MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY
FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS
1922 - 1972

by

Dr. Ralph H. Woods, President Emeritus

and

Members of the Faculty
PREFACE

Dr. Ralph H. Woods, President Emeritus, has worked diligently to present to us and to preserve for posterity the development of Murray State University in its first half-century of growth. Since 1968, in compiling this history, he has gathered information by interviewing alumni, screening newspaper reports, studying Minutes of the Board and the reports and correspondence of former presidents. He has afforded us with an interesting collection of the important steps in the advancement of this University and has embellished it in such a manner as to bring pride in the institution which we love so well.

The story depicted in this presentation rests upon the contribution of faculty, staff, and administrators who have so effectively served this University and the students and alumni who have brought it honor in preparing themselves for service to their fellowman, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and to the nation.

We are deeply grateful to Dr. Woods who served Murray State with thoroughness and industry as President for twenty-three years, and our gratitude is further enhanced by his having provided us with this history--“Fifty Years of Progress.”

Harry M. Sparks
President
Murray State University
MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

Part I

Non-Curricular

I. The Founding of Murray State  1-13
   Ralph H. Woods

II. The Board of Regents  15-33
    Ralph H. Woods

III. The Administration  35-52
     Ralph H. Woods

IV. The Faculty  53-70
    Ralph H. Woods

V. The Physical Plant  71-96
    Ralph H. Woods

VI. The Library  97-101
     Charles Hinds

VII. Student Organizations  103-113
     Ralph H. Woods

VIII. Athletics  115-128
      Cal Luther and Joe Tom Erwin

IX. The War Years  129-134
     Ralph H. Woods

X. Health Services  137-140
    Ralph H. Woods

XI. Placement  141-144
     Miss Martha Guier
XII. Auxiliary Services  
Ralph H. Woods  

XIII. Alumni Association  
Mancil Vinson  

XIV. Murray State University Foundation  
Ralph H. Woods and B. J. Puckett  

XV. Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds  
Ralph H. Woods  

Part II  

SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS  

SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
Dr. H. L. Oakley, Dean  

XVI. Agriculture  
Mr. E. B. Howton  

XVII. Home Economics  
Dr. Alice Koenecke  

XVIII. Industrial Education  
Dr. H. L. Oakley  

XIX. Nursing  
Miss Ruth E. Cole  

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES  
Dr. Walter E. Blackburn, Dean  

XX. Biology  
Dr. Alfred Wolfson  

XXI. Chemistry and Geology  
Miss Roberta Whitnah  

XXII. Communications  
Dr. Ray Mofield
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XXIII.</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>261-276</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Hazel Newton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV.</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>277-281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Ralph H. Woods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXV.</td>
<td>Health, Physical Education and Recreation</td>
<td>283-296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Chad Stewart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVI.</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>297-303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Wayne Beasley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVII.</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>305-307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Harold G. Robertson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVIII.</td>
<td>Military Science</td>
<td>309-315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colonel Eff W. Birdsong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIX.</td>
<td>Foreign Languages</td>
<td>317-322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. John W. Ferguson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX.</td>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>323-325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. R. Wayne Sheeks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXI.</td>
<td>Physics and Astronomy</td>
<td>327-337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. W. G. Read and Dr. James M. Kline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXII.</td>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td>339-343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. Auburn J. Wells</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXIII.</td>
<td>Sociology and Anthropology</td>
<td>345-350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. John H. Watson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHOOL OF BUSINESS**

*Prof. Philip Tibbs, Dean*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XXXIV.</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>351-357</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prof. George H. Ligon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHOOL OF EDUCATION**

*Dr. Donald B. Hunter, Dean*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XXXV.</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>359-383</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr. Donald B. Hunter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVI.</td>
<td>Laboratory School</td>
<td>385-407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Jo Hortin Lovett</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XXXVII. Library Science
   Miss Rezina Senter

XXXVIII. Psychology
   Dr. Frank Kodman, Jr. and
   Dr. Charles Homra

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS
   Dr. Joe N. Prince, Dean

XXXIX. Art
   Miss Clara Eagle

XL. Dramatics
   Prof. Robert E. Johnson

XLI. Music
   Prof. Paul W. Shahan

XLII. EXTENSION AND
      CORRESPONDENCE
   Miss Vivian Hale

XLIII. IN-SERVICE PROGRAM
      Prof. Eugene Russell and
      Dr. Donald E. Jones

XLIV. THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
      Dr. Donald E. Jones, Dean
ILLUSTRATIONS

Pages

Judge Edward C. O’Rear ............................................................. 10
State Board of Education ............................................................ 10
George Colvin ............................................................................. 10
Fred A. Vaughan ........................................................................ 10
Thomas B. McGregor ................................................................ 10
Lee Clark .................................................................................... 16
Members of the Board of Regents .............................................. 22-28
James F. Wilson ............................................................................ 22
G. Prentice Thomas ................................................................... 22
Laurine Wells Lovett .................................................................... 22
Thomas H. Stokes ........................................................................ 22
G. P. Ordway ................................................................................ 23
Ora K. Mason, M.D. ................................................................. 23
S. J. Snook .................................................................................. 23
Claude T. Winslow, Sr. ............................................................... 23
Judge Bunk Gardner .................................................................... 23
Warren S. Swann .......................................................................... 23
B. L. Trevathan ............................................................................ 24
Joe Rogers .................................................................................... 24
Tom O. Turner ............................................................................. 24
C. E. Crume ................................................................................ 24
Charles Ferguson .......................................................................... 24
George Hart .................................................................................. 24
Hubert Meredith ........................................................................... 25
Maxon Price .................................................................................. 25
Hollis C. Franklin.......................................................................... 25
O. B. Springer .............................................................................. 25
John B. Blackburn ........................................................................ 25
Louis Litchfield ............................................................................ 25
Alton B. Mitchell .......................................................................... 26
H. Glenn Doran ............................................................................. 26
W. G. Schoepflin .......................................................................... 26
R. H. (Bob) White ......................................................................... 26
Claude H. Hall ............................................................................. 26
Bob T. Long ................................................................................... 26
Max J. Blythe ................................................................................. 27
Home Management House ..................................................... 78
Science Building ................................................................. 79
Business and Education Buildings ............................................ 80
Applied Science Building ...................................................... 81
Ruby Simpson Child Development Center .............................. 81
E. B. Howton Agricultural Engineering Building .................... 82
Faculty Hall ....................................................................... 82
Dormitories ....................................................................... 85-88
Wells Hall ......................................................................... 85
Ordway Hall ....................................................................... 85
Woods Hall ......................................................................... 86
Orchard Heights:
   Elizabeth Hall ................................................................ 87
   Clark Hall ....................................................................... 87
   Richmond Hall ................................................................ 87
   Franklin Hall .................................................................. 87
   Springer Hall .................................................................. 87
   Hester Hall ..................................................................... 87
   Winslow Cafeteria ............................................................ 87
   Hart Hall ......................................................................... 87
   College Courts ................................................................ 87
   Married Housing .............................................................. 87
White Hall .......................................................................... 88
Library .................................................................................. 90
Central Heating Plant ........................................................... 92
New Maintenance Building .................................................... 92
Oakhurst ............................................................................. 93
Waterfield Student Union ....................................................... 94
Nursing Building .................................................................. 95
New Administration Building ................................................ 95
University School ................................................................ 96
W. M. Caudill ...................................................................... 98
Charles F. Hinds ................................................................. 98
Student Organization Officers .............................................. 105-106
Cal Luther ........................................................................... 115
Joe Tom Erwin .................................................................... 115
1936 Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association Champions
   Bill Furgerson ............................................................... 121
   Johnny Reagan .............................................................. 121
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eberhard Schorrig</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne Sheeks</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James M. Kline</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William G. Read</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn Wells</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Watson</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Tibbs</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy V. Kirk</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William B. Seale</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. Devine</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Grasty</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard Giles</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas B. Hogancamp</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George H. Ligon</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald B. Hunter</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Ryan</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubie E. Smith</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Humphries</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bartholomy</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Noffsinger</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janice Hooks</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo Hortin Lovett</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old University School</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New University School</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rezina Senter</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Kodman</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Homra</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clara Eagle</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Plummer</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Johnson</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price Doyle</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-36 Girls Glee Club</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Prince</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Shahan</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard W. Farrell</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Baar</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivian Hale</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene Russell</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph A. Tesseneer</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth E. Harrell</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald E. Jones</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I. Growth of Faculty</th>
<th>56</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II. Years of Service Rendered by Faculty</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Number of Faculty Receiving Bachelor's Degree from Different Institutions</td>
<td>61-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Institutions from which Present Faculty Received Master's Degree</td>
<td>65-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Number of Faculty Receiving Doctor's Degree from Different Institutions</td>
<td>67-69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

Every institution has a history, whether written or not. It may be a success story, a lack of it, or even a demise. Part One of this history deals with the founding and university-wide facets, and Part Two deals with departments and schools, including the members of the faculty who have served in the different departments and schools.

Until August 23, 1972, the Superintendent of Public Instruction served as Chairman of the Board of Regents of Murray State as well as the other regional universities. This arrangement was not totally undesirable in that it provided a means of relating the elementary and secondary schools with the colleges and universities.

Murray State University was established as a Normal School. In 1926, it became a Normal School and Teachers College, and then a Teachers College. It was actually a Teachers College from 1930 until 1948 when it became Murray State College by an official act of the General Assembly. Before fifty years had passed, in fact, in June 1966, it became a University by action of the General Assembly.

To this date, the University has had five presidents. Dr. John W. Carr was the first President. He had a rich experience in education in Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and through his leadership, a solid, academic foundation was laid.

Dr. Rainey T. Wells became the second President in 1926 and served through the calendar year 1932. His effective leadership, which had been previously demonstrated in the founding of Murray State, gave greater impetus to the foundation which Dr. Carr had laid. Dr. Carr served as Interim President from January 1933 until 1936 at which time President James H. Richmond came to Murray. He was a leader of state and national stature and continued the progress at Murray State. He deserves much credit for securing naval units and keeping the college together during World War II.

Dr. Ralph H. Woods served as President following Dr. Richmond in 1945 to 1968 at which time he was succeeded by Dr. Harry M. Sparks. Dr. Sparks has continued to carry out building programs already underway and to strengthen and enhance the faculty.
Dr. John W. Carr worked on a history of Murray State which was not completed and was never published. Dr. Carr’s notes and writings gave emphasis to certain trials and tribulations in the early years of the Normal School as well as the political facets of its founding.

Chapter I in this history deals with the founding as well as the site selection and location of the Normal School. The title, “Fifty Years of Progress” indicates that many difficulties are not mentioned and certainly not emphasized. Success has resulted from cooperation from the public, the students, the parents, the faculty, the staff, and the Board of Regents.

Plant development is included. The buildings are well-designed and of excellent quality. Actually, the great development came between the late 40’s and the early 70’s.

In dealing with Part One, I have received assistance from the Librarian; from the Athletic Director; the Director of Sports Information; Miss Martha Guier, Director of Placement; Mr. Mancil Vinson, Alumni Secretary; Mr. Billy Joe Puckett, Secretary of the Murray State University Foundation; and Mr. John Yates who assisted with the growth and development of the Student Organization.

May I express my appreciation to all the people who have contributed or assisted with chapters in this publication. My grateful thanks go to Mrs. Fay Sledd who has served Murray State since 1927 and Mrs. Carolyn Lane for looking up dates of employment, leaves, resignations, and retirements for former faculty members.

Also, may I express appreciation to M. C. Garrott, Mr. Wilson Woolley, and associates for their cooperation in providing pictures and illustrations. My grateful thanks go to Mr. Frank Fazi, Mr. Lyle Underwood, Mr. Theron Bucy and associates for printing this book.

My special appreciation goes to Mrs. La Jeanna Chapman, Mrs. Doris Hinds, Mrs. Anita Thomas, and Mrs. Faye Wells for typing and generous assistance in the preparation of this manuscript.

My grateful thanks go to Miss Martha Guier for reading the Chapter on Music and making suggestions and corrections, and my special thanks go to Mrs. Patsy Dyer for reading and making suggestions and corrections on the entire manuscript and for proofreading the galley and page proofs. Her long association with the President’s Office and the Board of Regents enables her to contribute significantly.
Also, grateful appreciation is due the former members and present members of the faculty for their devotion to duty and contributions which have made Murray State University a quality institution.

Ralph H. Woods
CHAPTER I

THE FOUNDING OF MURRAY STATE

by

Ralph H. Woods

The 1920 General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky authorized the appointment of an Educational Commission to make a survey of the public school system of the Commonwealth and to report its findings. The Honorable Edwin P. Morrow was Governor of Kentucky, and George Colvin was State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Governor Morrow appointed the Educational Commission. It was made up of five members consisting of W. A. Ganfield, President of Centre College as Chairman and Alex G. Barret, an attorney at law and a member of the Louisville Board of Education who was selected as Secretary. Other members of the Commission were: Dr. J. L. Harman, President of the Bowling Green Business University, C. J. Haydon, President of the Springfield Board of Education and Miss Katie McDaniel, an insurance executive, formerly County Superintendent of Christian County, Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

As the survey progressed, the Committee held several meetings for the purpose of discussing different phases of the study. In the late fall of 1921 the Educational Commission submitted its official report to Governor Morrow. In this report the Commission not only set forth in detail the unsatisfactory conditions of schools in Kentucky but made numerous, specific recommendations for their improvement. One of the most important of these recommendations was under the heading, "More and Better Teacher-Training Schools."

Some of the statements dealing with this phase of the report were as follows: "Kentucky will never have an adequate supply of professional teachers unless more and better teacher-training schools are created. . . ."

"The state maintains two schools for the training of white elementary teachers--the Eastern State Normal School at Richmond and the Western State Normal School at Bowling Green. Approximately 1,450 elementary teachers are needed
annually to take the place of those who quit teaching each year. To meet this demand, the two state normal schools graduated from the advanced courses in 1920-21, 114 prospective teachers, a half of whom are headed for high school positions... At that rate it would take the output of seven such developed normal schools merely to fill the place of teachers who leave the service.”

“The next General Assembly should make a beginning by establishing one and probably two teacher-training institutions.”

“The new schools should be located where they will do the most good. One should probably be located in the Big Sandy Valley and the other in the western part of the state, east of the Tennessee River.”

The Educational Commission had submitted its report to Governor Edwin P. Morrow in November, 1921. In his message to the Legislature in January 1922, the Governor submitted the report of the Commission and recommended that the Legislature enact such educational measures as experience, wisdom, and patriotism dictate. Specifically, Governor Morrow said, “I earnestly hope and urge that each of you study this report and give heed to its recommendations. It is time for grim determination and a high resolve to remedy educational conditions in Kentucky. Education is an investment. Ignorance is a tax. Hold fast to the good. Take no backward steps.”

Early in the legislative session, measures were introduced for the purpose of enacting into law various recommendations of the Educational Commission. On January 10, 1922, the Honorable Brig H. Harris of the 34th senatorial district introduced a measure which became Senate Bill No. 14 providing for the establishment of two state normal schools for white elementary teachers. The Bill was referred to the Committee on University of Kentucky and Normal Schools, Senator Hiram Brock, Chairman.

On January 20, 1922 the Committee made a favorable report, and on January 27, Senate Bill No. 14 was passed by the Senate with an affirmative vote of 30 and a negative vote of two.

On February 1, Senate Bill No. 14 was made a special order of the day in the House of Representatives. When the Bill came up for consideration, Mr. Jeter of Lincoln County offered an amendment striking out certain portions of the Bill and inserting the following:
"That a Commission is hereby created to be known as the Normal School Commission, consisting of eight members, who are citizens of the State of Kentucky, and over 21 years of age, to be appointed as follows: Five by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and three by the President of the Senate, which is authorized and empowered to establish two new normal schools for the training of white elementary teachers, one in the western part of the state and one in the eastern part of the state. The said Commission is hereby authorized to receive gifts of land, buildings, or money for the establishment of these two normal schools for elementary teachers."

The Jeter Amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Boyd offered an amendment to be known as Section V and states: "If any section of this act shall be held unconstitutional, the remainder of this act is not to be affected thereby." This amendment was passed and the final vote on the Senate Bill in the House of Representatives was 69 "aye" and 6 "no."

On February 23, the Senate concurred in the changes made by the House of Representatives and on March 8, 1922 Governor Edwin P. Morrow signed this bill authorizing the establishment of two educational normal schools in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

**SENATE BILL NO. 14 AS AMENDED BECAME THE FIRST CHARTER OF THE TWO ADDITIONAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS**

The First Charter in full is as follows:

"An ACT to provide for the establishment of two normal schools for the training of white elementary teachers, and appropriating moneys for the maintenance and operation thereof.

"Whereas, the greatest need of common schools is trained elementary teachers, and

"Whereas, the state normal schools already established can neither reach nor train all the elementary teachers needed for the common schools; therefore,
"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That a Commission is hereby created, to be known as the State Normal School Commission, consisting of eight members who are citizens of the State of Kentucky and over the age of twenty-one years, to be appointed as follows:

Five by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and three by the President of the Senate, which is hereby authorized and empowered to establish two new normal schools for the training of white elementary teachers, one to be located in the western part of the state and one to be located in the eastern part of the state. The said Commission is hereby authorized to receive gifts of land, buildings or money for the establishment of these two normal schools for white elementary teachers.

2. The management and control of these two normal schools, when established, shall be and is hereby vested in the State Board of Education.

3. There is hereby appropriated, out of the general funds of the state, to each of these two normal schools, for maintenance and operation, the sum of thirty thousand dollars annually. The Auditor of the Commonwealth is directed to draw his warrants for said sums, above appropriated, upon requisitions signed by the chairman and secretary of the State Board of Education. Provided, that the above appropriation for maintenance and operation shall not become available for said normal schools until the said Commission has received for each of said schools gifts of land suitable to the purposes of each school, and also gifts of buildings or money, or both, equivalent in value to at least one hundred thousand dollars. Provided, further, that if gifts and donations are made, sufficient to establish one of said schools, then the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be available for the maintenance and operation of said school.

4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

5. If any section of this act shall be held unconstitutional the remainder of the act shall not be affected thereby."

Normal School Commission Appointed

In compliance with the foregoing Senate Bill and Charter which provided for a Normal School Commission, Speaker James H. Thompson appointed the following: Honorable
Edward C. O’Rear, a distinguished lawyer of Frankfort and a former Judge of the Court of Appeals; Mr. Earl W. Sneff, Judge of Montgomery County, Mt. Sterling; Mr. W. S. Wallen, a member of the House of Representatives from Floyd County, Prestonburg; Mr. Thomas A. Combs, a businessman from Lexington; and Mr. Sherman Goodpaster, a businessman from Frankfort. Lieutenant Governor Thruston Ballard, presiding officer of the Senate, appointed Alex G. Barret of Louisville; Dr. J. L. Harman of Bowling Green; and Mr. A. Peter, an attorney and a former County Judge of Jefferson County.

There were a number of cities and towns interested in having the normal school. Among these were Benton, Clinton, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Mayfield, Morganfield, Murray, Owensboro, Paducah and Princeton. The people of Murray and Calloway County, under the general guidance of Judge Rainey T. Wells, later to be known as Dr. Wells, organized a campaign to raise $100,000. This campaign was begun on March 8, 1922. The Campaign Committee consisted of James G. Glasgow, Chairman; Robert E. Broach, County Superintendent of Schools, Secretary; O. T. Hale; Nat Ryan, Thomas A. Stokes; and Ben Grogan. A canvass was made in Murray and throughout the county. Citizens in every section of the county made contributions. Practically everybody who was able contributed. The subscription books contained the names of more than 1,100 persons who contributed from $5.00 to $2,500.00. Before the end of March, the $100,000 was guaranteed. Even though all the subscriptions had not been paid, the Bank of Murray guaranteed $50,000 and the First National Bank guaranteed $50,000.

The Commission set a hearing date for the representatives of each of the different cities. The advantages of each location were set forth and made known to members of the Commission.

On their final presentations, the different cities and towns drew for places and Murray drew last place. The Honorable Rainey T. Wells was chosen to speak for Murray. He told the Commission about the $125,000 high school building in Murray which could be used by the Normal School until facilities could be built. He emphasized the sanitary conditions and the quality and character of Murray people, but most of all, in his final argument, he laid on the desk two checks in the amount of $50,000 each saying, “It is not what the people of Murray have promised to do but what they have already done that counts.”
It was discovered later that an additional amount of money would need to be raised, and $16,000 more was raised in order to pay for the site where the normal school was to be located. This made a total contribution by the people of Murray and Calloway County of more than $116,000.

During the summer of 1922, the Commission made an inspection tour of each city bidding for the Western Normal School. On Friday, September 1, at the meeting held in Judge O’Rear’s office in Frankfort, Murray was chosen as the site of the Western State Normal School.

The news that Murray had been selected was received with great delight by the people of Murray and Calloway County. Seven of the ten cities accepted the action of the Normal School Commission without criticism. Two of the cities, Mayfield and Princeton, endeavored to question the action of the Commission in locating the school at Murray.

Selecting a Site for the Normal School

Four different sites had been suggested for the Normal School campus. A special committee of the Commission visited Murray, looked at these sites, and selected what was then known as the Houston-Wells site. The recommendation of this committee was accepted by the entire Commission. Dr. Rainey T. Wells reserved the residence and about two acres of land on Main Street but gave the Commission an option to buy the residence and lot on or before July 1, 1926. The option was not exercised, and the Wells’ home was not bought until in the 30’s. Even before and since it was purchased, it has served as the home of the President of Murray State.

The people of Murray and the surrounding area were anxious to have the Normal School open and begin classwork.

There was some uncertainty as to who had the responsibility of electing a President and getting things started in the Western State Normal School located at Murray. A number of people were suggested for the presidency, including George Colvin, the retiring State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The State Board of Education met on November 23, 1922 and elected Dr. John W. Carr as President of the Western State Normal School, but it appeared that the Minutes were not recorded and Dr. Carr was not notified. On the same day, the Normal School Commission met in Lexington and believing it their responsibility to elect a President, elected Bob Green of
Bowling Green. Judge Rainey T. Wells had made a trip to the State Board and also visited the Normal School Commission. Mr. Tom Combs of Lexington said to Judge Wells, "We have elected you a President, and I understand that the Normal School at Murray will be the most remarkable school in the world since you have two Presidents."

Mr. Barret then offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the State Normal School Commission that this Commission notify the State Board of Education as follows:

1. That the State Normal School Commission has elected a site at Murray for the Western Normal School and has received and accepted the deeds for same, but that said site has no building thereon.

2. That the State Normal School Commission is of the opinion that the educational interests of the state require that the opening of the new Western Normal School should begin as soon as possible and before a building can be erected on the Murray site.

3. That the people of Murray are anxious to have the Normal School in 1923 and that the State Normal School Commission has accepted the offer of the Board of Education of Murray of the new Murray High School building, or such part of it as may be needed, same to be used for the new Western Normal School until such time as the buildings to be erected on the site accepted by the Commission are completed.

4. That this Commission is of the opinion that under the Act creating the State Normal School Commission, the State Board of Education is charged with the duties of engaging the president and faculty of the new Western Normal at Murray, of prescribing the course of study and of managing and controlling said school, and that the Normal School Commission hereby requests the the State Board of Education to undertake the discharge of its said duties and to open the Normal School at the high school building in Murray as soon after January 1, 1923, as possible.

Mr. Combs Amendment Relative to Powers of the Commission

Mr. Combs moved that in lieu of Section 4, the Commission adopt the following, viz:

"This Commission is of the opinion that under the Act creating the State Normal School Commission, this
Commission in order to establish the school must elect and install a faculty, including a President, and when that is done that fact should be certified to the State Board of Education that it may submit to the faculty a course of study and that said school be opened as soon after January 1, 1923, as possible. . .'"

The substitute was adopted. All members of the Commission voted aye except Barret and Harman voted no, the same was declared adopted.

Mr. Peter then moved that we advise the Board of Education that we have selected or propose to select a President for the new Western Normal School, and that we propose that the President, when elected, shall select a faculty."

All voted aye except Commissioner Harman voted no.

Continuing their meeting on November 25, Mr. Combs placed a nomination for President of the new Normal School at Murray, Kentucky, Mr. R. P. Green of Bowling Green. This nomination or motion was seconded by Mr. Wallen and upon roll call all voted for Mr. Green except Mr. Barret who was recorded as not voting. Mr. Barret stated that his reason for not voting was that he felt that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction should recommend or nominate the President. A succeeding motion, unanimously carried, directed Dr. Harman and Judge O'Rear to see Professor Green and agree with him upon salary and other terms.

As had been already stated, John W. Carr had been elected by the State Board of Education and R. P. Green by the Normal School Commission.

On December 29, 1922 at a special meeting, the State Board of Education answered the last question in the resolution sent to it by the Normal School Commission by adopting the following:

"In as much as the State Board of Education has always been of the opinion that the so called Normal Bill passed by the last General Assembly is of doubtful constitutionality and that its constitutionality should be tested in the court; and in as much as the State Board of Education has heretofore taken informal steps to have the constitutionality of said law tested, it is now ordered that the Attorney General in behalf of the State Board of Education, and in conjunction with the Auditor of Public Accounts take such steps as he deems proper to bring the question of the constitutionality of said law properly before the court for decision and such steps as are necessary to get
construction and definition of the duties of the State Board of Education thereunder, if same should be held constitutional."

This action appeared to slow down the actual opening of the Western Normal School to be located at Murray. Many school leaders encouraged action by the Court of Appeals and the State Board so that the Normal School could be started. One of these was Aubrey Wilson, Superintendent of Graves County Schools, Mayfield, Kentucky.

On May 15, 1923 the Court of Appeals rendered its decision relative to the constitutionality of the Act creating two additional state normal schools. The decision was as follows:

1. That the Act, "Now designated as Chapter 10 of the Acts of 1922 was constitutional."
2. "The Act did not authorize the Commission to select faculties of the two schools."
3. The court defined the legitimate power which the Act conferred on the State Board of Education--"That power usually exercised by persons having control of similar institutions; in other words the power to select the faculties and make rules and regulations for the admission of pupils and the general conduct of the schools, with the implied restriction that these rules and regulations shall not be unreasonable or discriminatory, but shall be such as will carry out in a natural and sensible way the legislative purpose in establishing the schools. When so interpreted, it is apparent that the act does not confer arbitrary power on the State Board of Education."

The way now seemed clear for the election of a President of the Normal School by the State Board of Education, but there was still delay. Every effort was made by Judge Wells and other outstanding leaders in West Kentucky to get the State Board to act with respect to naming the President and faculty for the Western Normal School to be located at Murray.

George Colvin, Superintendent of Public Instruction, ran for Governor in the Primary on the Republican ticket against Charles I. Dawson, who was at that time Attorney General. Dawson won. In early July 1923, after Judge Dawson's nomination, he resigned as Attorney General and Thomas P. McGregor became his successor; therefore, Mr. McGregor became a member of the State Board of Education. Mr. McGregor's home had formerly been in Marshall County, and he knew the problems of the Purchase and wanted the Normal School to be started at Murray at the earliest possible date. A good many people, including Dr. P. A. Hart, a physician and
JUDGE E. C. O'REAR, chairman of the State Normal School commission which chose Murray as the site for the western Kentucky normal school.

State Board of Education under which Murray Normal operated until April 1924.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION (now retired) WHICH ORGANIZED THE MURRAY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. Reading from top to bottom—George Colvin, superintendent of public instruction; Fred A. Vaughan, secretary of state; Thomas B. McGregor, attorney general.
an outstanding leader in Murray, suggested that George Colvin become President. Judge Rainey T. Wells agreed that Mr. Colvin would be a good selection. No action was immediately taken, and certain people had suggested that Judge Wells would be a suitable person for the presidency.

In his correspondence, Mr. Colvin stated, among other things, "I do not want the school to suffer from the wrong selection of a President, whomever the President may be. I am certain that the school at Murray will be a great school. I mean to help in every possible way to make the school render the largest possible service at the earliest possible time."

On July 28, 1923 Mr. Colvin called a meeting of the State Board of Education. All members of the Board were present, which included, in addition to Mr. Colvin, Fred A. Vaughan and Thomas P. McGregor. Mr. Colvin stated that upon the completion of the work of the Commission in locating the Normal School at Murray and after the decision of the Court of Appeals, the State Board of Education had the power and responsibility to name president as well as the faculty of the Normal School at Murray. He further stated that it would be the first duty of the State Board to elect a president and decide upon his salary and the length of term.

Mr. Vaughan moved that the State Board of Education elect John W. Carr as President of the Normal School at Murray. Mr. McGregor seconded the motion; whereupon the vote was taken by the three members resulting in the unanimous election of Dr. John W. Carr as the first President of the new Normal School located at Murray, Kentucky, at a salary of $5,000.00 a year and traveling expenses not to exceed $1,500.00 a year, for a term of four years, beginning August 1, 1923.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Many telegrams of congratulations and assured cooperation were received by Dr. Carr from the people of Murray.

Dr. Carr left Frankfort immediately after his election for Murray. He met with the Murray Board of Education and received whole-hearted support from the Board. The members of the Murray Board of Education during 1923-24 were: S. F. Holcomb, Chairman; C. B. Irvan, Secretary; J. D. Sexton; H. G. Wadlington; E. L. Jones, and Dr. Ben B. Keys. J. D. Rowlett succeeded Wadlington in December 1923 due to the fact that Wadlington had been elected a member of the City Council and, therefore, resigned from the Murray Board of Education.
Dr. Carr, en route to Murray, had made a partial list of problems to be resolved before the Normal School could be opened. The list was as follows:

1. Secure suitable rooms and equipment in the Murray High School building for the Normal School.
2. Investigate the facilities for rooming and boarding students and members of faculty.
3. Employment of a secretary and suitable members of faculty.
4. Make rules and regulations for the operation of the school.
5. Prepare a suitable course of study.
6. Set a definite time for opening the school.
7. Prepare a budget for the school year.
8. Advertise the school and canvass for students.

The Murray Board of Education agreed that the Normal School could use the rooms on the first floor of the new high school building. Four rooms and the Auditorium were used. The rooms, the seats, and the furniture were furnished gratis by the Murray Board. The expense of the janitor, the fuel, the lights, and the water was prorated between the Murray City Schools and the Normal School.

There was some special equipment that needed to be supplied for the Normal School such as office furniture and equipment including typewriters, as well as books for the library, stationery, etc. These expenses were borne by the State Board of Education.

Board and Room Facilities at Murray

A canvass of the city of Murray showed that students and members of the faculty could secure room and board at reasonable rates. Students had to pay from $4 to $6 per week for room and board. The students enrolling for the first time, for the most part, had to live in Murray because there were no good roads in Western Kentucky, and there were no means of crossing the rivers except by ferries. None of the streets in the city of Murray were paved. However, Murray did have quite adequate train service at that time in that there were six passenger trains daily in and out of Murray.
The Normal School Commission held a meeting on Monday, August 6, 1923. Dr. John W. Carr, the newly elected President, was invited to attend the meeting and was present at the meeting. President Harman made a motion which was seconded by Senator Combs that the Western Kentucky Normal School be officially named Murray State Normal School.

After employing certain staff and faculty, the Murray State Normal School opened officially on September 24, 1923, occupying four rooms and the auditorium on the first floor of the Murray High School.

There was a formal opening which began at 10:00 a.m. It was a beautiful day and spirits were high. Among the invited speakers were Honorable W. J. Webb of Mayfield; Honorable Lawrence Cooper of Benton; Superintendent George Colvin of Frankfort; and Rainey T. Wells of Murray. Mr. Webb and Mr. Cooper pledged the support of the people of Graves and Marshall counties. Judge Wells spoke briefly, and at the conclusion of Judge Wells' remarks, the audience arose and sang, "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord." Superintendent Colvin's speech was prophetic. During the afternoon, 87 students were enrolled and six classes were filled. The Murray State Normal School was on its way.
As has been stated, the Murray State Normal School was originally under the Normal School Commission, then under the State Board of Education. The Normal School Commission had the responsibility of deciding upon the need for additional teacher-training institutions. It decided upon the location of the two institutions—one at Murray, the other at Morehead. The Normal School Commission actually approved, accepted and participated in the purchase of the original site for the campus. The State Board of Education, after a decision by the Court of Appeals, rendered on May 15, 1923, setting forth the fact that the State Board of Education had the power to select the faculty and to make rules and regulations to control and operate the new normal schools, proceeded as heretofore mentioned to elect John W. Carr as the first President and to further approve and elect faculty members which he recommended.

The first year the Murray Normal School was in operation, it was under the State Board of Education. George Colvin as State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Fred A. Vaughan was Secretary of State and a member of the State Board of Education by virtue of his office as was Thomas B. McGregor, Attorney General.

Finally, on February 21, 1924, a Bill was introduced to provide a Board of Regents for each of the two new normal schools; namely, Morehead and Murray. This was House Bill 530 which met with little opposition and passed in the House on March 11, with 73 affirmative votes and one negative vote.

Final action was taken by the Senate on March 17. The Bill was approved by Governor William J. Fields on March 22, 1924. It had an emergency clause and, therefore, went into effect the day it was approved.

The Board of Regents, according to an act of law, consisted of five members—the State Superintendent of Public
Instruction, who was ex officio chairman and four members appointed by the Governor. The powers of each Board as set forth in the statutes were ample for the control and management of the school. The first Board was appointed by Governor W. J. Fields and included Mr. James F. Wilson, Mayfield, for two years; Mr. G. Prentice Thomas, Cadiz, for two years; Mrs. Laurine Wells Lovett, Benton, for four years; Mr. Thomas H. Stokes, Murray, for four years; and Dr. McHenry Rhoads, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex officio member and chairman.

The first meeting of the first Board of Regents of Murray State Normal School was held in the office of the President in the Murray High School Building on Monday, April 14, 1924. All members were present. As soon as the Board took the oath of office, they completed the organization by electing Thomas H. Stokes, Vice Chairman, and Laurine Wells Lovett, Secretary. Of course, Dr. McHenry Rhoads was Chairman by virtue of his position as State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The length of service has ranged from one year to eighteen years. Two members of the Board, Mr. Claude T. Winslow, Sr. of Mayfield, Kentucky, who operated the Hall Hotel of Mayfield for many years, and Mr. O. B. Springer of Henderson, Kentucky, who is in real estate and insurance, have each served on the Board for eighteen years.
Fifteen of the members have been businessmen, six have been bankers, five have been lawyers, three were homemakers at the time they were on the Board, one of whom was a physician, Dr. Ora K. Mason. Only two physicians served on the Board, one dentist, one pharmacist, two teachers and schoolmen served on the Board, one insurance executive, one newspaperman, and one labor official.

The shortest periods of service on the Board were served by Mr. Warren S. Swann and Mr. J. Ernest Fall. Mr. Swann was on the Board from 1934 until 1935. Mr. Fall was appointed to the Board to fill out the unexpired term of R. H. (Bob) White. He served for only one year and was replaced on the Board by Bill Powell, a newspaperman from Paducah. From 1924 to 1957, there were four appointed members on the Board plus the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which made a Board of five.

During the first extraordinary session of the 1956 General Assembly, an Act was passed providing for the addition of two additional members of the Board of Regents of each of the state colleges. This Act is quoted herein in its entirety since it gives information on the appointment, requirements, and procedures, not only after 1957, but all the requirements, except numbers, that are applicable prior to the first session of the 1956 Legislature.

ARTICLE XIV - HIGHER EDUCATION

Section 1. Section 164.320 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

Beginning April 1, 1957, the Board of Regents for each of the state colleges shall consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be chairman of each board, and six members appointed by the Governor. Each of the present members of the Board of Regents of each state college shall continue as a member of the board until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed and qualified.

The terms of each member, except the holdover members, appointed under the provisions of this Act shall begin on April 1, 1957. As of April 1, 1957, the Governor shall
appoint two members to the Board of Regents for each of the four state colleges, except Kentucky State College, and shall appoint three members to the Board of Regents of Kentucky State College.

One of the members of the Board of Regents of each state college, except Kentucky State College, shall be appointed for a term of two years, and one for a term of four years. As of April 1, 1957, the Governor shall appoint three members of the Board of Regents of Kentucky State College, one member for a term of two years, one member for a term of three years, one member for a term of four years.

Thereafter, appointments for a term of four years shall be made by the Governor within thirty days after the expiration of the term of each member. If the Governor should fail to make any such appointments within thirty days after the expiration of the term of any member, the remaining members of the Board of Regents of the particular college, whose terms shall not have expired, shall make such appointment within sixty days after the expiration of such term.

Not more than two appointed members of any board shall be residents of one county; not more than three of the appointed members of any board shall belong to the same political party. Membership on the board shall not be incompatible with any other state office.

Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made in the same manner and within the same time after the occurrence of the vacancy as regular appointments. The person appointed shall hold the position for the unexpired term only.

Each appointed member of the board shall, at the first meeting following his appointment, take an oath to faithfully discharge his duties.
Each member of the board shall serve for the term for which he is appointed and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

The two additions to the Board in 1957 were Mr. H. Glenn Doran, President of the Peoples Bank of Murray, Kentucky, and Mr. Alton B. Mitchell, a teacher from Brownsville, Kentucky. Mr. Doran was first appointed for two years and then appointed for four years. His initial service on the Board was six years from 1957 to 1963. Mr. Mitchell was appointed for a four-year term and served from April 1, 1957 until April 1, 1961.

The 1968 General Assembly changed Section 164.320 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes by adding a member of the faculty and a student member to the Board of Regents. The law specifically sets forth that the Board of Regents of each of the universities, including Murray State University, shall consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction who shall be Chairman of the Board, six members appointed by the Governor, one non-voting member of the teaching faculty and one non-voting member of the student body of the university, or college as the case may be.

The law provides that:

The non-voting faculty member shall be a teaching or research member of the faculty of his respective university or college of the rank of assistant professor or above. He shall be elected by secret ballot by all faculty members of his university or college of the rank of assistant professor or above. The faculty member shall serve for a term of three years and until his successor is elected and qualified. The faculty member shall be eligible for re-election, but he shall not be eligible to continue to serve as a member of such board if he ceases being a member of the teaching staff of the university or college. Elections to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term in the same manner is provided for original election.

The non-voting student member shall be the president of the student body of the university or college on whose board of regents he is to serve. If the president of the student body is not a full-time student who maintains permanent residency in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a special election shall be held to select a full-time student who does maintain permanent residency in this commonwealth as the non-voting student member.
From 1924, when the first Board of Regents was appointed until 1971-72, 37 members appointed by the governors have served as Board Members. Twelve State Superintendents of Public Instruction have served as Chairman of the Boards of Regents and three faculty members have been elected to the Board by the faculty of Murray State University. They were in order of election, Dr. William G. Read, former Chairman of the Physics Department and now Vice President for Academic Affairs; Mr. Robert Hendon, Associate Professor of Agriculture; and Dr. Marion D. Hassell, Associate Professor of Biology. Five students have served on the Board, Spencer Solomon from Marshall County; Max Russell from Calloway County, Darryl Callahan from Hart County; Tom O'Dell from Larue County; and Dave Curtis from Ballard County.

The first faculty member elected was Dr. William G. Read, Chairman of the Department of Physics, who in 1970 became Vice President for Academic Affairs. He was succeeded by Robert L. Hendon, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management in the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Marion D. Hassell became the third faculty member to serve on the Board of Regents and is serving at the time of this publication. He is an associate professor of Biology.

The first two student representatives were also presidents of the student organization, namely, Spencer Solomon and Max Russell. The third student representative, Darrell Callahan, was elected by the students to serve in view of the fact that the President of the Student Organization lived outside of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Murray State's Board of Regents has always given administrative power and authority to all the Presidents. On the other hand, the Presidents have appreciated and valued most highly the Board's counsel and guidance in administering the policies, rules, and regulations of the institution. There has been effective teamwork among the Board members and between the Board and the Administrator. The Board is always made aware of Murray State's problems and needs and is anxious to lend every assistance in solving them.

During the period from 1949 to 1968, the Board and the Administrative Officer has been concerned with providing facilities, both housing and instructional, for an ever-increasing enrollment. During this period, forty-one major buildings were constructed.
It should have been pointed out that the Regents served without pay, only being reimbursed for travel expenses. In some instances, it is necessary to neglect some of their private business affairs in order to serve the institution.

The Superintendents of Public Instruction have provided a coordinating and directing influence. One of the Superintendents who never missed a meeting was Dr. Robert R. Martin. He was an effective leader and a wise counselor.

The 1972 General Assembly revised KRS, Section 164.130 and Section 164.320 as these apply to the Regional Universities including Murray State University. This legislation becomes effective June 23, 1972, and removes the Superintendent of Public Instruction as a member of each of the Board of Regents of all State supported colleges and universities and increases the remaining membership thereof from six (6) to eight (8) and requires such Boards to select from among their number a chairman, annually. This legislation further amends the statutes by requiring the election of the student representative if not a full time student with permanent residence in Kentucky rather than the wording if not a resident of Kentucky and further grants the student representative voting privilege on the Board. It further revises the statutes to grant the faculty representative voting privilege except on matters pertaining to faculty compensation.

Secretaries of the Board of Regents

For the first twelve years, a member of the Board served officially as Secretary. However, a stenographer working in the institution assisted the member in taking the notes and preparing the minutes. Listed below are the secretaries and the dates they served:

Mrs. Laurine Wells Lovett
April 14, 1924 to June 10, 1926

Mr. James F. Wilson
June 10, 1926 to May 14, 1930

Dr. Ora K. Mason
April 3, 1930 to Dec. 15, 1931

Mr. Thomas H. Stokes
April 4, 1932 to July 15, 1936

Miss Alice Keys, served as secretary to Dr. John W. Carr and secretary to the Board.
Aug. 14, 1936 to July 17, 1950

Miss Tennie Breckinridge
July 17, 1950 to Oct. 4, 1954

Mrs. Fay Sledd, served as acting secretary for the meeting of the Board held on January 17, 1955.

