice President
- Peggy Reed-Lohmeyer ’89, Secretary/Treasurer
- Lynne Stuver Baker ’64, Alumni Trustee
- Llona C. Paul Weiss ’91, Immediate Past President

**Directors:**
- Bradley H. Brown ’94
- Jill Crandall Cox ’84
- Cheryl E. Grazier ’78
- Tracy Tipton Greenup ’94
- Barbara Hodges ’87
- Judy Cone Johnson ’55 & ’95
- William J. Johnston ’82
- Joe Reardon ’93
- Lonnie C. Tapia ’82
Many individuals worked together as a team to present the story of Christian College and Columbia College.

Chief among the contributors is Allean Lemmon Hale, a 1933 Christian College graduate. When she wrote the history of Christian College for its centennial in 1951, chances are she did not realize her research and information would remain so timely and valuable 50 years later. Much of the information in this magazine was taken from her book, *Petticoat Pioneer: The Christian College Story*. The college extends its grateful appreciation to Hale for her earlier research and for allowing the college to liberally use material from her book.

Much credit also goes to Lin Teasley, art director of the magazine. Her design talent and creative ability came together to offer a pleasing mix of photography and information.

While the majority of photographs are from the Columbia College archives, photography credit also goes to Columbia Photo, Ernie Gutierrez Communications, Helios Studio, Roger Berg's Creative Photo, Softlight Photography, The Library of Congress and the Peggy Price '43.

Credit also goes to the following individuals at Columbia College:

- Bonnie Brouder, special projects coordinator, for her critical role in gathering and protecting important historical information and materials on behalf of the college. She also provided assistance in organizing and identifying the many photographs used throughout this publication and providing research for some of the stories;
- Michelle Gleba, associate director of public relations and marketing, for her thorough proofreading and editing;
- Susan Wilding '98, graphic artist and photographer in public relations and marketing, for her photographic and general graphic design support;
- Sallie Christen Parshall '75, special events coordinator in public relations and marketing, for coordinating the period clothing in conjunction with consultant Bradley Meinke '87;
- The Development and Alumni Services Office for general research assistance;
- And last, but certainly not least, Columbia College President Gerald Brouder, for his unwavering support of this project.

As the writer and editor of this sesquicentennial issue of *Friends*, it was an honor and a privilege to work on the magazine. As I researched the college and learned more about its rich, vivid history, I came to appreciate on a much deeper level what it means for this college to celebrate 150 years. In light of its often difficult journey, its triumphs are that much more impressive.

I hope you enjoyed reading the stories and looking at the photographs as much as we enjoyed creating the publication for you.

Barbara S. Payne, APR
Director, Public Relations and Marketing
Columbia College

**Sesquicentennial commemorative items available**

In honor of its 150th anniversary, Columbia College is making available several commemorative items including:

- Poster of a mural painted by Columbia College distinguished art professor Sidney Larson. The mural depicts Boone County from 1830 to 1900 and hangs in the lobby of the Guitar Building in Columbia, Mo. Proceeds from the sale of the poster will be contributed to the Columbia College George Ann and Sid Larson Art Scholarship Fund.
- Two pen and ink illustrations of Rogers Gates by artist John Stoeckly, one in color and one in black and white.

*For information on how to order commemorative items, please call Columbia College Alumni Services at 573/875-7563.*
"Just as in 1851, when the college focused on the liberal education of women, so, too, must the college now focus on its strengths, its uniqueness, to carry it with meaning into the future. Our ultimate goal is to be a force, however small, in the discovery, refinement and imparting of knowledge. There are few more noble activities in improving the human condition."

President Gerald Brouder
Inauguration Speech
May 1995