Mrs. Martha S. Duncan
April 18, 1955 to Oct. 12, 1957

Mrs. Pat McNeely
Jan. 20, 1958 to June 20, 1958

Mrs. Patsy Rowland Dyer
July, 1958 to date of this history, 1972

Miss Alice Keys and Mrs. Dyer have each served fourteen years as Secretary of the Board of Regents.
MEMBERS OF BOARD OF REGENTS
APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR

Mr. James F. Wilson
Mayfield, Businessman, 1924-30

Mrs. Laurine Wells Lovett
Benton, Homemaker, 1924-28

Mr. G. Prentice Thomas
Cadiz, Businessman, 1924-30

Mr. Thomas H. Stokes
Murray, Banker, 1924-28; 32-36
Mr. G. P. Ordway
Kuttawa, Businessman, 1928-32

Mrs. Ora K. Mason, M. D.
Murray, Physician, 1928-34

Mr. S. J. Snook
Paducah, Businessman, 1930-34

Mr. Claude T. Winslow, Sr.
Mayfield, Businessman, 1930-32; 1934-56

Judge Bunk Gardner
Mayfield, Lawyer, 1932-36

Mr. Warren S. Swann
Murray, Businessman, 1934-35
Mr. B. L. Trevathan
Benton, Banker, 1934-36

Mr. Joe Rogers
Barlow, Businessman, 1936-40

Mr. Tom O. Turner
Murray, Businessman, 1936-40

Dr. C. E. Crume
Clinton, Dentist, 1936-46

Mr. Charles Ferguson
Smithland, Lawyer, 1936-47

Mr. George Hart
Murray, Banker, 1940-46; 63-70
Hon. Hubert Meredith
Greenville, Lawyer, 1946-50

Mr. Maxon Price
Barlow, Businessman, 1946-58

Mr. Hollis C. Franklin
Marion, Banker, 1947-56

Mr. O. B. Springer
Henderson, Businessman, 1950-58; 60-70

Mr. John B. Blackburn
Paducah, Lawyer, 1956-60

Mr. Louis Litchfield
Marion, Schoolman, 1956-60
Mr. Alton B. Mitchell
Brownsville, Teacher, 1957-61

Mr. W. G. Schoepflin
Henderson, Businessman, 1958-60

Mr. Claude H. Hall
Cadiz, Businessman, 1960-68

Mr. H. Glenn Doran
Murray, Banker, 1957-63; 70

Mr. R. H. (Bob) White
Fulton, Businessman, 1958-65

Mr. Bob T. Long
Benton, Businessman, 1965-66
Mr. Max Blythe
Hopkinsville, Pharmacist, 1961-67

Mr. Bill Powell
Paducah, Newspaperman, 1966-70

Mr. E. G. Adams
Hopkinsville, Banker, 1967-

Mr. J. Ernest Fall
Fulton, Businessman, 1965-66

Mrs. Lochie Hart
Murray, Teacher Homemaker, 1961-71

Charles E. Howard, M. D.
Mayfield, Physician, 1968-
Mr. Joseph M. Whittle
Leitchfield, Lawyer, 1968-

Mr. Harry Lee Waterfield
Frankfort, Insurance Exec., 1970-

Mr. Graves (Skip) Neale
Murray, Labor Official, 1971-
Chairmen of Board of Regents

George Colvin 1920-24

W. C. Bell 1928-32

McHenry Rhoads 1924-28

James H. Richmond 1932-36
Harry W. Peters
1936-40

John W. Brooker
1940-44

John Fred Williams
1944-48

Boswell B. Hodgkin
1948-52
Wendell P. Butler  
1952-56; 60-64; 68-72

Robert R. Martin  
1956-60

Harry M. Sparks  
1964-68

Lyman Ginger  
1972-
FACULTY MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE BOARD

Dr. William G. Read  
Physics Professor, 1968-70

Mr. Robert L. Hendon  
Assoc. Prof., Agr., 1970-71

Dr. Marion D. Hassell  
Assoc. Professor, Biology 1971-
STUDENTS ELECTED BY THE STUDENT BODY TO SERVE ON BOARD

Mr. Spencer Solomon
Benton, 1968-69

Mr. Max Russell
Murray, 1969-70

*Mr. Darryl R. Callahan
Canmer, 1970-71

*Mr. Tom O'Dell
Hodgenville, 1971-72

Mr. Dave Curtis
LaCenter, 1972-73

Note:
If the President of the Student Organization is a resident of Kentucky, he automatically serves on the Board during the time that he holds the Office of President of the Student Organization. If the President of the Student Organization is not a Kentuckian, the student body elects a representative to serve on the Board.

*Elected by the student body to serve on the Board.
CHAPTER III

THE ADMINISTRATION

by

Dr. Ralph H. Woods

Early in August, 1923, John W. Carr was employed by the State Board of Education as President of the Murray State Normal School. He showed great wisdom and educational acumen in getting ready to open the school by September 24, 1923.

John Wesley Carr was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, on December 13, 1859. He was the son of James Newton and Laura E. (Stallings) Carr. He had his early education in the grade schools of Lawrence County, and in 1885 he received an A.B. Degree from Indiana University. In 1890, he received an A.M. Degree from Indiana. He continued his education with graduate study at Columbia University in 1908-09 and received the Ph.D. from New York University in 1913. On October 7, 1878, he married Rachel Ashcraft, who died in Murray, Kentucky, April 27, 1927. The Carrs’ had four children--Anna Louise, the eldest, Charles Edmond, Harry Ashcraft and Frank Clyde. Two of the sons were physicians; Harry was an insurance man and a realtor.

Dr. Carr’s first teaching was in the rural schools of Green County, Indiana, from 1877 to 1881. From 1881-1885, he attended Indiana University. He was principal of the high school at Bloomington, Indiana, from 1885-1887, principal of the high school at Muncie, Indiana, from 1887-1890, and Superintendent of Schools in Anderson, Indiana, from 1890-1905. He was Superintendent of Schools in Dayton, Ohio, from 1905-1908 and Superintendent of Schools at Bayonne, New Jersey, from 1909 to 1916. He was principal of the Friends Central School of Philadelphia from 1916 to 1918. From 1918 to 1920, he was in the War Camp Community Service in Boston, Massachusetts; Norfolk, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; and was World War Director of Hygiene. In 1920-22, he was State Supervisor of high schools in the Department of Education of Kentucky with emphasis on physical education.
From August, 1923, until May 1, 1926, he served as the first President of Murray State Normal School. Then, he served as Dean of the institution until January, 1933. From 1933 until January, 1936, he served as President and from January, 1936, until June 30, 1940, he served as Dean of the Murray State Teachers College. Dr. Carr died February 18, 1960.

Dr. Carr had a rich experience in education at all levels. He was the scholar’s scholar. His scholarship and experience contributed significantly to the early beginning and a sound foundation for Murray State University.

Dr. Rainey T. Wells, who was born near Murray, Kentucky, on December 25, 1875, was the founder of Murray State and its second President. Dr. Wells attended schools in Calloway County and completed his preparatory work at the Murray Male and Female Institute. He received a B.S. Degree from Southern Normal School, Huntingdon, Tennessee, in 1894, an A.B. Degree and LLB Degree in 1890, and the A.M. Degree in 1898. He was awarded the LL.D. by the University of Kentucky in 1927.

In 1897, he was the leader in establishing a normal school at Kirksey, Kentucky. He was a practicing attorney at law from 1901 to 1920. From 1902 to 1904, he served as a member of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. From 1920 to 1926, he was State Tax Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Kentucky. In 1922-23, he was a dominant force in influencing the General Assembly to create a State Normal School Commission and in getting legislation through the General Assembly establishing two additional normal schools—one at Murray, the other at Morehead. From May 1, 1926, until December 31, 1932, he was President of Murray State Teachers College. After leaving the presidency of Murray State, he became Chief Attorney for the Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Nebraska. Dr. Wells was a member of the Methodist Church, a Rotarian, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a Shriner. In 1937, he was accepted to practice law before the Supreme Court of the United States. In February, 1946, he retired as Chief Attorney for the Woodmen of the World and returned to Murray and lived at Edgewood on South 12th Street (the Hazel Highway) until June 15, 1958, at which time he passed away.

On December 31, 1896, he married Miss Tennie Daniel and from this marriage, there were three children: Laurine Wells Lovett, Geneve Wells Banks, and Stum Wells. Dr. Rainey T.
Three Presidents—Dr. John W. Carr, Dr. James H. Richmond and Dr. Rainey T. Wells.

Dr. Rainey T. Wells, Founder of Murray State and Dr. John W. Carr, first President.
Wells was a dynamic, talented, humane, and farseeing man. It is said quite often that without Dr. Wells there would have been no college at Murray.

A stately memorial with a plaque tells present and future students of his accomplishments, and this monument stands in front of the Applied Sciences Building at Murray State University.

Dr. James H. Richmond, the third President of Murray State was born in Ewing, Virginia, on April 17, 1884, the son of Nathaniel E. and Mary E. (Morrison) Richmond. He studied at Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tennessee, from 1898-1900. He received his A.B. Degree from the University of Kentucky, and University of Louisville. He married Pearl J. Thompson on December 15, 1917, and they had two children, Ruth Morison and Anne Howell. Dr. Richmond taught in various schools in Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky from 1907-1912, and was principal of the Richmond School--a private school in Louisville, Kentucky, from 1914-28. In 1928, he became high school supervisor for the Kentucky State Department of Education and continued in this position through 1932, at which time he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky. He served out his term (1932-36) as State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Dr. James H. Richmond was chairman of the Board of Regents of Murray State Teachers College by virtue of his office as State Superintendent of Public Instruction. When Dr. Rainey T. Wells resigned on December 31, 1932, the Board, at that same meeting, elected Dr. James H. Richmond as President. Dr. Richmond told the Board, and it was so specified in the minutes, that he could not report for duty for some time; therefore, Dr. John W. Carr was called up to serve as President and Dean.

On August 11, 1934, Dr. Richmond declined the Murray State Teachers College presidency. This was done in the form of a statement to the Board of Regents actually submitting his resignation as President-Elect. A motion was made by Mr. Swann and seconded by Mr. Stokes that the declination of Dr. Richmond be received and accepted and spread full in the minutes of the Board.

Dr. Richmond stated that he had accepted the presidency of Murray State Teachers College in good faith and with genuine pleasure and further stated that the Board had waited
patiently for him to come and serve actively as President. He pointed out as one of his main reasons for offering his resignation was that the new school code, which he had advocated and helped prepare, did not become law until late June, 1934, and that the responsibility of administering the law rests with the State Board of Education and its administrative officer, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Dr. Carr continued to act as President. On September 9, 1935, the matter of selecting the President was introduced and Dr. James H. Richmond retired from the meeting during the first part of the informal discussion. After the matter had been discussed informally at some length and a tentative decision had been reached, Dr. Richmond was invited to return and was then and there informed by the members of the Board that it was the unanimous opinion of the Board that he was the best person for the presidency of Murray State Teachers College. He was asked to reconsider his former action in declining the presidency. The Board then took official action in re-electing Dr. Richmond as President and after this action, Dr. Richmond withdrew his declination of the presidency which had been accepted by the Board on August 11, 1934.

Dr. Richmond continued as President from January 1936, until July, 1945, the time of his death.

Dr. Richmond was a many-talented person. He was the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Fifth District of Kentucky in 1920. He was a most effective speaker. He managed the campaign for Franklin D. Roosevelt in Kentucky in 1932. He was a member of the KEA, NEA, and served as President of the Kentucky Education Association in 1943-44. He belonged to many honorary fraternities and organizations, including Pi Kappa Alpha, Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, Tau Kappa Alpha, Phi Delta Kappa. Dr. Richmond was a Democrat, a member of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), a Mason, and a Rotarian (former District Governor).

Dr. Ralph H. Woods was Murray State's fourth President. He was elected October 8, 1945, and was on the job November 1, 1945. Dr. Woods is the son of John W. and Beatrice (Hash) Woods of Grant, Grayson County, Virginia. Under his leadership, the school’s enrollment increased from 565 to more than 7,000 and the faculty from 62 to 376. He served as President of Murray State Teachers College, saw the school
move to Murray State College in 1948 by an Act of the Legislature, and then in 1966 become Murray State University. The building program, which is discussed in more detail under Physical Plant, increased from 10 buildings to 51 buildings during the time that Dr. Woods served as President of Murray State.

Many new departments were added such as Industrial Arts, Nursing, Military Science, and Communications. Prior to the time that the school became a University, it was organized into five schools--The School of Applied Sciences and Technology, the School of Arts and Sciences, The School of Business, the School of Education, and the Graduate School.

Dr. Woods is internationally known as an educator. He received his Ph.B. Degree from Berea College in 1921, his Bachelor of Science in Agriculture from the University of Kentucky in January, 1923, and his M.A. Degree from the University of Kentucky in 1927. He received the Ph.D. Degree at Cornell University in June, 1939, and he was the recipient of an LL.D. Degree from Eastern Kentucky University and an LL.D. Degree from Murray State University.

Dr. Woods was a teacher at Ballard County High School from February 1, 1923, until June 30, 1924, and he was principal and teacher at Ballard County High School from July 1, 1924, until June 30, 1926. In September, 1926, he became an instructor in Agricultural Education at the University of Kentucky and also took some coursework and received his M.A. in Education in June, 1927. He actually spent the summer term at Cornell University in 1926 and in 1927, and was at Cornell for the entire year during 1927-28 and during the summer term of 1928. He completed his preliminary examinations, his languages, and his residence. He then came back to the University of Kentucky and began teaching in the fall of 1928. He finished his dissertation while working at the University of Kentucky and returned to Cornell to receive his Ph.D. in June 1930.

He has served as Vice President and President of the American Vocational Association. In 1948, he was requested by the U.S. State Department to go to Greece on a special mission to assist with the rehabilitation of their schools and to aid in the realignment of educational objectives.

"Who's Who in America" shows that Dr. Woods is a member of Rotary. He is a former District Governor of Rotary International, a member of Alpha Zeta, Phi Delta Kappa,
Kappa Delta Pi, Mu Sigma Pi. He is the author of three books and is listed in "World Biography," which includes outstanding international leaders from 60 countries of the world. He is a life member of the Kentucky Education Association, the Kentucky Vocational Association, the American Vocational Association, and the National Education Association.

In 1940, Dr. Woods served as a member of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, and in recent years has successfully handled the following appointments: Consultant to the Advisory Commission of the Council on National Defense, Director of the War Training Program in Kentucky, and a member of the National Advisory Committee on Vocational War Training for Out-of-School Youth. In 1944, he was designated "Man of the Year" for service to Kentucky agriculture. He was awarded a distinguished service award by the Kentucky Association of Soil Conservation Districts in 1952 and one by the Murray State Faculty in 1956. He was named "Man of the Year" by the Murray Chamber of Commerce in 1959. In 1968, he was designated by the Murray Chamber of Commerce as the "Man of the Half Century."

Dr. Woods was Professor of Education at the University of Kentucky with special emphasis on Agricultural Education from 1928 to 1936 and served as a part-time Professor on leave from 1936-45. From July 1, 1936, to October, 1945, he served as State Director of Vocational Education, and during much of this time he also served as Director of War Training in Kentucky and commuted back and forth to Washington each week for many weeks to set up the war programs for the entire United States.

In 1945, as has been already stated, he became President of Murray State Teachers College and continued as President until 1968. In January 1968, he took a terminal leave and retired June 30, 1968, as President Emeritus of Murray State University. Dr. Woods has had experience at all levels of education as a teacher, principal, teacher-trainer, supervisor, director, and president of Murray State. At the time of his retirement, he had served more time as President of Murray than all the Presidents who had preceded him.

Dr. Woods served with the United States Army in 1918. From 1947 to 1966 he served on the Hospital Board and was Chairman of the Murray-Calloway County Hospital Building Committee. He is a Democrat and a member of the Christian
Dr. John W. Carr  
President 1923-26 to 1933-36

Dr. Rainey T. Wells  
President 1926 to 1932

Dr. James H. Richmond  
President 1936 to 1945

Dr. Ralph H. Woods  
President 1945 to 1968

Dr. Harry M. Sparks  
President 1968 to

Mr. M. O. Wrather  
Adm. Staff 1938 to 1968  
Exec. Vice Pres. 1968 to 1970
Church (Disciples of Christ). Dr. Woods is married to the former Miss Elizabeth Harkless of Wickliffe, and they have one daughter, Anne Harkless (Mrs. David Varble, Jr.) of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Mr. M. O. Wrather, a native of Calloway County and a member of the first four-year graduating class at Murray State Normal School in 1926, served in a number of capacities primarily as Director of Public Relations and Secretary of the Alumni Association. He served as acting President from the time of Dr. James H. Richmond’s death in July, 1945, through October 1945, at which time Dr. Woods assumed the presidency. Mr. Wrather also served as acting President from March to July in 1948 while Dr. Woods was on leave serving as Special Representative from the United States Department of State in Greece. Mr. Wrather served as Acting President during the latter part of June, July, and early August, 1967, while Dr. Woods was recovering from a heart attack. Mr. Wrather had received his Master’s Degree at Peabody College and was granted an honorary LL.D. from Murray State University in 1969. In 1968, Mr. Wrather was named Executive Vice President and served until his death on September 6, 1970.

Dr. Harry M. Sparks became the fifth President of Murray State University on January 8, 1968. Dr. Ralph H. Woods had experienced a heart attack in the summer of 1967 and even though he was back on the job, he deemed it wise to ask the Board of Regents for a terminal leave until June 30, at which time he would retire and become President Emeritus.

Dr. Harry M. Sparks was born in Rockcastle County, Kentucky, on July 27, 1907, the son of Robert A. and Lena (Bentley) Sparks. He received his early education in the schools of Mt. Vernon, Kentucky, attended Bethany College in West Virginia, and received his A. B. Degree with honors at Transylvania College in Lexington in 1930. He received his M.A. Degree at the University of Kentucky in 1941 and his Ed.D. Degree from the University of Kentucky in 1954. In addition to the foregoing, he studied law for one year at the University of Kentucky.

His first teaching assignment was in 1930 in a two-room elementary school in Breckinridge County, Kentucky. He taught 43 students in four grades, all in the same room. The next year he moved to Breckinridge County High School as a teacher and a coach. In 1934, Dr. Sparks accepted the superintendency of the Irvington, Kentucky, Schools. He
Early and long-time administrators:
E. H. Smith, Miss Alice Keys, R. E. Broach, Mrs. Cleo Gillis Hester
remained in Irvington until 1941 at which time he became principal of the Russell, Kentucky, High School. He left Russell in 1944 for Navy service.

He entered the Navy as a lieutenant junior grade. He made lieutenant very quickly and just a month and 11 days later was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander, which he held until he was discharged.

After the war, Dr. Sparks returned to the University of Kentucky to study for his Doctorate in Educational Administration. After he had completed coursework and residence requirements, he was employed as principal of the Mayfield High School, and then joined the faculty of Murray State College on September 1, 1948, as an Associate Professor of Education. Dr. Ed Carter, Chairman of the Department of Education, left Murray in 1952, and Dr. Sparks became a full Professor and Chairman of the Department of Education. He continued in this position until late in 1963 when he decided to run for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He did run, was elected, and served from January 1964, to January 1968.

In 1959, he was elected President of the Kentucky Education Association and served with great effectiveness. In the spring of 1960, he was presented a new Oldsmobile automobile by the First District Education Association for his efforts in steering an educational bill through the Legislature. In the summer of 1965, he served as educational consultant to the Bonn Government, West Germany. In 1969, Dr. Sparks was named “Man of the Year” by the Murray Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Sparks is much sought after as a speaker. He combines a humorous style with a meaningful message.

Dr. Sparks is married to the former Lois Ogden Stiles of Irvington, Kentucky, and they have three children—Harry, Jr., Phillip, and Susan. All three of the children have attended Murray State.

As has been previously pointed out, Dr. John W. Carr served as Dean through the summer school of 1940.

Dr. William G. Nash became Dean of Murray State Teachers College on September 1, 1940. He continued in this position until 1948 at which time he became Dean of Murray State College and continued in that position until 1966 when he became Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences and Dean of the Faculties. In 1968, he was named Academic Vice President and Dean of the Faculties and continued in this
position until his retirement on June 30, 1970. Dean Nash was born at Pleasureville, Henry County, Kentucky, on August 13, 1899, the son of James Barnett and Minie (Clubb) Nash. He received his early education in the schools of Henry County. He entered Georgetown College in Kentucky and received his A. B. Degree in 1919. He was a student at the University of Chicago, the University of Michigan, and received his Master of Science Degree at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1925. His Ph.D. Degree was from the University of Kentucky which he received in 1940.

His teaching experience, prior to coming to Murray, was at Georgetown College. He served with the United States Army in 1918. He was a member of the Kentucky Education Association and the American Legion, Pi Kappa Alpha, (past District President), Tau Kappa Alpha, Phi Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, Sigma Pi Sigma, a Democrat, Baptist, and Rotarian. Dr. Nash was succeeded as Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences by Dr. Walter E. Blackburn in 1968. In 1970, upon Dr. Nash's retirement, Dr. William G. Read became Academic Vice President and Dean of the Faculties.

At the time the institution was organized into schools, Dr. Hugh L. Oakley was selected as Dean of the School of Applied Sciences and Technology. Dr. Thomas B. Hogancamp was selected as Dean of the School of Business, and Dr. Ralph A. Tesseneer was selected as Dean of the Graduate School. Dr. Donald B. Hunter, who formerly served as Registrar and Head of the Department of Education, was named Dean of the School of Education. Dr. Hogancamp was later named Vice President for Administrative Affairs, and he was succeeded as Dean of the School of Business by Philip Tibbs in 1968. Dr. Ralph A. Tesseneer was succeeded as Dean of the Graduate School by Dr. Kenneth Harrell on July 1, 1970. On July 1, 1971, Dr. Harrell was succeeded as Dean of the Graduate School by Dr. Donald E. Jones.

The first full-time Registrar at Murray State Normal School and Teachers College was Mrs. Cleo Gillis Hester. She received her B. S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Kentucky. She came to Murray State in 1927 and served until 1960 at which time she retired. She was succeeded as Registrar by Dr. Donald B. Hunter who was a member of the faculty of the Department of Education. Dr. Hunter served from July, 1960, until July, 1963, and he was succeeded by Mr. Wilson
Gantt, in 1963, who had been serving as Director of the Laboratory School for a number of years. Mr. Gantt succeeded Dr. Hunter as Registrar and Dean of Admissions and is serving in that capacity at the present time.

**Business Office**

The work of the Business Office was carried on largely in the President's and Dean's office until 1930. However, Mr. G. T. Murphy, who served as Secretary to the first President, Dr. John W. Carr, came to Murray on August 23, 1923, and served as Secretary to the President, taught penmanship, and also served as Bursar.

On May 18, 1939, Mr. R. E. Broach became Business Manager. Mr. Broach served in that capacity until November 1, 1946. Mr. Murphy continued to serve as Assistant Business Manager until 1936. After Mr. Broach gave up his job as Business Manager, he served as Local Housing Administrator until June 30, 1949.

Preston Ordway came to Murray State on February 1, 1931, and first served as Bookkeeper. He served in that capacity until 1939 at which time he was made Assistant Business Manager. He was away during World War II and served in the European Theater. After the war, he came back to his position as Assistant Business Manager and then, on November 1, 1946, he was made Business Manager. He served in that capacity until his death on August 23, 1969.

Fay Wall came to work at Murray State on May 9, 1927, as Secretary to the Dean, but she dealt largely with business affairs. She later married T. Sledd, and in 1930, she was transferred from the Dean's Office to the Business Office and served as bookkeeper and cashier. She was made Assistant Business Manager on November 1, 1946. She continues to serve in the Business Office as Assistant Director of Personnel.

Oneida Ware worked as a stenographer and later as cashier in the Business Office from June 1, 1927, until June, 1947, at which time she married. She later returned to the campus and worked as a clerk in Public Relations until June 30, 1957.

Mrs. Odessa Stubblefield, the wife of Congressman Frank A. Stubblefield, worked in the Business Office from June, 1935, until June, 30, 1936.

Mr. J. I. Hosick worked as Bookkeeper from October 1942, through July 1, 1944. Mr. C. E. Broach also worked as
Bookkeeper from June 1, 1943, through July 14, 1950.

Naomi Rogers came to work as a clerk and cashier in the Business Office in 1947, and worked through June 1, 1952. She returned to work in June, 1969, as a clerk and in 1963, she was made Assistant Cashier. She continues to work in this position.

Lucille Thurman came to work at Murray State in February, 1943, during the time the Navy was on the campus. She worked in that position until May, 1946. She also worked for four months with the student housing during 1946-47. On July 1, 1952, she returned to the Business Office as Cashier and holds that position at the present time.

Many of the people who are now working at the Business Office have served for many years, including James Rogers, Lucille Thurman, and others. The present staff in the Business Office is as follows:

**Auxiliary Services**

- James A. Rogers  
  *Director*
- Catherine Purdom  
  *Accounting Clerk*

**Budget**

- Charles D. Outland  
  *Director*

**Bursar**

- Allen Rose
- Naomi B. Rogers  
  *Assistant Cashier*
- Lucille A. Thurman  
  *Cashier*

**Controller**

- Kenneth C. Adams  
  *Controller*
- Ruth Hale  
  *Accounting Clerk*
- Doris A. Houston  
  *Payroll Clerk*

**Internal Audit**

- Rex A. Thompson  
  *Director*
- Ann C. Page  
  *Travel Accounting Clerk*
- Mabel W. Pickard  
  *Secretary*

**Personnel Services**

- George L. Stockton  
  *Director*
- Jack S. Gardner  
  *Assistant Director*
- Carolyn Lane  
  *Clerk*
- Robbie Marine  
  *Secretary*
- Fay W. Sledd  
  *Assistant Director*
Planning
Ted Bradshaw
*Director*
J. I. Armbruster
*Space Utilization*

Purchasing & General Services
Drane Shelley
*Director*
Shirley Williams
*Administrative Secretary*
William Daugherty
*Purchasing Agent*
Margaret Cavitt
*Purchasing Clerk*
Sharon R. Graham
*Secretary*
Joyce Lee
*Receptionist-Purchasing Clerk*

Special Services Division
Solon Hale
*Supervisor*
Nancy Balentine
*Secretary*
Jimmy D. Graham
*Inventory Manager*
Larry Lamb
*Warehouse Foreman*
Max Manning
*Central Receiving Agent*
Tommy Patterson
*Deliveryman*
Janice Stone
*Clerk-Typist*
Dean of Women

Miss Susan Peffer was employed in September, 1924, as Advisor to Women. She later carried the title of Dean of Women and continued to serve Murray State until September 15, 1935, except from February 1, 1928, until May 31, 1929, when she was away. During this time, Mrs. Zella V. Brown served as Dean of Women.

Following Miss Peffer was Miss Mayrell Johnson, who served as Dean of Women from 1935 to 1939.

In 1939, Dr. Jane Hazleden taught languages and served as Dean of Women. She continued to serve until June 20, 1941. She was succeeded as Dean of Women by Dr. Ella R. Weihing, who served from 1941 until August, 1948. Miss Weihing asked to give up her responsibilities as Dean of Women and devote her full time to teaching. She later married the Rev. Samuel McKee. She was an excellent teacher and a very wise and effective Dean of Women. She was succeeded by Dr. Dorothy Brown, who came to Murray on September 1, 1948, and continued to serve until August 15, 1949.

Miss Ruth Ashmore came to work at Murray State on July 1, 1938. She originally worked in the Extension Office and then became House Director. From September 1, 1949, until January 18, 1953, she served as Counselor of Girls and did the work of the Dean of Women. She died suddenly on January 18, 1953.

Miss Ashmore was succeeded by Sarah E. Knight. Miss Knight worked from January 28, 1953, through June 30, 1955.

Miss Lillian Tate, who had been Assistant Dean of Women at the University of Kentucky, was employed on August 1, 1955, and continues to serve as Dean of Women at the present time. She has served with understanding and effectiveness.

Dean of Men

Dr. Charles Hire, who was Head of Sciences, served as the first Dean of Men from 1927 to 1929. Records do not indicate that anyone served as Dean of Men prior to 1927. In 1929, Dr. Hire was succeeded by A. B. Austin who taught Social Sciences and served as Dean of Men from September 1, 1929, to February 1, 1935.

He was succeeded by Otis D. Edmonds, who served from February 1, 1935, to June 30, 1937. From 1937 to 1945,
Professor W. M. Caudill served as Dean of Men. He was succeeded in 1945 by A. Franklin Yancey, who served from July 1, 1945, through August 31, 1948, at which time he left Murray and became Dean at Georgetown College.

Professor Fred Schultz, who had had a serious operation for a tumor on the brain, was selected to serve as Dean of Men but died before the school term was underway in September, 1948.

Dr. Rex Syndergaard, who taught History, served also as Dean of Men in 1948 and 1949.

In 1949, J. Matt Sparkman was employed as Dean of Students with the Counselor of Women working under him as did the Dean of Women after she was employed in 1955. He continued to serve as Dean of Students until 1969 at which time he was made Vice President for Student Affairs.

The program was enlarged in that Norman Lane became Dean of Men on July 1, 1969. Both Mr. Sparkman and Mr. Lane continue to serve in their capacities.

As has been previously mentioned, Dr. M. O. Wrather, one of the first four to receive an honorary doctor’s degree from Murray State University served through the years as Director of Public Relations, Secretary of the Alumni Association, and Director of Placement. He was ably assisted by Miss Martha Guier and upon his being designated as Executive Vice President in 1968, Miss Guier was named Director of Placement, Mr. M. C. Garrott, former student at Murray State with a rich background of experience in public relations was named Director of Public Relations. Assisting him are Dwain McIntosh and Wilson Woolley. Also, in the summer of 1968, Mr. Mancil Vinson was named Director of Alumni Affairs and Mr. Vinson, Miss Guier and Mr. Garrott continue to serve here in mentioned positions.
The Faculty

Dr. John W. Carr, the first President of Murray, prepared a statement of the situation and needs at the new Murray State Normal School, the probable number of teachers needed, the tentative course of study, and the qualifications needed for the beginning faculty. The first faculty person employed was Mr. E. H. Smith, Principal of the Wingo Schools. Others employed were Miss Mary W. Moss, Principal of the Horse Cave High School, Mr. William H. Caudill, Superintendent of the Prestonsburg Schools, Mr. J. H. Hutchinson, who was employed part-time, Miss Stella Pennington, Mr. I. H. Koffman, and Mrs. Belle N. Walker.

Miss Moss taught English; Mr. Smith, Mathematics; Mr. Caudill, History and Geography; Mr. Hutchinson, Education; Mrs. Walker, Science; Miss Pennington, Music and Art; Mr.
Koffman, Education, English, and Athletics. The salary schedule for the fiscal year 1923-24 may be of interest to those who are accepting positions in teacher education institutions in the 70's. The organization of the faculty with the rate of salary for the year was as follows:

Miss Mary Willia Moss, B.S. English $2,400.00  
Mr. E. H. Smith, B.S. Mathematics 2,400.00  
Mr. W. H. Caudill, B.S. History & Geography 2,400.00  
Mr. H. H. Hutchinson, B.S. Education (Part time) 1,800.00  
Mrs. Belle N. Walker, A.B. Science 1,800.00  
Miss Stella Pennington, A.B. Music and Art 1,800.00  
Mr. I. H. Koffman, A.B. Education, English, and Athletics 1,800.00

All the initial faculty had Bachelor's degrees, though Dr. Frank P. Bachman who had directed the educational survey of Kentucky in 1921, and was affiliated with the General Education Board, recommended that scholarships be given to three of the beginning faculty members so that each of them could do graduate study and receive Master's Degrees. A $2,000 scholarship was given to Miss Moss in 1924, Mr. Hutchinson in 1925, and Mr. Caudill in 1926. All of these people completed their Master's Degree and returned to teach at the Murray State Normal School.

The faculty ranged from eight the first year of operation to the present 412. Table I will show the gradual but persistent increase. It may be noted in the table that the total number of faculty dropped in 1939-40 as compared to 1935-36. This was because of World War II, and in fact, at the time that Ralph H. Woods became President of Murray State in 1945, there were only 62 members on the faculty. The faculty had to be increased because the student enrollment continued to increase from 565 in the fall of 1945 to more than 7,000 during the last year of the 1960's and the early years of the 1970's.

You will note that in Table I the number of men on the faculty varied from five in 1923-24 to 301 in 1971-72, and the number of women varied from three to 100. Only in the very early years of the institution, for example, 1927-28, did the number of women teaching in the college outnumber the men on the faculty. However, in the Laboratory School, the Table shows that women have been predominate in this very splendid elementary and high school. The Laboratory School
served as both elementary and high school until 1970. In 1970, the high school was disbanded, and the pupils attended Murray City or Calloway County. However, the elementary school continues with kindergarten, six grades, the Director, guidance counselor, music teachers, art teacher, physical education teacher, and a librarian.

In 1927, Table I shows that there were 44 college teachers and a total of 16 in the Laboratory School. In that year, Dr. Carr had a Ph.D. Degree as did Dr. William Ross Bourne, Head of the Department of Education, Dr. Charles Hire, Head of the Department of Physical Sciences and Mathematics, and Dr. Dixie Pellut, Head of the Department of Biological Sciences. Having the Master’s Degree in 1927 were Glen C. Ashcraft, Anne Augustus, Margaret Campbell, William Caudill, Beatrice Frye, Cleo Gillis Hester, C. S. Lowry, Mary W. Moss, Floy Robbins, Nellie May Wyman, and William J. Caplinger, Supervisor of Teacher Training and Head of the Laboratory School. Also in the Laboratory School, Nadine Webb Overall had a Master’s Degree as did Mrs. J. Stanley Pullen. Virgil L. Nanney in the Rural School Department also had a Master’s Degree from Colorado State Teachers College.

Table II shows the years of service given by 407 faculty members to Murray State University. It is interesting to note that 50 have served five years; 56, four years; and 57, three years. However, it should be pointed out that 17 have served Murray State twenty-five or more years. There are those who have served 44 and 42 years, and some of those who have recently retired served more than 40 years. It appears significant that 20 people have served 15 and 16 years on the faculty of Murray State University.

In 1955-56, Table I shows a total of 145 college people as contrasted with 84, four years before, and 115, four years later, in 1959-60. The list in 1955-56 included 23 physicians and 11 nurses associated with the Nursing Education Program carried out in association with Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital at Hopkinsville, and Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital, Owensboro. In 1951-52, the physicians and nurses in the affiliated hospitals were not included in the catalog listing the faculty but were included in 1955-56.

There were two reasons for the very large increase in number of faculty in the late fifties, the sixties and the early seventies. One was the adding of additional departments, such as, Industrial Arts and Nursing. Of course, the ever-increasing
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<th>College Total</th>
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*In 1955-56, 23 men were physicians and 11 nurses were in the Nursing Program in the Owensboro-Davies County Hospital and Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital programs in association with Murray State College.

**In 1959-60, three women associated with nursing programs from the Owensboro-Davies County Hospital and the Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital were included in the list.

1 Including graduate assistants and research assistants, there was a total of 421.

2 The totals of men and women nor the grand total does not include 160 graduate assistants who may do some teaching; nor does it include 11 members of the Military Science Department.
enrollment required more and more teachers to handle classes. In 1945, there were ten faculty members in Languages and Literature which included English, Speech, Journalism, and Foreign Languages. At the present time and for the past four or five years there have been 42 staff members or teachers in English alone. In the combined departments in 1970-71, which were in one department in 1945, there were 64 teachers plus the graduate assistants. As late as 1945, there were only two teachers in the Department of Commerce. At the present time there is a School of Business under a Dean, and there are 44 teachers in addition to graduate assistants.

TABLE II

YEARS OF SERVICE WHICH THE PRESENT STAFF MEMBERS OF MURRAY STATE HAVE GIVEN TO THE INSTITUTION

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In 1945, there were three teachers in the Division of Art. As we close out 50 years of operation there are 18 teachers in the Department of Art.

Dr. M. G. Carman joined the faculty as Head of the Department of Mathematics in 1928 with an A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. Degree from the University of Illinois. Having the longest term of service of the present faculty, he has served 44 years at this institution.

Dr. C.S Lowry joined the faculty in 1925 and continued to teach in a most effective manner until 1968 at which time he retired--43 years of effective, devoted service to the institution.

Dr. John W. Carr was 64 years old when he continued to be active and helpful for many years. He actually served, as stated in another chapter, as President for seven years, the last of which was served early in January 1936, at which time he was 77 years old.

Dr. Herbert Drennon came to the Murray State Normal School in 1928 and served as Head of the Department of English. He has a Master's Degree from Vanderbilt University and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. After a long period of service at Murray State, he went to Mississippi State University and served for many years as Dean of the Graduate School as well as Head of the Department of English.

Dr. G. Turner Hicks served faithfully from 1929 until 1946.

Dr. L. J. Hortin, who is now Head of the Division of Journalism at Murray State, first came to Murray in 1928. He served in many capacities as debate coach and Head of Journalism. He later left Murray State in 1947 and became Head of the Department of Journalism at Ohio University but returned to Murray State University in 1967.

Dr. Everett Derryberry, a graduate of the University of Tennessee, a Rhodes scholar, a graduate of Oxford University, succeeded Dr. Drennon as Head of the Department of English in 1938, and continued until 1940, at which time he was offered the presidency of Tennessee Technological Institute at Cookeville, Tennessee. He left Murray State, accepted the presidency of Tennessee Tech., and has continued to serve as President of Tennessee Tech.

Murray State has had many distinguished people on its faculty, including Dr. Forrest Pogue, now Director of the Marshall Foundation and one of the six great historians of the world.
Dr. Walter Blackburn became a member of the faculty at Murray State in 1930, and continues to serve the institution as Dean of the School of Arts & Sciences.

Mrs. Cleo Gillis Hester served as Registrar at Murray State College from 1927 until 1960--one third of a century.

It is impossible to mention the great and near great who have served on this faculty, but all who have served through the years deserve our generous thanks and deep appreciation. The faculty members through the years have attempted to guide the students in the development of:

An abiding faith in education as a means of improving the conditions of men;

The belief in and practice of the principles of democracy;

A comprehensive understanding of the learning processes;

Effective abilities and desirable attitudes in chosen areas of specialization, properly supported by broad basic understandings for enriched living.

In 1945, there were eight teachers in the Division of Music in the Department of Fine Arts. As we close out 50 years there are 25 teachers in the Department of Music of the School of Fine Arts.

In 1945, Murray State Teachers College had two full-time teachers in Biological Sciences, and Dr. Liza Spann was on leave. At the end of 50 years, the Department of Biology has 14 full-time teachers. Dr. A. M. Wolfson served as Chairman of the Department of Biological Sciences from 1930 to 1969. He was succeeded as Chairman by Dr. Hunter M. Hancock.

The Department of Military Science was established in 1952. In fact, the contract was signed by General Hugh M. Milton for the Army and by Dr. Ralph H. Woods for Murray State College on June 16, 1952. Lt. Col. Francis Wellenreiter was the first Professor of Military Science and assumed his position in the summer of 1952.

The total program of Military Science will be explained in detail in a separate chapter, but it has grown not only in
numbers but in effectiveness. For several years in the late 60's, it was recognized as the Number One Unit of all the ROTC programs in the United States. The Rifle Team and the Pistol Team, both the men's and women's, have brought distinct honor to themselves and to Murray State University.

The Department of Agriculture in 1945 had only two faculty members--Professor A. Carman and Professor E. B. Howton. The Department has grown significantly, and the graduates have brought honor to themselves and to the institution. At the end of fifty years, there are 14 faculty members plus the farm manager, the herdsman, helpers, and graduate assistants.

All departments have expanded comparably to the ones herein described, and specific developments will be dealt with in chapters dealing with the individual departments.

Table III shows the institutions from which the members of the teaching staff of Murray State University in 1970-71 received undergraduate or Bachelor's Degrees. It also shows the number of faculty members receiving the degree from each of the institutions. There were 147 different institutions represented from Maine to California and from Washington to Florida. Thirty-five states were represented. The largest number of people on the faculty had their undergraduate training at Murray State, but all the people who have gone on for doctorates have gone to many different institutions as have many of the master's people. In many institutions we find outstanding people as graduates have done their graduate work and returned to their Alma Mater to teach in order to build a more effective institution.
Table IV shows the institutions from which the members of the teaching staff of Murray State University received their master’s degree and the number of faculty members receiving the degree from each of the institutions. On the teaching staff of 1970-71, there were 91 different institutions represented, and this distribution is almost as wide as the distribution of the graduate institutions. The distribution goes from Texas to Yale and from Virginia to California.

Institutions from which the members of the teaching staff of Murray State University received the Bachelor’s Degree and the number of faculty members receiving the degree from each institution are shown in Table III.

Table III

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Institutions from which the members of the teaching staff of Murray State University received the Master's Degree and the number of faculty members receiving the degree from each institution are shown in Table IV.

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Table V shows the institutions from which the members of the teaching staff of Murray State University received the Doctorate and the number of faculty members receiving the degree from each of the institutions. There were 56 different universities who had granted Doctorates to members of the faculty with Indiana having granted 16 and the University of Kentucky 15. Missouri and Southern Illinois granted eight each and Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Vanderbilt, Arkansas, Duke, and Ohio State hold high ranking in the number of people from Murray State University receiving the Doctorate.

Institutions from which the members of the teaching staff of Murray State University received the Doctor’s Degree and the number of faculty members receiving the degree from each institution are shown in Table V.

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In 1964, the Alumni Association established a program of designating each year the “Distinguished Professor of the Year.” The “Distinguished Professors” are as follows: In 1964, Dr. C. S. Lowry, who has been at Murray since 1925, a superb teacher and Head of the Department of Social Sciences; in 1965, Dr. Liza Spann, Professor of Biological Sciences and Advisor to Pre-Med Students; in 1966, Dr. M. G. Carman, Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics, who has been at Murray since 1928; in 1967, Dr. W. E. Blackburn, Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry; in 1968, Mrs. Evelyn Linn Allbritten, who has been associated with Murray since 1926 and who was a gifted and sympathetic teacher. Dr. Lowry, Dr. Spann, and Mrs. Allbritten are now retired. In 1969, the “Distinguished Professor” was Robert K. Baar, Associate Professor of Music and Director of the A Capella Choir. He is a gifted organizer, director, and teacher. In 1970, the award went to William B. Taylor, who has been at Murray since 1959 as an Associate Professor of Physics. In 1971, Dr. Karl Hussung, Professor of Chemistry at Murray since 1957, was named the “Distinguished Professor.”

**DISTINGUISHED PROFESSORS**

Dr. C. S. Lowry  
Economics, 1964

Dr. Liza Spann  
Biology, 1965
Dr. Max Carman  
Mathematics, 1966

Miss Evelyn Linn Allbritten  
Mathematics, 1968

William B. Taylor  
Physics, 1970

Dr. Walter E. Blackburn  
Chemistry, 1967

Prof. Robert K. Baar  
Music, 1969

Dr. Karl Hussung  
Chemistry, 1971
CHAPTER V

PHYSICAL PLANT

The Normal School Commission not only decided to locate one of the new normal schools in Murray, but also selected the site. Four different sites were proposed to the Normal School Commission. The Commission selected the Houston-Wells land. The original tract consisted of approximately 32 acres, of which 18 1/2 acres was purchased from Rainey T. Wells at a cost of $11,000 and 13 1/2 acres from Dr. E. B. and Jessie Houston at a cost of $6,000. The original site took in the area between West Main Street and the drive, which was an extension of Payne Street between 15th and 16th Streets, except about 3.2 acres of land which was reserved by Rainey T. Wells when the initial purchase was made. The Wells and Houston tracts were purchased on November 23, 1922. The home and the land originally reserved were sold to Murray State Teachers College on two different dates. More than one acre was sold on July 17, 1934, and the remaining two acres on which the home (Oakhurst) was located was sold on June 3, 1936. The driveway between 15th and 16th Streets via the heating plant was closed in 1966, by action of the court upon the request of President Ralph H. Woods so that the addition to the Science Building could be constructed and connected to the original Science Building, completed in 1950.

Some of the original purchase was in pasture, and some had been in crops and was overgrown with giant weeds. There were plenty of stumps and underbrush and many briers to be removed.

Joseph and Joseph, architects from Louisville, Kentucky, had been employed on May 29, 1923, to prepare plans and specifications for the first building to be constructed on the land secured for the Murray State Normal School. The Normal School Commission approved the suggested plans and specifications submitted by Joseph and Joseph and designated a committee to advertise for bids. This committee consisted of Doctor Harman, Judge Peter and Mr. Barret. Dr. Carr cooperated with and assisted the committee.

The committee called for bids to be opened on August 27, 1923. The $100,000 raised by the citizens of Murray and Calloway County had been turned over to the Commission on November 23, 1922. The funds had been divided into two equal
parts and $50,000 was deposited in the Bank of Murray and $50,000 in the First National Bank of Murray (now The Peoples Bank), each bank agreeing to pay a stipulated rate of interest for the time the funds were on deposit. Each bank provided a surety bond guaranteeing the safety of the funds. Judge E. W. Senff was made treasurer of the fund and was requested to secure a bond in the amount of $100,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

A semicircular driveway was constructed near the southern edge of the property which had been purchased as the campus for the Murray State Normal School and the first building was erected near the southwest corner of the property. The building consisted of three floors: the ground floor, the first floor, and the second floor. It included the classrooms, bookstore, cafeteria, and auditorium, as well as administrative offices for the Murray State Normal School. This building is still in reasonably good repair and is being used daily by Communications, including Journalism, as well as Philosophy, Geography and Military Science.

In the mid-sixties, this building was named Wrather Hall in honor of M. O. Wrather, for many years Director of Public Relations and Extension; and from 1968-70, he served as Executive Vice President. The official name of the first building is now Wrather Hall.

At a meeting of the Normal School Commission held in Judge Peter’s office in Louisville on September 8, 1923, the contract for the Murray State Normal School Building was awarded to the Forbes Manufacturing Company and others at a total cost of $93,144.35. A breakdown on the bids is as follows:

"On motion unanimously carried, the following bids, being the lowest and best bids were accepted, vis.--"

Forbes Manufacturing Company,
Hopkinsville.................................................................$77,575.00
Fisher Heating Company,
Memphis-Heating..........................................................10,225.00
Dalbey Electric Company
Paducah-Electric...........................................................2,060.35
Hannon Plumbing Company-
Plumbing ..................................................................3,284.00

Total........................................................................ $93,144.35

The ground was broken for Murray State Normal School’s first building on October 15, 1923.
Old Administration Building, now Wrather Hall, includes classrooms and laboratories which have been in use from 1924 to the present day.

Wilson Hall was named for Mr. James F. Wilson from Mayfield, a member of the first Board of Regents. This building was first known as the Classroom Building, then, later, as the Liberal Arts Building. It was contracted for by the Board of Regents on October 13, 1924. The total contract, without furnishings, was $168,794, which included $135,950 to the Forbes Manufacturing Company as general contractor. The plumbing contract was let to Hannan and Company of Paducah for $11,176, and the electrical contract to Fisher Heating Company, Memphis, for $11,668.

Wilson Hall originally included the college gymnasium (now occupied by the Murray State News) and dressing rooms for both men and women. This gymnasium was in the north middle section of the ground floor. The library was on the third floor. At one time or another, practically all departments have taught classes in Wilson Hall. Even Science, which was taught primarily in the old Administration Building, held some classes in Wilson Hall. Before the new Science building was built, Agriculture, Home Economics, were taught in Wilson Hall as were Mathematics, English, Languages, and Education classes.

University School - The original building, formerly known as The Training School, was completed in 1928. The contract for the building was awarded to the J. T. Jackson Lumber Company of Lexington, Kentucky, for the sum of $132,000. The Redmon Heating Company of Louisville, Kentucky, received the contract for the plumbing, and the Harris-Beyer Electrical Company of Paducah, Kentucky, was awarded the contract for the electrical wiring. The total cost of this building was $148,711, exclusive of furnishings. The Training School, as it was originally known, was quite modern in 1928, in that it had for each elementary grade a main classroom, a cloak room, a teacher’s office and two or three special rooms with each suite. The original building is now being used for offices and instruction as the University High School was discontinued June 1970.
Auditorium - The Board of Regents let the contract for the Auditorium at a meeting of the Board on July 23, 1926. The general contractor was the Key Langston Construction Company of Murray whose bid was $129,225.34. Including the plumbing which was awarded to the Redmon Heating Company of Louisville and the electrical work which was done by Harris-Beyer Electrical Company of Paducah, Kentucky, the total cost of the building was $145,462.34. This building was completed in 1928. It has four large classrooms in the south end of the building plus the stage and a series of offices on the second floor which, at one time, were used for private music lessons.

The Auditorium, when constructed, was the largest college auditorium in Kentucky. It seats approximately 3,000. The stage is unusually large and was planned so that it would be large enough for a basketball court, and basketball was played on the stage from 1928 until the completion of the Health Building in 1937. The seats were re-upholstered and painted in the mid-sixties, and a sprinkler system and air-conditioning added.

Price Doyle Fine Arts Building - This building was named for Dr. Price Doyle, Professor of Music and Head of the Department of Fine Arts from 1930 to 1957.

It is a three-story building designed particularly to house the programs of Fine Arts, including Art, Drama and Music. It was
Price Doyle Fine Arts Building

constructed with special emphasis on sound and acoustics, and the Recital Hall is one of the most nearly perfect acoustical facilities to be found anywhere.

The cost of this building, completed early in 1945, was $105,091.25. The original plans and construction did not include air conditioning, but it became necessary to air-condition it, and the initial air-conditioning was installed in 1949, at a cost of $21,780. The contract was let to Ed D. Hannan Company of Paducah. This air-conditioning proved to be insufficient to make the building comfortable for the occupants, and in 1962, larger chillers and a more effective distribution system were installed at a cost of $136,558.70.

Price Doyle Fine Arts Center - This building is only six stories high, but it is 128 feet high since the theater area on the first floor and the television studio on the sixth floor both require high ceilings. The television studio has a clearance of twenty feet between floor and ceiling. The basement of this building includes the mechanical room, and the first or ground floor houses dramas and the theater. There is a subground floor which includes the dramas workshop and dressing rooms. The second and third floors are devoted to music, the fourth and fifth floors are devoted to art, and the sixth floor is used for television. The cost of this building, completed in 1971, was $4,150,000.
Carr Health Building - At a meeting of the Board of Regents on December 6, 1935, a contract for the Carr Health Building was awarded to the A. E. "Jack" Cole Company of Paducah, Kentucky, in the amount of $247,456.92. This building was financed by the issuance of $145,000 in building revenue bonds and by a Public Works Administration grant of $118,637. This building includes the varsity gymnasium and two other gymnasiums, boxing rooms, wrestling rooms, apparatus rooms, handball rooms, six classrooms, and originally a suite of offices near the center of the first floor for college physicians and nurses.
Fieldhouse - The old varsity gymnasium had a seating capacity of only 2,300. It, therefore, became necessary to construct an additional basketball facility, known as the Fieldhouse. The initial construction was completed in 1955, at a cost of $372,571.80. This was a bonded building, but these bonds, however, have been paid off for many years. In 1962, there was an addition to the Fieldhouse at a cost of $181,026.34. The seating arrangement is excellent and seats approximately 6,000. However, with a student body of 7,000, it is difficult to accommodate both students and the public for varsity basketball games.

Home Management House - The contract for the Home Management House was also let to the A. E. "Jack" Cole Construction Company and was a joint contract with the Health Building. The cost of this building was $17,163.61. This facility continues to be used by the Home Economics Department and has proven to be functional.

Industrial Arts Building - The Industrial Arts Building was erected in 1946-47. The Federal Works Agency helped with the construction; and, in fact, the total expenditures by the State and college were $21,352.90. Of this amount, $10,207.03 came from maintenance and operations funds of Murray State and $11,145.87 from the State Property and
Buildings Commission through the Department of Engineering of the State Department of Finance. Much of the interior finishing work was done by the teachers and students under the direction of Dr. Hugh L. Oakley.

Science Building - This building was begun in 1948, and completed in 1950. The total cost was $790,198.00. Murray State had made a request to the 1946 General Assembly for $450,000 with which to construct a Science Building. The General Assembly appropriated $425,000, but Governor Willis vetoed $225,000 leaving $200,000. This amount was not sufficient, of course, to construct a building to meet the needs of the institution. President Woods declared that it might be possible to build one story and roof it, if necessary. He asked the Attorney General if this could be done and received a favorable opinion. A contract was let to the Katterjohn Construction Company of Paducah for $176,804.00. This was done in February 1948, and in March 1948, Dr. Woods left Murray and the United States for a special mission in Greece. Shortly after he left, the State decided to hold up the construction, and it was held up until the summer of 1948, after Dr. Woods had returned from Greece. The remaining $606,398.00 was obtained from the State Property and Buildings Commission, and $6,996.00 of college funds was expended on furniture, fixtures and lighting equipment. This
building served effectively until 1966, at which time it became necessary to construct an addition to the Science Building. The addition included approximately the same square footage as the original building. In this construction, the two buildings were unified as were the heating and air-conditioning systems. The original Science Building did not have air-conditioning. The cost of the addition to the Science Building was $3,120,477.96. By putting the two buildings together, the Science Building has the appearance of a single building, but the north section of this structure was completed in 1968, while the south section was in use in 1950.

**Business and Education Building** - This building was completed in 1962. This initial construction consisted of four floors in the Business Building plus the basement and three floors in the Education wing. The cost of the initial construction was $1,399,333.20. In 1966, three additional floors were added to the Education Building. The three-floor addition cost $825,069.62. The Education Building now consists of six floors, while in the Business Building four floors are devoted to instruction. A special feature of the Education Building that should be noted is that on the south end of the fifth floor is the Speech and Hearing Clinic. This section has been treated in such a way to make certain that the speech and hearing rooms and laboratories are more nearly acoustically perfect than any other rooms on the Murray State campus.
Applied Science Building - This building was completed in 1965, and consists of the middle wing, the south and north towers. The middle wing is occupied by Industrial Education, the north tower by Home Economics, and the south tower by the Department of Agriculture. The cost of this building, including furnishings, was $1,806,940.41.

Ruby Simpson Child Development Center - This Center was constructed in 1965 at a cost of $58,617. The Applied Science Building and the Child Development Center were built by the Foster-Creighton Company of Nashville, Tennessee.

A. Carman Livestock Pavilion - This building was completed in 1967, at a cost of $116,487.68. The contractor was the Quality Construction Company of Benton, Kentucky. This Pavilion is used by the Department of Agriculture and is also made available to the public for purebred sales. Hereford, Angus, Poland China and other livestock sales have been conducted in the sales arena. The building was named in honor of A. Carman who was Head of the Department of Agriculture from 1936 to 1959.
E. B. Howton Agricultural Engineering Building -
Located on 16th Street, this building was completed in 1968, at a cost of $205,569.25. This building is designed to take care of the farm machinery as well as farm construction and electrical needs of the farm.

Faculty Hall - The new seven-story classroom building, located off 16th Street between Wells Hall, the Auditorium and the Laboratory School, was completed in 1970, first occupied in January 1971. The building contains 122 offices, eight reception areas and fifty-three classrooms and houses English, History, Mathematics, Political Science, Romance Languages and Sociology. It is air-conditioned and was built at a cost of $2,633,000. It was named Faculty Hall in 1971.
General Services Building - The most recent building on campus is the General Services Building. Completed in 1971, it is two stories high and contains 53,000 square feet. The cost was $1,400,000. It contains a refrigerator cooler 25' x 31' and a deep freeze 25' x 31'. Housed in this building are the following offices and services: purchasing, central stores, central receiving, inventory, office machines, food storage, printing and a copy center. The copy center is for serving the faculty needs by duplicating tests. This center is operated independently of the larger printing service.

A Greenhouse was constructed in 1965 to serve Agriculture, especially Landscape Gardening, and the Department of Biological Sciences. The contractor was Iken Brown and the cost of the Greenhouse was $14,887.00. The buildings on the College Farm are not included in this Chapter but are included in the Chapter on Agriculture.

Dormitories

Wells Hall was named for the second President and founder of Murray State, Dr. Rainey T. Wells. Bids were opened for this dormitory on October 21, 1924. The Jack Cole Company of Paducah was the successful bidder, and the amount of the contract was $227,766. This dormitory was completed and occupied at the beginning of the fall semester of 1925. It has four floors--the ground floor, first, second and third floors. It was originally designed to accommodate 316 women. The cafeteria, which had originally been set up in the Old Administration Building (since 1967 known as Wrather Hall) was moved to the ground floor of Wells Hall. The cafeteria continued to operate in this location until 1959, at which time the cafeteria was moved into the Student Union Building, to be discussed later. After the cafeteria and dining halls had vacated the ground floor, this floor was renovated and made available for the University Health Services with the doctors' and nurses' offices and examining rooms in the central section of the ground floor of Wells Hall. The infirmary for women was arranged in the south dining room, and the north dining room was made into an infirmary for men. Each of the infirmaries has 18 beds, making it possible to accommodate a maximum of 36 bed patients in the two infirmaries.

It appears appropriate to include a copy of the Dedication Program of the first dormitory--Wells Hall, and to note that
Governor William J. Fields, Judge Edward C. O'Rear, Chairman of the Normal School Commission, and Dr. McHenry Rhoads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, appeared on the program.

Program
Dedicated Exercises Wells Hall
Murray State Normal School
Friday Afternoon, November 6, 1925

1:30 Procession of students, alumni, prospective students, from the gymnasium - Administration Building to Wells Hall.

Band - Overture, National Spirit - Mackie-Beyer.

Orchestra - Medley, Plantation Songs - Mackie-Beyer.

1:45 Invocation, Rev. C. A Waterfield, Mayfield, Ky.

Address, Governor William J. Fields.

Address, Judge Edward C. O'Rear, Chairman of the Normal School Commission.

Greetings from other guests.

Response, Honorable Rainey T. Wells.

Band - March, On to Panama - Mackie-Beyer.

4:00 All buildings open for inspection.

5:00 Dinner to the Governor and other guest given by the Murray State Normal School, Wells Hall.
Ordway Hall was named for Mr. G. P. Ordway, a member of the Board of Regents. A contract for this building was approved by the Board of Regents on April 10, 1930. The successful bidder was W. M. Hill & Son of Benton, Kentucky. The general construction contract was $88,765; and, in addition to this, the plumbing contract amounted to $15,000 and was awarded to R. H. Vandevele Company. The electrical contract was awarded to S. C. Dalbey for approximately $3,000. Thus, the total cost for Ordway Hall, exclusive of furnishings, was $106,765. This dormitory was originally for men, but during World War II, while the naval units were here, men were housed in Wells Hall and women in Ordway Hall. Between 1955 and 1960, Ordway Hall was renovated at a cost of $48,516 and made available for young women.
Swann Hall was named for Warren Swann, a member of the Board of Regents and an outstanding business and civic leader in the City of Murray. Murray State College expended $52,076.60 on this dormitory which was constructed by the National Youth Administration. The initial cost of the dormitory was $104,153.20, one-half of which was provided by the Federal Government through the N.Y.A. It was built to house 100 male students, four to a room, and was first used to house N.Y.A. student workers. For a number of years, it was used as an athletic dormitory. In 1966, it was remodeled and turned into a panhellenic house. There is space for four sororities in each wing or room for a total of eight sororities with suitable space for chapter and/or meetings in the central section. This building lends itself more effectively to a panhellenic house than to a dormitory.

Woods Hall - This dormitory for women was constructed on 14th Street and Olive Boulevard at a cost of $1,091,114. It was designed to house women and has a normal capacity for 432 women. It was named for the fourth President of Murray State University, Dr. Ralph H. Woods. Woods Hall was first occupied on March 17, 1957. In 1965, carpet was installed in the hallways, and air conditioning was provided for the lobby and study rooms at a cost of $45,828.

Richmond Hall was named for the third President of Murray State University, Dr. James H. Richmond, and was constructed in 1961, at a cost of $752,353.69. Richmond Hall is a men’s dormitory and houses 242 men.
Clark Hall was named for Mr. Lee Clark, a member of the Legislature at the time of the founding of Murray State. He later worked at Murray State as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. During his last years of employment, he was Manager of the College Bookstore. Clark Hall was constructed in 1962, at a cost of $866,847. It was constructed as a men’s dormitory and houses 284 men.

Franklin Hall was named for a member of the Board of Regents, Mr. Hollis Franklin from Marion, Kentucky. It was constructed in 1962-63 at a cost of $1,015,450.65 and normally houses 330 men.

Springer Hall was named for Mr. O. B. Springer, a longtime member of the Board of Regents from Henderson, Kentucky. Mr. Springer, a graduate of Murray State, served more than eighteen years as a member of the Board. Springer Hall was constructed in 1964, at a cost of $939,794.51. It is a men’s dormitory and houses 316.

Elizabeth Hall was named for the wife of the fourth President of Murray State, Elizabeth Harkless Woods. It was completed in 1964, and first occupied in the fall of 1964. It houses 308 girls and was constructed at a cost of $1,286,786.05. It was the first of the high-rise dormitories, being ten stories high.
Hart Hall was named for Mr. George S. Hart, a member of the Board of Regents, for many years the Mayor of Murray, an outstanding banker, and a useful public citizen. This dormitory which is seven-stories high houses 552 men and was built at a cost of $2,379,267.33. It was begun during the summer of 1964, and first occupied in September 1966. In addition to the rooms, it includes a snack bar, recreation room and bookstore.

White Hall was named for Mr. R. H. "Bob" White, a member of the Board of Regents and an outstanding businessman from Fulton, Kentucky. This building was completed and first occupied on the evening of September 10, 1966. The cost of the dormitory was $1,697,454.72. It is ten stories high and houses 400 men.

Hester Hall was named for Mrs. Cleo Gillis Hester who served Murray State for one-third of a century as Registrar. It is a women’s dormitory. It was completed during the summer of 1967, at a cost of $1,780,550.30 and was first occupied in September 1967. It is a nine-story dormitory and houses 320.

Regents Hall, named for all members of the Board of Regents, was dedicated on November 14, 1970. A plaque in the lobby lists the names and dates of service of the fifty-one Board members who had served, or were serving, at the time of the dedication. Medallions commemorating their service to the Board were awarded to the Regents or to a member of the family. The cost of this building was $2,333,765. It is ten-stories high and houses 392 women.
Married Housing - In 1945, immediately after Ralph H. Woods was elected President, he requested fifty prefabricated houses then located at Charlestown, Indiana, to house married students. After conferring with the business manager and others who had been at Murray for some time as well as with the Board of Regents, Dr. Woods released seventeen of the houses and accepted thirty-three. These houses were transported to and erected in the area now occupied by the Fieldhouse, the Student Union Building and Woods Hall. Later, these prefabricated houses were moved to the central section of Orchard Heights, now occupied by Hart Hall, and still later moved to their present location, northeast of the Orchard Heights Dormitory Complex. In the transition which took place, one of the houses was damaged and sold, but there are still thirty-two houses in the above-mentioned location, occupied by married students.

In 1961, plans were made and contracts were let for four apartment buildings—each building to house twelve apartments. The cost of the forty-eight apartments, completed in 1962, was $500,275.73, or an average cost per apartment of $10,422. These apartments consist of a living room, a kitchen, a bathroom, and one bedroom with satisfactory closet space and a hide-a-bed sofa in the living room.

The second series, referred to as College Court No. 2, was completed in 1963. Three of these buildings were almost identical to the original buildings while one of the buildings contained two-bedroom apartments. The cost of the forty-eight apartments in College Court No. 2 was $507,105.09, or an average cost per apartment of $10,564.

The third series of married housing apartments was completed in 1966, and consisted of four buildings with twelve apartments in each building for a total of forty-eight apartments. The cost of these forty-eight apartments was $555,214.95 or $11,567.00 as the average cost per apartment. All of the apartments in College Court No. 3 are one-bedroom apartments.

All of the 144 apartments are very tastefully furnished.

Libraries - At a meeting of the Board of Regents on April 10, 1930, a contract was awarded for the Library Building to Raymond Contracting Company for $192,370. The plumbing contract was awarded to R. H. Vandevele Company for $16,700.38, and the electrical contract was awarded to the S.
D. Dalbey Electrical Company of Paducah, Kentucky, for $4,400 resulting in a total cost of $213,470.38. In 1963, air-conditioning was installed at a cost of $39,396.66.

The Library consists of the ground floor, first, second and third floors. Many comments have been made throughout the years about the bronze doors—referring to them as “gold” doors. The installation of these doors may have appeared to be a bit extravagant to some people, but from 1931 to 1972, these doors have been in use and are as effective as they were forty years ago.

A second Library Building had to be built and was completed in 1966, at a cost of $806,960. The square footage of the New Library Building is comparable to the square footage of the original Library Building, but the building cost was 3.8 times greater. The second Library Building was named for Dr. C. S. Lowry, for many years Head of the Department of Social Sciences and the Chairman of the Library Committee. The arrangement and acoustical qualities of the new Library Building are especially outstanding.

A branch or departmental library is maintained on the ground floor of the south tower of the Applied Science Building. This library serves Agriculture, Home Economics and Industrial Arts. A library for the Business Department is maintained on the fourth floor of the Business Building, and a library for the sciences is maintained in the Science Building on the second floor. There is also a small departmental library in the Department of Nursing.
Carlisle Cutchin Stadium, built in 1934, at a cost of $12,120.95, was used through 1971. Located between Chestnut and Payne Streets, this stadium was named for the revered Carlisle Cutchin and is known as Cutchin Stadium. The seating capacity does not exceed 6,000, therefore, with a student body of more than 7,000 plus the public, it was necessary to construct a new stadium.

Roy Stewart Stadium - The new stadium was named for Roy Stewart who came to Murray in 1932 and was Head Football Coach through 1949. He was Chairman of the Health and Physical Education Department from 1942 to 1965 and assisted Coach Fred Faurot in football until 1955. He retired Chairman of the Department of Health and Physical Education in 1966. This stadium, now under construction, will have a seating capacity of 20,000. It will have a synthetic turf playing surface, a quarter-mile track, classroom and storage facilities for the Military Science Department under the stadium as well as offices and some classrooms for Physical Education. In addition to the classrooms, offices, playing field, quarter-mile track, there will be a large area blacktopped for parking which can also be used for ROTC drill, and recreational activities. This facility cost $5,995,000.

Central Heating Plant - At a meeting of the Board of Regents on April 27, 1927, a contract was awarded to the Key-Langston Construction Company of Murray at cost plus ten percent for the Central Heating Plant Building, provided that the total cost not exceed $9,500.00. At this same meeting the Board accepted the bid of H. R. Heinicke, Inc. of Indianapolis, Indiana, for $3,175.00 for the construction of the chimney of the Central Heating Plant. This chimney or stack was torn down in 1951 when the Heating Plant was reworked and two large boilers and a standby boiler were installed.

The dormitories and cafeteria in Orchard Heights are all heated by gas with separate boilers for each building. This is also true of White Hall and Regents Hall, as well as the new Administration Building. Individual boilers proved to be more economical, both from the standpoint of installation and operation.

First Maintenance Building - This building was constructed in 1946, out of maintenance and operations funds. This structure was joined to the Fine Arts Building and the Auditorium Building at a cost of $12,623.34, of which $9,200 was from college operating funds and $3,423.34 was from the
Department of Finance, authorized by the State Property and Buildings Commission. This building was used for classes in Industrial Arts, vocational classes for veterans and a dramatics workshop, then converted into a maintenance facility. After the new Maintenance Building was constructed, this structure was renovated and made into additional laboratories and classrooms for Art as well as a ROTC supply facility.

New Maintenance Building - A new Maintenance Building was designed and completed in 1963 at a cost of $330,556.37. This building has the general offices in the south section of the building. It provided stockrooms and offices for air conditioning and refrigeration personnel, carpenters, cabinet-makers, electricians, plumbers as well as offices for the custodial supervisors. This is a very adequate maintenance building, and the cost was kept low because the steel was secured from a building being razed, and, therefore, a savings on steel of $25,000 or more was possible.
The President’s Home “Oakhurst” was built by Dr. and Mrs. Rainey T. Wells and first named “Edgewood.” The home was started in 1917 but completed in 1918. Dr. Wells, the founder of Murray State, made many plans and decisions that resulted in the fruition of a significant institution in this home.

Dr. John W. Carr, the first president, never lived in the home but he lived across Sixteenth Street near the institution. Dr. Wells lived in this home while he was President from May, 1926, until December 31, 1932.

This home was purchased by the Board of Regents from Dr. and Mrs. Rainey T. Wells in June, 1936. It was remodeled and made ready for Dr. James H. Richmond and named “Oakhurst.” In addition to the remodeling in 1936, it was again remodeled between 1968 and 1970.

Dr. Richmond and family occupied the house from 1936 to 1945. Dr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Woods and family occupied “Oakhurst” from the fall of 1945 until 1968. Dr. and Mrs. Harry M. Sparks and family have occupied “Oakhurst” since 1968.
Laurine Wells was married to Joe Lovett in this home on September 14, 1922. The only son of Dr. and Mrs. Wells, Stum Wells, was married to Juanita Roberts in the home while it was known as “Edgewood.” Geneve Wells Banks, who also lived in this house, taught music from 1924 to 1928 at Murray State. A reception was held in this home for Ruth Richmond who was married to Alvin Trigg. Miss Anne Woods, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Woods, was married to attorney David Varble in this home on July 7, 1956.

Through the years, many receptions, dinners, conferences, and reunions have been held in this home, “Oakhurst,” the home of Murray State presidents.

**Harry Lee Waterfield Student Union Building** was completed in 1959 at a cost of $990,065.88. It was named for Harry Lee Waterfield, a graduate of Murray State, who served as Lieutenant Governor during two administrations. It includes a kitchen and cafeteria with a seating capacity for 600 persons on the ground floor as well as recreation rooms; a ballroom or banquet room with a seating capacity for 700 persons on the first floor as well as a post office, a bookstore, a sizable room for snacks and short orders, a faculty lounge, meeting rooms and offices for the Student Organization, Security, and Dean of Men.
Winslow Cafeteria was the second cafeteria building, and it is located in Orchard Heights. It was completed in 1964, and has a seating capacity for 1,000 persons. The cost of the cafeteria was $706,204. It was named for Claude T Winslow, Sr. of Mayfield, Kentucky, who served on the Board of Regents for eighteen years. Winslow Cafeteria primarily serves the dormitory complex in Orchard Heights.

Nursing Building - This building was completed in 1967 at a cost of $919,415.62. Murray State University received a grant from the Department of Health, Education & Welfare in the amount of $576,741 for this building. The remainder of the cost, $442,674.62, was provided from Consolidated Educational Building Revenue Bonds, Series D.

New Administration Building - This building, completed in 1967, at a cost of $1,242,535.00, consists of the ground floor and five additional floors. It houses the major administrative offices.
New University School

**New University School** - This building is adjacent to the original Training School and includes an attractive auditorium and gymnasium as well as classrooms. The cost was $1,718,275. Of this amount, $1,306,000 was paid from general obligation funds. The remainder of the cost $412,275 was paid from Consolidated Educational Building Revenue Bonds, Series D.

**University Kindergarten** - Another instructional facility, known as the University Kindergarten, was converted from the old Bailey residence into a kindergarten at a very minimum expenditure.

The Murray State campus consists of fifty-six major buildings. Forty-six of these buildings have been built since 1945. Since the founding of Murray State University in 1922, seventy-four parcels of land have been purchased for $999,451.50 and are now being utilized by the University. These parcels include the Clint Jones Farm, now a part of the main College Farm, consisting of 136 acres; the Underwood Farm, now a component of the College Farm, consisting of 40 acres; the J. Jones Farm, consisting of 90 acres; other purchases of farmland, consisting of 75 acres; and an additional purchase of 15 acres, making up the college farms. The other purchases were additions to the original campus.

The least amount paid for a tract was $300, and the largest amount paid was $51,800. The total capital value of Murray State University, including land, buildings and equipment, is more than $66,500,000.
CHAPTER VI

LIBRARIES

by

Mr. Charles F. Hinds, Director

Libraries

The Murray State University Main Library has operated throughout its history in four locations: Murray High School (1923-24), the old Administration Building (now Wrather Hall) (1924-25), Wilson Hall (1925-31), and the present quarters (since the spring of 1931), with the Lowry Annex added more than thirty-five years later (1967). The library first opened on September 24, 1923. The first library was located in a room on the stage of Murray High School. The reading room was the auditorium stage of Murray High School, and its stack area for books was a small room just off the stage. By April 1924, $1,326.02 had been expended for library books. A few tables, chairs, and books had been purchased. At the very first meeting of the Board of Regents in April 1924, President Carr recommended that $3,000.00 be expended for library books.

Professor William M. Caudill, one of the first faculty members, with the assistance of his wife, had charge of the initial library. Mr. Caudill left Murray State in 1945 to become President of Campbellsville College. The book stacks began modestly, according to Carr, first President, with the donation of an unabridged dictionary and a large Bible. This was to cause confusion later, for when the books were first cataloged in the summer of 1924 by a trained librarian, Miss Imogene Greenaway, on loan from the Public Library of Louisville, the first book recorded in the accession books was a Merriam-Webster unabridged dictionary, but the second book recorded was Volume I of the New International Encyclopedia. This accession listing and all subsequent acquisition records have been carefully preserved and are kept under lock and key in the library today. Dr. Carr, however did not say that the first two books accessioned were as stated. He said that these books were the first in the library, and there is no reason to question this testimony since he always took a special interest and pride in the library; and if anyone knew the first holdings, other than
the first librarian, it would have been the first president. After Miss Greenaway left Murray, Mr. W. M. Caudill continued to serve as librarian, and by the end of the summer of 1924, there were more than 2,000 well-selected books in the library.

By February 3, 1925, the date the library made its move to Wrather Hall to rather large quarters for the time, the book collection had grown to 2,500 books. Special appreciation should go to Dr. Carr, who was a professional educator aware of the importance of a library to a school, especially an institution of higher education. By 1939, the collection had grown to 20,000 volumes, but during the depression, the growth rate, as might be expected, was minimal. As late as 1943, the library holdings were reported as little more than 40,000. The constant and effective growth of the library began in 1945 and greater emphasis has come since 1966, when Murray became a university. In 1966, the holdings were set at 124,467. Four years later, the book collection had grown to 207,154, with the final objective being established of fifty books for each full-time-equivalent student. The number of journals and services subscribed to has grown from 400 in 1954, the date of the first recording of the holdings, to 2,400 as of July 1, 1970.

Probably the most important assets to the library have been the excellent library professionals who have come Murray's way. Dr. Carr found his first "professional" in August of 1925, in Margaret Bailey, a graduate of the University of Kentucky and of the University of Wisconsin Library Institute. After ten years, Miss Bailey resigned to become librarian at Madison College, and later, she made her home in Winter Haven,
Florida. W J. Gibson was librarian from 1936 to 1939, when he was succeeded by Ellison L. Brown, who recently retired as Director of Libraries at Memphis State University. Brown was librarian at Murray State from 1939 to 1947. Ann Herron, the present Associate Director of Murray State Libraries, was the Acting Director while Mr. Brown was away. Joe H. Bailey succeeded Brown and remained at Murray until 1951. After he left Murray, he taught for a while at Peabody Library School, then finally returned to his native state, where he is now Associate Director of Libraries at North Texas State. Bob Lee Mowery was the Head Librarian, serving for two years. He left in 1953 to become Head Librarian at McNeese State College. Since 1964, he has been Director of Libraries at Wittenberg University. The Librarians in more recent years have been Dr. Henry Charles Woodbridge, 1953-65, Ambrose Easterly, 1965-67, and Charles F. Hinds, since 1967. Dr. Woodbridge is now Latin American Bibliographer and Associate Professor of Languages at Southern Illinois University. Mr. Easterly is presently Director of Library Service at W. R. Harper College. Mr. Hinds joined the staff at Murray after seven years as Director of the Kentucky State Archives. The many library professionals who have served Murray well have been too numerous to mention, but four who have devoted many years of service and who are still on the staff should be singled out: Ann Herron, the Associate Director of Libraries, already mentioned, recently appointed to Acting Library Director while Mr. Hinds is on a year’s leave; Mr. Laurie Gray, Head Cataloger; Mrs. Mamie Anderson, Head of Social Sciences and Humanities; and Miss Marilyn McFadden, Assistant Head Cataloger, has served effectively since 1963. They, more than anyone else, have been the mainstays over the years of the library.

The first library committee was appointed for the academic year 1926-27. Dr. C. S. Lowry, then professor of Education and history, now Chairman Emeritus of the Department of Social Sciences, and an institution within himself, was on that first committee. The librarian, Mrs. Bailey, was its first Chairman. Dr. Lowry was on leave the following year, but after his return to Murray he was made Chairman of the Library Committee, a position which he was to hold and hold well for forty years. Other members of that first committee were: Ann H. Augustus, Ada T. Higgins, Dr. Floy Robbins, Nellie May Wyman, Beatrice Frye, and Dr. Dixie Pelluet. President Carr instructed the committee to lay down rules and regulations governing the
use of the library, which the committee proceeded to do. One of the most serious problems facing this committee was to help the librarian build up the book collection to meet the standards of the Southern Association. The college had been accredited by the University of Kentucky in 1926 as an approved normal school, but the President and Board were anxious that Murray receive recognition by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. With increased expenditures for books and other publications by the college, the continuing support of Dr. Carr, and the able direction of the librarian and the library committee, Murray became one of the first teachers colleges ever to be fully accredited by the Southern Association. This was finally accomplished in 1928.

The present Chairman of the Library Committee is Professor John C. Winter, a faculty member in the Music Department. Mr. Winter was Acting Librarian during the summer of 1968 while the librarian was on educational leave.

A curious sidelight on the history of Murray State University Libraries is that of a regional public library system operated by the college, with the primary financial support coming from the Tennessee Valley Authority. While the Kentucky Dam was under construction, the TVA recognized that the public library facilities in West Kentucky were quite inadequate. It, therefore, proposed to the college that a bookmobile service be operated out of the library to service Gilbertsville. This expanded into a cooperative project among TVA, Murray State College, and the educational systems of Calloway and Marshall Counties. The program began on April 7, 1939, and ended sometime in 1947, except for an arrangement which continued for a short while between the County Board of Education of Marshall County and the Board of Regents of the College.

The University Library System at Murray State is a modified subject system, pointed in the direction presently of a four-divisional institution. It now consists of (1) Humanities and Social Science and (2) Education and Psychology Divisions with smaller subject collections in the following departmental libraries: Science, Applied Science, Nursing and Business. An in-depth study of library was made by three well-known national consultants headed by Dr. A. F. Kuhlman of Nashville. Dr. Kuhlman is the Director Emeritus of the Joint University Libraries of Vanderbilt University and George Peabody College and is continuing as a Professor of Library Science at Peabody Library School, Nashville, Tennessee. The
other two consultants were: Dr. A. Robert Rogers and Dr. W. W. Erickson, then, directors of the libraries respectively of Bowling Green University, Bowling Green, Ohio, and Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan. Both, soon thereafter, left their administrative posts for teaching and research positions. Dr. Rogers is now professor of Library Science at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. Dr. Erickson is Library Consultant at Eastern Michigan and is writing a book and teaching.

This library, started in 1930, was considered as one of the most handsome buildings in the state and perhaps in the South. The building itself, consisting of the ground and three other floors, cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars. This was a considerable outlay for a school not quite ten years old. The library had space for more than 120,000 volumes and one of the most beautiful and possibly ornate reading rooms to be found in any library.

Considerable criticism developed in Frankfort among state officials and others and aired liberally in the news media, not against the building but against its expensive doors. As the story was repeated estimates of the cost of the doors ranged from $40,000 to $50,000. Actually, the bronze doors on the east and west entrances to the building cost only $14,000. It should be recorded that this expenditure was a wise one. If the library entrances had been constructed out of wood, they would have had to be replaced four or more times. The bronze doors are in good condition and as functional as they were in 1931. Many people continue to recall the focus of attention on the bronze doors which were referred to as “gold doors.” The library as a whole and the doors in particular have been admired by students throughout the years and by the alumni, and this building continues to be one of the most beautiful buildings on the Murray State University campus.

When the enrollment grew to the point that the original library was unable to provide the required space needed by the students, a second library building was constructed south of the library. This building was completed in 1967 and, as has already been mentioned, was named for Dr. C. S. Lowry. This building was designed with considerable similarity to the original library building. The arrangement and acoustical qualities of the new Lowry Library are excellent. If Murray State University continues to grow appreciably in the not too distant future, it will be necessary to add additional library space.
As soon as classes were well underway in 1923, various societies and clubs were organized. There were two literary societies--the Wilsonian, named in honor of the illustrious, former president, Woodrow Wilson, and the Allenian, named in honor of the celebrated Kentucky author, James Lane Allen. Mr. Ed Filbeck was faculty advisor to these societies.

During the first year, music organizations were also organized. There was a male quartet, the men’s glee club, the student chorus, and the orchestra. Miss Stella Pennington, head of the Department of Art and Public School Music, organized and directed each of these vocal and instrumental organizations.

Late in the spring of 1924, the first dramatic performance was given by the students of the Normal School under the direction of Mr. James H. Hutchinson. The drama club was first organized in 1925.

The World Affairs Club was organized in the spring of 1924 and was under the direction of Mr. William M. Caudill. This club was the forerunner of the International Relations Club, which has continued to operate through the years.

There was also an English Club organized in the spring of 1924 and the advisor to this club was Miss Mary Moss. The first president of the English Club was Mr. Normal Galloway. The English Club was concerned with literary writing, readings, plays, and poetry, and it presented a number of chapel programs.

The Women’s Self-Government Association was organized in 1926. All women registered in college during any semester were members of the Association and subject to its rules. The purposes of the Association were to enact and enforce
regulations for the welfare of women students and to promote school spirit.

This organization has continued through the years and is now known as the Women's Student Government Association which is made up of all the dormitory councils and other women's organizations.

The Student Organization was first organized in 1936, and on May 11 of that year, the first Constitution for the Organization was written and ratified. The purpose of the Student Organization was to promote character and initiative through the responsibilities of effective organization and a featured purpose of the Organization was to expand and promote interest in student affairs, to provide the means for the clear expression of student opinion and its presentation to the administration when advisable, to unify and systematize campus activities, to increase and clearly define student responsibilities, and to foster in every manner possible student character and initiative.

Dr. Forrest Pogue, a former student and then a professor at Murray State and a distinguished historian, was helpful in writing or formulating the original Constitution.

Because of the outstanding efforts of students and faculty advisors, the 1937 Shield was dedicated to the Student Organization.

In later years, the students changed the name to the Student Government. In 1968, the Constitution was rewritten and continues to serve as it has through the years as the effective voice of the students working in harmony with the administration and acting as coordinator of student-campus activities.

In the 60's, the Student Class Assembly consisting of the individual class officers, was made a facet of the Student Organization or the Student Government.

The Student Council is composed of the class representatives in addition to the President, the Vice President, the Secretary and the Treasurer.

Also, in 1966, a Judicial Board was formulated and approved by the Board of Regents and by the student body.

The Presidents, Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurers from 1936 to 1972 of the Student Organization are as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td>Robert Cecil Gentry</td>
<td>Sue Gunter</td>
<td>Datch Tanner</td>
<td>Howard Slayden</td>
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<tr>
<td>1937-38</td>
<td>Louis Applegate</td>
<td>Charles Baugh</td>
<td>Laone Young</td>
<td>Vaginalee Thomson</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938-39</td>
<td>Hugh Finley</td>
<td>Lee Williams</td>
<td>Marie Holt</td>
<td>Martha Nell Wells</td>
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<td>1939-40</td>
<td>Hal Saunders</td>
<td>Joe Banken</td>
<td>Helen Johnston</td>
<td>June Bushart</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940-41</td>
<td>Shirley Castle</td>
<td>Joe Little</td>
<td>Mary E. Roberts</td>
<td>Nancy Norris</td>
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<tr>
<td>1941-42</td>
<td>Roger Fuller</td>
<td>Levi Oliver</td>
<td>Kathleen Jones</td>
<td>Nancy Borchers</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942-43</td>
<td>Austin Adkinson</td>
<td>Larry Doyle</td>
<td>Nell Alexander</td>
<td>Marian Fletcher</td>
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<tr>
<td>1943-44</td>
<td>Bert Halley</td>
<td>Jack Hicks</td>
<td>Frances Sledd</td>
<td>Ruth Armstrong</td>
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<tr>
<td>1944-45</td>
<td>Tim O'Brien</td>
<td>Kenneth Cain</td>
<td>Virginia Honchell</td>
<td>Nelle Bizzle</td>
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<tr>
<td>1945-46</td>
<td>John Underwood</td>
<td>John Padgett</td>
<td>Mary E. Bottom</td>
<td>Nelle Bizzle</td>
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<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>Johnny Reagan</td>
<td>Odell Phillips</td>
<td>Mary E. Bottom</td>
<td>Gene Graham</td>
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<tr>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td>Frank Vittetow</td>
<td>Hal Fiser</td>
<td>Marjorie Gaylord</td>
<td>Charles Snow</td>
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<td>1948-49</td>
<td>Frank Vittetow</td>
<td>Charles Snow</td>
<td>Joyce Fly</td>
<td>Charles Snow</td>
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<tr>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>William C. Taylor</td>
<td>Bob Boyd</td>
<td>Pat McCarthy</td>
<td>Lewis Wallis</td>
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<td>1950-51</td>
<td>Robert Wm. Taylor</td>
<td>Sam Veal</td>
<td>Reva Lawson</td>
<td>Bob Rutherford</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951-52</td>
<td>Leemon Miller</td>
<td>Bob Pullin</td>
<td>Carolyn Graves</td>
<td>Vester Orr</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>Wendell Rorie</td>
<td>Ronnie Sholar</td>
<td>Betty Clymer</td>
<td>George Ligon</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>Tom Sublette</td>
<td>John Edd Dunn</td>
<td>Lillian Smith</td>
<td>Bob Pendlebury</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>Don Hughes</td>
<td>Bub Holt</td>
<td>Sue Gardner</td>
<td>Jim Gamble</td>
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<td>1955-56</td>
<td>Doug Potts</td>
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<td>Mimi Reid</td>
<td>Gerald Nelson</td>
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<th>Secretary</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
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<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>Sam Traughber</td>
<td>Harold Gibson</td>
<td>Sarah Ward</td>
<td>Jim Nunn</td>
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<td>1957-58</td>
<td>H. W. Ford</td>
<td>Don Sparks</td>
<td>Mary N. McCain</td>
<td>Paul Turner</td>
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<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>Bill Wells</td>
<td>Jim Young</td>
<td>Alma Atwood</td>
<td>Paul Turner</td>
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<td>1959-60</td>
<td>Paul Turner</td>
<td>Don Toone</td>
<td>Martha Cunningham</td>
<td>Johnnie Gentry</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>Phil Morgan</td>
<td>Tommy Hutchens</td>
<td>Gary Holliday</td>
<td>Nancy Morgan</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>Sidney Easley</td>
<td>Buddy Searcy</td>
<td>Joan Williams</td>
<td>Lowell Stonecipher</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>Ron Snellen</td>
<td>Bill Young</td>
<td>Ted Sykes</td>
<td>Donna Siswick</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>Jason Baar</td>
<td>Jerry Woodall</td>
<td>Anne Wrather</td>
<td>Terry Weatherford</td>
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<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>Bob Carey</td>
<td>Larry McIntosh</td>
<td>Andrea Sykes</td>
<td>Joe Owen</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>Bill Cunningham</td>
<td>John Wadsworth</td>
<td>Peggy Weeks</td>
<td>Jim Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>Mike Reid</td>
<td>Ken Milligan</td>
<td>Mary Lou Smith</td>
<td>Keith McCloud</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>Mike Sanford</td>
<td>Ron Beshear</td>
<td>Jane Saxon</td>
<td>Rich Robbins</td>
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<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>Spencer Solomon</td>
<td>Max Russell</td>
<td>Rita Hurd</td>
<td>Tom Shay</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>Max Russell</td>
<td>Randy Hutchinson</td>
<td>Kay Pinkley</td>
<td>Bill Metzger</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>Randy Hutchinson</td>
<td>Tom Crosson</td>
<td>Susan Barr</td>
<td>Bill Metzger</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>Raymond Muzia</td>
<td>Dennis Estes</td>
<td>Jan Hammond</td>
<td>Hugh Griffith</td>
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<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>Dave Curtis</td>
<td>Mark Blankenship</td>
<td>Ruth Baxter</td>
<td>Tom O’Dell</td>
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*Elected February, 1972, to replace Dennis Estes who resigned.
Since the founding of the Student Organization, 35 different individuals have served as president of the organization. Taking into consideration the president, the vice president, the secretary, and the treasurer 135 different students have served since the founding of the Student Organization which is now commonly referred to as the Student Government.

The first president in 1936 was Robert Cecil Gentry, Paducah, Kentucky. Since leaving Murray, Cecil Gentry has done graduate work in metrology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Chicago, and has the Ph.D. degree from Florida State University. Since 1966 he has been director of Project Storm Fury, a joint program of the Department of Defense and the Department of Commerce. He is also Director of the National Hurricane Research Laboratory in Miami, Florida, and leads the research efforts in the field of Tropical Metrology.

The second president was Louis Applegate, who has been serving for several years as secretary of the New Jersey Education Association.

Four of the past presidents are physicians: Roger Fuller, Don Hughes, Sam Traughber, and H. W. Ford.

William Clifford Taylor, Earlington, Kentucky, was president in 1949-50. He is at present time the senior research engineer in the Electromagnetic Science Laboratory of Stanford Research Institute at Menlo Park, California. Much of his research has been related to the space program and the recent moon explorations.

Robert William Taylor, Brownsville, Tennessee, was president in 1950-51. He received his Masters in Journalism from Ohio University and is now serving as General Manager of the Engineering Society at 20501 Ford Road, Dearborn, Michigan.

Shirley Castle, who was president in 1940-41, had a distinguishing career in the U.S. Army and is now serving as Director of Personnel Services at Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky.

Lee Williams who was Vice President in 1938-39 and 1939-40 has his doctor’s degree and is head of the Department of Journalism at Memphis State University.

Gene Graham was Treasurer of the Student Organization in 1946-47 and in recent years has been Professor of Journalism at the University of Illinois. In 1971 he served as Program Review Officer for the 1971 General Assembly, and also served as Communications Consultant for Middle Tennessee
University. He was a Pulitzer Prize winner for National Affairs Reporting in 1962. He was also a Nieman Fellow in Journalism at Harvard University in 1962-63. He was the first recipient of Murray State University’s Distinguished Alumni Award.

All the people listed are distinguished in their fields of service.

Sam Veal is an outstanding dentist.

Wendell Rorie is an outstanding lawyer in Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

Bill Cunningham was president in 1965 is an attorney as is June Bushart Norris, who was treasurer in 1939-40.

Space will not permit listing the achievements and honors won by all of the 135 people. The Student Organization has been useful and helpful on the campus through the years and has been an excellent training experience for future success.

In addition to the organizations already mentioned, we find on the campus National Honor Societies, Recognition and Other Societies, National Social Sororities and National Social Fraternities as well as organizations in Music.

NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY

Alpha Chi. Distinguished national honor society for scholarship. The purpose of AX is to foster a tolerant, intellectual spirit on campus and to recognize character and academic achievement. Each year the highest ranking two percent of the junior class and three percent of the senior class are elected to membership. The Kentucky Alpha Chapter was installed in the spring of 1965.

Alpha Lambda Delta. Honorary society for freshman women with a standing of 3.50 or higher for one semester of their freshman year. It was established at Murray in 1967, a successor to Delta Lambda Alpha established on this campus in 1948.

Tau Kappa Alpha - Delta Sigma Rho. Tau Kappa Alpha honorary forensic society was established on the Murray State campus in 1941. In more recent years, Delta Sigma Rho and Tau Kappa Alpha have realized that they are both working for essentially the same objectives, and, in fact, those who have joined Tau Kappa Alpha are also members of Delta Sigma Rho. Membership in this society is gained by those who achieve merit and skill through participation in intercollegiate forensic contests.
Lambda Iota Tau. A national honorary society for students interested in literature and creative writing. Members must have at least nine hours of credit in literature courses, an overall standing 2.50 and a 3.00 standing in English.

Omicron Delta Kappa. A leadership honor society organized for the purpose of recognizing men who have achieved a high standard in all phases of collegiate life. Junior and senior men are awarded membership on the basis of character and attainment in scholarship, athletics, student government, social and religious affairs, publications, and speech, music, drama and the other arts. The Murray State circle was established in 1970.

Pi Delta Phi. A distinguished national French honor society for students with a high academic record who have a deep appreciation of French language, literature and culture. The Murray Chapter was installed in 1970.

Pi Omega Pi. A national honorary business-education society. A student must have a scholastic standing of 3.00 in business and education courses to become eligible for membership; and a standing of 2.50 in all other courses.

Psi Chi. A national honorary professional society for students interested in psychology as an academic discipline. The general requirements for active membership are a 2.50 over all average and 3.00 in psychology courses. The objectives of Psi Chi are to promote the field of Psychology and to provide students with the academic stimulation for continued research. Psi Chi was founded at Murray in 1965.

Sigma Delta Pi. A distinguished national honor society for students of Hispanic literature and culture. Zeta Upsilon Chapter was installed at Murray in 1968.

Sigma Pi Sigma. A national physics honor society for students showing high scholarship, manifest interest in physics, and promise of achievement in extending the boundaries of human knowledge. The objectives are to give recognition to students having high scholarship and to stimulate and promote student interest in research and the study of advanced physics. The Murray State chapter was installed in 1963.

RECOGNITION AND OTHER SOCIETIES

Alpha Beta Alpha. A national undergraduate fraternity open to those who are interested in Library Science.
Alpha Phi Gamma. For students excelling in Journalism or holding upper-level positions on publication staffs. Chapter was installed in 1962.

Alpha Phi Omega. A national service fraternity. Its purpose is service to youth and the community, the student body, faculty, and the nation as participating citizens.

Alpha Psi Omega. For students who excel in drama. Chapter was installed at Murray in 1937.

Beta Beta Beta. An honorary fraternity for students of the biological sciences. Students must have a standing of 3.00 to be eligible for membership.

The Counterguerrilla Company. The Counterguerrilla Company is designated as the Murray State Rangers and is a volunteer organization open to all ROTC students who can meet its high academic and rigorous physical qualifications. In line with recent emphasis on guerrilla-type operations in southeast Asia, its purpose is to develop cadets skilled in the techniques of scouting and patrolling, land navigation, close combat, survival, communications, and counterinsurgency.

Epsilon Pi Tau. A national honorary professional fraternity for industrial arts juniors, seniors, and graduate students who have attained an academic standing of at least 3.00 in this field and a minimum standing of 2.00 in all other courses. The fraternity has a three-fold purpose: to recognize the place of skill; to promote social efficiency; and to foster, counsel, reward, publish and circulate the results of research. Beta Gamma Chapter was installed at Murray in 1956.

Gamma Beta Phi Society. An organization for all Murray State University students who were members of the Beta Club in high school. It is the purpose of the society to promote scholarship and leadership, as well as to be of service to the college and community. The chapter was chartered as the Alpha Chapter in Kentucky in January, 1965.

Kappa Delta Pi. For juniors, seniors and graduate students who show high scholastic ability and professional leadership. Delta Omega Chapter was installed at Murray in 1939.

Kappa Omicron Phi. A national honorary home economics fraternity for women with a major or minor in home economics who have attained an academic standing of 3.00 or more in home economics courses and have an above-average standing in all other courses. The purpose of the fraternity is to further the best interests of home economics, and “to develop women with higher ideals of sane living, with deeper appreciation of
the sanctity of the American Home, with broader social and higher intellectual and cultural attainments.” Alpha Sigma Chapter was established at Murray in May, 1961.

**Kappa Pi.** Honorary art fraternity for men and women with high professional and scholastic standing in the visual arts. Not open to freshmen. Alpha Alpha Chi Chapter was established at Murray in 1950.

**Pershing Rifle Society.** A national honorary military society for selected basic and advanced ROTC cadets. The society strives to enhance the military proficiency of its members through intensive leadership training, drill competition, and military correspondence within the society. Its drill teams compete with colleges and universities within the Pershing Rifle Regiment which covers a four-state area.

**Phi Delta Kappa.** An international honorary professional fraternity for men in education. Membership is open to outstanding graduate students in education and men who have proved themselves as leaders in education. Phi Delta Kappa aims at the promotion and the improvement of free public education through a continuing interpretation of the ideals of research, service, and leadership. The Murray State University Chapter was established in June, 1969.

**Scabbard and Blade Society.** A national honorary military society for selected advanced ROTC cadets. The purposes of the society are to preserve and develop the essential qualities of good and efficient officers; to prepare the members to take a more active part and to have a greater influence in the military affairs of the community; and, above all, to spread intelligent information concerning the military requirements of the United States of America.

**Phi Mu Alpha.** Music Fraternity for men with scholastic standing of at least 2.50. Second semester freshmen are eligible. Gamma Delta Chapter was granted its chapter in 1938. Its purpose is “to advance the composition and performance of music in America.” A loan fund for the use of its members was established in the spring of 1939.

**Sigma Alpha Iota.** Music fraternity for women with a high scholastic standing who are working toward music degrees. The purpose of the national organization: “to promote the highest standard of professional ethics and culture among women students of music schools, and to bring about a closer relationship among women pursuing some phase of music as a profession,” is also the purpose of the local chapter. Iota Beta chapter was established in 1939.
Sigma Lambda Iota. An honorary professional fraternity for male students of business administration. Eligibility for membership consists of a scholastic standing of 3.00 in business courses and 2.50 in all other courses. The name signifies Scholarship, Leadership, and Integrity.

The Society of Physics Students. A national society, for all students interested in physics, to encourage the study of physics and to assist physicist-in-training in developing the knowledge, competence, ideals, enthusiasm and sense of responsibility which are appropriate to the physics profession.

Student Affiliates of the American Chemical Society.

NATIONAL SOCIAL SORORITIES

Sigma Sigma Sigma - Installed in 1942.
Alpha Sigma Alpha - Installed in 1946.
Alpha Omicron Pi - Installed in 1960.
Alpha Gamma Delta - Installed in 1966.
Kappa Delta - Installed in 1967.
Alpha Delta Pi - Installed in 1968.

NATIONAL SOCIAL FRATERNITIES

Pi Kappa Alpha - Installed in 1958.
Sigma Chi - Installed in 1959.
Alpha Tau Omega - Installed in 1959.
Tau Kappa Epsilon - Installed in 1959.
Lambda Chi Alpha - Installed in 1968.
Sigma Pi - Installed in 1968.
Alpha Gamma Rho - Installed in 1968.
Kappa Alpha - Installed in 1969.
Sigma Nu - Installed in 1969.
Sigma Phi Epsilon - Installed in 1969.
Alpha Phi Alpha - Installed in 1969.

The Panhellenic Council was organized in 1947. All the sororities have rooms in the Swann Panhellenic House located on the corner of Sixteenth Street and Chestnut Street. The Panhellenic Council has a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and advisor; and at the present time, Miss Lillian Tate, Dean of Women, is the Advisor. Each sorority that has officers on the Panhellenic Council has three additional members on the Board, and each sorority that does not have officers on the Council has four members on the Board.
The Interfraternity Council was organized in 1959. The Interfraternity Council has a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and advisor. The Interfraternity Council has its headquarters in the Old Shield Room on the first floor of Wilson Hall. The Interfraternity Board has three representatives from each fraternity—the president and two other members. From these people they elect the president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer of the Interfraternity Council.

**MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Membership in these organizations is dependent upon an individual's vocal or instrumental music abilities and experience. Auditions are necessary for membership in each musical organization listed with the exception of the University Chorus.

- University Band
- University Chorus
- University Orchestra
- University Choir
- Wind Sinfonietta
- Brass Choir
- Woodwind Choir
- Madrigal Singers
- Brass Ensembles
- Woodwind Quintet
- Student String Quartet
From the very beginning of the Murray State Normal School, it was the policy to promote wholesome athletics. The Normal School had no athletic field or gymnasium, yet in the fall of 1923 under Irby H. Koffman, both interscholastic football for men and basketball for women were started. Records indicate that in the spring of 1924, 37 young men turned out for the baseball team. The first game was with Mayfield High School on the Murray High field. The Normal School won 8 to 1. The baseball team played a total of 11 games and won 6 and lost 5 in the spring of 1924. In the spring of 1925, intercollegiate baseball was organized.
Football

In 1925, Carlisle Cutchin was employed as coach. The first year his team won 6, tied 1, and lost none. Mr. Cutchin continued to coach football from 1925 through 1930. Mr. Cutchin’s record was 36 won, 11 lost, and 4 tied.

In 1931, Ray Morgan served as football coach, and his team won 5, lost 3, and tied 1.

In 1932, Roy Stewart, who was a graduate of Union University and regarded as the greatest football player ever to play at Union, became Head Football Coach. He was Head Coach from 1932 through 1940. Mr. Stewart’s coaching record was 54 won, 37 lost, and 10 tied. During that period, his team won the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association (SIAA) Championship in 1933 and in 1937. His 1933 team won 9 straight games, lost none, and tied none. His 1937 team won 8, lost 1, and tied 1, but the 1937 team was also SIAA Champion.

In 1941, James W. Moore became Head Coach. Roy Stewart continued to assist him with football. In 1941, Moore’s record was 4 won, 3 lost, and 2 tied, and Coach Moore was called into the Armed Services. Roy Stewart again served as Coach in 1942. There was no team in 1943 due to lack of male students enrolled because of World War II. Roy Stewart again coached in 1944 and 1945. His record during these three seasons was 11 won, 10 lost, and 3 tied. Jim Moore returned to the campus and coached in 1946 and 1947. He resigned his position to return to Connecticut. His record during these two years as 11 wins, 8 losses, and no ties.

In 1948, Fred Faurot became Head Football Coach. He was assisted by James Cullivan and Billy Furgerson. His 1948 team won 9, lost 1, and tied 1, were Ohio Valley Conference (OVC) Champions, and played in the Tangerine Bowl at Orlando, Florida. The opponent was Sul Ross State College of Texas, and the game ended in a 21-21 tie. Mr. Faurot continued to coach at Murray through the 1955 season. His teams were OVC Champions three times in the eight seasons. His record for the eight seasons was 43 wins, 29 losses, and 3 ties. Coach Faurot left Murray to purchase and operate a dairy processing plant in Missouri.

He was succeeded as Head Coach by James Cullivan, who served as Head Coach from 1956 through 1959. His record was 12 wins, 26 losses, and 1 tie.

Coach Cullivan was succeeded by Don Shelton. Shelton’s assistants were Bailey Gore, Bill Hina and Bill Holt. Billy
Mitchell served one year as Assistant Coach under Shelton and then continued for a short time to serve under Head Coach, Bill Furgerson. Don Shelton's record as Head Coach was 26 wins, 41 losses, and 3 ties.

In the spring of 1967, W. W. (Bill) Furgerson became Head Coach. He had been on the staff at Murray for a number of years and was a most successful track coach, which is treated in another part of this chapter. Furgerson is the Head Football Coach at the time this chapter is written, and his record to date is 25 wins, 22 losses, and 3 ties. During the first fifty years, Murray has had eight head football coaches and during this period the Murray teams have won 223 and lost 187 and tied 26.

The first football game was played at the Murray High School field. Then, there was a football field provided in the area now occupied by the Fine Arts Building, Applied Science Building, and the Science Building. This field was used until the Cutchin Stadium was completed and first used in the fall of 1934.

The Roy Stewart Stadium is now under construction, and it is hoped that it will be available for the 1972 season. The Cutchin Stadium served effectively for many years but now will not even seat the student body. The new Roy Stewart Stadium will be able to seat 20,000 people.

**Basketball**

The first intercollegiate basketball team was in 1925-26. The Coach was Carlisle Cutchin, and the first year's record was 9 wins and 5 losses. Mr. Cutchin's 1929-30 team was champion of the Mississippi Valley. His 1935-36 team was champion of the SIAA. His 1940-41 team was champion of the Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. Mr. Cutchin continued to coach basketball through 1941 and then coached for one year in 1947-48. His record was 265 wins and 99 losses.

Coach Rice Mountjoy coached the basketball team during the 1941-42 season and his record was 18 won and 4 lost.

Mountjoy was succeeded as Head Basketball Coach by John Miller. Coach Miller coached from the fall of 1942 until 1948. His record was 68 won and 49 lost.

Coach Miller was succeeded in 1948 by Harlan Hodges. Mr. Hodges coached through 1954. His record was 109 wins and 65 losses, and during that period of time, his team was champion of the OVC in 1950-51 with a 21-6 record. The Murray
Thoroughbreds were OVC Tournament Champions in 1951-52 with a 24-10 record. Mr. Hodges resigned his position at Murray to accept the position as Head Coach at the University of Idaho. He was succeeded by Rex Alexander as Head Coach who had served as Mr. Hodges’ assistant.

Mr. Alexander coached from 1954 through 1958, and his won and loss record was 45 wins, and 54 losses. He resigned his position as Head Basketball Coach but has continued to teach in the Health and Physical Education Department.

Coach Cal Luther succeeded Rex Alexander and is Head Coach at the present time. His record is 223 won and 134 lost. His 1963-64 team was OVC Champion, his 1964-65 team won the OVC Tournament, his 1967-68 team was Co-Champion of the OVC as his 1968-69 team. His 1968-69 team won 22 and lost 6. His 1970-71 team won 19 and lost 5. The 1971-72 team to date has won 5 and lost 11. This includes victories over Bradley College of the Pacific, and Eastern Kentucky University.

Murray State has had six head basketball coaches during the first fifty years, and the basketball teams have won 728 games and have lost 425 games. The first gymnasium was in Wilson Hall and it occupied a section on the north side of the building on the first two floors. This gymnasium, having a very small seating capacity, was used until 1928 when the Auditorium was built. The Auditorium stage was made large
enough for a basketball court. The basketball teams played on the Auditorium stage until 1937 when the Carr Health Building was completed. Basketball has been played in the Fieldhouse since 1954.

**Track**

Murray’s first OVC track team was in 1950. The coach was Fred Faurot. This team placed second in the Conference and won first in the mile relay. In 1951, the Murray State Thoroughbreds placed fourth in the conference but won first place in the broad jump, the mile relay, and the 220-yard dash. In 1952, the track team was second in the conference, won first in the 100, 220, the discus, mile relay, and the 880-yard run. In 1953, the team was second in OVC and won first place in the 880-yard dash and the low hurdle. In 1956, the team finished third and won first in the high hurdle, pole vault, and mile relay.

In 1957, Bill Furgerson became Head Track Coach. His 1957 team finished sixth in the Conference; however, in 1958 the track team won the Championship which turned into a string of championships that included all the years through 1964. During the period of 1958-64, Coach Furgerson had individuals on the team that won first place in the discus, the high hurdle, the 220, pole vault, low hurdle, mile relay, 100-yard dash, high jump, broad jump, javelin, one-half mile, shot-put, 440, two-mile, 440 relay, and quarter mile. In 1959, Marshall Gage won three first places in the OVC meet.

The 1961 team had eight first places, and this was a Conference record. A dropped baton in the 440 relay kept Murray from winning the OVC in 1964. In 1967, when Coach Furgerson became Football Coach, he was succeeded as Track Coach by William Cornell.

Jim Freeman, on the Murray track team, was an All-American dashman. He won the 100-yard dash in the United States Track and Field Meet in 1967 and in 1968.

Tommie Turner, another All-American track man, finished fourth in the NCAA quarter mile in 1968, second in the NCAA 600 in 1968 and 1970, and was second in the National AAU in 1969. He was selected as a member of the United States team that ran against the Russians in the summer of 1969 and in a series of meets in Western Europe.

In 1970 and in 1971, Murray had a great relay team made up of Lee Roy McGinnis, Randy Smith, Ashman Samuels, and Tommie Turner.
Baseball

Murray has had a baseball team since 1924. However, the greatest baseball success has been achieved by teams coached by Johnny Reagan. His baseball teams won the Championship of the Ohio Valley Conference in 1958, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1964, and 1965. The baseball team has continued to be one of the outstanding teams in the country. The baseball team won divisional championships in 1966 and in 1967, in 1968 was runnerup in the Western Division, in 1969 was runnerup in the Western Division with a record of 20-8, and in 1970 was OVC Champion.

Tennis


Cross-Country

The Murray cross-country team has won four OVC Championships in 1962, 1963, 1968, and 1969. Curt Sanders of Murray was individual champion in 1962 and Bill Boyd of the Murray team was individual champion in 1964.

Golf

Murray's first golf team was in 1961. The college team has never won the OVC Championship, but the team has had two individual champions. Bill Graham won two years in a row, and Ron Acre was the individual champion another year. The college team placed second in the NCAA College Division Tournament in 1965 and again in 1967.

Boxing

Murray State had a varsity boxing team for four years, beginning 1938-39 and continuing through 1941-42. James Moore was the boxing coach and also was Head Football Coach. In the 1938-39 season, the team lost only one match and that was to Southwestern Louisiana, the NCAA Champion that year. Matches were held with Vanderbilt, Cumberland
University, Purdue, Ole Miss, Tennessee, Florida, Arkansas and Texas. The Murray team managed to beat all of these teams operating without athletic scholarships. Some of the outstanding individuals on the boxing team were: Glenn Hooks, flyweight; Green Berry, little middle weight; Bob Fiser, middle weight; "Pewee" Nanny, welterweight; Steve Levandoski, light heavy weight; and Mike Nicholas, heavyweight.

The Murray Boxing Team was outstanding as reported by Coach Moore. None of the above mentioned participants lost more than one match during the four-year period. Following World War II, the NCAA discouraged boxing programs and, for the most part, this athletic sport had disappeared from the scene.
ALL-CONFERENCE FOOTBALL PLAYERS

1929
James Bowman, All-Mississippi Valley Conference tackle

1933
Cecil Kent, All-Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association back; Second highest scorer in nation
Woodrow Simmons, All-Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Conference end

1935
Joe Mullins, All-SIAA guard

1937
Elmer Cochran, All-KIAC guard
Pete Gudauskus, All-KIAC tackle
C. W. Hardin, All-KIAC center

1938
Pete Gudauskus, Little All-American Second Team tackle
Pete Gudauskus, All-SIAA tackle
Claude McRaven, All-SIAA back
Dale Diebert, All-KIAC end
Ralph Love, All-KIAC end
Pete Gudauskus, All-KIAC tackle
Lewis Applegate, All-KIAC guard
Claude McRaven, All-KIAC back

1939
Lacy Downey, All-KIAC guard
Pete Gudauskus, All-KIAC tackle

1940
James Johnson, All-KIAC center

1941
Jack Haines, All-KIAC end
George Speth, All-KIAC tackle

1944
Johnny Underwood, seventh highest scorer in nation

1948
Bob Sanders, All-Ohio Valley Conference end
John Hackney, All-OVC tackle
Powell Puckett, All-OVC guard
Winnie Dill, All-OVC back

1949
John Hackney, All-OVC tackle
Al Cope, All-OVC center
All-Conference Football Players

1950
Gilbert Mains, All-OVC tackle
Phil Foster, All-OVC back

1951
Gilbert Mains, All-OVC tackle
Bernie Behrendt, All-OVC back

1952
Ben Chamness, All-OVC guard
Bernie Behrendt, All-OVC back
Mac Catlett, All-OVC def. end
John Roberts, All-OVC def. tackle
Bernie Behrendt, All-OVC linebacker
John Bohna, All-OVC safety

1953
John Bohna, All-OVC back

1955
Don Heine, All-OVC end
Al Giordano, All-OVC guard
Carl Walker, All-OVC back

1956
Don Heine, All-OVC end
Al Giordano, All-OVC guard
Jere Stripling, All-OVC quarterback
Dave Bottos, All-OVC back

1958
Willie Hickerson, All-OVC guard
Jack Morris, All-OVC back

1960
Bob Burton, All-OVC tackle

1962
Gary Foltz, All-OVC end

1963
John Wheeler, All-OVC guard

1964
Charlie Forrest, All-OVC quarterback
Tommy Glover, All-OVC back
John Wheeler, All-OVC linebacker

1965
John Watson, All-OVC end
Charlie Mitchell, All-OVC tackle

1967
Harvy Tanner, All-OVC end
All Conference Football Players (cont.)

1968
Larry Tillman, All-OVC quarterback
Billy Hess, All-OVC end
George Rice, All-OVC tackle
Tony Sims, All-OVC guard
Don Veatch, All-OVC safety

1969
Jack Wolf, All-OVC end
Donnie Williams, All-OVC guard

ALL-CONFERENCE BASKETBALL PLAYERS

1928
John Miller, All-MVC center
Preston Holland, All-MVC forward

1929
Jim Miller, All-MVC forward
Hugh May, All-MVC guard

1930
Jim Miller, All-MVC forward
Willard Bagwell, All-MVC forward

1931
Willard Bagwell, All-KIAC forward

1932
Willard Bagwell, All-SIAA forward

1933
Willard Bagwell, All-SIAA forward
Willard Bagwell, All-KIAC forward

1934
Basil Crider, All-KIAC center

1935
Jim Phillips, All-KIAC guard
Ross Magruder, All-KIAC forward

1936
Jim Phillips, All-KIAC guard
Lewis Graham, All-KIAC forward
Willard Carroll, All-KIAC guard
Ethridge McKeel, All-KIAC center
Jim Phillips, All-SIAA guard
All Conference Basketball Players (cont.)

1937
Ethridge McKeel, All-SIAA center
Floyd Burdette, All-SIAA forward
Ethridge McKeel, All-KIAC center

1938
Ethridge McKeel, All-SIAA center
Floyd Burdette, All-SIAA forward
Ross Magruder, All-SIAA forward
Gene Bland, All-SIAA guard
Floyd Burdette, All-KIAC forward
Ross Magruder, All-KIAC forward

1939
Bill Carneal, All-SIAA guard
Bill Carneal, All-KIAC guard

1940
Walter Murray, All-SIAA guard
Bill Carneal, All-SIAA guard
Bill Carneal, All-KIAC guard
Walter Murray, All-KIAC guard

1941
Leslie McKeel, All-SIAA guard
Bob Salmons, All-SIAA center
Carl Steffins, All-SIAA forward
Bob Salmons, All-KIAC center
Carl Steffins, All-KIAC forward
Leslie McKeel, All-KIAC guard

1942
Joe Fulks, All-KIAC forward

1943
Hyland Grimmer, All-KIAC guard
Joe Fulks, All-KIAC forward

1946
Johnny Reagan, All-KIAC forward
Junior Herrold, All-KIAC forward

1947
Johnny Reagan, All-KIAC forward

1948
Johnny Reagan, All-KIAC forward

1950
Harold Loughary, All-OVC
Charley Snow, All-OVC
All Conference Basketball Players (cont.)

1951
Garrett Beshear, All-OVC
Bennie Purcell, All-OVC
Gene Garrett, All-OVC

1952
Bennie Purcell, All-OVC
Garrett Beshear, All-OVC
Rich Gott, All-OVC

1954
Howie Crittenden, All-OVC
Gene Garrett, All-OVC

1955
Howie Crittenden, All-OVC

1956
No teams chosen

1957
No teams chosen

1958
Terry Darnall, All-OVC
Quitman Sullins, All-OVC

1959
Terry Darnall, All-OVC

1960
Gene Herndon, All-OVC
Mike O'Riordan, All-OVC
Jarrell Graham, All-OVC

1961
Gene Herndon, All-OVC
Larry Bale, All-OVC

1962
Jim Jennings, All-OVC
Al Varnas, All-OVC

1964
Jim Jennings (Player of the Year), All-OVC
Stewart Johnson, All-OVC

1965
Stewart Johnson, All-OVC
John Namciu, All-OVC

1966
Herb McPherson, All-OVC

1967
Herb McPherson, All-OVC
Dick Cunningham, All-OVC
All Conference Basketball Players (cont.)

1968
Dick Cunningham, All-OVC

1969
Claude Virden (Player of the Year), All-OVC
Hector Blondet, All-OVC

1970
Claude Virden, All-OVC
Jimmy Young, All-OVC

1971
Lester Taylor, All-OVC
Jimmy Young, All-OVC

1972
Lester Taylor, (Player of the Year) All-OVC

MURRAY ALL-AMERICANS

1937
Elmer Cochran, football, Little All-American guard

1938
Pete Gudauskus, football, second team Little All-American tackle

1941
Bob Salmons, basketball, All-NAIB center

1943
Joe Fulks, All-NAIB forward, basketball, played professional basketball with Philadelphia Warriors and was designated as Mr. Basketball in 1948, and is included in the Helms Basketball Hall of Fame

1952
Bennie, Purcell, basketball, All-NAIB, guard; Chuck Taylor's 4th team All-American

1952
Garrett Beshear, basketball, All-NAIB center

1953
Garrett Beshear, basketball, Helms All-American

1955
Al Giordano, football, Williamson All-American guard

1956
Al Giordano, football, Williamson All-American guard

1962
Gary Foltz, football, Williamson All-American end
Murray All-American Players (cont.)

1967
Jim Freeman, track, All-American dash man

1968
Tommie Turner, All-American quartermen

1970
Tommie Turner, All-American quartermen

1970
Claude Virden, basketball, Sports Magazine third team, All-American forward
CHAPTER IX

THE WAR YEARS

by

RALPH H. WOODS

During the half century of growth from a Normal School to a University, Murray State has been affected by three wars. The influence of World War II was gigantic in proportions. The influences of the European Conflict and the Vietnam Indo-China War were somewhat less drastic than World War II. From the founding in 1922, and the beginning of instruction in 1923 to 1940, the enrollment had grown to more than 1,100 but in 1943-44, it hit a low of 289 students. The peak enrollment at Murray State University was in the fall of 1968 when 7,334 students were enrolled.

At the beginning of World War II, the faculty numbered sixty-eight in the College and thirteen in the Training School.

The first person serving Murray State called into service was Dr. A. Fount Russell, the College Physician, who was called in January 1941, and after being released from service he went into private practice in Clarksville, Tennessee. The second person called was Preston W. Ordway, Assistant Business Manager, and at the same time Clifton Thurmond, who was a member of the faculty of the Training School, was granted a leave. Both he and Ordway entered the service on April 1, 1942. Ordway returned to Murray State in 1946 and continued to serve as Assistant Business Manager and later on as Business Manager until his death on August 23, 1969. Clifton Thurmond returned to do further graduate work at Vanderbilt and taught at Vanderbilt until his death. Following the leaving of Ordway and Thurmond was Dr. Forrest C. Pogue, Professor of History; Ellison Brown, Head Librarian; James W. Moore, Physical Education & Head Football Coach; Lythle C. Fowler, teacher in the Department of Commerce; and Miss Marell Johnson, a teacher in the Department of Social Sciences, who was the first lady on the Faculty to enter the War Service. She became a member of the Women's Reserve of the U. S. Navy. All told, 11 members of the faculty were given leaves to enter the Military Services.
The draft and voluntary induction took the majority, if not all, of the able-bodied men attending, or planning to attend, Murray State Teachers College, in 1941 and 1942. This left a faculty without teaching loads and buildings that were not being used.

Many of the normal activities ceased or were held in abeyance, for example, a statement in the College News explains what happened to the International Relations Club: Because of the fact that its sponsor, Dr. F. C. Pogue, was called to the Army, the International Relations Club passed a resolution to discontinue meeting this semester. The International Relations Club is the oldest club on the campus, its members assert, having been established in 1924. The group was responsible for the Purchase-Pennyrile basketball contest held here annually. Ray Mofield, Hardin, Kentucky, was president and Billy Lipford, Murray, was vice-president.

Pilot Training Program (1940)

The earliest and first effort of Murray State Teachers College to contribute specifically to the war effort was the establishment of a Pilot Training Program. This program was inaugurated on October 7, 1940. The airport used was four miles south of Murray on the Paris Highway. This airport had a 1,900 foot runway and met other civil aeronautics requirements. Dr. Charles Hire served as Director of the program, and the Commanding Officer was Lt. R. W. DaVania. There were other instructors, including Jack Aaron, and the planes were Piper Cubs. There were about twenty students enrolled at a given time in this program.

The following list of students were in the program as of October 7, 1940: Joe Ashbrook, Leon Bugg, Richard Colley, Floyd Herndon, Paul Jones, Willard McDowell, Dale Melugin, Joe Paschall, Marjery Price, and Elmo Shupe. Student pilots were: Talmage W. Burkeen, Thomas Perry Crawford, Willard Dill, James Erwin, Howard Haley, Burgess Overby, Ellet W. Pace, John Wright Powers, Carroll Orren Welt, and George Whitecotton.

In addition to the actual flying, a ground school program was taught in connection with the pilot training. This program treated the various fundamental phases of aviation, including civil aeronautics regulations, navigation, meteorology, parachutes and safety devices. The students also studied
airplane construction, the use of instruments, radio uses and forms, as well as motor repair and mechanics. Dr. Hire and the instructors indicated that the students showed unusual enthusiasm and were untiring in their efforts to learn so they could serve the war effort more effectively.

**Naval Pre-flight Preparatory Training Unit**

In February, 1942, the minutes of the Board of Regents show that there were 598 regular resident students on the campus. President Richmond and others at Murray State Teachers College were concerned with the continued operation of the College.

President Richmond, at the direction of the Board of Regents, had made application to the Federal Government, including the Army and the Navy, for training units. On December 16, 1942, a long-distance telephone call was received from the Bureau of Naval Personnel advising that a Naval Pre-flight Preparatory Training Unit would be placed on the campus of Murray State Teachers College. The commitment was to send a contingent not to exceed 630 trainees to Murray State.

The first of these trainees arrived in Murray on January 6, 1943. Prior to this time, in fact, at the meeting of the Board of Regents on December 16, 1942, a decision was reached to move the girls from Wells Hall to Ordway Hall and the few boys remaining from Ordway Hall to Swann dormitory, thereby making room for the cadets to move into Wells Hall.

The first contingent in the Pre-flight Training Unit consisted of 250 cadets, five officers and four yeomen with Lt. Commander Charles L. Wiley in command. Lt. Commander Wiley commanded the U. S. Naval Pre-Fight Training Unit at Murray from January 1943, until November 1943, at which time he was succeeded by Lt. Commander Frederick B. Hall. Lt. Commander Wiley was transferred to Maceio, Brazil, where he was to be in charge of the Air Facilities Station. Lt. Commander Hall came to Murray from the Naval Air Station at Lambert Field, S. Louis, Missouri. During the first week of February 1943, two hundred and fifty additional cadets were transferred to this unit, making the number more than 500.

At the end of the semester, June 1943, President Richmond made a statement to the press, a portion of which was included in the *College News*, saying, “Murray State will carry on. Our
College will open the fall term on September 27, 1943. I am prepared to offer the same measure of educational service as in the past.” This encouraging note came after the Naval Pre-flight Preparatory Training Unit had been in operation since January 1943. President Richmond further stated, “Murray State will not be a casualty of this World War. The loss of most of our boys grieves us deeply, but we understand why they have gone; they wanted to go, and they went with our blessings. May all of them come back to our campus and complete their work when this terrible war is over.”

During the second semester of 1942-43, the total student enrollment (excluding naval cadets) was 598, and this was further reduced to 289 by the second semester of 1943-44. Therefore, the naval unit, or units, constituted the major portion of students at Murray State during the second semester of 1942-43 and the two semesters of 1943-44.

Mr. M. O. Wrather served as College Administrative Officer in handling the work between the Institution and the Navy. Following is a list of regular faculty members and additional personnel who did their teaching in the Naval Pre-flight Preparatory School: Dean W. G. Nash served as Supervisor. Teachers were Dr. M. G. Carman, Dr. A. M. Wolfson, Professor E. B. Howton, Miss Roberta Whitnah, Dr. C. S. Lowry, Dr. Liza Spann, Miss Evelyn Linn, Mr. L. J. Hortin, Dr. A. C. LaFollette, Dr. W. D. Lewis, Mr. A. F. Yancy, Mr. W. J. Caplinger, Mr. W. J. Gibson, Mr. Carlisle Cutchin, Mr. Fred Schultz, Mrs. M. E. Hall, Mr. Carman Graham, Mr. Clair McGavern, Mr. Franklin Inglis, Mr. Howard Swyers, Dr. Robert Barnwell, Mr. W. M. Caudill, Dr. Nadine Overall, Dr. Charles Hire, Mr. G. A. Murphey, Mr. Pat Gingles, Mr. Harry Fenton, Miss Geneva Faust, Mr. F. G. Friedmann, Mr. John Hart, Mr. Loren Putnam, Mr. Sidney Rosenberg, Mr. Houston Smith, Mr. Van Barnett, Mr. Ardath Canon, Mr. Dale Melugin, Mr. Albert J. Freedman, Mr. Eli Boucher, Mr. Hober P. Sturm, Mr. Walter Maxwell, Mr. John C. Neubaur, Mr. C. W. Branch, Mr. M. G. Cook, Mr. Hugh Ivey, Miss Anna Lechner, Mr. Maurice Giltz, Mr. George P. Pfieffer, Mr. James H. Burnett, Mr. Sam Pollock, Miss Ruth Smith, Mr. S. H. Ball.

The records show that the salaries paid by the Navy for the Pre-flight instruction from January 1943, through October 31, 1944, amounted to $208,921.42. Salaries paid in the Naval Academic Refresher Unit or V-5 Unit amounted to $64,182.76. Thus the Navy financed salaries for instruction in the amount of more than $273,000. The College received pay for the use of
the building and operations in the amount of more than $82,000. This included the use of Wells Hall, Wilson Hall, the Administration Building and the Health Building. These figures indicate that Murray State Teachers College received more than $355,000 from the above-mentioned naval programs conducted on the campus. This was over $100,000 more than the amount received from the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the operation of Murray State Teachers College during one fiscal year.

By July 1944, 2,910 cadets had participated in the Naval Pre-flight Preparatory Training Program conducted on the campus of Murray State Teachers College.

The Pre-flight Preparatory Training Program which began in January 1943, was terminated on October 31, 1944. The institution was paid at the rate of $1.10 a day per naval cadet for providing meals for the naval unit, or units, in addition to being paid for the instructional program and meals, the College was paid a total of $24,298.14 for galley or cooking equipment, alterations, painting of Wells Hall and Carr Health Building and for incidental installations in Wilson Hall.

**Naval Academic Refresher Unit (V-5)**

On May 4, 1944, a contract was signed providing for the establishment of a Naval Academic Refresher Unit which was actually put into operation on July 10, 1944. The contract provided for a total of 263 cadets. For instruction in the Naval Academic Refresher Unit (V-5), Murray State Teachers College was paid a total of $68,945.40 for the period July 1944, through December 14, 1945. From July 10, 1944, until final completion of the program, December 14, 1945, 663 naval students participated in the program. The College was also paid $4,173 for the use of instructional facilities for the period July 10, 1944, through December 14, 1945. For use of quarters and for providing services and supplies, the College received $37,181.

Faculty members of Murray State Teachers College teaching in the Naval Academic Refresher Unit were: Dr. M. G. Carman, Mr. A. F. Yancy, Mr. W. J. Gibson, Mr. Carlisle Cutchin, Dr. A. C. LaFollette, Dr. Robert Barnwell, Dr. C. S. Lowry, Miss Evelyn Linn, Miss Roberta Whitnah, Miss Beatrice Frye, Professor E. B. Howton, Dr. W. G. Nash, Dr. W. D. Lewis, Dr. A.M. Wolfson, Mr. W. M. Caudill, Mr. Fred
Schultz, Mr. C. R. McGavern, Miss Margarete Campbell, Mr. Merle Kesler, Miss Halene Hatcher, Mr. Ardath Canon, Mr. Arthur Yoder, Mr. Sidney Rosenberg, Mr. F. G. Friedmann, Mr. Van Barnett, Mr. Leslie Putnam, Dr. Robert Highfill, Mr. Robert Cromwell, Mr. Jim Major, Mr. Edd Filbeck, Mr. Theodore Hart, Mr. W. Caplinger, Mr. Ralph Crouch, Mr. F. C. Hare, M. C. E. Branscome, Mr. Thomas I. Porter, Mr. J. E. Overby, Mr. Dale Melugin, Mrs. Frances Hicks and Miss Geneva Faust.

Many valiant young men, former students of Murray State made the supreme sacrifice. The honor roll honoring those of Murray State who were killed in World War II hangs in the foyer of the Auditorium Building. The list is not alphabetical but is in chronological order of their deaths.

In Memoriam
To Honor Those of Murray State Who Have Made the Supreme Sacrifice, World War II

Russell Snyder
Harry Ellsworth Haney
Herman Moser Morris
Earle Boitnott
John William Montgomery
Charles Cornelius Hughes
Lin Hatch Barclay
James Robert Nall
John Clay Byron
Ezell Leonard Harding
Charles Leslie Severs
Thomas Perry Crawford
Burgess Overbey
Johnny Alfred Parrigan
Roy Wolford Cholson
Lester Ray West
William James Martin
William Ralph Cathey
Paul Phillip Jones
Eugene Russell McCowan
William Hunt Wells
Eldred V. Hill
Orville Wendell Shelton, Jr.
John Daniel Hicks
Dalton Elwood Edison
Henry Fielding Turner, Jr.
Robert Elmer Nagel
Oscar David Chapman
Newbern McCullar
William Thomas McCage
Charles Edward McDaniel
Billy Albert Hixon
John Morris Ringo
Guy Edward Abbott
Robert Cammon Bailey
Philip Kelly Davenport
Raymond McDaniel
Shadrach Whitis Boaz
Lewis Drake
William Reed Keister
James Stanley Mullins
Preston Carlyle Cooke
James Knight Parker
Herschel Stephen Fahr
Robert Charles Reichelt
Herman Eddie Roberts, Jr.
Tom Grover Atwell
Oma Gordon Capps
Carroll O. Welt, Jr.
Carl T. Wells, Jr.

Many students and former students served in the different branches of the armed services during the Korean conflict.

Apparently there were no graduates or former students of Murray State University killed in the Korean conflict.

Listed below are names of graduates and former students who gave their lives in the Vietnam War.

Commissioned:
   Barlow, Ronald B.
   Beattys, Lawrence V.
   Cundiff, Robert E.
   Hosford, Larry D.
   Presson, Billie T.
   Roberts, Jerry A.

Students
   Colson, Edward F.
   Sholar, Edward F.
   Wilkerson, Gary

We pay our profound respects to the brave souls who gave their all that peoples of the earth might enjoy freedom.
CHAPTER X

HEALTH SERVICES

by
Ralph H. Woods

It appears that Murray State Normal School did not employ a physician until 1930. The physicians and their period of service from 1930 to the present time were as follows:

W. Park Richardson, M.D.
1930-1931
James O. Nall, M.D.
April 20, 1931--May 31, 1933
Neal M. Atkins, M.D.
January 6, 1933--July 31, 1935
James O. Nall, M.D.
September 14, 1935--June 30, 1936
Hugh L. Houston, M.D.
September 1936--June 1938
Hal E. Houston, M.D.
July 1938--November 1, 1938
Ora K. Mason, M.D.
November 1938--August 1940
A. Font Russell, M.D.
September 1940--January 1941
A. D. Butterworth, M.D.
January 1941--August 1941
Coleman McDevitt, M.D.
October 1941--August 1949
James Hart, M.D.
September 1949--June 1951
Conrad Jones, M.D.
July 1, 1951--October 31, 1952
C. C. Lowry, M.D.
November 1952--June 30, 1957
In 1971, Dr. Kalb resigned, effective August 31, 1971, and it was impossible to find a regular college physician. Five of the physicians in the Houston-McDevitt Clinic agreed to take care of the college needs for the first semester 1971-72 according to the following schedule:

Monday, 8:00--10:00, Charles Clark, M.D.
Tuesday, 1:00--3:00, Hugh L. Houston, M.D.
Wednesday, 8:00--10:00, Richard Hutson, M.D.
Thursday, 1:00--3:00, Gary Marquardt, M.D.
Friday, 8:00--10:00, Charles Clark, M.D.
Saturday, 9:00--10:00, C. C. Lowry, M.D.

The physician’s office and the Health Service were first housed on the second floor of Wilson Hall. The office was immediately west of the central stairs on the second floor. The Health Service continued to stay in Wilson Hall until 1937 at which time it moved to the new Health Building. The Health Service was located near the center of the building on the east side of the main hallway of the first floor. This suite of offices provided space for the doctor’s office, the nurses’ offices and two examining rooms.

The Health Service continued in the Health Building until 1960 at which time it was moved to the ground floor of Wells Hall which had originally housed the kitchen and the cafeteria. As was pointed out in another chapter, the cafeteria was moved to the ground floor of the new Student Union Building in June 1959. It took a good portion of the year to do the renovation necessary to house the Health Service in the areas originally occupied by the kitchens and dining rooms.

The Health Service has a spacious lobby, an office for nurses, doctors’ offices, five examining rooms, a drug room, a dietary kitchen, two apartments for night nurses, and nurse’s
lounge, the infirmary for men in the north wing (which has 18 beds with showers), and the infirmary for women in the south wing of the building. Operative and seriously ill cases are sent to the Murray-Calloway County Hospital or some other hospital.

Up until 1967, the institution had only one regular physician. In 1967, Dr. Charles Clark who had been serving as College Physician, became Athletic Physician and devoted all his time to serving the athletic program. Dr. E. L. Kalb gave full time serving the other students.

At the present time, the nurses serving in the Health Service are: Molley Jones, Ann Taylor, Sherri Cagle, C. K. Jones, and Brenda Long.

Some of the nurses serving through the years were:

Miss Emma Schutter, R.N.
  February 1933--May 1934
Miss Ann Brown, R.N., College Nurse
  September 1938--August 31, 1943 &
    July 1, 1944--May 30, 1946
Miss Virginia Southerland, R.N.
  1943--1944
Miss Ruth E. Cole, R.N.
  1949--1951
Miss Evadean Duncan, R.N.
  June 1946--January 1949
Miss Lucille Hackler, R.N.
  June 1949--December 1950
Miss Patricia Morrow, R.N., College Nurse
  June 7, 1952--August 31, 1955
Miss Treva Porter, R.N., College Nurse
  Sept. 1955--August 1957
Mrs. Patsy Wilkins, R.N., College Nurse
  Sept. 1957--May 31, 1965
Mrs. Martha McDonald, R.N.
  Sept. 15, 1961--August 30, 1963
Mrs. Ella M. Kee, R.N.
  Sept. 1958--June 30, 1963
Melinda Whittington, R.N.
Mary R. Davenport, R.N.
  June 1963--June 1964
Mrs. Effie Kemp, R.N.  
July 1, 1964--August 31, 1965
Miss Jeanne Kitchen, R.N.  
January 1, 1964--July 1965
Miss Jane Staton, R.N.  
1963--1965
Mrs. Gayle Dunn  
June 10, 1966--December 31, 1966
CHAPTER XI

PLACEMENT

by
Miss Martha Guier
Director of Placement

Mr. E. H. Smith, one of the first three persons employed by Murray State Normal School, developed a program of Extension very early in the life of Murray State. After some few years, in fact in the early 30’s, Mr. Smith organized a Placement Service which was carried on along with Extension and other efforts, and Mr. E. H. Smith served as the first Director of Extension.

In 1938, Mr. Marvin O. Wrather became affiliated with Murray State University and assisted Mr. Smith in both Placement and Extension until the time of Mr. Smith’s retirement in 1947. After that time, Mr. Wrather became the Director of Extension and Placement and later served also as secretary of the Alumni Association. In 1943 after Mr. Wrather had served along with Mr. Smith for five years, he made the following statement: “In my opinion, it is one of the most effective things we have ever done. Mr. Smith deserves special credit for the confidence and respect that has been created in the minds of many of our graduates, as well as school officials.” Mr. Wrather also stated that he was thoroughly convinced of the importance of a centralized Placement Service. In periods when teachers are difficult to place, department chairmen have a tendency to let the Placement Service accept full responsibility for placement; but when teachers are few and jobs are plentiful, some department chairmen get enthusiastically into the placement business. Mr. Wrather further said that there should be wholehearted cooperation between not only the department heads but also the faculty and the Placement Service.

From the beginning the Placement Office kept individual records for each graduate. Every attempt was made to place each graduate in a position where he could use his education
Mr. M. O. Wrather

Miss Martha Guier

and training to his best advantage. The Placement Office has always been concerned with the graduate and also with the schools, the school administrators and industry, business, and government agencies in which graduates are employed.

Since 1968, Miss Martha Guier has been Director of the Placement Service at Murray State University. The Placement Service not only endeavors to keep accurate and complete records but is available to answer correspondence, the telephone, and to arrange for interviews. The Placement Office sends letters to principals, superintendents, and employers in other fields listing graduates available, pointing out majors and minors, home addresses, as well as their Murray address, and providing other pertinent information. In times when there are fewer jobs than there are graduates, the Placement Office endeavors to be as helpful as possible and has the responsibility of assuring would-be employers of the institution's effort to find needed personnel for the school, industry, and business.

In more recent years, employing officials have contacted the Placement Office and made specific dates for interviews; but in some of the earlier years, employers dropped in the Placement Office without notice. Then, the Placement Office has the
problem of trying to get the right person for the employing official to interview. The Placement Office also serves as a conduit between graduates on the job who are interested in improving their employment situations. At the end of the Placement season after the graduates have been placed, the individual folders are transferred to the Murray State University Alumni Association and become part of the student’s permanent file.

The Placement Office is frequently requested by students who have not completed their degrees to assist them in finding a position. This is done enthusiastically if it is not possible for the person to stay in school and complete the degree. Everything possible is done to encourage undergraduates to remain in college until graduation.

As communications are received from employers, an attempt is made to select a candidate who will meet the requirements as set forth by the employer. This is frequently done before scheduling an interview. Of course, the credentials sent consist of the person’s data sheet, a transcript of grades, and letters of recommendation which have been filed with the Placement Office. A postcard is sent to a candidate each time his or her credentials are mailed out by the Placement Office telling the candidate that credentials were sent and telling him to write or call immediately.

The Placement Office also gives graduates or candidates advice as to procedures to follow in securing a position. Not all graduating seniors have filed information with the Placement Office, but it is felt that all graduating seniors should supply the Placement Office with information in 1970, about 65% filed complete information with the Placement Office.

It has been a practice for many years for the Director of the Placement Office to meet each semester with student teachers and explain in more detail the procedures for employment or getting a position. In the early years, a letter was sent to each graduating senior informing them of the Placement Service. However, in recent years information concerning the Placement Office is included in the registration forms and procedures. For many years, the Director of Placement met with the entire senior class to explain the importance of using the Placement Service. In more recent years, the Director of Placement meets with classes on occasion and explains the services offered by the Placement Office. As soon as the complete data is received in the Placement Office, a folder is
made and filed alphabetically as well as 4" x 6" card which contains certain pertinent information, and these cards are filed separately by majors and minor and specific teaching interests.

The Placement Office has a big job duplicating materials for each candidate or graduating senior so that materials regarding the candidate are ready at all times to be mailed or shown to potential employers. In 1971 there were 1,790 graduates.

As an example of the activity of the Placement Service, during the school year, 1967-68, more than 120 schools and colleges scheduled visits to the Murray State campus to interview prospective teachers. This same year, 74 business, industry, and governmental agencies scheduled visits to the campus to interview needed employees. During this same year, the Placement Office received 2,140 letters from school systems asking for teachers and administrative personnel. In addition to the letters, there were 211 telephone calls and many scheduled visits. There were also more than 110 letters received from business and industry asking the Placement Office for recommendations, and either business or government made 42 telephone calls seeking employees.

In 1968-69, the office received 2,172 letters. In 1969-70, there were 67 scheduled visits from business, industry, and governmental agencies, and there were as many as 91 visits. These employers interviewed 913 prospective employees. The school systems scheduled 69 different interviews and interviewed 690 prospective teachers.

In 1971 the demand for employees in the schools, businesses, and industries is somewhat reduced. However, the cutback in employment has not been as great at Murray State as it may have been on some other campuses.

The school systems seeking teachers from Murray State University are from Kentucky to California and Michigan to Florida. All graduates are urged to keep in touch with the Alumni Association, and also, the Placement Service stands ready at all times to assist the graduates, even those who graduated many years ago.
CHAPTER XII

AUXILIARY SERVICES

by

Ralph H. Woods

Mr. James Rogers serves as Director of Auxiliary Services and has served as Assistant Business Manager and Treasurer for more than two decades.

BOOKSTORE

The first Bookstore was operated in the first building which was known as the old Administration Building or now Wrather Hall. The actual location of the Bookstore was on the north side of the ground floor east of the ramp going to the original cafeteria. Mr. Lee Clark managed both the Bookstore and the Post Office during the time that the Bookstore and Post Office were in the old Administration Building. In 1930, the Bookstore was moved to the northwest section of the ground floor of the Library and continued to be housed in the Library until June, 1959, at which time it was moved to its present location in the northwest corner of the Student Union Building. Mr. Lee Clark continued to manage the Bookstore until 1952, at which time he retired. Succeeding Mr. Clark was Mr. T. Sledd who managed the Bookstore from 1952, until 1969, at which time Mr. Sledd retired and Mr. Bobby McDowell became Manager of the University Bookstore.

The first year the Bookstore was in operation in 1924-25, the gross receipts were $1,893.10. In 1957-58, the gross receipts from the Bookstore amounted to $122,532.45. With the rapid growth in enrollment for the fiscal year 1967-68, the gross receipts were $663,090.71. The Bookstore through the years has handled textbooks and all kinds of school supplies.

CAFETERIAS

The first cafeteria was located in the first building, the old Administration Building under what has been known as the Little Chapel. In the early days a number of the students
brought their lunch and ate on one side of the room while others purchased meal tickets and ate in the cafeteria.

The Administration Building was occupied in September, 1924 but no meals were prepared and served until February, 1925. The Board minutes of February 26, 1925 contained the following: “To a degree of reason it seemed desirable and necessary to establish a Dining Hall in conjunction with the Lunch Room.” Mr. Leslie Smith who operated a restaurant in Murray planned the kitchen and cafeteria and the cost of the equipment was about $600.00. The Dining Hall was operated with Mr. Smith as temporary manager at $6.00 per day and board. Mrs. Laura Henry was employed as chief cook at $2.00 per day and board. Miss Nettie Alloc was assistant cook at 25 cents per hour and Mrs. Thelma Flint, Wilma Colley and Betty Outland were employed as general assistants at 20 cents per hour. If the assistants worked only 3 hours per day they were to receive their board or 60 cents per day if they board themselves.

When the Dining Hall opened, the board by the week was $4.00, however, there was another plan where they sold meal tickets good for 21 meals for $4.50 per week but with the meal ticket they could eat regularly or intermittently only lunch or only dinner if they cared to. Single meals were 25 cents.

Mr. Leslie Smith who had worked on equipping the Lunch Room was hired for one month during the month of February as Manager of the Dining Hall. The report at the end of the month showed that the Dining Hall would pay expenses for the
provisions and help but not for the manager’s salary. Therefore, Mr. Leslie Smith’s employment was terminated and Mr. Ed Filbeck was made manager of the Dining Hall and Lunch Room without extra pay. The report for the month of March showed that the Dining Hall had been conducted at a profit of $3.20. Mrs. Annie Young and Mrs. Laura Henry were employed in September, 1925 to supervise the Kitchen and Dining Room. Mrs. V. B. Gardner became head cook in January, 1926. Mrs. Annie Young served as Head Dietitian from September, 1925 until March, 1930 at which time she resigned to operate a coffee shop in one of the large hotels in Tennessee. Miss Ruth Sexton became head dietitian in March, 1930 and continued as dietitian until 1937 at which time she transferred to the Home Economics Department and taught Home Economics until June 30, 1945. Mrs. Annie Young returned to Murray State in 1937 and continued to serve as dietitian until April, 1943 at which time Miss Lydia Weihing was employed as dietitian and served until July 1, 1954. Mrs. Louise Jellison was employed in April, 1948 and continued to serve as assistant dietitian until September 1, 1968. Miss Betty Ligon was employed as Head Dietitian beginning September 1, 1954 and worked through January 17, 1959. After Miss Ligon left, Mrs. Jellison carried on the work until August, 1959 at which time Miss Shirley Garland was employed as Head Dietitian. Prior to this time on June 15, 1959, the Cafeteria had been moved from Wells Hall to the ground floor of the new Student Union Building. Miss Garland served until November, 1964 at which time she resigned to be married. Miss Garland was succeeded by Mrs. Janet Hough who served as Dietitian from November 2, 1964, until June 30, 1966, at which time her title was changed to Director of Food Services. Mrs. Carol Thomas became Dietitian working under Mrs. Hough in the Student Union Cafeteria in September 1966 and continued to serve as Dietitian until June 30, 1969.

Winslow Cafeteria was opened in 1962 and Mrs. Margie Armbruster was assigned as Associate Dietitian serving under the direction of Miss Garland and then Mrs. Hough. She continues to serve but her title was changed in 1969 from Associate Dietitian to Manager of the Winslow Cafeteria. Mrs. Hough resigned June 30, 1969. Mrs. Verna Lax became Manager of the Student Union Cafeteria and continues to serve in this capacity.

Solon Hale was employed as Food Purchaser in the Purchasing Division of the Business Office in 1969. The
managers of the respective cafeterias informed Mr. Hale of their food needs and he took bids and did the purchasing. In August, 1970, Mr. Carl Mullins was employed as Food Service Administrator working with the managers of the cafeterias and the snack bars. Mr. Mullins received the requests from the managers of the cafeterias and snack bars and then reports the food needs to Mr. Hale who continues to serve as Food Purchaser.

As has already been stated, the price of meals for 7 days or 21 meals was $4.00 per week in the initial cafeteria. This rate continued through June, 1938. In 1939 the price of 21 meals per week was $5.00 and this $5.00 continued until 1947. In 1947 the price increased to $6.00 per week for 21 meals. In 1952 the price per week for 21 meals was increased to $7.70 and also, provision was made for a 2 meal ticket which permitted the student to eat 2 meals per day. The price of the 2 meal ticket was $6.50 per week. By 1957 the price of the 2 meal ticket had increased to $7.75 and the price of the 3 meal ticket including 21 meals was $8.05. By 1962 the 7 day or 21 meal ticket had increased to $9.80 per week and then a 5 day meal ticket was offered to the students and the 5 day meal ticket beginning in 1962 for a total of 15 meals was $8.00. In 1967-68 the 7 day meal ticket providing 3 meals per day or 21 meals per week was $12.25 and the 5 day meal ticket providing 3 meals per day was $9.75. In the Fall of 1971 the 7 day, 21 meal ticket had increased in cost to $15.67. The 5 day, 2 meal per day meal ticket had increased in price to $14.00.

Wells Hall had a kitchen in the center of the ground floor and two Dining Rooms, one on the south end and one on the north end. The south Dining Room would seat 190 people and the north Dining Room would seat 175 people. The difference being that the office for the Dietitian, Assistant Dietitian and Secretary was taken out of the north Dining Room.

The gross receipts from the cafeteria in Wells Hall in 1937-38 amounted to $44,306.43. In 1957-58 the gross receipts amounted to $263,993.97. In 1961-62 the gross receipts in the Student Union Cafeteria alone amounted to $478,412.39. In 1962 a new cafeteria was constructed in Orchard Heights that seats 1,000 people. By 1967-68 with 2 cafeterias the gross receipts were $1,555,704.62. The total number of employees in both the Student Union and Winslow Cafeteria was 170 in 1967-68. The Student Union Cafeteria seats 655 people.
Winslow Cafeteria was feeding between 2,300 and 2,400 students per meal and the Student Union Cafeteria was feeding between 1,100 and 1,200 students. Both cafeterias were feeding between 3,500 and 3,600 students.

POST OFFICE

The first building was occupied in 1924, and Dr. John W. Carr had made arrangements with the postal authorities to have a branch Post Office at Murray State Normal School. Dr. Carr served as College Postmaster with the assistance of Mr. Lee Clark until July 1, 1929, when Mr. Alex H. McCloud became Postmaster. Mr. McCloud served on the ground floor of the Administration Building and continued to serve as Postmaster after the Post Office moved to the northeast corner of the ground floor of the Library Building. Mr. McCloud continued as Postmaster until July, 1935, at which time he was succeeded by Glin Jeffrey. Mr. Jeffrey served until July, 1966, with the exception of the years 1948 to 1950. During those years Mr. Raymond Tolley served from July, 1948, to November of 1948, and Charlie Robertson served from November, 1948, to June 30, 1950, at which time Mr. Jeffrey returned to the College Post Office and continued to serve, as stated above until 1966. Hal K. Kingins succeeded Mr. Jeffrey in July, 1966, and continues to serve as Postmaster of the Murray State University Station.

The Student Union Building was completed in 1959, and space was provided for the Post Office on the north end of the first floor. The college Post Office was moved to this location in June, 1959.

In 1969, the Post Office was moved from the room on the north side of the building, which was originally constructed for the Post Office, to what was known as the Browsing Room in the southwest corner of the first floor of the Student Union Building. The Post Office has grown each year. For example, in 1969, there were 504 outgoing registered letters or parcels and in 1971, 896 registered letters or parcels. In 1969, there were 1,013 insured parcels coming to this campus Post Office and in 1971, there were more than 2,731 insured letters or parcels. The window receipts for stamps sold were $22,166.60 and in 1971, the stamps sold amounted to $29,494.00. In 1971, they handled more than 5,616,000 letters or cards. The parcel post for the year amounted to $42,680.00. In addition to the school
mail that was handled over the counter and in the boxes, all University mail goes out through this office and the University mail amounts to more than 36,000 pieces including letters and packages.

PRINTING SERVICES

The first mimeograph was installed in the outer office of Dr. Rainey T. Wells which was the first office on the east side of the first floor of the old Administration Building. Then, the mimeograph machine was later moved into the business office which was then in the northwest corner of the first floor of the old Administration Building (now Wrather Hall).

By 1945, the mimeograph was operating under the center stairs on the ground floor of Wilson Hall. Miss Frances Wilson, who worked for the Department of Agriculture, also operated the mimeograph for some of the other departments.

In 1945, a spirit duplicator was added to the Printing Services. In 1950, the Mimeograph Service was moved to the northwest corner room on the ground floor of the old Administration Building and placed under the direction of Mr. O. R. Jeffrey. A multilith machine was added to the Printing Service. In fact, year by year, more equipment was added making the Printing Service more adequate. Mr. Jeffrey's work in the Printing Service was not at that time a full-time job in that he helped out the some of the janitor work at the President's Home until the Duplicating Service became so busy that he had to devote all his time to duplicating and was relieved of any other work. Jeffrey continued to serve in the Duplicating Service until his death in May of 1971.

In 1963, the Duplicating Service was moved to the northeast section of the ground floor of the Administration Building, under the Little Chapel. This area had originally been occupied by Advanced Chemistry and more recently as a storage area for the Military Science Department.

In 1967, the Printing Service or Duplicating Service was moved to the north room on the ground floor of the new Administration Building. More equipment was added each year and the staff expanded.

The Printing Service moved to the new General Services Building in November, 1971. The printing service not only prints pamphlets, bulletins and the University Newspaper, but will also print this book.
A list of the major equipment in the Printing Service is as follows. All this equipment is in addition to the equipment in the printing shop in Industrial Education:

**ITEM** | **NUMBER**
--- | ---
Paper Jogger | 3
Stapler-Floor Model | 1
Folding Machines | 3
Offset Presses | 4
Stripping Tables | 3
Photo-Display Unit | 1
10 Bin Collator | 1
Paper Cutter (30 1/2) | 1
Paper Drill | 1
Line-up and Register Table | 1
Stitching Machine | 1
Contact Printer | 1
Twin Head Stitcher and 3-Knife Trimmer | 1
Plate Maker | 1
Temperature Control Sink | 1
Print Dryer | 1
4-Unit Newspaper Press | 1
Book Binding Unit | 1
Copy Center (Consist of press & master maker unit) | 2
Large Folder with 2 Roll-a-way sections | 1
Wax Coater | 2
Paper Destroyer | 1
Camera 4 x 5 | 1
Camera Process (20 x 24) | 1
Film Dryer | 1
Itek Plate Master | 1
Paper Processor | 2
Numbering Machine | 1
Hand Paper Cutter | 2

**SECURITY FORCE**

In the early days the Security Force was simply called night watchmen and the first night watchman was R. T. Parker. He worked from February 1, 1926 to November 1, 1942. According to the records Ben Scherffius became night watchman on January 1, 1943 and worked until December 31, 1946. Robert Byers assisted Mr. Scherffius beginning April 1, 1946 and
worked through May 31, 1946. Mr. C. E. Purdom became night watchman on June 1, 1946 and continued to work until July 14, 1957 at which time he retired. Mr. F. M. Purdue became a night watchman on January 1, 1947 and continued to work through July 15, 1957 at which time he retired. Aaron Hopkins became night watchman on July 1, 1957 and continued to serve until April 25, 1964. Vernon Roberts became night watchman on April 1, 1953 and continued to serve until June 30, 1970 with the exception of a period from February, 1959 to January, 1961 when he served as Deputy Sheriff of Calloway County. However, he returned as indicated above and served with outstanding effectiveness until his retirement on June 30, 1970. Leo Alexander was employed January 8, 1962 and worked as night watchman until April, 1966. In 1957 it became necessary to employ a parking policeman. Ira Kemp was employed on July 12, 1957 and continues to work in the Security Office. The name was actually changed to Security Force in 1968. Col. Lance Booth, who had served as Head of the Military Science Department at Murray State retired and was employed as Head of Security on January 1, 1968. He organized the night watchmen and police into an effective Security Force. He worked in this capacity until June 30, 1969 at which time W. O. Price, Sr. was employed as Director of Security. Some of the people such as Joe Green worked as night watchman from March 15, 1966 and continues to serve on the Security Force. The Security Force in November, 1971 is as follows:

**Orman Price**
Director of Security, Jan. 9, 1969

**Joe Beard**
Asst. Security Officer, March 14, 1969

**Edith Dibble**
Secretary, June 15, 1970

**Joe Green**
Chief Security Officer, March 15, 1966

**Hardy Kelso**
Asst. Security Officer, Sept. 12, 1968

**Charles Kemp**
Asst. Security Officer, June 15, 1970

**Ira Kemp**
Parking Police, July 17, 1957

**Lindo Riley**
Asst. Security Officer, July 1, 1969
SNACK BARS

There is a snack bar on the first floor of the Student Union Building that seats 150 people and there is also a snack bar in Hart Hall that has 108 seats. The Hart Hall Snack Bar opens at 7:00 A.M. and closes at 10:30 P.M. The Student Union Snack Bar opens at 7:00 A.M. and closes at 6:00 P.M. A person may purchase a full breakfast in each snack bar and, each snack bar features sandwiches of all kinds, ice cream, soft drinks and other items of the snack variety. In 1962-63 the snack bar in the Student Union Building did a gross amount of business of $76,762.38. In 1967-68 the gross receipts in the Student Union Snack Bar were $82,129.73. This same year the gross receipts in Hart Hall Snack Bar were $55,160.50.

RECREATION ROOMS

A Recreation Room is provided in the Student Union Building in the Southeast corner of the ground floor. There are 10 pool tables operated by the caretaker and the room is available for students to use from 8:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Hart Hall, a men’s dormitory was constructed in 1964 and a Recreation Room was provided in the southwest corner of the ground floor. It has 10 pool tables plus a shuffleboard and is operated from 3:30 P.M. until 10:30 P.M. The gross receipts in the Student Union Recreation Room were as follows: In 1959-60 $6,666.45; in 1964-65 $20,303.05; In 1969-70 $7,289.70. The gross receipts in Hart Hall Recreation Room were as follows: In 1966-67 $16,370.30; In 1969-70 $6,925.35; In 1970-71 $9,241.89. In 1969-70 each Recreation Room shortened the hours it was open which accounts for the lowered gross receipts plus the fact that students had less money to spend on recreation.

When the Student Union Building was opened in 1959, Mr. Raymond T. Hewitt was employed as Student Union Director and Supervisor of the Student Union Recreation Room and
Snack Bar. Mr. Hewitt transferred to the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department on June 30, 1969 and the Student Union Snack Bar was assigned to the Student Union Cafeteria under the direction of Mrs. Carol Thomas and later under Mrs. Verna Lax. After Mr. Hewitt transferred, Mr. Joe Dyer was Acting Director of the Student Union Building from July 1, 1969 to September 1, 1969 at which time Mr. Robert G. Jeffrey became Student Union Director and Supervisor of the Recreation Room until June 30, 1971. At this time he resigned to return to the City School System. Since August 1, 1971 Ray D. West has been serving as Acting Director of the Student Union Building and Henry M. Young is the Recreation Room attendant under the direction of Ray West. Mr. Joe Dyer has been serving as Manager of the Hart Hall Snack Bar and Supervisor of the Recreation Room since Hart Hall opened in 1964. The Hart Hall Recreation Room Attendant is Mr. B. Falwell who works under the direction of Mr. Dyer.
The Murray State University Alumni Association was organized June 1, 1926, immediately following the graduation exercises that were held in the Little Chapel from 10:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. The graduates met in Wells Hall on the Murray State Normal School and Teachers College Campus and organized the Murray State Normal and Teachers College Alumni Association. At the meeting they elected Miss Emma J. Helm (deceased) President; Mrs. Lucille G. Townsend, Vice President; Mrs. Reba Brown Miller, Secretary; and Miss Evelyn Linn, Treasurer.

The organization was established to provide an opportunity for graduates, former students, faculty, staff, and members of the governing board of the institution to coordinate their efforts in behalf of the institution. Following this page is a list of officers by years who have served the Association and the University.

The number of alumni of Murray State University has grown from 16 in 1926 to over 18,000 in 1971. The active membership of the Association is approximately 5,000. The basis of the association’s information service program for alumni is the personal records maintained on all graduates and members of the organization.

During the first 3 years of the organization, which included from 1926-27 to 1928-29, there were 4 officers elected: President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer. After 1928-29, with the exception of 1931-32, the Secretary-Treasurer was one person. The 1926-27 Treasurer was Evelyn Linn; the 1927-28 Treasurer was Mayme B. Dent; the 1928-29 Treasurer was Max B. Hurt; and the 1931-32 Treasurer was Mrs. R. A. Johnston.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice President</th>
<th>Secretary-Treasurer</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926-27</td>
<td>Emma J. Helm</td>
<td>Lucille G. Townsend</td>
<td>Reba B. Miller</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Carmon Graham</td>
<td>M. O. Wrather</td>
<td>Reba B. Miller</td>
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<td>1928-29</td>
<td>W. J. Gibson</td>
<td>Max Hurt</td>
<td>Mrs. G. C. Ashcraft (Lucille Robertson, Recording Secretary)</td>
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<td>Mrs. A.B. Austin (Novella L. Davis, Corresponding Sec.)</td>
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<td>1929-30</td>
<td>W. B. Moser</td>
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<td>Vila Mae Parham</td>
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<td>Max Hurt</td>
<td>Dorothy Lockman</td>
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<td>1931-32</td>
<td>Jack Gardner</td>
<td>Waylon Rayburn</td>
<td>Dorothy Lockman</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>Waylon Rayburn</td>
<td>Herman Miller</td>
<td>Dorothy Lockman</td>
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<td>1934-35</td>
<td>Carmon Graham</td>
<td>Preston Holland</td>
<td>Vila Mae Parham</td>
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<td>1935-36</td>
<td>Carmon Graham</td>
<td>C. H. Gentry</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hart</td>
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<td>1936-37</td>
<td>Waylon Rayburn</td>
<td>Matt Sparkman</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hart</td>
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<td>1937-38</td>
<td>Matt Sparkman</td>
<td>Clifton Thurman</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hart</td>
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<td>1938-39</td>
<td>Preston Holland</td>
<td>Harry L. Waterfield</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hart</td>
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<td>1939-40</td>
<td>Robert Everett</td>
<td>Claude Miller</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hart</td>
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<td>Adron Doran</td>
<td>Carroll Hubbard</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hart</td>
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<td>Adron Doran</td>
<td>Dentis McDaniel</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hart</td>
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<td>Dentis McDaniel</td>
<td>J. N. Holland</td>
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<td>Dentis McDaniel</td>
<td>W. H. Brooks</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hart</td>
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<td>1944-45</td>
<td>Evelyn Linn</td>
<td>W. H. Brooks</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hart</td>
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<td>1945-46</td>
<td>Holland Rose</td>
<td>Mildred Hatcher</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hart</td>
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<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>W. Z. Carter</td>
<td>Hal Houston</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hart</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>Secretary-Treasurer</td>
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<td>1947-48</td>
<td>Hal Houston</td>
<td>Guy Billington</td>
<td>Mrs. George Hart</td>
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<td>Hal Houston</td>
<td>Guy Billington</td>
<td>Mrs. Dan Hutson</td>
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<td>1949-50</td>
<td>Guy Billington</td>
<td>William H. Thompson</td>
<td>M. O. Wrather</td>
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<td>1950-51</td>
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<td>Rayburn Watkins</td>
<td>Dalton Woodall</td>
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<td>Mrs. Dew Drop Rowlett</td>
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<td>William Logan</td>
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Beginning in 1935, Mrs. George Hart served for 13 years as Secretary-Treasurer of the Alumni Association. In 1948-49, Mrs. Dan Hutson served as Secretary-Treasurer. Beginning in 1949-50, until 1968-69, M. O. Wrather served as Secretary-Treasurer. Since 1969, the Secretary-Treasurer has been Mr. Mancil J. Vinson.

Mr. M. O. Wrather came to Murray State in 1938 as Assistant Director of Extension. In 1947, he became Director of Public Relations and Director of Extension. He became Secretary of the Alumni Association in 1949 and served the Alumni Association for nineteen years as its Executive Secretary. On October 16, 1968, Mr. Mancil J. Vinson, a 1949 graduate of Murray State, assumed the responsibilities as Director of Alumni Affairs and the Association Secretary. He received his Master of Science Degree from the University of Kentucky in 1960. The new Director had served as a Vocational Agriculture Instructor in Christian County, Kentucky for three years and had been with the Kentucky State Department of Agriculture in Frankfort for thirteen years.

Mr. M. O. Wrather, who had served Murray State and the Alumni Association longer than any other person, died on September 6, 1970. He was one of the twelve members of the first graduating class in 1926, and was one of the charter members of the Association. He held a Master of Arts Degree from George Peabody College and in August, 1969, was awarded the fifth Honorary Degree presented by the University. He was the first graduate to be so honored.

In 1963, the Executive Board voted to discontinue dues and institute a program of annual giving with the major portion of the funds going for scholarships. The action provided that a minimum gift of $3 would be required before the alumnus could receive the Alumnus Magazine, the College News, and other alumni publications. Three dollars of each gift to the Association was to be set aside for routine expenses in running the Association. All above the $3 was to be used for scholarships.

The annual giving plan was drawn up by a committee appointed by President Howard Reid. The new program went into effect on June 1, 1963. Mr. M. O. Wrather, Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association, stated that when this giant step was taken, "There is very little that an Alumni Association can do that would be of more value to its college than to find a good scholarship program that would bring fine..."
students to the campus. Our College has been most cooperative with our Association, particularly since Dr. Ralph H. Woods has been President.” President Ralph H. Woods stated, “With a scholarship program to bring outstanding students to our campus, I think you will see a significant improvement in the prestige of the College.”

Woods further stated, “I think Murray State has more than held its own in excellent instruction over the years. If you don’t believe me, look up the number of graduates who have received scholarships to study in graduate schools throughout the country. But I am haunted by the thousands of fine high school graduates who can’t afford to go to college and the many outstanding students who go to colleges other than Murray because they are offered scholarships there.”

As the number of graduates increased, it seemed feasible to organize Alumni Clubs in various sections of the country. In 1950, Murray Alumni Clubs were organized in Louisville, Paducah, and Cadiz. In 1952, an Alumni Club was organized in Memphis, and in about that same year, a club was organized in Middle Tennessee with a meeting place in Nashville. In 1955, clubs were organized in Effingham, Illinois, Harrisburg, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri. In 1962, a club was organized in Owensboro, and in 1965, the Washington D.C. Club was organized. These clubs have ranged from moderately active to very active.

The Washington, D.C. Alumni Club has been very active since its organization. Being most helpful in the early organization was the Hon. Robert A. “Fats” Everett, Congressman from West Tennessee, the Honorable Frank A. Stubblefield, Congressman from the First District of Kentucky, Dr. Forrest Pogue, and many others. The current president of the Washington, D.C. Club is Lt. Col. Nelson Williams whose address is 6212 Cloverdale Drive, Oxon Hill, Maryland. The president of the Nashville or Middle Tennessee Club is J. Lewis Doran, 4111 Lone Oak Road, Nashville, Tennessee. The president of the Owensboro Club is Richard Cates, 2515 South York, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Other clubs that have been organized more recently include the Indianapolis, Indiana, Club. The president of the Indianapolis Club is Michael McKinney, 3535 West 55th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The president of the Louisville Club is George Briscoe, 5407 Oak Creek Lane, Louisville, Kentucky. The president of the
Madisonville Alumni Club is William Ayre, Jr., P.O. Box 463, Madisonville, Kentucky.

A Central Kentucky Club has been organized for a number of years, and one of the outstanding meetings of this club was held at the home of Lt. Governor and Mrs. Harry Lee Waterfield at the Lt. Governor’s Mansion in Frankfort. Dr. Woods, Mr. Wrather, and Miss Guier attended this meeting from Murray State, and more than 250 alumni attended the reception. Lt. Governor Waterfield was a member of the class of ’32. Mrs. Waterfield also was a student at Murray State. She entered in January, 1930, and completed three years of work. She then transferred to another institution to complete her degree in Library Science.

During the 1971 meeting of the National Capitol Club on May 22 at the Officers Club of Andrews Air Force Base, Dr. Pogue paid tribute to the late Marvin O. Wrather. The Club went on record as deploiring the great excessive increase in out-of-state fees. The resolution asked that the Alumni Association propose to the Kentucky Council on Public Higher Education that this difference between in-state and out-of-state fees be reduced.

The newest club organized is in Madisonville, Kentucky. It was organized in 1971 with W. C. “Bill” Ayer, Jr., a 1965 graduate, as president.

SCHOLARSHIPS

One of the most constructive programs of the Alumni Association has been the Scholarship Program financed by the Alumni Association. As has already been stated, in 1963 the Executive Board voted to discontinue dues and institute a program of annual giving with a major portion of the funds going to scholarships.

Scholarships have been given by the Alumni Association since 1941. The first scholarship was given to Mark Mitchell, 216 Morgan Street, Union City, Tennessee, in the amount of $100. By 1945, two scholarships were given in the amount of $100 each, and this continued through 1955.

In 1956, two scholarships were continued, but the amount was raised to $200. The first $200 scholarship went to Gayle Reeves McGregor, Benton, Kentucky, and Janice Hooks, West Paducah, Kentucky.

The Alumni Association continued to give $200 scholarships through 1959. In 1960, two scholarships were given, but the amount of each scholarship was $250. By 1965, the number of
scholarships had been increased to six $400 scholarships. By 1966, the Alumni Association gave ten $400 scholarships. In 1967, the Alumni Association gave fifteen $400 scholarships; in 1968, the Association gave fourteen $500 scholarships; in 1969, fourteen $500 scholarships; in 1970, fifteen $500 scholarships; and in 1971, fifteen $500 scholarships.

Since Mr. Vinson became Director of the Alumni Association, there have been a number of other scholarships established. One scholarship fund was established in honor of the late Robert A. “Fats” Everett. The first awards from the Everett Scholarship were given in 1971 to Kenneth Rogers Hargrove of Wickliffe, Kentucky, and Charles Tosh of Henry, Tennessee.

The physicians and dentists who were graduated from Murray State University have been very interested in establishing a Dr. Liza Spann Scholarship. The funds have been raised, and the first Spann Scholarship was given to Stephen Tucker of Madisonville, Kentucky.

Another scholarship was established in honor of E. Glenn Pace, Vice President of the Ginn Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, who was a ’49 graduate of Murray State. This scholarship in the amount of $250 is awarded annually to a deserving high school graduate from Livingston County.

A permanent scholarship has been established in honor of the long-time secretary of the Association, Mr. M. O. Wrather. The funds available to the Alumni Association at the time of Mr. Wrather’s death were put in a fund along with donations that have been contributed in order to finance the Wrather Scholarship.

Another scholarship is the Dr. Ralph H. Woods Scholarship for physically handicapped persons. It was established in 1970 by the Alumni Association, and Charlie McDowell, class of ’62, of Providence, Kentucky, served as chairman of the fundraising campaign. Others who served on the campaign committee were Dr. Harry M. Sparks, Mr. Joe Dick, and Mr. Harold Glenn Doran. President Sparks, in commenting on this scholarship, said, “As Dr. Carr, Dr. Wells, and Dr. Richmond guided Murray State through its infancy, Dr. Woods brought it from childhood to its maturity.” Charlie McDowell is an unusual person. He was totally blind without a seeing-eye dog or even a white cane during the time he attended and was graduated from Murray State. A $500 minimum award will be made annually in Dr. Woods’ name to some handicapped person, and an announcement will be made at the annual Alumni Banquet.
A drive is underway to establish a permanent scholarship in honor of Dr. Rainey T. Wells who served as President of the institution from 1926 to 1932. The first major contribution to this drive for a scholarship in the name of Dr. Wells was made by Nick Newberry, President of the Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Nebraska.

Another scholarship, the Joe Dyer Pool Scholarship, was established by the friends of the great Baptist Youth worker.

The Bill Douglas Memorial Scholarship was established in 1971 by Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity and by the Douglas family. Bill Douglas died on May 27, 1971, as a result of a tragic accident.

In 1967, the Association launched the Century Club Campaign which expanded the annual giving by asking industries of West Kentucky to become members of the Alumni Association’s Scholarship Century Club. Funds derived from this exclusive organization are used for scholarships for deserving high school graduates and to finance the Distinguished Professor Award. The Century Club was the brainchild of James E. Allison ’38, Vice President of Texas Gas Corporation of Owensboro, Kentucky; President Elect William Carneal ’40, Vice President of Texas Gas Corporation, initiated the first membership drive.

Mr. M. O. Wrather, then the alumni secretary, stated as the drive was initiated, “We feel that industry and higher education are allies and dependent on each other for success and that industry would welcome the opportunity to contribute to a fund which can do so much to raise the quality of teaching and learning.”

Membership in the club required that a business industry or an individual contribute $100 each year for the Alumni Scholarship Fund. The first contacts in behalf of the fund were made by the following county committee chairmen: James T. Nanney, Fulton; Mrs. Ramer Jewell, Clinton; Noah Geveden, Wickliffe; Coy Andrus and James L. Pryor, Mayfield; Max B. Hurt, Kirksey; Billy B. Morgan and James Hurley, Benton; Jason White, Eddyville; Horace Alderdice, Smithland; William Brown, Princeton; Roy McDonald, Cadiz; Wendel Rorie, Hopkinsville; James Tolson, Elkton; Robert Lawton, Jr., Central City; William A. Logan, Madisonville; George Wooten, Providence; Charles Pryor, Sturgis; Allen Rhoads, Henderson; Burk Mantle, Bardwell; James Johnson, Owensboro, and Dalton Woodall, Paducah.
DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR AWARD

The Distinguished Professor Award, financed by the Alumni Century Club contributions, carries a stipend of $500. The members who have received the Distinguished Professor Award may be found in Chapter IV. In 1967, fifty-two memberships were obtained for the Century Club in eight West Kentucky cities. Eight memberships were obtained out of state. In 1971, membership had grown to 83 in 13 West Kentucky counties and five from out of state for a total of 88.

In 1969, the Association started the plan of recognizing loyal members of the Century Club by presenting Century Club mugs to every business and individual that had maintained membership for three years. In 1970, twenty-seven awards were presented at the Alumni Banquet held on May 30, 1970. Three-year awards were presented in 1971 and a five-year recognition was added. Sixteen individuals and firms were eligible for the five-year awards. Since 1967, 144 firms or individuals have joined the Century Club. From Benton, Kentucky, the following members are: Bank of Benton, Bank of Marshall County, Long Concrete Company, Treas Lumber Company, Morgan, Trevathan & Gunn, Hal Perry Construction Company, Benton Construction Company, Benton Ready Mix & Asphalt Company, Lampkins Buick Company, Quality Construction Company, Solomon Insurance Agency, J. A. Hill Construction Company, Story Construction Company - Calvert City, Collins & Marshall Furniture, Mrs. Margaret Gold Fox, Leon Riley Ford, Airco Alloys - Calvert City, Miller Plumbing & Heating Company, G.A.F. - Calvert City, Collier Funeral Home, and Wayne Parker Painting Contractor.

From Madisonville, Kentucky, Century Club Members are: Gordon, Gordon & Logan, Martin Theaters, Peoples Bank and Trust Company, Mr. and Mrs. William Cox, and Albert Senard.

From Clinton, Kentucky, members are: Clinton Bank and First National Bank of Clinton.

From Mayfield, Kentucky, Century Club members include: Curlee Clothing Company, McClain, Baugh & Sims, Mayfield Messenger, West Kentucky R.E.C.C., Hoyt R. Jones, Smith’s Supermarket, Dairyman’s Supply, C. T. Winslow, Carroll Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Deweese, and International Equipment Company.
From Murray, Kentucky, the Century Club members are: Bank of Murray, Capri & Cheri Theaters, Dr. and Mrs. Harry M. Sparks, Tappan Company, Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Lowry, Mrs. M. O. Wrather, Hutson Chemical Company, Murray Federal Savings & Loan Branch, Peoples Bank, Kuhn’s Big K Department Store No. 64, Lynnhurst Resort, Burger Chef of Murray, Murray Fabrics, Mrs. Otis H. Erwin, Murray Insurance Agency, Ryan Milk Company, Campus Casual Shoppe, Inc., Freed Cotham, Murray Natural Gas System, Sav Rite, Jerry’s Restaurant, T. Sledd, The Kroger Company, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Hogancamp, Holton-Melugin, Miss Rubie Smith, Rezina E. Senter, Guy A. Battle, Jr., Murray Lumber Company, Enix Interiors, Ann Herron, Carman Motel, Inc., Dairy Queen, Murray Wholesale Grocery, Guy Spann Realty Company, Boone Laundry & Cleaners, Thomas C. Emerson, III, and Simmons Livestock Exchange.


From Henderson, Kentucky, members are: Big Rivers R.E.C.C., Henderson Union Rural Electric Coop.

Century Club members from Princeton, Kentucky, are: Farmers Bank & Trust Company, First Bank & Trust Company, Cedar Bluff Stone Company, Inc., Dr. Frank P. Giannini, Guess Trucking & Construction, and Dr. B. G. Jackson.
SPECIAL FUND DRIVES

One of the first special fund drives conducted by the Alumni Association was initiated in 1958, shortly after the death of Dr. Rainey T. Wells. The Alumni Secretary, Marvin O. Wrather, called together a small group to make plans for a memorial in his honor. The Alumni Association appointed Dr. Forrest C. Pogue as Chairman of the Founder Memorial Commission. The Steering Committee was composed of Marvin O. Wrather, Roy McDonald, and the Commission Chairman. Eventually, 1,386 individual and organizations contributed $18,019.66 toward the memorial.

Mr. Pat Gingles, Vice President of the Alumni Association and a Nashville architect, worked with a committee and planned a design for the memorial. On May 24, 1960, a contract was awarded to the Paducah Granite Marble and Stone Company to construct the memorial. It was dedicated on November 12, 1960.

Mancil J. Vinson
At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association of Murray State Teachers College held on January 19, 1946, President Ralph H. Woods, then the president of Murray State Teachers College, spoke to the group and suggested that Murray State should have a College Foundation, a corporation organized to do business whose sole purpose would be the improvement of Murray State Teachers College. Dr. Woods suggested to the group that a committee be appointed to consider the feasibility of the development of a Murray State College Foundation. Near the conclusion of this meeting following a general discussion, Mr. Holland Rose, then President of the Alumni Association, appointed a committee consisting of M. O. Wrather, Secretary of the Alumni Association, W. Z. Carter, Superintendent of Murray City Schools, and Guy Billington, President of the Murray Insurance Agency, to investigate the feasibility of a College Foundation.

At a meeting of the Executive Board on March 30, 1946, the Foundation Committee reported that it had investigated the possibilities of a Foundation at Murray State and believed that one should be established. The Association, upon motion of Roy McDonald, authorized the original committee to continue its work and have a Foundation report ready for the annual meeting of the Executive Board in May, 1946.

On May 11, 1946, the Executive Board of the Alumni Association met and heard a report explaining the details of the Murray State College Foundation, as proposed by the Foundation Committee appointed by the President of the Alumni Association. Upon the motion of Mr. Prentice Lassiter, the plan of the Foundation as outlined by the committee was approved.
The Articles of Incorporation of Murray State College Foundation, as prepared by the Foundation Committee of the Alumni Association, had been developed with the advice and counsel of President Ralph H. Woods. After the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association adjourned on May 11, President Woods called a meeting of the following persons: Holland Rose, W. Z. Carter, A. Carman, Fred Schultz, and M. O. Wrather.

When the group had assembled, President Woods asked if there were any questions or suggestions about the Articles of Incorporation of the Murray State College Foundation (each member of the group having had an opportunity to study the Articles of Incorporation). After a brief discussion, Dr. Woods, W. Z. Carter, Holland Rose, A. Carman, and Fred Schultz signed the Articles of Incorporation. Mr. Carter was Superintendent of Murray City Schools; Mr. Rose, Superintendent of Marshall County Schools; Mr. Carman was Chairman of the Department of Agriculture of Murray State; and Mr. Shultz was a Professor of Education at Murray State.

The Articles of Incorporation provided that the President of the College should serve as President of the Foundation, that two members of the Board of Directors should be members of the faculty and staff, and that two members should be selected from active alumni. Power was vested in the Board of Directors to increase the number of directors to fifteen. Members of the Board of Directors were to be elected or
selected for a term of three years. The Articles of Incorporation further provided that the secretary may or may not be a member of the Board of Directors.

The first Board and officers were: Ralph H. Woods, President and the following Directors: Holland Rose, W. Z. Carter, A. Carman, and Fred Schultz; M. O. Wrather was Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Carter served on the Murray State Foundation Board until his death in February, 1965. Mr. Roy McDonald, Superintendent of Trigg County Schools, succeeded Mr. Carter on the Board of Directors. Mr. Schultz died in September, 1948, and was succeeded on the Board by Dr. C. S. Lowry, Chairman of the Department of Social Sciences at Murray State. Dr. Lowry continued to served until his retirement on July 1, 1968. He was succeeded on the Board by Mr. M. O. Wrather, former secretary of the Alumni Association and who had served until 1968 as Secretary-Treasurer of the Murray State College Foundation. In 1968 Mr. Wrather became Executive Vice President of Murray State University and was succeeded as Secretary-Treasurer by Mr. Billy Joe Puckett. Mr. Wrather continued to serve as a member of the Board of Directors of the Murray State University Foundation until September 6, 1970 at which time he died. He was succeeded on the Board of Directors by Dr. Thomas B. Hogancamp, Vice President for Administrative Affairs at Murray State University.

Mr. Carman served on the Board from the time of his first election in 1946 until July 1, 1959, at which time he retired and was succeeded by Professor E. B. Howton, who also succeeded him as Chairman of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Howton continues to serve as a member of the Board of Directors of the Murray State Foundation since 1959.

Mr. Rose continued to serve as a member of the Board of Directors until the summer of 1966. He asked to be relieved of his duties as a member of the Board of Directors about six weeks before his death which occurred August 28, 1966. He was succeeded on the Board by Leon Smith, then Superintendent of McCracken County Schools and later Director of the Purchase Area Economic District. Mr. Smith continues to serve as a member of the Board of Directors.

Dr. Woods retired as President on July 1, 1968, and was succeeded as President of the Foundation by Dr. Harry M. Sparks.
In 1948 Murray State Teachers College, by an act of the legislature, became Murray State College, and Articles of Incorporation were brought up to date. In 1966, Murray State College became Murray State University. At a meeting of the Board of Directors on July 21, 1966, a resolution to change the Articles of Incorporation of Murray State College Foundation to Murray State University Foundation was passed. Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation were read and approved at a special meeting on September 23, 1966. Up to this time the Foundation had not attempted to secure legal exempt status, but with the assistance of the auditing firm of Richardson & Trevathan, the necessary hurdles to be granted by the Federal Government were pursued. On August 9, 1968, tax exempt status was legally and fully granted Murray State University Foundation.

The Murray State University Foundation, Incorporated as a non-profit corporation in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, provides many services for Murray State University’s future. It receives and administers funds from Federal and State supported grants and contracts. Such extramural awards are National Science Foundation, Upward Bound, Atomic Energy Commission, American Chemical Society, Fine Arts Grant, Lower Tennessee River Research, Junior College Fellowship Program, Mental Retardation Grant, et al. The Foundation also administers intramural grants and contracts. Presently there are fifty-two Committee-on-Institutional-Studies- and-Research grants being administered by Murray State University Foundation. These students provide much help in research programs to the University varying from modest to major projects. Many of these projects cannot be financed from the usual sources nor could many assistants be able to further their education if it were not for such University grants.

It also manages funds entrusted to the Foundation from various extramural scholarships and trusts, whose recipients are enrolled at Murray State. The Weiner Scholarship for students attending Murray State University from Carlisle County is one example. However, the R. O. Wilson Memorial Scholarship funds will be handled by MSU Foundation even though the recipient may be enrolled at any college within the state.

The University Foundation plays a major role to needy students through the various loan funds. Approximately $25,000 is loaned in a year to such students who may qualify so
they may continue their schooling. The Foundation supervises loans from the J. U. Kevil Fund, West Kentucky Production Credit Association, Jackson Purchase Production Credit Association, and student loans provided by the Foundation itself. MSU Foundation will manage over $1,275,000 this fiscal year of which approximately $175,000 will be dispersed to students who are recipients of trusts, scholarships, assistantships, and loans.

Although Murray State University, as a state institution, receives the bulk of its financial support from the state, there is a need for additional funds to supplement legislative appropriations. Private funds are necessary to support special programs, finance research, to bring noted scholars to the campus for seminars and lectures, to initiate innovations in education.

Several outstanding state universities in America have been built with a combination of public and private gifts. Some have had up to sixty percent of their building and facilities paid for by private contributions. These universities have unequivocally become outstanding more quickly than they would have without private support.

In summation, the objectives of MSU Foundation are to perform all things necessary for the development, growth, expansion, progress, achievement, improvement, and aid to Murray State University.

The Foundation has sought to accomplish these objectives by making various methods of giving available to alumni and friends of Murray State University. The U. S. Internal Revenue Code encourages gifts to educational institutions as evidenced by the fifty percent of adjusted gross income for this type of endeavor. The following methods of giving are listed below: establishing a scholarship, lectureship, professorship, research, student loan funds, gifts of money, property, and securities. Gifts-in-kind is an interesting way to bestow one's assets. Assigning ownership to insurance policies or by irrevocable naming the Foundation the beneficiary of the policy may be another way of accomplishing a gift. Just recently the Foundation received such a deferred gift. A gift by drafting a well-organized will or bequest is generally recognized as a good way to make a contribution.

A gift of cash should be made by check or money order drawn payable to Murray State University Foundation, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky 42071. Any
specific directions concerning the use of the money should accompany the check or money order in the form of a letter of transmittal.

Persons serving the Foundation up to the present time were: Dr. Ralph H. Woods, President of Murray State from 1945-1968, Dr. Harry M. Sparks, President of the University succeeding Dr. Woods, Mr. Holland Rose, Mr. W. Z. Carter, Professor A. Carman, Professor E. B. Howton, Dr. C. S. Lowry, Mr. Leon Smith, Mr. Roy McDonald, Mr. M. O. Wrather, Mr. Billy Joe Puckett, and Miss Martha Guier, who did much of the secretarial and clerical work in the early days of the Murray State Foundation.
When the first building was completed, Layman Neale was employed as Head Janitor and worked from September 1, 1924, through August 31, 1928.

Mr. Lee Clark, who was employed as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, began work on April 12, 1926, and continued to work in this position until June 30, 1927.

The next Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds was Paul C. Newton, who started August 23, 1928, and worked through March 15, 1933. J. W. Hutchins was then employed and began work on June 1, 1933. He continued through August 31, 1934. Urban Starks was then employed as Superintendent of Buildings and began work on July 1, 1934, and he continued through June 30, 1936.

After Urban Starks' resignation, Guy Gardner was employed on July 1, 1936, as Building Inspector and later employed as a carpenter and continued to work until August 31, 1940. James Strader was employed as a carpenter on May 1, 1936. He carried on the general supervision of the buildings and in the March, 1937, Board Meeting was designated Superintendent of Buildings to become effective July 1, 1937. Mr. Strader worked as a carpenter and for a time as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and continued to work as a carpenter or meat cutter at the cafeteria until November 4, 1954. Herman Cathey was employed as a carpenter on February 1, 1941, and continued to serve until March 31, 1946. Up until 1947, Mr. Cathey and Mr. Strader continued to supervise needed repairs on the buildings. Mr. B. J. Hoffman, who was listed as Engineer served as electrician, plumber and superintendent of the heating plant until June 30, 1957.

W. W. Holland was employed as Superintendent of Grounds in June, 1935, and continued this work through June 30, 1941,
at which time C. Wesley Kemper became Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and continued to serve as Superintendent of Grounds until February 1, 1947, at which time Donald F. Hackett became Superintendent of both Buildings and Grounds and also taught Industrial Arts. Mr. Hackett continued as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds until August 31, 1948, at which time Mr. I. H. Key was employed as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and continued in that position until August 31, 1959. James Armbruster was employed to succeed Mr. Key effective September 1, 1959, and continued in this position through June 30, 1969, at which time he was transferred to the Office of Planning and Space Utilization. Mr. Orrin W. Bickel was then employed as Director of Physical Plant in 1969 to succeed Armbruster.

In 1945, when Ralph H. Woods became President, the Maintenance Force consisted of Mr. B. J. Hoffman who served as electrician, plumber, and superintendent of the heating plant. Mr. Herman Cathey was one of the carpenters and James Strader the other. Mr. Cathey carried the needed carpenter tools in the back of his car. Mr. Strader cut meat in the forenoon and helped either Mr. Cathey or Mr. Hoffman in the afternoon.

There was an apparent need of a Maintenance Building and a Maintenance Building was constructed north of the Auditorium and west of the Fine Arts and was connected to both buildings. The cost of this Maintenance Building was $12,623.34. An effort was made to accumulate power tools for carpenters, plumbers and even sheet metal workers. A store room was organized and Roy L. Oakley was employed as the first stock room clerk and served from May 1, 1947, until February 17, 1951. He was followed as stock room clerk by Ed D. Adams. Adams continued to serve from 1951 to 1961. He was succeeded in 1961 by J. I. Patton.

The entire force was gradually expanded. James Stone was employed as a carpenter in March, 1947, and was serving at this time as Foreman over nine other people who work in the Carpentry Division.

As the campus expanded it became necessary to have a new Maintenance Building and a new and modern Maintenance Building was designed and completed in 1963. The building has a stock room and provides shops for carpenters, electricians, plumbers, air conditioning and refrigeration, office machine repair, and nearby there is a separate building...
for the painters, an additional building for the upholsterers and plasterers as well as a garage for maintenance of university vehicles. Of course, this building also provides office space for the Director of the Physical Plant, the Superintendent of Maintenance, and the Superintendent of Building Construction. W. C. Adams is Superintendent of General Maintenance, working under Orrin W. Bickel. Carnie Andrus is Head Plasterer and he has an assistant working with him. Refus Tabers is Upholsterer and has an assistant. Alfred Williams is Paint Foreman and has five other people working with him. Jerry Parrish is Foreman of the General Labor Force and has five people working with him. Charles E. Sanders is Superintendent of Mechanical and Electrical Repair and has six electricians and six plumbers working under him as well as supervising the heating plant where W. H. Crutcher is Foreman and five other firemen working with Crutcher. Sanders also has general supervision of the automotive shop in which Gerald G. Boyd is Foreman and he is assisted by two other people, one of which gives much of his time as a bus driver. David L. McMullin is Superintendent of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration and T. E. Fannin is Foreman of Air Conditioning and John Edd Pritchard is Head Serviceman in Refrigeration under McMullin.

In 1962, Murray State employed Mr. Amos D. Tackett to teach Landscape Gardening and Architecture in the Department of Agriculture and he was also assigned as Superintendent of Grounds. In 1963, when the new and modern Maintenance Building was built across Chestnut Street, it became necessary to construct a separate building for the grounds crew. This concrete block building was designed by Mr. Tackett and constructed adjacent to the Green House. This, of course, saved bringing mowers and other equipment across the heavily traveled highways. Mr. Tackett did a most excellent job in mapping out long range beautification programs and even though he gave up the Superintendency of Grounds on June 30, 1969, and is now devoting his full time to teaching, his advice continues to be most helpful.

Alvis Jones was employed on July 14, 1969, as Superintendent of Grounds and continues in this position working under Mr. Bickel.

Reggie H. Ellis is Foreman of Landscaping and Lawns and has five people working under him. B. C. Grogan also works on the grounds and serves as heavy equipment operator and there are six other people working with him. Three people devote
their time to Refuse Disposal. Fred L. Tobey is Superintendent of Custodial Services and Arthur F. Sykes is Assistant Superintendent and Orlan R. Hurt serves as Foreman. 91 Janitors, Janitresses and/or Custodians serve in the 55 main buildings on this campus.

There have been a number of people who have worked for long periods of time, such as C. D. Hopkins as carpenter, T. N. Parker as carpenter, Clarence Horton as carpenter, Clarence Morgan as painter, and Zelna Rumfelt served 20 years as plumber and steam fitter. In 1945, the Maintenance and Custodial Force consisted of 31 people. The Maintenance and Custodial Force in 1971-72 consists of 170 people.
Agriculture was first offered at the Murray State Normal School in February 1925. The one full-time teacher was Mr. Stanley Pullen who had his B.S. and M.A. degrees from Peabody College. Mrs. Mable Pullen, Stanley’s wife, had a Bachelors and Masters degree from Peabody College and taught agriculture on a part-time, intermittent basis from 1925 through the summer of 1936. She taught some agriculture in the Training School and other courses in the college as well as certain courses in biology and even English. She was a versatile and an unusually well-qualified person for the era in which she taught. Mr. Pullen taught agriculture from February, 1925, to November, 1935, and also served a portion of that time as Superintendent of Grounds.

The 1925 catalog lists six courses in agriculture. Agriculture 101, General Agriculture, was designed for the rural teacher and more especially for teachers of the seventh and eighth grades. It carried three semester hours credit and was required for both College Elementary and Advanced Certificates. The
other courses offered were: Agriculture 102, Animal Husbandry, which dealt with the study of the various types and breeds of farm animals and their development, adaptability, and management; Agriculture 103, Horticulture, three semester hours, which dealt with the management of orchards, bush and small fruits; Agriculture 104, Soils and Fertilizers, which dealt with the origin, formation, properties, and kinds of soils and the adaptability of various soils for crop production; Agriculture 105, Farm Crops, which dealt with the study of the common cereals, grasses, legumes, and special crops such as tobacco and cotton; and Agriculture 106, Agricultural Economics, which dealt with the history and development of the rural community and its institutions as well as agricultural marketing and the principles of cooperation and rural economics organization, three semester hours of credit.

In 1926, Horticulture became Agriculture 201; Agriculture 203, Farm Management, with three semester hours of credit. In 1928, Agriculture 204 was added, Poultry Husbandry, and with three credit hours. In 1929-30, Agriculture 205, Dairy Husbandry, was added. In 1931-32, Agriculture 206, Teaching of Agriculture, was added and dealt with the principles and practices of teaching agriculture to grammar and high school grades. In the 1935-36 catalog, Agriculture 106, Gardening, was included and Farm Crops (originally 105) was renumbered 200.

Prof. A. Carman
After Mr. Pullen’s death, Mrs. Pullen and others substituted, and in 1936, Professor A. Carman was employed as Head of the Department of Agriculture and served most effectively as Head of that department until the summer of 1959. Professor Carman had had experience as a County Agent, as a teacher of vocational agriculture, and as a high school principal. He came to Murray State from Athens High School in Fayette County.

Professor E. B. Howton was employed by the University in 1937 and became Chairman in 1959 following Professor A. Carman’s retirement.

In 1937, Agriculture 205, Dairy Cattle Feeding and Management and Agriculture 206, Principles of Agricultural Nutrition were added. Each of these were three semester hour credit courses.

In 1939, Agriculture 107, Elements of Dairying; Agriculture 108, Pork Production; Agriculture 111, Principles in Farm Organization; Agriculture 207, Livestock Judging Agriculture 209, Advance Crops; Agriculture 211, Soil Management; Agriculture 212, Marketing of Agricultural Products; Agriculture 213, Diseases of Domestic Animals and Agriculture 214, Advanced Poultry were added. All of these new courses carried three semester hours credit except for Livestock Judging and Diseases of Domestic Animals each of which carried two semester hours of credit.

In 1939, two years after Professor Howton came to Murray, one of the cows in the Jersey herd was bred artificially, and early in 1949, she produced the first artificially-bred calf in Kentucky. In 1946, Murray’s Royal Design Cherry gave birth to a bull calf, Murray’s Royal Design Jeweler. This calf was sold to the Kentucky Artificial Breeding Association when he was between three and four years old, and he proved to be the highest production bull ever developed in Kentucky at the time that he served in the bull stud. Murray’s Royal Design Cherry in her first three lactation periods produced 1,994 pounds of butterfat. Jersey cows that produce a ton of butterfat in four years are known as “ton of gold” cows.

In 1943, Murray State shifted to the quarter system. About the same courses were given, but three-hour courses became four-hour credits, and Agriculture 217, Plant Pathology, also carried six quarter-hour credits. Two new courses were added: Agriculture 219, Meats or Farm Butchering, and Agriculture 220, Feeding Farm Animals. Both of these courses carried four quarter hours of credit.
In 1941, Murray State had its first degree graduates in Agriculture. They were: William F. Boling, who is now teaching vocational agriculture in Hickman County; Gayle B. Perry, who teaches vocational agriculture in Ballard County; and Charles G. Hook, from McCracken County. These young men were required to go to the University of Kentucky and take the Agricultural Education courses to qualify them to teach vocational agriculture.

In 1945, there were three routes that students wishing to major in agriculture might follow:
He may secure a forty-two hour major in agriculture with minors in two other fields or with an additional major field, and by meeting the requirements of the core curriculum of the college and the requirements of the various departments for majors and minor, he would be graduated with the Bachelor of Science Degree with certification in secondary training.

Upon the completion of the curriculum for the degree of Bachelor of Science, with a major in Agriculture, a student may enter a graduate school offering teacher education in agriculture and complete the requirements while earning the masters degree.

He may complete three years of the curriculum leading to certification for vocational agriculture and then transfer to other institutions granting this degree, with full credit for all work done satisfactorily here. Students wishing to pursue this course should take the work as outlined in the curriculum for the Bachelor of Science in Agriculture with the guidance of the head of the Department of Agriculture.
In 1948, additional courses in agriculture were added such as Agriculture 112, Forage Crops; Agriculture 113, Forrestry; Agriculture 115, Farm Accounting; Agriculture 117, Farm Shop--Wood Work, Agriculture 118, Farm Shop--Metal Work; Agriculture 119, Farm Shop--Drawing; Agriculture 201, Orchards: The Tree Fruits; Agriculture 204, Small Fruit Production; Agriculture 214, Advanced Poultry; Agriculture 216, Agricultural Prices; Agriculture 218, Judging Dairy Cattle; Agriculture 222, Farm Shop--Rural Electrification; Agriculture 223, Farm Shop--Soils Engineering; and Agriculture 224, Landscape Gardening. All these courses carried three semester hours of credit.

In 1962, Agriculture 470 was offered entitled Soil and Water Engineering, as was Agriculture 549, Principles of Herbicide and Insecticide Technology. The Farm Shop Program was revised and Agriculture 370 entitled Farm Shop dealt with welding, plumbing, and concrete work as well as the installation of farm electrical systems. Agriculture 371 entitled Farm Shop was dealing with the selection and maintenance of farm machinery with emphasis on tractors and tractor powered equipment. Agriculture 670 dealt with servicing and maintaining farm tractors and mowers.

In 1965, the greenhouse was completed and several courses were added: In Horticulture they included Agriculture 263, Woody Ornamental Plants; Agriculture 360, Greenhouse Production and Management; Agriculture 365, Floriculture; Agriculture 565, Landscape Designing; and Agriculture 660, Special Problems in Horticulture. In Agriculture Engineering, Agriculture 371, Farm Buildings and Construction, was added as was Agriculture 670, Advanced Farm Machinery; Agriculture 671, Advanced Rural Electrification; and Agriculture 690, Research in Agriculture.

In 1967, Murray State received approval to offer complete training in Agricultural Education and began to give the methods, student teaching, and other agricultural education courses to fully qualified teachers of vocational agriculture. The Agricultural Education courses included: AED 421, Student Teaching in Vocational Agriculture, which gave eight semester hours of credit; AED 580, Methods in Teaching Vocational Agriculture, six semester hours; AED 581, Instruction for Out-Of-School Groups; AED 582, Supervision in Agricultural Education; and AED 583, Special Problems in Agricultural Education.
In addition to these, nine 600 courses were offered as follows: AED 680, Research in Agriculture Education; AED 681, Supervision of Student Teachers in Vocational Agriculture; AED 682, Determining Course Content in Vocational Agriculture; AED 683, Instructional Materials in Agricultural Education; AED 684, Occupational Objectives in Agriculture; AED 685, Advanced Instruction for Out-of-School Groups; AED 686, Administration and Supervision in Vocational Education; AED 687, Teaching Agricultural Engineering in High Schools; and AED 688, Modern Problems in Agricultural Education.

The Department of Agriculture is made up of six divisions and the Graduate Program. It also offers a general program in Agriculture in which the requirements are a minimum of 12 semester hours in Plant and Soil Science, 12 semester hours in Animal Science, 9 in Agricultural Engineering, and 9 in Agricultural Economics.

**Agro-Business** In the field of Agricultural Business the student must complete the basic curriculum plus 24 semester hours in Agriculture including a minimum of 12 semester hours in the area of Agricultural Economics. Courses also required in the School of Business are Principles of Accounting, 3 semester hours; Business Communications, 3 semester hours; Business Law, 3 semester hours; and business electives in courses numbered above 300 or Introductory Statistical Methods or other courses in mathematics other than Math 101.

**Agricultural Economics** Students who specialize in the field of Agricultural Economics must complete the basic curriculum plus 24 hours in Agriculture including a minimum of 12 hours in the area of Agricultural Economics and 12 semester hours of electives approved by the faculty advisor.

**Agricultural Engineering** Students who specialize in the field of Agricultural Engineering shall complete the basic curriculum plus 24 hours in Agriculture including a minimum of 15 semester hours in the area of Agricultural Engineering plus at least 5 semester hours in mathematics, 8 semester hours in physics, 3 semester hours in Engineering Drawing, and 3 semester hours in Basic Power Systems.

**Agronomy** Students who specialize in Agronomy shall complete the basic curriculum plus 24 semester hours of Agriculture approved by the faculty advisor from a list of courses offered amounting to 38 semester hours. These courses
are in addition to required courses in chemistry, geology, physics, biology, and mathematics.

**Animal Science** Students who specialize in the field of Animal Science shall complete the basic curriculum plus 24 semester hours of Agriculture approved by his advisor. These courses may be selected from 33 semester hours offered in Animal Science.

**Horticulture** Students specializing in the field of Horticulture shall complete the basic curriculum plus 24 semester hours of Agriculture approved by their advisor. These courses may be selected from 43 semester hours offered in the field of Horticulture.

**Agricultural Education** Students who plan to qualify to teach Vocational Agriculture in Kentucky shall meet the following minimum requirements:

Complete a Bachelors degree with a minimum of 54 semester hours of credit in Technical Agriculture with coursework involving at least six hours in each of the following subject matter fields: Animal Science, Plant and Horticulture Science, Soil Science, Agricultural Economics (which shall include Farm Management), and Agricultural Engineering.

In addition, the student preparing to teach Vocational Agriculture must complete six semester hours in Methods of Teaching Vocational Agriculture, 8 semester hours in Student Teaching in Vocational Agriculture, 3 semester hours of Instruction for Out-of-School Groups, and must have a grade-point average overall of 2.25 and 2.50 in Technical Agriculture.

In addition, the student must have 3 full years of agricultural experience after the age of 14.

The Department of Agriculture also offers a Master of Science degree in Agriculture, and the student may complete 24 prescribed semester hours of credit plus a thesis or 30 semester hours without a thesis.

The Department of Agriculture was first located in the Liberal Arts Building (now Wilson Hall). It occupied two rooms and one office on the ground floor. The Department was moved to the Science Building (now known as Blackburn Science Building) in 1950. It occupied five rooms on the first floor. On July 1, 1965, the Department of Agriculture moved to
the Applied Science Building occupying the upper three floors in the south wing.

Other buildings occupied and serving the Department of Agriculture are: (1) Greenhouse; (2) A. Carman Livestock Pavilion; and (3) E. B. Howton Agriculture Engineering Building.

The first complete program in Vocational Education was offered in 1967. Through 1971, 77 young men have been graduated with a degree in Vocational Agricultural Education. Since 1967, 76 people have received the Master of Science degree in Agriculture or Agricultural Education.

The former faculty members are as follows:

Stanley Pullen, B. S., M. A.
1925 - Nov. 2, 1935

Mable Pullen, B. S., M. A. (P-T)
1925 - 1936

A. Carman, M. S.
1936 - 1959

Paul Robbins, M. S.
1946 - 1948

Herbert Allbritten, Ph.D.
1959 - 1963

Bobby Wells, Ph.D.
1964 - 1966

Rodney Fink, Ph.D.
1966 - Aug. 1968

Also associated with the Department were those who taught Agriculture in the Laboratory School, formerly known as the Training School. They are:

Stanley Pullen
W. H. Brooks
1939 - 1945 (Taught veterans from 1945-55)

E. B. Howton
1937 - 1939

Ben F. Cottrell
1945 - 1946

Bobbie R. Grogan
1946 - 1951

Leroy Eldridge
1951 - 1963

(Mr. Eldridge has served as Director of School Relations since 1963)
The main farm was bought in four tracts. The Clint Jones farm consisting of 134 acres was bought on July 20, 1938, for $13,300. In buying the Jimmy Jones farm, the first 50 acres was bought on July 1, 1939, and the second 40 acres was bought on July 20, 1942. Forty acres was purchased from E. A. Underwood on March 24, 1941. Both the Jimmy Jones tracts costs $11,500 and the Underwood farm cost $6,000.

The main college farm has a milking parlor, a sleeping barn for dairy cattle, a loafing barn for dairy cattle, a calving barn for dairy cattle, a calf barn for baby calves, a burley tobacco barn that has been converted for use by young cattle, a barn for the storage and mixing of feed, a shop, two tobacco barns—one for burley and one for dark, a tool shed, two horse barns, a twelfth barn which is used almost exclusively for hay storage, three residences, and a silo that holds 550 tons of silage.

The A. Carman Pavilion is on the main college farm but has already been mentioned in the Chapter of Physical Plant. Dr. John W. Carr bought a farm which contains 50.6 acres (now known as Orchard Heights) and gave it to the College provided that it pay him 6% interest on the $3,000 which he paid for it. This the College did until 1959 at which time it became necessary to mortgage a portion of this land on which dormitories were being build. The College paid Dr. Carr the full amount which he had paid for the farm in addition to the interest which had been paid in order that the College at that time could have the authority to mortgage the property. Fifteen more acres were added to the main college farm and purchased from T. J. and Lila B. Massey on March 10, 1959, for $3,750. But the Masseys wanted it amortized over a period of five years making this fifteen acres actually cost the institution $4,125. The last farm was purchased from Don Tucker on August 15, 1962 and contained 75 acres for which the College paid $18,000. On the Tucker place there is a residence, a hog feeding parlor, a farrowing barn, a research hog barn, an automated laying house for more than 2,000 hens, and a storage barn.

The total 404.6 acres has cost Murray State University $55,925. The Orchard Heights tract was turned over for general use rather than farming in 1963.

Mr. A. Carman, in addition to serving as Head of the Department of Agriculture, managed the farm until 1949 with the assistance of Mr. E. B. Howton who took care of the general management of the dairy herd. Mr. Oren Hull became
overall farm manager following Mr. Carman. Mr. Carman put in many long hours. Mr. Hull has proven through the years to be an outstanding farm manager as crop production and animal production has continued to increase.

The original Purebred Jersey herd was bought from Con Wallis of Farmington, Kentucky, for the sum of $2,100. This herd consisted of 17 milking cows, 5 heifers and one bull. In 1971-72, the University has 146 head of Purebred Jerseys with an appraised value of $350,000. The production the first year the original herd purchased from Mr. Wallis was 6,280 pounds of milk and 342 pounds of butterfat. In 1971, the average production for the year was 11,200 pounds of milk and 560 pounds of butterfat.

The dairy herd managers through the years were as follows:

Robert Mayfield
   January 1939 to December 31, 1947
J. L. Franklin
   1948 to December 31, 1949
Paul Blalock
   1950 to February 9, 1953
Nick Woodruff
   February 8, 1953 to March 1953
Edd Donaho  
  September 1953 to December 31, 1955
Robert Mayfield  
  January 1, 1956 to June 8, 1963
Raymond McClure  
  May 2, 1963 to July 31, 1963
Cecil Cowin  
  August 3, 1963 to May 31, 1966
Boyd McClure  
  1966 to present

The farm has been gradually and unbelievably improved. Corn production in 1939 was 28 bushels per acre. There has not been a year since 1960 that the production was less than 150 bushels per acre. The dark tobacco average in 1939 was 800 pounds per acre. The production in 1970 was 2,400 pounds per acre. All this shows excellent management of the entire farm including crops, rotations, fertilization, as well as the improvement in the quality of the dairy herd. Likewise, there has been an improvement in the production of swine, the production of beef cattle, and egg production through the years. The farm has served as an excellent laboratory. The value of the farm and the livestock and equipment would be worth between a half of a million to three quarters of a million dollars at today's prices.

The present faculty of the Department of Agriculture is as follows:

Name, Field, Year each came to Murray

E. B. Howton, M. A.
  Dairy Science & Chairman, 1937
Durwood W. Beatty, Ph.D.
  Crops, 1968
Charles H. Chaney, Ph.D.
  Animal Science, 1967
William N. Cherry, M. A.
  Agricultural Engineering, 1965
Kenneth Cromwell, M. S.
  Animal Science & Horticulture, 1970
Eldon E. Heathcott, M. A.
  Agricultural Education, 1968
Robert L. Hendon, M. S.
  Farm Management & Economics, 1948
Lloyd P. Jacks, Ph.D.
Agricultural Education, 1968

Roger Lee Macha, Ph.D.
Horticulture, 1966

James C. Martin, Ph.D.
Agricultural Economics, 1969

John D. Mikulcik, Ph.D.
Soils, 1963

Arlie Scott, M. S.
Animal Science, 1949

V. R. Shelton, M. S.
Agricultural Engineering, 1968

Amos Tackett, M. S.
Landscape Architecture, 1962

Up to 1971, more than 615 persons have been graduated with a degree in Agriculture from Murray State University. The University is very proud of the achievements of all its graduates. It is impossible to mention all of them and all of their achievements; however, in 1965 the Agricultural Alumni began to select the Distinguished Alumnus of the Year. Those thus far selected are as follows:

1965 - Mancil J. Vinson, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, Kentucky Department of Agriculture, and at the present time, Director of Alumni Affairs at Murray State University.

1966 - James Logan Pryor, Land Manager for the IC Railroad.

1967 - William Ralph Alexander, an outstanding teacher of Vocational Agriculture.

1968 - Pat McCuiston, a farmer, a banker, and a State Senator

1969 - Walter R. Woods, Head of Animal Science at Purdue University.

1970 - Joe Dick, formerly a teacher of Agriculture and at the present time, President and Chairman of the Board of the Bank of Murray.

1971 - Charles Moon, a beef cattle and hog farmer in Western Kentucky.

There are many others that could be mentioned that are heads of departments and are doing outstanding work in the largest universities in the United States.
CHAPTER XVII

HOME ECONOMICS

by

Dr. Alice Koenecke, Chairman
Department of Home Economics

Home Economics was first offered at the Murray State Normal School in 1924-25. Only two elective courses were offered - one in “garment making” and one in “cooking” - the traditional pattern for “domestic science” at that time. There was no change in curriculum until 1926-27 at which time four courses were added: Advanced courses in Foods and Clothing, a one-hour course in Practical Dietetics, and a Homemaking course which included house plans, decoration, sanitation, and money management. These six courses were taught by the one home economics instructor, Mrs. Annie H. Young. In 1927, the program was expanded to include 12 courses, and an additional staff member, Elizabeth Lovett, was added. Miss Lovett’s teaching field was Clothing. The new offerings were Textiles, Food Preservation, Advanced Dressmaking, Dressmaking, Dress Appreciation, History of Costume and Methods of Teaching Home Economics.

Home Economics was taught on the third floor in the Liberal Arts Building, later to be known as Wilson Hall. The department consisted of a clothing laboratory with storage, a foods laboratory with a dining room, and one classroom. This facility was to serve home economics for many years.

In 1928-29, Miss Ida G. Rees was appointed as Head of the Department of Home Economics. There was an increase of four hours in the program which offered a total of 28 hours. One new course was called Food Study and was related to the production of the world’s food supply. The other course was Costume Design.

In 1929-30 the staff had increased to three-Lyda Muse, Head; Elizabeth Lovett; and Ruth Sexton. There were two major changes in the curriculum that year--course credit hours were increased, and new courses of study were added. These included Home Management, Child Care and Home Nursing.
Mrs. Young was then devoting full time to her dietitian duties. This expanded program made it possible to offer a B. S. Degree with a major in home economics. Requirements were determined for a major with a minimum of 36 semester hours in home economics and additional hours in science and related subjects. The increased home economics enrollment made it necessary to offer six courses during the summer term. New courses included Millinery and Clothing Decoration.

In 1931-32 there were three staff members. Miss Elizabeth Lovett was on leave for further study, and Miss Marie Mortensen joined the staff. Students majoring in home economics had three program options--a B. S. vocational program, a home economics major with two minors, or a special standard certificate. The two new courses, Interior Decorating and Food Sources and Costs, made a total of 18 courses offered, totaling 51 semester hours.

Home Management Residence was offered for the first time in 1932-33. The “Practice House” was located on Main Street. It provided various homemaking experiences in the various areas of family living for the home economics seniors. The many new courses offered gave the students a much broader background in all areas of family living and also made it possible to meet the state vocational requirements of 48 hours in home economics and 24 hours in science. The home economics staff included Elizabeth Lovett, Chairman; Marie Mortensen; and Ruth Sexton, plus the college dietitian who taught part time in the department. Much needed equipment was added to the home economics department which was located on the third floor of Wilson Hall.

In 1933-34 there were only two staff members with Elizabeth Lovett as Chairman and Marie Mortensen as instructor. A six-hour student teaching course was added. The Training School on the campus was used as a student teaching center. The following year, 1934-35, Evelyn Slater joined the staff with Elizabeth Lovett and Ruth Sexton. Records indicate there was emphasis this year on course content to meet the special needs of students with different majors.

In 1935-36, Mildred Botto joined the staff with Elizabeth Lovett, Ruth Sexton, and Evelyn Slater. A new course called Social Engineering was added. This course was designed to give students experience in banquets, teas, receptions and parties. Child Development was made a separate course. Few changes were made in the curriculum for 1936-37 except that
seniors were required to complete a home project at the end of the first three years of the college program. During this year, Miss Lovett planned and helped to oversee the construction of a new Home Management House, first occupied in the spring of 1937. This ten-room, two-story brick colonial house is located on North 14th Street and has served effectively since that time. It was designed to accommodate six students and an advisor.

During 1937-38, Miss Ruth Sexton was on leave for further study. Miss Evelyn Slater assisted Miss Lovett. Miss Sexton returned in 1938 to become head of the department after Miss Lovett’s marriage to Preston Ordway, thus ending a six year period as chairman due to her resignation at this time. In 1939-41 there were three staff members, Ruth Sexton, Caroline Wingo, and Rose Mary Codell. Personal Regimen was a new two-hour course which included Personal Living and Social and Family Relationships. The Household Arts Club for home economics majors and minors affiliated for the first time with the state and national association.

In 1941-43 the three staff members, Ruth Sexton, Caroline Wingo, and Roberta Rudd taught 17 different courses. In 1943-44, Winnie Sinclair was added to the staff to work with Caroline Wingo and Ruth Sexton. In 1945-46 Miss Ruth Sexton was on leave due to poor health. Miss Evadeine Parker and Miss Carolyn Wingo were staff members.

Miss Ruby Simpson was appointed chairman of the department in 1946; a post she was to hold for 21 years. Improvements were made in the Wilson Hall facility. New
faculty members joined the staff during this period. Prior to the 50’s, Miss Jenny Woodward Byars (who served from January 1946 to August 31, 1948) taught Home Management, Family Relations, and one course in Foods. Also employed were Miss Frances Brown, Home Management and Housing, Miss Mary Crenshaw, Nutrition, and Miss Martha Lindsey, supervising home economics at the Laboratory School. Miss Lindsey left Murray State to be married. She later taught at Russellville and Harrisburg and is one of Kentucky’s most outstanding teachers in home economics. An important contribution at this time was the offering of home economics courses as electives, thus providing general education in home and family life for all college students. This practice has continued throughout the years and has been a major contribution to the school. A significant advancement was the offering of service courses in nutrition to elementary education majors and to nursing majors. These service courses were specifically to meet the needs of the elementary education teachers and the needs of nursing students.

The year, 1950, found home economics moving into a new facility in the new science building. A modern foods laboratory, dining and living area with contemporary furnishings, large clothing laboratory, offices and classrooms served the department well for the next fifteen years. Staff changes occurred in the early 50’s, Miss Helen Parrot, Clothing, replaced Miss Carolyn Wingo, and Miss Inez Haile replaced Miss Martha Lindsey at the Laboratory School. Miss Daisy Atkinson was a new staff member, teaching Foods and Nutrition.

In 1954, Miss Simpson spent the year in Turkey as a member of AID, setting up home economics programs in that country. Miss Parrot resigned her position in clothing and textiles after her marriage and was replaced by Mrs. Elizabeth Ordway, a former member of the staff. Dr. Alta Presson joined the staff in 1956, replacing Miss Daisy Atkinson who resigned. Miss Mary Below joined the staff in 1958. Her field was Child Development, and Miss Below started a nursery school at East Hall. In 1959, she was replaced by Miss Mary Alice Ramer. Miss Alice Sue Fairless replaced Miss Inez Haile at the Laboratory School.

The new decade of the 60’s opened with the addition of Miss Jewell Deene Ellis, Itinerary Teacher Trainer, on the staff. Mrs. Alice Koenecke, Food and Nutrition, replaced Dr. Alta
Presson. In the spring of that year, Kappa Omicron Phi, national honor society in home economics, installed the Alpha Sigma Chapter at Murray State College. Since that time, 148 students have become active members, selected by academic achievement and leadership qualities.

In the early 60's graduate courses were offered in home economics for students working on Master of Arts degrees. In 1962, Miss Rufie Lee Williams joined the staff as Teacher Educator and Nutrition teacher. The enrollment and course offerings increased, and plans were begun for another move.

Through the leadership of President Woods, a new home would be made possible for the home economics department. A new building, later to be known as the Applied Science Building, was on the drawing board. Careful plans were made, and much consideration was given by Dr. Woods and the staff to design a department that would meet the current and future needs of a growing department.

In the summer of 1965, home economics was moved to the north wing of the Applied Science Building. Three floors of this wing included two food laboratories, two clothing laboratories, adequate classrooms and office space, a large multi-purpose room and a social area made this one of the most beautiful home economics departments in the country. The newest equipment available made the department functional and contemporary. This included St. Charles cabinets and a Tappan Microwave oven, as well as other appliances and equipment. In the fall of that year, Miss Elaine Crowder, Food and Nutrition, replaced Mrs. Alice Koenecke, who left for further study. Dr. Fontella Kimbell, Family Relations and Management, was appointed as Home Management Advisor.

Dr. Beverly Fowler was appointed chairman of the department in 1966. Miss Ruby Simpson continued to teach for two more years before retiring from teaching. During the year 1966, the Child Development Center was completed and named the Ruby Simpson Child Development Center in honor of Miss Simpson. Miss Ann Carr replaced Miss Mary Alice Ramer as the Director of the Nursery School.

In 1967, Mrs. Barbara Etter replaced Miss Elaine Crowder, Miss Pauline Waggener was appointed as Teacher Educator, and Miss Evelyn Pearson was employed to teach Applied Design. Major changes were made in curricula. Child Development, Home Economics in Business, Home Economics
in Journalism, Food and Nutrition were offered, and there were additional undergraduate majors in home economics. A Master of Science degree was offered in Home Economics, with a possible area in either Child Development or Home Economics Education. Graduate course offerings were increased, and graduate assistantships were made available. In 1968, Dr. Majorie Stewart was employed as Teacher Educator.

Dr. Beverly Fowler resigned her position as chairman in 1969, and was replaced by Dr. Alice Koenecke. Dr. Alta Presson returned to teach Nutrition. Dr. Marjorie Stewart moved to the University of Kentucky, and Dr. Fontella Kimbell retired from teaching. Her position as Advisor in the Home Management House was filled by Miss Lillie Glasgow. In 1970, Miss Alice Sue Fairless transferred from the Laboratory School into the Home Economics department as a Clothing teacher.

The contribution of Home Economics at Murray State University throughout the years would be very hard to evaluate. A former instructor, Miss Mary Crenshaw, has achieved national recognition in home economics, and is now serving as Dean of Home Economics at the University of Alabama.

Statistically, approximately 900 women have received bachelor of science degrees. Graduates are professionally employed all over the United States as well as in Kentucky. Graduates who are serving in leadership positions include Dr. Alta Presson, Professor of Nutrition at Murray State University; Dr. Louise Gentry, Assistant Dean in the School of Human Development, and Miss Louise Swann, Consultant in Home Economics in North Carolina. Others include college and university professors, high school home economics teachers, extension workers, social workers, and home economists in business. But perhaps the greatest and most important contribution is that of improving the home and family life of the students who were home economics majors as well as those students who were served through elective and service courses.
FORMER FACULTY MEMBERS

Annie H. Young  
Ida G. Rees  
Lyda Muse  
Ruth Sexton  
Marie Mortensen  
Evelyn Slater  
Mildred Botto  
Caroline Wingo  
Rose Mary Codell  
Roberta Rudd  
Winnie Sinclair  
Evadeine Parker  
Ruby Simpson  
Jenny Woodward Byars  
Mary Crenshaw  
Martha Lindsey  
Helen Parrot  
Inez Haile  
Daisy Atkinson  
Mary Below  
Mary Alice Ramer  
Jewell Deene Ellis  
Elaine Crowder  
Fontella Kimbell  
Beverly Fowler  
Evelyn Pearson  
Majorie Stewart

PRESENT FACULTY MEMBERS

Dr. Alice Koenecke  
Dr. Alta V. Presson  
Miss Frances E. Brown  
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Ordway  
Miss Rufie Lee Williams  
Miss Ann D. Carr  
Mrs. Barbara N. Etter  
Miss Alice S. Fairless  
Miss Lillie Glasgow  
Miss F. Pauline Waggener  
Mrs. Mary Lawson  
Mrs. Ann W. Thompson  
Chairman & Professor  
Professor  
Associate Professor  
Associate Professor  
Associate Professor  
Assistant Professor  
Associate Professor  
Assistant Professor  
Assistant Professor  
Instructor  
Instructor
The Department of Industrial Arts had its origin in September of 1946. Although Dr. Ralph H. Woods had been at the helm as President of the then Murray State Teachers College less than one year, it was due to his wisdom and foresight that the need for a Department of Industrial Arts was recognized. World War II had come to a close just a few months earlier and the college was just beginning to recover from a period of reduced enrollment and financial crises brought about by the war. Thus, in August of 1946, even though the college did not have a building or equipment available for the department, President Woods decided to employ a person to organize and develop a program of Industrial Arts.

In August of 1946, Hugh L. Oakley was employed by the college and was charged with the task of recommending curricula, housing space, and equipment for the new department. The Science Building (now Blackburn Hall) was in the planning stage, and it was first thought that space could be provided in that building for Industrial Arts. Following considerable effort to revise the preliminary floor plans, the idea of providing suitable space in the Science Building for Industrial Arts was abandoned. The second approach was to consider the feasibility of enlarging and renovating the old Farm Shop Building to house the new department. After
developing two or three plan proposals and further study, that approach too was discarded. Finally, as a temporary measure a decision was made to build an addition to the northwest section of the College Auditorium-Fine Arts Building to house the Industrial Arts Department until such time that a building could be erected for that program. However, due to the rapidly approaching date for opening the fall semester of 1946, the addition to the College Auditorium-Fine Arts Building could not be completed in time for fall semester classes.

Not to be dismayed, President Woods arrived at a temporary solution to the housing problem for the program. He arranged space on the second floor of the old Administration Building (now Wrather Hall) for a drafting room. At the time that room was serving both as a classroom and office for Dr. W. E. Blackburn, who was Head of the Chemistry Department. Hurridly, surplus property drafting tables were procured and a drafting room was ready for occupancy in time for fall semester classes, although Dr. Blackburn continued to utilize one corner of the room for his office. Three classes, two in Engineering Drafting and one in Descriptive Geometry, were scheduled for the fall semester of 1946. There was, however, still no space available for a woodworking shop which was the
first technical laboratory course to be offered. By that time the walls for the new addition to the College Auditorium-Fine Arts Building had risen to a height of approximately four feet and construction was proceeding under the direction of Jimmy Bucy, of the Department of Buildings and Grounds. However, as always, President Woods had a solution to the problem. He arranged for Dr. Oakley to start his first class in woodworking in the College Auditorium. This was done by teaching the lecture and related technical information phase of the course during the early portion of the semester, deferring the laboratory work until the new addition was ready for occupancy.

By mid-October, 1946, the new addition to the Fine Arts-Auditorium Building was completed and Dr. Oakley transferred his woodworking class from the College Auditorium to the new addition. Using surplus property machines and equipment, Dr. Oakley utilized the students to construct work benches, storage cabinets, and other necessary facilities to equip the woodworking laboratory. This was an interesting and challenging task, especially since the grand sum of $50.00 was allocated by Mr. Robert Broach, then Business Manager of the College, to finish equipping the woodworking laboratory. In the meantime, Dr. Oakley transferred his drafting classes from the Administration Building to the second floor of the new addition and also organized an electrical laboratory on that floor for a veterans vocational course which had been operating in the basement of Wilson Hall, under the direction of Mr. Lewis Bradley.

The Industrial Arts Department operated in the new addition to the Fine Arts-Auditorium Building during the remainder of the 1946-47 academic year and the 1947 summer session, adding a half-time instructor, Mr. Donald F. Hackett, at mid-year. In addition to teaching half-time in the Industrial Arts Department, Mr. Hackett was assigned the task of reorganizing the physical facilities for the Maintenance Department, which was co-sharing part of the physical facilities in the new addition plus some additional space in the basement area under the College Auditorium.

Realizing the need for a building of sufficient size to house the Industrial Arts program, efforts were started early in the spring semester of the 1946-47 academic year to explore the possibility of securing assistance from the Federal Works Administration. Utilizing all hands, and especially with the
wise counsel and guidance of President Woods, three ordnance buildings located at Illinois were made available to the College by the Federal Works Administration. Each of these buildings was 50 x 110 feet in size and it was first proposed by the Federal Works Administration that each building be dismantled, transferred to the campus, and re-erected as separate units; however, this plan did not seem wise both from the standpoints of function and appearance.

Following further study and considerable negotiations between the College and the Federal Works Administration, Dr. Oakley and Mr. Hackett drew up architectural plans for a building whereby the three ordnance buildings would form a single H-shape structure which would not only be more functional, but would be pleasing in appearance in relation to existing buildings on campus. Finally, the plans were approved, a contract was let, and the first Industrial Arts building was erected and ready for occupancy in time for the opening of the fall semester of 1947. The complete building, including dismantling, transfer, and re-erection, cost the college and/or the Commonwealth of Kentucky only $5,600. The largest item in this cost was $1,841 for steel windows. Two hundred thirty-eight dollars was for heavy timbers to tie the roof structure together, and some additional expenditures were made in order to provide more reinforcing steel in the concrete floor. As already stated, most of the initial cost was paid for by the Federal Works Administration. In the meantime, additional war surplus equipment including tools and machines, were acquired basically without cost to fully equip the new building. Some five years later a front entrance porch, a cupola, and brick veneer were added to the building. It should be noted that at the outset, the Federal Works Administration advised the College that the building was considered to be a temporary structure to serve for a period of only five years. It should also be noted that several features of the interior of the building were greatly enhanced beyond the original plans and specifications. The original specifications called for plywood wainscotting in the corridors and offices; however, it was felt that a more suitable material would be preferable. The Federal Works Administration finally agreed to furnish used oak flooring for this purpose, provided the college would cut to size and surface the used flooring for the contractor to install. Accordingly, Dr. Oakley, at night, surfaced and sanded the used wood flooring material, and, in
addition, milled backband moulding to encase all door frames throughout the building. Numerous other details were improved beyond the original plans and specifications, without cost to the college, in order to improve the function and appearance of the building.

Additional improvements were made to the original building constructed largely by the Federal Works Administration, namely, it was brick veneered, a cupola was constructed and a porch built. However, the total expenditures by the University and/or the State on this building amounted to only $21,352.90.

During the intervening years the Industrial Arts curriculum was expanded, additional new and war surplus equipment was added, and the faculty was increased. Aside from the Department of Education, the first graduate courses at the college were offered in the Industrial Arts Department, starting in 1948.

The Industrial Arts Department has experienced remarkable growth over the years in enrollment, faculty, curriculum, and physical facilities. From a very meager beginning in the fall of 1946, of 96 class registrations and one faculty member, the department reached a class enrollment of 1,021 and fifteen faculty members for the fall semester of 1969-70. The curriculum has been expanded both on the undergraduate and graduate levels. Several degree options, including Industrial Technology, are now offered in the undergraduate curriculum. In addition, a division of Vocational-Industrial and Technical Teacher Education leading to associate and baccalaureate degrees was added in the fall of 1967. Mr. John E. Fortin was employed to coordinate this program which has experienced rapid growth. During the current year, 1969-70, some twenty-three vocational-technical courses and a summer institute for vocational administrators were offered. Five visiting professors were employed during the year to assist with the vocational program and some fifteen lecturers and consultants participated in the Institute for Vocational Administrators.

The graduate program in Industrial Education has experienced continued growth since the first graduate courses were offered in 1948. Some 300 individuals have been awarded a masters degree in Industrial Education and some sixty students are currently working toward a masters degree. In addition, several students have completed a masters degree plus thirty semester hours.
A new curriculum in Construction Technology has been approved effective for the fall semester of 1970-71. This program was designed to prepare individuals for supervisory positions in the rapidly advancing construction industry. Heretofore, technicians in this industry were not available except through the long and costly process of coming up through the ranks.

In 1966 the name of the Industrial Arts Department was changed to the Industrial Education Department. This was considered advisable since the department was expanded to include the Division of Vocational-Industrial and Technical Teacher Education, Industrial Technology, and Construction Technology. Moreover, the department is participating in various other industry-related functions such as the Functional Industrial Training Program currently in operation in cooperation with the Union Carbide Corporation at the Paducah plant. This program is involved in the training of electrical and mechanical draftsmen, instrument mechanics and ASME code welders. This is a unique project in that Union Carbide is furnishing the technical laboratories and skilled instructors for the program. The program director, counselor, and related technical instructors are personnel from Murray State University. The program is funded by the Department of Labor, the Atomic Energy Commission, U.S. Office of Education, and the Kentucky Department of Economic Security.

The Industrial Education Department has been fortunate in maintaining a rather stabilized faculty over the years. Dr. Hugh Oakley served in a dual role as department chairman and Dean of the School of Applied Sciences and Technology. During this three year period Mr. George T. Lilly served as Vice Chairman of the Industrial Education Department. In 1967, due to increased demands in his assignment as dean of the school, Dr. Oakley requested that he be relieved of the chairmanship of the department in order to devote full time to the deanship. Dr. Clifton Dale Lemons who had joined the Industrial Education faculty some five years previously, was selected to succeed Dr. Oakley as chairman of the department. Mr. George T. Lilly continued in his assignment as vice chairman of the department.

In addition to Dr. Oakley, other individuals who have served on the Industrial Education faculty are: Mr. Donald F. Hackett was the second person to serve on the faculty. He
served from January of 1947 through August of 1948. He resigned to accept the chairmanship of the Industrial Arts Department at Georgia Southern College. In September of 1948, Mr. George T. Lilly joined the faculty and is currently Vice Chairman of the department. Professor Willard J. McCarthy joined the faculty in September of 1951 and remained through August of 1955. He was succeeded by Professor Ronald J. Baird who remained through August of 1957. Professor Paul K. Lynn joined the faculty in 1956 and Professor Joseph G. Cowin in 1957, both of whom are currently serving. Dr. Eugene M. Schanbacher was added to the faculty in 1961, and Dr. C. Dale Lemons in 1962. Professors Frank Fazi and Dr. Kenneth W. Winters joined the staff in 1965. In 1966 Dr. Don VanHerck and Professor Paul Lyons were added to the faculty. Other faculty members to be added were Professors Eddie Adams in 1968, Gene N. Bailey and Paul D. Kollauf in 1969. Only three of the faculty members employed since the department was established are no longer connected with the University. This may be a record in holding power.

With respect to housing for the department, the war surplus Industrial Arts Building, which was first occupied in September of 1947, gradually became inadequate spacewise to meet the department’s needs. In order to alleviate the need for additional laboratory, classroom, and office space, the Applied Science Building, which was connected to the original Industrial Arts Building, was erected and occupied in June of 1965. The first floor of this building was assigned to the Industrial Education Department. The three upper floors of the south tower house the Department of Agriculture and the three upper floors of the north tower are occupied by the Home Economics Department.

The addition of the Applied Science Building has enabled the Industrial Education Department to greatly expand and improve its offerings, especially in the areas of drafting and design, and electricity-electronics. A new division of graphic arts and printing was also added to the department.

In summary, it must be said that the Industrial Education Department has had a phenomenal and interesting history. Starting at the conclusion of World War II with only one faculty member, without a building for its home, and with no equipment at the outset except for a handful of war surplus items, it has developed comprehensive curricula on both the undergraduate and graduate levels, developed outstanding
laboratories in drafting and design, metals, woods, electricity-electronics, plastics, and graphic arts, together with a teaching faculty of some fifteen members. Until construction of the Applied Science Building which houses a portion of the department, housing space and a vast majority of the laboratory facilities were acquired with very little cost to the state. Approximately 1,139 undergraduate and more than 227 masters degrees have been awarded to Industrial Arts and Industrial Education majors since the department was established. In addition, hundreds of students in engineering and other disciplines have been provided service courses in the department. Its future development, expansion and effectiveness will be limited only by the vision and efforts of those who are to direct its course in the years ahead.

The full-time people who have resigned and left the Department are as follows: Donald F. Hackett left here to become the Head of the Department of Industrial Arts at Georgia Southern College. He has continued in that position to this date. Willard J. McCarthy resigned his position at Murray State to accept a position at Illinois State at this writing. Ronald J. Baird left Murray State to accept a position at Eastern Michigan University, Ypsalinti, Michigan.

The present Industrial Education faculty is as follows:

Dr. Dale Lemons
   Chairman & Professor
Mr. George Lilly
   Vice Chairman & Professor
Dr. Hugh L. Oakley
   Professor
Mr. Joseph G. Cowin
   Associate Professor
Mr. Robert W. Jones
   Associate Professor
Mr. Paul K. Lynn
   Associate Professor
Dr. Eugene Schanbacher
   Associate Professor

Dr. Don VanHerck
   Associate Professor
Mr. Gene N. Bailey
   Associate Professor
Mr. Frank Fazi
   Associate Professor
Mr. Paul Lyons
   Associate Professor
Dr. George Nichols
   Assistant Professor
Mr. John H. Belt
   Instructor
Murray State University admitted the first class of pre-nursing students in the newly created Division of Nursing on September 16, 1948. Mrs. Lois E. Streuter, State Director of Nursing Education, Kentucky State Board of Nurse Examiners, directed the initiation of the program until the arrival of an Educational Director. Miss Ruth E. Cole arrived in January, 1949, to become the first Director of Nursing Education at Murray State College.

Nine young women were enrolled in the nursing course. However, these were not the first nursing students to be enrolled in courses at Murray. Students from the William Mason Memorial Hospital School of Nursing in Murray had attended classes in physiology, foods and nutrition and chemistry since the early development of the College. These nursing students continued to enroll in these courses through the fall of 1945, when the Hospital School was closed.

The nursing program at Murray State College came into being through the concerted efforts of the Western Kentucky Hospital Council. The Council, made up of representatives from Western Kentucky hospitals, was extremely interested in providing nursing care to patients in their hospitals and in being able to secure adequate preparation for such nurses. In 1947, members of the Hospital Council and Dr. Ora K. Mason and Dr. Hugh Houston, representatives of the medical society in Murray, met with college representatives, Dr. Ralph Woods, President; Dr. William G. Nash, Dean; and Dr. A. M. Wolfson, Department Head, Biological Sciences, to consider the possibility of offering a program for the preparation of nurses.

As a result of this meeting, a committee was appointed consisting of members of the Western Kentucky Hospital
Council and three representatives of Murray State College. The committee met and Dr. Wolfson of Murray State reported on a personal study of collegiate nursing programs in rural areas at Keuka College, New York; Ball State Teachers College in Indiana and Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.

As a result of this study and the information gathered by the Western Kentucky Hospital Council, a request for guidance in the establishing of a nursing program was made to the Kentucky State Board of Nurse Examiners in February, 1948. Mrs. Lois E. Streuter, State Educational Director, met with the committee and helped with surveys and the establishment of guidelines for the proposed curriculum to be initiated at Murray.

Surveys were made among the various Western Kentucky hospitals to see what facilities were available that could be utilized for the nursing program. At the time Riverside Hospital in Paducah, Kentucky, and T. J. Sampson Memorial Hospital in Glasgow both desired to participate in the program and were qualified by virtue of holding accreditation by the American College of Surgeons. The Murray Hospital in Murray, Kentucky, and the Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, were also interested in participating in the program, but had not received accreditation. However, both were working toward meeting the requirements. Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital in Owensboro, Kentucky, was interested in the program, but had an on going program in the hospital and was not interested in discontinuing that program then.

It was suggested by the State Nursing Education Director that interested hospitals in the area included in the Western Kentucky Hospital Council establish an Associated School of Nursing with students having a hospital in their community as their home school. A pre-professional course of study would be completed at Murray State College. The students were to be at Murray State College during thirteen months of actual classwork. The instruction suggested included basic science, nutrition, introduction to nursing arts, psychology and sociology. During the summer vacation period of three months, students would be sent to one of the associated hospitals for clinical experience. After summer vacation, they would return to complete the third semester on the college campus, then return to their respective hospitals.

It was proposed that all clinical services be obtained, insofar as possible, in the Western Kentucky area and that students
Miss Ruth Cole

not be placed in large urban centers during the clinical portion of the Nursing Education Program. The philosophy and/or purpose of this Program was to prepare nurses for rural communities in which the hospitals were located and to insure patients in rural communities a continuing source of professional nursing care.

It was proposed that at least the last two months of the training period were to be in the home hospital and that students, after completion of the three-year program, were to return to Murray State College for graduation. Upon completion of the Program, the student would receive her diploma as a graduate nurse and be eligible to take the State Board examination.

In the fall of 1948, when the students were finally enrolled in the Program, no definite commitment had been made with any of the hospitals. Riverside Hospital in Paducah, T. J. Sampson Memorial Hospital in Glasgow and Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital in Hopkinsville were still meeting regularly with the nursing committee. All three hospitals showed a definite interest in working with the College to provide clinical experiences for students in their hospitals.

The Annual Report of Kentucky State Board of Nurse Examiners made October, 1949, by Miss Jessie Greathouse, Secretary-Treasurer, gave the following report on the Program.

“At the March Board meeting a conference was held with Dr. Ralph Woods, President, and Mr. Ordway, Business Manager, of Murray College;"
Mr. Wycoff, Administrator of J. T. Sampson Hospital, Glasgow; Miss Hughes and Miss Smith of Riverside Hospital, Paducah; and Mrs. Roper, of Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital, Hopkinsville. Mrs. Streuter gave a report of her visit to these hospitals. After a lengthy discussion and many questions, it was the recommendation of the Examining Board that the Sampson and Riverside Hospitals withdraw from the Murray State Program. Since the Jennie Stuart Hospital met the requirements, it was allowed to continue and temporary approval was given April 1, 1949, to March 31, 1950, for affiliation with Murray College. The other hospitals of the Western Hospital Council cancelled the college contract. The program at Murray College was set up at the request of the Western Hospital Council and the cooperation of Murray College. This Program will be recommended to any hospital in the Western Council desiring to open a school of nursing."

Upon completion of the second semester, there were only five students to continue the clinical experience. It was decided that it would be in the best interest of the students and would conserve time and effort of personnel to send the students to one hospital. By this time Jennie Stuart Hospital had received accreditation by the American College of Surgeons and was willing to accept the students. Miss Ruth Cole accompanied the first class during the summer of 1949 to Jennie Stuart Hospital.

The first curriculum included three semesters of college work in residence on the college campus and the remainder of three calendar years at the associated hospital. Contracts were written defining the responsibility of each institution.

Students were enrolled for the fall semester in September and remained on campus until June. During the summer session they had the first clinical courses in the hospital. In the fall the students returned to the campus for the third semester in College. Upon completion of this semester, the remaining work was done at the hospital.

Students in the first class were all Western Kentucky people. Final approval for the school came late in the year leaving little time for recruitment.
At the completion of the first year of study, the five students reported to Jennie Stuart to continue their educational program. These young women were: Betty Harrison, Irene Hamm, Mary Jeffords, Mariana Pryor and Maurine Rogers. Only Mrs. Hamm and Miss Rogers (now Mrs. Owen) continued for the three full years to graduate. During the summer at Hopkinsville, tragedy befell this class. While returning from a picnic, Miss Pryor and Miss Jeffords were riding in an automobile that was involved in a crash which killed all of the passengers. Miss Harrison, after a few weeks of clinical experience, returned to the campus and changed her major to Home Economics.

In 1959, the Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital became associated with Murray State. Twenty students were enrolled in the first class associated with Owensboro.

The curriculum remained essentially the same for several years. Upon completion of the program, a graduation was conducted at the Hospital; however, all graduating students returned to the campus to participate in the June graduation at Murray State. The nursing students wore white caps and gowns for the graduation ceremony. The diploma received was from Murray State College in association with the affiliated hospital School of Nursing.

The curriculum was changed in 1955, reducing the college work to two semesters and a summer session, thus reducing the science and general education content of the curriculum. This curriculum continued until the association with the cooperating hospitals was terminated.

Personnel of the College and the associated hospitals who were concerned with improving the education of nurses in the region, invited Dr. Margaret Bridgeman, then consultant for the National League for Nursing, to visit the college in 1956.

Dr. Bridgeman outlined the steps necessary to develop a program to meet requirements for a collegiate education in nursing that could lead to a Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing. Although the participants of this conference felt that this was the appropriate action to meet future needs, there did not appear to be available financial support at that time to undertake the development. Clinical facilities, adequate for such a program, were forty-five to one hundred and forty miles away, imposing added restrictions on both administration and financial efforts to organize a baccalaureate curriculum.

The consensus of those present determined that it would be necessary to reorganize the program so that there would be two
hospital schools with Murray continuing to furnish the general education and science courses under a contractual agreement. The change in the organizational structure was effected to allow administrative control by the hospital schools. This change in administrative control began in 1958 and continued until the termination of contracts with the hospitals.

The Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital admitted the last class in Murray in September, 1959. Members of this class completed their clinical education at General Hospital in Louisville, Kentucky. The school was officially closed with the graduation of the class in 1960. One hundred and thirty graduates of this program became registered nurses.

Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital admitted its last class at Murray in 1963 and terminated the cooperating contract in June, 1964. Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital continued to operate a School of Nursing until it closed in 1969. Two hundred and fifty nurses were graduated while the Murray State College and Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital cooperative program was in existence.

Students completing the program were primarily from Kentucky with the majority from Western Kentucky. Students in considerable number came from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee. Other states represented in the enrollment were: Florida, Connecticut, Michigan and Maryland.

Male students were admitted in 1950 and consistently one or two men were graduated each year. The first Negro student was admitted in 1962.

Admission policies for these students were in general the same as for college admission with the exception that personal interviews were required for nursing students. The scores on the college entrance test and high school records were used in selection of students to be enrolled. As the number of applicants increased, acceptance into the program became a much more selective process, and the quality of applicants continued to improve.

Miss Cole has served as Director of Nursing Education at Murray State from the beginning of the Nursing Program with the exception of the period, June, 1951 to June, 1954. Miss Ann Brown served two years, and Miss Mary Alice Harris was Director for one year.

The guidance provided by Dr. Margaret Bridgeman, a continuing awareness of the increasing need for college education for nurses, and the development of clinical facilities
in the Murray area led Miss Cole to make a continued effort to
develop the Baccalaureate Program in Nursing. President
Ralph H. Woods gave his full support to the development of
the program.

Discussion at the College and with community leaders and
others interested in providing an educational program that
would offer to students an opportunity to prepare for
professional nursing was carried on. The Program, as planned,
would lead to a Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing and
graduates would be eligible to be licensed as registered nurses.

Plans were being formulated through the 1962-63 academic
year, and in the fall of 1962, Miss Patsy Wilkins was employed
to help with the implementation of the plans.

A proposed program was prepared and presented to the
Kentucky Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration.
Initial approval was granted by the Board on October 3, 1963,
for enrollment of students in September, 1964.

The approved Program was presented to the Board of
Regents of Murray State College by President Woods on
November 29, 1963. The Board approved the establishment of
the Program leading to a Baccalaureate Degree in Nursing and
authorized the President to make contracts with agencies
qualified to provide clinical experiences needed for the
Program.

The Kentucky Council on Public Higher Education in a
meeting in January, 1964, reviewed the proposed Program and
accepted the change from the pre-professional diploma
Program to a curriculum leading to a Baccalaureate Degree in
Nursing.

An application was submitted, before the enrollment of the
new class, for Federal funds under Public Law 88-129; to
secure financial assistance in the construction of a classroom
and laboratory Nursing Building. A requirement for the
approval of the grant was that the school have accreditation or
reasonable assurance of accreditation by the National League
for Nursing. An application was prepared and submitted to
secure accreditation.

The new class of thirty-two students was admitted on
September 14, 1964, and the following day representatives
from the National League for Nursing were on campus to make
the accreditation visit. Mary Dinean and Dorothy Marlow
were visitors. The School was notified of its approval of
reasonable assurance of accreditation by the League on
October 9, 1964.
The firm of Lee Potter Smith & Associates, Paducah, Kentucky, was selected to prepare plans for the Nursing Building. The approval of a Federal grant in the amount of $578,748 was received July, 1965. Construction of the new building at a cost of approximately $850,000 began late in December with the Hal Perry Construction Company of Benton, Kentucky, as contractor. The building was located at the intersection of 14th and Payne Streets. The structure was built on a site called the “old gravel pit.”

The nursing students watched the construction progress very closely. They were eagerly looking forward to moving classes into the new quarter. Since the inception of the pre-profession diploma programs, the Nursing Department had been housed in the Carr Health Building.

Moving day came in the latter part of March, 1967. The new building, a three story brick structure appeared elegant to the nursing students and faculty. It was a masterpiece in design, utilizing an awkward site, and a picture and design of the building appeared in the Architectural Record in May, 1967.

The building consisted of a nursing laboratory, library, study laboratory, locker room, faculty and student lounges, faculty offices, seven classrooms and a 210-seat lecture room.

The dedication of the building was held on November 5, 1967. Dr. Eloise Lewis, Dean, School of Nursing, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, North Carolina, gave the address. The building was named Mason Hall by the Board of Regents in honor of Dr. Ora K. Mason, physician, nurse and former member of the Board of Regents of Murray State. The Alumnae of the William Mason Memorial Hospital School of Nursing presented to the school a portrait of Dr. Mason by artist, Mrs. Marie Holton. The portrait was unveiled by Patricia Mason Miller, Dr. Mason's daughter, in the presence of the honoree, Dr. Ora Mason, and a host of friends and guests.

The curriculum of the Department of Nursing was organized to meet the needs of the individual nursing students. Since a nursing curriculum has two foci, that of the students and that of the patients for whom they care, the needs in both areas have to be very carefully defined. This was and is a long and tedious task which both the planners and the current faculty are constantly reviewing and revising.

The curriculum, as now structured, devotes about half of the emphasis to general education or supporting courses and the
other half deals specifically with nursing. An introductory course was offered in the first year. A laboratory course was offered in the second year that gave the student the first opportunity to actually care for hospitalized patients. Most of the first two years of the curriculum was and is general education while the last two years was and is in the nursing major.

**CURRICULUM LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

**First Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Semester</th>
<th>Semester Hours</th>
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<tr>
<td>ENG 101, Composition</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIS 110, Amer. 1763-1865</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHE 105, Introduction</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSY 180, General</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUR 110, Introduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHE, activity course</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRO, Orientation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>16.0</td>
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</table>

(All male students must also take Military Science during the first year.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Semester</th>
<th>Semester Hours</th>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIS 111, American 1865</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHE 106, General</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIO 101, General or BIO 202, Gen. Zoology</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUR 111, Nursing &amp; Health</td>
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Facilities used for learning experiences of the nursing students were varied from the beginning of the program. Major hospital facilities used were Murray Hospital and Convalescent Division; Henry County General Hospital, Paris, Tennessee, and Western Kentucky State Hospital, Hopkinsville, Kentucky. For community nursing experiences, the Paducah-McCracken County Health Department, Paducah; Christian County Health Department, Hopkinsville; and the Regional Mental Health and Mental Retardation Boards clinics were utilized. The Western Kentucky Center for the Handicapped (Now West Kentucky Easter Seal Center) Paducah, Kentucky, most of the County Health Departments in Jackson Purchase Region, various clinics, local public schools and private nursery and day-care schools were and continue to be used for observational experiences. The physician’s office, assigned patients visits and work with normal families were and are included in the total experience of a student.

The admission policies for the Department of Nursing from the beginning of the program had to be more restrictive than college admission. Students had to meet the college admission requirements, but, in addition to these, test scores, high school records, medical history and personal interviews had to be such that they would indicate success in the program. Transfer students, graduates of associate degrees or diploma schools of nursing were accepted. Advanced standing for these students being granted by transcripts of equivalent courses taken in accredited colleges or by departmental examinations.

The majority of the students continue to be Kentucky residents. However, during the first seven years of the program eighteen states and three foreign countries have been represented in the student enrollment. States other than Kentucky having the largest enrollment in order of number are: Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana and Missouri.

The first class to graduate with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing was on June 1, 1968. Twenty-one women graduated in this class. The 1970 graduation class of forty-three included four men. Since that time, eight to twelve men have consistently been enrolled in the program. By January, 1971, 141 students had completed the program and had received the Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing. All of these were licensed to practice nursing. The enrollment is about fifty
students per class which is the maximum until additional faculty and facilities for clinical experience can be secured.

Undergraduates of the program have distinguished themselves in various areas. Students each year have been named to “Who’s Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities,” and have received special recognition for their scholastic honors in the University. Each year an Outstanding Senior nursing student and an Ideal Nursing Student is selected for the Department. The Outstanding Senior is selected by the faculty, and the Ideal Nursing Student is selected by the students enrolled in Nursing.

In the short period that the Baccalaureate Program has been in operation, the students have made outstanding achievement in some special areas. Mary Jane Perry Cent, as a junior nursing student, was elected President of the Student Nursing Association of Kentucky and Gayle Anderson Saville was elected Chairman of the State Nominating Committee. Mrs. Sharon VanSell Davidson won the National Intercollegiate Woman Individual Pistol Championship in June, 1968. She won this honor by being the high woman shooter in both conventional and international divisions of the National Rifle Association’s 1968 National Intercollegiate Individual Pistol Championship. Mrs. Davidson participated on the rifle team at Murray State University during the three years that she was enrolled at the University and along with other team members was referred to as MSU’s “Annie Oakleys.”

The Nursing Department has not been without beauty during the 1968 year. Mrs. Caroline Albert Coryell was selected representative for Murray State University for Mountain Laurel Queen. She was chosen Queen of the Mountain Laurel Festival at Pine Mountain State Park near Pineville, Kentucky.

Mrs. Sally Threlkeld Lipscomb, during her educational program, was an outstanding young lady, both scholastically and in extracurricular activities. She was nominated to “Who’s Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities” and won many honors based upon beauty and personality. She was a nominee for the Mountain Laurel Queen, named Sweetheart of the R.O.T.C. Rangers, a nominee for Homecoming Queen in 1966 and Shield Queen in 1968.

Graduates of the programs in nursing have not been unmindful of their duties to their country and service to other
people. Three of the graduates have served in the United States Army upon graduation. They are Mrs. Sharon VanSell Davidson, Mrs. Mary Jane Perry Cent and Mr. Marvin Lee Hayden.

Records show that at least twenty-four graduates of the cooperative program between Murray State and the associated hospitals have completed Bachelor of Science Degrees. Of these, eleven are known to have earned Master's Degrees in Nursing.

In 1970, four of the graduates since 1964 had earned Master's Degrees in Nursing. Currently a number are enrolled on a part-time basis and others plan to enroll in the fall of 1971. Graduates schools selected by graduates were Emory University, University of Alabama, University of Florida and Vanderbilt University. All four of these graduates have returned and are employed in the Jackson Purchase Region of Kentucky.

The program leading to a Baccalaureate Degree for beginning students and graduate nurses received full approval by the Kentucky Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration on October 3, 1968. The National League for Nursing through the Department of Baccalaureate and High Degree Programs gave the program initial approval on April 24, 1970.

For the 1971-72 freshman class, applications have been received from more than 530 persons desiring to enroll in Nursing. Of these, fifty-five were accepted by the end of April 1971. Prospective students are encouraged to make applications early in their senior year of high school.

The 1971-72 faculty in the Department of Nursing was as follows:

Miss Ruth E. Cole  
Professor
Miss Helen Basel  
Acting Chairman, Assoc. Prof.
Mrs. Virginia Harmeyer  
Associate Professor
Miss L. Jane Rainey  
Associate Professor
Mrs. Anne R. Roney  
Associate Professor
Miss Jimmye Stephenson  
Associate Professor
Miss Pauline Campbell
  Assistant Professor
Miss Barbara K. Culbert
  Assistant Professor
Mrs. Doris J. Gorrell
  Assistant Professor
Miss Loraine Guyette
  Assistant Professor
Mrs. Shirley Spratt
  Assistant Professor
Mrs. Martha Adams
  Instructor
Mrs. Geneva L. Cooper
  Clinical Instructor
Mrs. Marsha H. Dale
  Instructor
Mrs. Janis M. Emmert
  Instructor
Mrs. Mary Helen Walker
  Clinical Instructor
The Department of Biological Sciences was established in 1928 with the coming of a young Canadian woman, Dr. Dixie Pelluet and a young Kentuckian with a master’s degree in biology, Gordon Pennebaker. They were able teachers and offered beginning courses in general biology, zoology and botany. The Department was located in two rooms on the ground floor of the Old Administration Building (now Wrather Hall). The larger of the two rooms was divided into two parts, one for lecture, the other for laboratory work. The smaller room was a classroom. A small desk in each room constituted the instructor’s “office.” Laboratory materials and specimens were stored in cabinets along the wall of the room. In the 1929-30 school year it became necessary to offer a course in bacteriology for home economics and agriculture students. With this in mind, another small room in the basement was equipped with student tables, drawers, gas for Bunsen burners, and an upright gas autoclave.

At mid-year of the 1929-30 school year, Miss Pelluet left Murray and was replaced by Dr. Alfred Wolfson. Dr. Wolfson was permitted to reorganize the Department, establishing general biology as the basic course, prerequisite for all other biology courses except nature study which name was later changed to field biology. The general course could be followed, at the option of the student, by botany or zoology. Zoology could be followed by invertebrate and/or vertebrate zoology. Botany could be followed by a study of the non-vascular and/or the vascular plants. A course in genetics was also added. Somewhat later, plant pathology was introduced.

In 1930-31 there was a 40 percent increase in the student body and an additional instructor was employed, a young lady from eastern Kentucky with a master’s degree, Miss McIntyre. The following year, 1931-32, the general depression struck. The
college enrollment dropped 17 percent, and Murray State Teachers College found it necessary to retrench and many of the faculty were not rehired. The faculty received no salary for a period of five months. Thanks to the generosity of the local merchants who extended credit, nobody starved. Those who remained eventually received 90 per cent of their salary and a contract for the following year calling for a 33 per cent salary cut. This, of course, was inimical to faculty morale but most remained loyal to the college and carried on their teaching duties with customary zeal and conscientiousness. Certainly this was true in Biological Sciences.

In 1933 Miss McIntyre, the third member of the Department faculty, left, and in 1934 Dr. Liza Spann, a native Calloway Countian, was employed. She taught especially the pre-medical courses: embryology, comparative anatomy, and histology.

Expansion in number of students seemed much greater than growth in funds available. It was difficult to provide effective instruction for the ever-increasing body of students.

During the late thirties and at various times thereafter, Mrs. Marcelle Wolfson, a botanist who held the doctorate in natural sciences from the University of Brussels, was employed for part-time teaching. Miss Grace Wyatt, who had previously taught in the College Training School, also came to our Department. She was an avid ornithologist and served faithfully and well until her death in 1954.

In 1948 a science building was begun. It was completed early in 1950 and housed four departments: Agriculture, Home Economics, Physical Sciences, and Biological Sciences. With the completion of the Applied Science Building eight years later, the departments of Agriculture and Home Economics moved to the new building. Physical Sciences became two departments, Physics and Chemistry, which now shared the Science Building with Biological Sciences. With the continued increase in number of students additional space for the science departments became necessary. An addition equal in space of the existing building was planned, started in 1966 and completed in 1968. As early as October 1968 it was apparent that the sciences had not overbuilt. When the building was in the planning stage, we did not anticipate attaining university status so did not plan for the necessary facilities for graduate work. Only one small laboratory is available for research for our seven graduate students. Since it became necessary to give up two large laboratories and a suite of offices to the growing
area of geology and turn over a suite planned for a departmental office and seminar room to the Dean of Arts and Sciences, the Department actually acquired in the new addition only two general biology laboratories, a cell physiology laboratory, five offices, and a large lecture room.

The student enrollment in the Department has steadily increased over the years as have the course offerings. With general biology being a requirement for all students planning to take other courses in Biology, the enrollment jumped dramatically. Each semester was arranged for one thousand students in general biology.

The graduates have made creditable records in graduate and professional schools. Among the many to whose training the Department has contributed, are doctors and dentists, serving not only West Kentucky but throughout America, as well as conservationists, research biologists, college and high school teachers, administrators, medical technologists, pharmacists, and others.

The Department of Biology at Murray State University is especially proud of the record of its students or graduates in the medical schools. For more than a quarter of a century, it has been a rarity not to have one or more graduates in a medical school ranking first in the class. For example, a few years ago there were three Murray State graduates completing their M.D. at Washington University Medical School at St. Louis, and in a class of 88, Murray’s graduates ranked first, third, and eighth.

Many other examples could be given of the high rank of graduates and of the success of physicians who had their
undergraduate training at Murray State University. Reference has already been made to Dr. Liza Spann as advisor to pre-meds, but too much credit cannot be given her for the effective instruction she gave, for the interest shown in the pre-med students, and her effective guidance through their undergraduate years.

The faculty at this writing consists of 14 people, 11 of whom hold the Ph.D. degree. Members of the Department have always supported enthusiastically the activities and programs of the Kentucky Academy of Science, including the writing of research papers published in the Transactions of the Academy. They also participate in the Jackson Purchase Biological Society formed in 1965. The College has on several occasions since the 1930's been host to the Kentucky Academy for its annual Fall Meetings. Individual faculty members have acted as consultants without remuneration on many occasions regarding a wide variety of biological problems posed by individuals and corporations in the community and area.

In 1957 in cooperation with the Department of Physical Sciences the Biology Department wrote the first proposal to be accepted by the National Science Foundation for a Summer Science Institute in Kentucky. It was a most successful program and has been funded annually since then under the directorship of the heads of the Departments of Chemistry, Physics, and Biology.

For many years the faculty members of the Department of Biology, including Dr. Wolfson, Dr. Hunter Hancock, Dr. John Williams, Dr. Morgan Sisk, and Dr. W. J. Pitman, along with others, have been interested in developing a Biological Station on Kentucky Lake. Through the interest and efforts of Dr. Woods, President of Murray State, thirty-three acres of land was purchased on Kentucky Lake a few miles south of Kenlake State Park. A two-story Biological Station is under construction adjacent to the lake and is to be completed by June, 1972. The building contains 13,248 sq. ft. of floor space. The station is about 14 miles from the University and will enable Murray State University to expand instruction in Ichthyology and other marine biological courses and make use of the largest man-made lake in the United States, Kentucky Lake, which has more than 2,400 miles of shoreline.

The Department of Biological Sciences offers practically all the courses that are offered in any outstanding Department of Biological Sciences. It is offering graduate work in
Endocrinology, Radiation Biology, Genetics, Theoretical Biology, Bacteriology, Cell Physiology, Animal Morphology, Plant Morphology, Ornithology, and Ecology. Murray State has been fortunate through the years to have many well-trained dedicated teachers. Teachers at the present time are Dr. Hunter Hancock, Chairman, Dr. Evelyn M. Cole, Dr. Robert E. Daniel, Dr. Harold Eversmeyer, Dr. Marian J. Fuller, Dr. Marion D. Hassell, Dr. Robert G. Johnson, Mr. C. W. Kemper, Dr. Ray Nall, Dr. W. J. Pitman, Dr. Morgan Sisk, Dr. Charles G. Smith, Dr. C. D. Wilder, and Dr. Douglas Abbott. Former teachers of Biology not now connected with the Department are Dr. Dixie Pelluet; Dr. Gordon Pennebaker, who later became head of the Department of Biological Sciences at Tennessee Tech.; Miss Grace Wyatt; Dr. A. M. Wolfson; Dr. Liza Spann; Dr. A. M. Harvill, Jr.; Dr. Gordon E. Hunter; Professor Charles R. Reidlinger; Dr. John C. Williams; and Professor John H. Keene.
In 1923 the Science Department of Murray Normal School with Mrs. Belle M. Walker as head, operated in the City High School Building. One year courses in chemistry and physics were included in the curricula. The following year Mr. Theodore Sanford taught chemistry and physics classes. Then the the fall of 1925, Mr. R. A. Johnston, affectionately known as 'Fess' Johnston, began the development of a curriculum in chemistry which at first included General Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis and two semesters of Physical Chemistry. The laboratory was in the southwest corner of the basement of the first building, now known as Wrathe Hall.

The year 1926 saw the formation of a Department of Science and Mathematics, with Dr. Charles Hire as head. He taught physics; Mr. Walker and Mr. Johnston taught chemistry. Gravimetric Analysis and Volumetric Analysis were added to the chemistry offerings. During those early years, Mr. Johnston sometimes taught a class in mathematics, German, and biology, as well as chemistry.

In 1927 Dr. Dixie Peluet became head of a separate Department of Biology, and in 1928 Dr. Max Carman was made head of the Department of Mathematics. As a result of these changes, Dr. Hire became head of the Department of Physical Sciences. Mr. Eldon Aldred joined the faculty in 1928 and taught the newly offered courses in organic chemistry.

Murray Normal School became Murray State Teachers College in 1930. With the coming of Mr. W. E. Blackburn, the curriculum was expanded to offer a chemistry major. Courses included: General Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis, Gravimetric Analysis, Volumetric Analysis, Organic Chemistry lecture (two semesters), Organic Laboratory, a special section of laboratory for students of Home Economics (often called
baking powder girls by student laboratory assistants), Advanced Inorganic, Advanced Organic, and Materials and Methods for prospective high school teachers. These two dedicated teachers, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Blackburn, were able to offer enough courses for a major by scheduling some of the courses in alternate years and in summer sessions. Mr. Carmon Graham substituted for Mr. Johnston one semester during the year 1932-33, and Mr. Paul Johnston taught his father's classes in 1936-37 while Mr. Johnston attended Indiana University.

In the years between 1932 and 1944 the same courses were offered. Mr. Blackburn was on leave for the summers of 1939, 1940 and 1941, as well as the years 1940 and 1941, and 1943 and 1944. Mr. Flavius Wyman taught his courses in the summers of 1939 and 1940, and Mr. James Gabbard taught in 1941. The physical sciences staff in 1944 consisted of Mr. R. A. Johnston, Mr. Charles Stoneburg and Mr. A. F. Yancey.

Mr. Blackburn received his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in 1944. His research was in the field of synthetic rubber, and the following year he went to Waynesboro, Va., to act as consultant to the du Pont Chemical Company in establishing their manufacture of synthetic rubber.

In 1945 Dr. Blackburn returned to Murray as head of the Department of Physical Sciences. Glass blowing, Slide Rule, and Geology were added to the courses offered. The year 1946 brought many returning veterans, necessitating more teachers. The faculty were listed as W. E. Blackburn, R. A. Johnston, Ardath Canon (physics, chemistry and glass blowing), Roberta Whitnath, A. F. Yancey (physics and chemistry), and George Patterson (physics). New courses were Qualitative Organic, Advanced Qualitative and Advanced Quantitative. In the spring quarter of 1947, Mr. Paul Bryant became part time instructor in chemistry and held that position until May, 1950. Roger Fuller taught chemistry classes in the summers of 1947 and 1948.

In 1948 the semester system was re-established. A one year course in general chemistry for non-majors, an elementary course in physical chemistry, and a separate one semester course in organic chemistry for home economics students was offered for the first time. This year was notable for two reasons: It was the twenty-fifth year of Murray State, and the name was changed to Murray State College. Also the new science building was being planned. It was to house the
Departments of Physical Science, Biology, Home Economics, and Agriculture.

Mr. Pete Panzera began his teaching in Murray in 1949, and Mr. William Read came to Murray to teach physics in 1949. For the first time, seminars were organized for seniors and graduate students in chemistry, and seniors had the opportunity to undertake some research. Geology was included in the physical sciences. Another important event in 1950 was the formation of a chapter of the Student Affiliates of the American Chemical Society under the leadership of Mr. Panzera.

From 1951 to 1953 Mr. Roy Starks replaced Mr. Panzera who was attending the University of Kentucky earning his Ph.D. In 1952 the one semester course in Organic Chemistry
was altered to serve both Home Economics and Agriculture students. Chemistry majors were required to have at least 30 hours of chemistry, glass blowing, and one course in Industrial Arts.

Mr. Maurice Christopher and Dr. Karl Hussung joined the chemistry faculty in 1957, and Mr. Johnston retired after 32 years. The 1958 catalog lists Blackburn, Cannon, Christopher, George, Hussung, Panzer, Read, and Whitnah in the Physical Sciences Department. A separate course for nurses was offered that year. Dr. Blackburn was influential in the formation of the Kentucky Lake Section of the American Chemical Society, and the members of the chemistry faculty were active in the organization.

In 1960, the Department of Physical Sciences was divided into the Department of Physics and the Department of Chemistry and Geology. Mr. Donald Hicks came to Murray to teach chemistry that year, and Mr. Armin Clark came in 1961 to teach Geology. He also taught some classes in chemistry during his first years.

In 1962 two majors were offered, one for teaching or applied fields, which required 30 hours of chemistry and slide rule. The course for professional chemists required 40 hours of chemistry, slide rule and one course in industrial arts. A minor required 18 hours of chemistry. The coming of Mrs. Annette Gordon in 1962 and Mr. Marshall Gordon in 1963, brought the staff to nine members. Instrumental analysis, Radio Chemistry, Polymer Chemistry and a graduate course in Recent Developments in Chemistry were offered as well as four courses in Geology. Brief Organic was the course for non majors.

During the 1950's and early 1960's, the enrollment in chemistry courses increased so rapidly that from time to time, someone had to be found to teach an extra section or two. Mr. Morris Walker, Mrs. Mary Jane Littleton, Mr. James Hall, Mrs. Alta Presson, Mr. Herbert Allbritten, and Mr. Roy Starks were among those who rendered valuable service to the department.

Dr. Melvin Henley and Dr. William Zuber were added to the staff in 1964, with Mr. Hicks on leave. Dr. Marshall Gordon obtained the Ph.D. Degree from Vanderbilt in 1964. New courses offered were Biochemistry, Chemical Literature, Stereochemistry and Heterocyclic Organic Compounds, and a fifth course in geology. Dr. B. E. McClellan came the following year. Also in 1965, the chemistry curriculum was accredited by
the American Chemical Society, so that a properly certified chemistry major could gain acceptance in any graduate school. At that time, only the University of Kentucky, the University of Louisville and Western Kentucky University were accredited in Kentucky. Since then, Bellarmine College and Eastern Kentucky University have been accredited by the American Chemical Society, bringing to six the number of such departments in Kentucky.


A minor in Earth Science was available as well as a minor in Geology. An Earth Science minor required 12 hours in geology, one course in astronomy, two courses in mathematics and others in physics, chemistry and geography. The Geology minor required 18 hours of geology, two courses in chemistry and one in mathematics. The staff listed in 1966 included W. E. Blackburn, Gary Boggess, Don H. Byerly, Maurice Christopher, Armin Clark, Howell Clark, Marshall Gordon, Annette Gordon, Melvin Henley, B. E. McCellan, Pete Panzera, William Wells, and Roberta Whitnah.

Dr. W. E. Blackburn was made Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1968, and Dr. Pete Panzera became head of the Department of Chemistry and Geology. Dr. Erwin Lehto was added to the staff, and Mr. David Howell was designated curator, a very necessary addition to as large a department as this one at Murray.

The 1968 catalog listed new courses for graduates; Special Topics in Inorganic Chemistry, Special Topics in Organic Chemistry, and Thesis Research. In geology the following courses were added to provide for a major in geology and Earth Science: Mineralogy, Petrology, Economic Geology, Invertebrate Paleontology, Structural Geology, Special Problems in Geology, Field Geology, Sedimentation and Stratigraphy, and Special Problems in Earth Science.

Dr. Annette Gordon received her Ph.D. Degree from Vanderbilt in 1968, Dr. Harry Lee Conley came to Murray that year, and Mr. Howell Clark went to Vanderbilt University to study for his Ph.D Degree. Dr. Peter Whaley joined Mr. Armin Clark in the Geology Division.
The first three Master of Science in Chemistry degrees were awarded in 1968. Four were granted in 1969, one in 1970, and two in 1971. Graduates may earn a degree of Master of Science in Chemistry, a Master of Arts in Education, or a Master of Arts in Teaching, and Specialist in Education with chemistry emphasis. During the fall of 1971, twelve students were working full time toward a Master's Degree.

Dr. Joseph Hendon joined the chemistry faculty in 1969. Mr. Larry Ratliff was added to the geology staff. In 1970, Mr. Richard Davis and Dr. Charles Harrington were added to the geology staff, (Mr. Davis on a one-year appointment). During that year Dr. Erwin Lehto organized a one-semester course for students in general education who did not plan to take any more chemistry. Miss Roberta Whitnah retired in 1970, and Dr. Howell Clark rejoined the department, having completed his Ph.D. at Vanderbilt.

Since 1968 four Freshman scholarships have been granted each year. At first they were for $200.00, but with the rise in tuition $300.00 was given each recipient. In 1970 the Roberta Whitnah scholarship for an outstanding sophomore student was inaugurated by the chemistry staff.

A history of the department would not be complete without reference to the Science Institutes conducted at Murray. Dr. W. E. Blackburn was instrumental in securing National Science Foundation approval for an institute for secondary science teachers. The first one was held in 1957. In the following year, each recipient of a grant had to be teaching general science. This arrangement was repeated each year until 1965 when two groups were admitted, one consisting of senior high teachers, and another of junior high teachers. Also for several years, classes for high school students were sponsored in cooperation with University High School.

Dr. A. M. Wolfson, Dr. William Read, Dr. Pete Panzera, Dr. James Kline, and Mr. Maurice Christopher were co-directors or associate directors at different times from 1957 to 1971. Visiting professors came to the campus and some of our own staff participated. Dr. Blackburn, Dr. Panzera, Dr. Hussung, Miss Whitnah and Mr. Christopher taught chemistry classes one or more summers, and Mr. Armin Clark, Dr. Don Byerly and Dr. Dan Sullivan taught geology.

In 1968 the new addition to the science building and the renovation of the original structure were completed. The Chemistry division occupies the entire fourth floor and all of
the new section of the third floor. The Geology division occupies offices and classrooms in the southwest corner of the second floor of the original structure. This entire structure has been named the W. E. Blackburn Science Hall.

At the present time the Department of Chemistry and Geology consists of 17 staff members, 4 in Geology and 13 in Chemistry. Baccalaureate degrees are offered in chemistry, geology, and earth science and graduate degrees are offered in chemistry.

Active research currently underway in the Chemistry Department includes the following:
1. Kinetics and mechanisms of acid and metal salt promoted hydrolysis of inorganic and organic fluorides.
4. Fundamental studies and applications of atomic absorption spectrometry.
5. Analytical organic chemistry as applied to water pollution problems.
6. Thermodynamic and kinetic properties of organophosphorus compounds.
7. Metalation of fluoro-substituted aromatic sulfones with organolithium reagents.
8. Preparation and investigation of some tetrahydroacridine derivatives and related N-heterocyclic compounds.

The present members of the Chemistry & Geology Department are as follows:

Dr. Pete Panzera
Chairman & Professor

Chemistry
Dr. Walter E. Blackburn
Professor
Dr. Marshall Gordon
Professor
Dr. Karl F. Hussung  
Professor
Mr. M. P. Christopher  
Associate Professor
Dr. Howell R. Clark  
Associate Professor
Dr. Harry L. Conley  
Associate Professor
Dr. Annette Gordon  
Associate Professor
Dr. Melvin B. Henley  
Associate Professor
Dr. B. E. McClellan  
Associate Professor
Dr. Joseph C. Hendon  
Associate Professor
Dr. Erwin A. Lehto  
Assistant Professor
Mr. David Howell  
Instructor

Geology
Mr. Armin Lee Clark  
Assistant Professor
Dr. Charles Harrington  
Assistant Professor
Dr. Peter W. Whaley  
Assistant Professor
Mr. Larry Ratliff  
Instructor
CHAPTER XXII

COMMUNICATIONS

by

Ray Mofield, Chairman
Department of Communications

The Department of Communications was authorized by action of the Board of Regents in March, 1965, to become effective with the fall term of that year. It included Divisions of Journalism, Radio-TV and Speech with Dr. Ray Mofield as Chairman. However, the forerunners of the Department go back to the very beginnings of the school.

When the first session of Murray State Normal School, a two-year institution, opened at the Murray High School building in the fall of 1923, Miss Lillian Lee Clark had been employed to teach public speaking and dramatic arts. The courses were set up as part of the English Department and carried English numbers. Miss Clark came to Murray from Wallingford, Connecticut, High School where she had taught in 1922-23. It was not her first trip to Kentucky, however, since she had been at the Ashland, Kentucky, High School in 1921-22. Nor was it her first experience at teaching in college, for she had served from 1914 to 1920 at Maryland State Normal and had taught one term at Central State of Pennsylvania in 1920-21.

One of the courses taught was “English I,” or Literary Interpretation. It was described in the first catalog (Volume I, Number 1, August 1924) as “A number of carefully selected literary selections are used and students are taught to read them orally with fluency and animation, and to interpret what they read intelligently. Attention is given to voice, posture, and gesture, as well as to the literary value of selections read.”

Three other courses were also offered which were taught by the instructor of public speaking. English 6 was called “Argumentation and Debate;” English 102 was called “Interpretation of English;” and English 106 was called simply, “Public Speaking.” The description of Argumentation and Debate was about the same as the listing today. English 102 was said to cover, “correct breathing, right vocal habits,
voice control, tone production, articulation, pronunciation, inflection, time of utterance, and quality of tone.” Drama was covered in the course in Public Speaking which promised to “train students for effective expression, a kind of speech that will meet the needs of everyday conversation, natural reading, interpretation, and dramatics.”

Certain speech courses have always been required in many programs. The second catalogue, dated July 1925, stated that Public Speaking 1 was required for all teaching certificates.

Extra-curricular activity in speech was provided by the organization of a “Conversation Club.” This was organized in October, 1924, with Susan Pfeffer as sponsor. She was an English teacher. Officers were elected for each semester. The first term had Lindsey Edwards as President, Luther Goheen as Vice President, and Ruby Pulliam as Secretary-Treasurer. During the second semester, the President was Charles McGough; Vice President, Pious Wilson, and Secretary-Treasurer, Gola Alexander. The fall of 1925 also found the College putting more stress on public speaking by separating it from English and setting up a Department of Public Speaking under Miss Clark as Chairman and teacher. Miss Clark must have been busy. She taught some six classes each term and the offerings of the Department were expanded to 10—one of which was taught at the Training School (high school). This high school course was Public Speaking 1--Literary Interpretation. The full list of the college curriculum follows:

Public Speaking 101--Fundamentals  
Public Speaking 102--Public Speaking I  
Public Speaking 103--Public Speaking II  
Public Speaking 104--Story Telling  
Public Speaking 105--Oral Interpretation of Prose and Poetry  
Public Speaking 106--Argumentation and Debate I  
Public Speaking 107--Argumentation and Debate II  
Public Speaking 108--Play Production  
Public Speaking 109--Festival and Pageantry

Festival and Pageantry was described as, “The use of the school festival and pageant; a study of methods of organization and presentation and the presenting of one pageant.” It should be noted that dramatics was part of the Department of Public Speaking. This was a rather comprehensive treatment of speech especially for a one-teacher
department, and it made possible a minor for the first time. Still, there was no provision for intercollegiate debate of other events nor was there any journalism.

The third catalogue listed as “Volume II, Number 4, July 1926,” continues the same course offerings and the minor. The first Shield, the college annual, was issued in the spring of 1926 with Floyd Hall, Editor; Elsie Sale, Subscription Manager; Georgia Malloy, Advertising Manager; Lucille Farmer, Associate Editor; Lucille Lowry, Nonsense Editor; and Emma Hicks, Snapshot Editor.

1927 turned out to be a banner year for the forebears of communication in which the Department of Journalism was established. While it was later merged with English and later with Languages and Literature, it sprang to life as a full department. Charles Kyle Whitehead was the first teacher of journalism, was a noted reporter himself, and was the brother of the famed Don Whitehead who did the FBI Story and picked up a Pulitzer Prize. Kyle, a native of Kentucky, earned the A.B. at the University of Kentucky.

Whitehead was not only the Chairman of the Journalism Department, which offered a minor, but he was listed “Editor of the College News,” a newspaper to be published twice a month.

There were 14 hours of journalism courses to be offered, and the other hours needed in the minor were to be taken from the Department of English. These courses were Journalism 101 and 102, which covered all facets of reporting; Journalism 105, which was described as “The Study of Words,” Journalism 201--Editorial Writing and Management I; and Journalism 202--Editorial Writing and Management II.

All of this expansion in the offerings at Murray was part of the conversion to a four-year school which had been voted by the Legislature in the early spring of 1926. The name had been changed to “Murray State Normal and Teachers College,” and 12 seniors had received Bachelor’s Degrees in the 1926 graduating class. Teacher-training was not forgotten, but some professional work was foreseen. “The courses in journalism are designed to give the student instruction and practice in newspaper writing and editing; training for intelligent supervision and direction of school newspapers, and the handling of school publicity.” A bi-weekly college newspaper was established. The first issue was dated June 24, 1927, with student editor, Hillard Otey of Melber, Kentucky, and seven other student assistants.
Although the Department of Public Speaking continued with no changes in the curriculum, two visiting professors were brought in for summer school in 1927. They were Gwynneth Bartley, A.B. from Western Kentucky; and Inez Burch, a graduate of the Conner School of Dramatics in Memphis.

Whitehead remained at Murray only one year. To teach summer school classes, the College enticed a young reporter from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, L. J. Hortin, to come down and take his vacation teaching summer school. Both evidently liked the arrangement for Hortin resigned from the paper and began full-time work in the fall of 1927. He stayed for 20 years through the summer of 1947 before leaving to head up the School of Journalism at Ohio University. Upon earning retirement there, "The Chief," as he was called by a generation of Murray students, returned to Murray in the fall of 1967 and once more became Director of Journalism in the Department of Communications.

Hortin, a native of Albion, Illinois, had earned the A.B. while debating and editing the campus newspaper at McKendree College. At Murray he was to teach all the courses in journalism, supervise the "College News," and coach debate. But journalism suffered a blow by having the minor dropped and by being combined with the Department of English. Dr. Herbert Drennon was head of the Department of English.

Speech continued as a separate department and brought in another visiting professor in the summer of 1928--Florence Lemon Greene, Graduate of the Byron W. King School of Oratory. A new course was also added: Public Speaking 201--Extempore Speech.

Hortin lost no time in organizing his first debate team. The squad for the fall of 1928 was made up of Waylon Rayburn, Wells Overbey, Forrest Pogue, Oneita Weldon, Mabel Phillips, and Albert Greer. Murray won its first intercollegiate debate which was on the road at Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau. The speakers were Waylon Rayburn and Wells Overbey, Friday Night, November 23, 1928. The Henry Clay Debating Club was Organized on October 2, 1928.

Both journalism and speech offered a new course in the fall of 1929. Journalism offered English 200--Editorial and Feature Writing, while speech weighed in with Public Speaking 203--Parliamentary Law.

In 1930, the General Assembly again changed the name of the school to Murray State Teachers College and broadened
the authority to offer programs for the public schools. One result was a new program in Home Economics which required journalism (Reporting).

Miss Lillian Lee Clark went on leave in 1931-32 and was replaced by Miss Inga Farr Leine, as head of the Department of Public Speaking. She had been graduated with the A.B. from North Dakota University and had additional graduate work at Emerson College, Columbia University, and the Los Angeles School of Theatre. Practically all of the students at Murray took the basic course in speech since it was required for teacher certification.

In 1931, there were men’s and women’s intercollegiate debating teams. Speech classes received a blow when Miss Leine died before the end of the second semester. The Shield had been prepared for dedication to Mr. J. K. P. Wells, father of Murray’s founder, Dr. Rainey T. Wells. The staff quickly made some changes and made it a double dedication to include Miss Leine.

The College News, the Shield, and journalism classes got new quarters in the fall of 1931 when they moved into the ground floor of the new Library Building.

Miss Clark remained on leave in the fall of 1932; and to fill the vacancy left by this and the death of Miss Leine, Miss Florence Swisher became head of the Department of Public Speaking. Her training included the A. B. from Ohio Wesleyan, the M.A. from Ohio State, and the M.S. from Columbia University. No other changes were made in the journalism and speech programs.

With the Great Depression beclouding the nation, a number of cuts were made in the college program in the fall of 1933. Public Speaking became part of the English Department as had journalism earlier. Miss Clark finally decided to cut all ties with Murray and Miss Swisher stayed only one year. Professor F. D. Mellen was added to the English Department to teach the sequence in speech. Mellen received the A.B. from Millsaps College, the M.S. from Mississippi State College, the M.A. from the University of Chicago, and had further graduate work at the University of North Carolina. Two speech courses were dropped—the ones in pageantry and in parliamentary law. Still, the minor was kept.

Some improvements were noted in the fall of 1934 as enrollment increased despite the Depression. Journalism returned to offering a minor and speech began to offer Speech
103--Debate Coaching, an indication that the public schools were fielding more debate teams.

No changes in personnel or courses were made in the fall of 1935 or the fall of 1936.

Further consolidation at least in administration came in the fall of 1937. A new department was organized called "the Department of Languages and Literature" which embraced not only English with its speech and journalism divisions but took in all foreign languages.

To head the new department, the college hired Dr. Herbert Drennon, who had previously been in charge of English. Drennon had the A.B. from Henderson-Brown; the M.A. from Vanderbilt; and the Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. Mellen continued to teach speech and Hortin taught journalism, sponsored the College News, and coached debate. No changes were made in the course offerings but a new journalism club was organized, called KIPA PI. The first officers of this group for 1937-38 were: Pat Wear, President; Edd Kellow, Vice President; and Margaret Bingham, Secretary-Treasurer.

The same personnel and courses continued through 1938-39, but at the end of this session, Dr. Drennon left Murray. He was replaced by the noted football player and Rhodes Scholar, Everett Derryberry, now the President at Tennessee Tech. He held the A.B. from Tennessee and the B.A. and M.A., with honors, in English from Oxford University. Thus the Department of Languages and Literature got a new head man. Speech was also vastly expanded in this fall session of 1939-40.
A full-time speech man was brought in to teach the present courses and to add new ones in speech correction. He was A. C. LaFollette, a native of Portland, Indiana, who held the A.B. from Manchester College; the M.A. from the University of Michigan; and who had done graduate work at Southern California and Louisiana State University. He later completed the doctorate at the University of Denver. Speech lost some of its courses. The Drama Division of the Speech Unit was transferred to the Department of Fine Arts and Drama was taught by Helen Thornton. Hortin was given more time for journalism, and a new course, Journalism 222--Advertising, was added.

In the fall of 1940-41, LaFollette promptly went to work to expand his program. The college administration gave enough money to schedule debate trips involving 3,000 miles of travel for a squad of six. The varsity that year was made up of Ray Mofield and Rayburn Watkins; Wells Lovett and William Allen; Ralph Crouch and Billy Lipford, with Adron Whipple and Winston Starks; J. E. Choate and Frank Hoffman as alternates. A Western Electric Mirorphone tape recorder was purchased to aid in voice and diction and speech correction classes. A speech clinic for public school children was instituted on campus. Murray began to host its own invitational intercollegiate speech tournament. Events besides debate were: oratory, exptemporaneous speaking; after dinner speaking; and legislative assembly. New courses added were: Speech 110--Voice; Speech 111--Interpretative Reading; Speech 208--Speech Correction; Speech 209--Diction Clinical Methods in Speech Correction.

Despite war clouds in Europe and the hint of trouble in the Pacific, the fall of 1941-42 seemed to offer more promise than ever. The largest debate schedule had been lined up but most of it had to be cancelled since it fell after December 7, 1941, when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.

When the fall term of 1942 opened, there was no debate schedule. Speech added one course, 211--Public Discussion. Journalism added two more courses: 201--School Publications and 223--The History of Journalism. The class of 1943, with January, June, and August graduates, totaled only 99.

The College might well have been forced to suspend in the fall of 1943 but for the addition of a Naval Flight Preparatory School on campus. Many of the faculty, including Coach LaFollette, taught in this program and offered a much reduced program in speech.
The Naval Program continued through 1944-45, and the College managed to survive with a limited academic and extra-curricular program.

The summer of 1945 brought a number of developments. President Richmond died. Dr. Ralph Woods was named to take over in the fall. Mr. LaFollette left Murray to go to Ohio University. With Germany’s surrender in May and the Japanese capitulation in August, the naval program was dropped and officials began to prepare for more normal years.

Faculty was hard to find. Many faculty and students were still in the armed forces. Hortin continued journalism at about its previous level, but no replacement was found for LaFollette in speech. Joe Cohron, who taught drama in the Fine Arts Department, was given a part-time appointment in Languages and Literature, and taught the basic speech courses from 1945-48.

By the fall of 1946, things were getting back to normal. In fact, the flood of veterans on the GI Bill and others who had deferred their education to work in the war plants were creating the largest rush of enrollment the College had ever seen. For the fall of 1946-47, Edward L. Pross was employed to teach speech and to serve as head of the Department of Languages and Literature. He held the A.B., M.A., and Ph.D. from Ohio State University. Several of the speech courses were reactivated but the program still offered fewer courses than in pre-war years.

Dr. Pross taught the speech courses only one year, but President Woods elevated the speech program to its highest level by making the Speech Division a full two-man unit for the first time. He named, as head of the Division and debate coach, J. Albert Tracy, who held the A.B. from Iowa and the M.A. from the University of Denver. To take advantage of the time given to the College by the newly established commercial radio station in town, WNBS, and to offer a full sequence of radio speech classes, he appointed Charles Stamps, a Murray graduate with the A.B. who also held the M.A. in radio-television from Northwestern University. Languages and Literature also received a new head in the person of Herbert Halpert. Dr. Halpert received the B.S. from New York University, the M.A. from Columbia, and the Ph.D. from the University of Indiana.

With the two new men, Speech experienced its greatest expansion to that time. Speech-Drama combined forces to offer
a major for the first time. All the previous courses in general speech and speech correction were revived and a number of new courses in radio were inaugurated. They were: 131--Introduction to Radio- 132--Radio Production Methods; 233--Radio Dramatic Production; and 235--Radio Script Writing.

In the meantime, something had to be done in journalism since L. J. Hortin had gone to Ohio University as Director of the School of Journalism in Athens. To replace him the college hired E. G. Schmidt who held the A.B. from Southern California, and both the M.A. in Education and the A.M. from Stanford. One new course was added to the curriculum, 150--Agricultural Journalism.

There were no changes for the fall of 1948 or 1949, but in 1950, both speech and journalism were made full divisions with their own course numbers even though remaining within the Department of Languages and Literature. Meanwhile, Erl Sensing was made publicity director of the College. While he taught no classes, this did free Professor Schmidt for more teaching.

The program in speech grew greatly in numbers of students in 1951 with no changes. The same was true for journalism.

Even though Stamps left the speech division in 1952, two new courses were added 103--Business and Professional Speaking and 224--Teaching of Speech.

Tracy and Schmidt carried on alone in 1953, 1954, and 1955 with the programs established earlier.

The year 1956 brought two changes; one of which affected journalism directly. Joe Tom Erwin, a Murray graduate with the B.S. degree, came in as Director of Publicity. He also taught classes in journalism which allowed more of the courses to be taught each term. Many of the offerings had previously been given only in alternate years. The other development found Guy Battle being named as Chairman of Languages and Literature. Battle had the A.B., M.A., and Ph.D. all from Duke University.

All of the programs were continued with gradually rising enrollment through 1957-58. However, speech was growing much more rapidly than journalism as more Departments were requiring at least the basic course. Enrollment reached such a level that Tracy, who had been carrying on alone since the departure of Stamps, was finally given some relief. In the fall of 1958, James S. Harris, whose speciality was radio-television, was named to the staff. He had earned the A.B. at the
University of Kentucky and the M.A. from the University of Illinois. With his coming, the full complement of radio classes instituted during the Stamps era was revived along with the college radio program, "The Thoroughbred Hour."

The untimely death of E. G. Schmidt made the hiring of a new staffer in journalism mandatory. He was Robert K. Payne who had earned the B.J. from the University of Oklahoma and the M.J. from the University of Missouri.

This lineup met the College's requirements in speech and journalism both that fall and in the school year 1959-60.

After two years, Payne departed the campus and was replaced by Louis H. Edmondson who had been trained, with the B.J. and the M.A. at the University of Missouri, the Valhalla of newspapermen. Edmondson proposed and received permission to make the bi-weekly College News a weekly publication. He also added Journalism 202--News Photography to the list of course offerings. While there was still no department of communications, the word did appear for the first time in the catalogue (Volume 38, March 1960) as a statement of the new general education requirements as "Communications and Humanities."

The explosion of enrollment in speech classes forced the addition of a third full-time faculty member in the fall of 1961. James V. Fee came to Murray from Ohio State University where he had just completed the course requirements for the Ph.D. A native of Montana, he had previously been awarded both the B.S. in Education and the M.S. in Education by Southern Illinois University. A new course in TV Techniques was placed in the schedule, and Mrs. Shirley Johnson was employed to teach this and to produce a monthly Murray State Television Show on WPSD-TV, Channel 6, in Paducah.

James Harris received a leave of absence from the college in the fall of 1962 to begin work on his Ph.D. at the University of Missouri. He was replaced by William D. Bonham, a Keystone stater, who had the A.B. from Penn State and the M.A. from Southern Illinois.

Harris remained on leave in 1963-64 and Bonham was retained. Even so, the faculty could not supply the demand for speech courses and another man was added to the burgeoning staff. Clyde J. Faries had the B.S. in Education from Southeast Missouri State; the M.A. from the University of Michigan; and the Ph.D. from the University of Missouri. Besides his teaching, he gained considerable campus and community fame.
from his guitar playing and folk singing. With Faries in the fold as the fourth full-time faculty member, the speech division began to offer the major in speech while retaining the older major in speech-drama.

Several developments occurred in 1964. The old Department of Languages and Literature, which had its genesis in the Depression years, was quietly retired from service. The English Department, including the Divisions of Speech and Journalism, was resurrected with Guy Battle, previous head of Languages and Literature, serving as Chairman. A new Department of Modern Foreign Languages under James Parr was created. Ray Mofield, a Purchase native and Murray A.B. graduate, returned to the campus as Executive Assistant to President Woods. Though he taught classes also, they were not in speech or journalism but in Economics where he held the rank of Associate Professor.

While these changes were extensive, they were overshadowed the following fall of 1965.

In March, the Board of Regents voted a reorganization of the various elements of communications into a new Department of Communications which would unify journalism, speech, radio, and television instruction, and prepare for the day when the College would operate its own FM radio station and TV studio for the proposed Kentucky State TV Network. Ray Mofield was named Chairman of the new unit which was to begin life with the fall of 1965. He continued also as Executive Assistant to Dr. Woods. Mofield was given a full professor's rank and quit teaching economics to concentrate on his new departmental duties. His training included the A.B. from Murray; the M.A. from Columbia; the Ph.D. from Southern Illinois; the LL.D. from Idaho Christian plus graduate work in radio-television at Northwestern University. Mofield, who had been a CBS newsman offered Radio-TV News in the fall term and since he had managed stations in Benton and Paducah, Kentucky, gave the course in Radio-TV Station Management in the Spring.

When James Harris resigned, Betty J. Hinton was hired as a replacement. She had the A.B. and M.A. from the University of Arkansas, plus the Ph.D. from Southern Illinois. Hinton handled radio that fall. To care for increased enrollment, Mrs. Emma Sue Hutson, who had taught part-time previously in English and Speech, was made full-time. She held the A.B. from Murray, and had extensive graduate work at
Northwestern plus practical experience with the NBC network. To expand journalism, Baxter Melton, former owner of the weekly newspaper at Sebree, and then with the Kentucky Department of Public Information, was brought in to teach journalism and English. Melton had the B.S. from University of Kentucky and the M.S. from Ohio University.

This proved to be a great year for the new department but still more improvements were in store for 1966. In February, the Kentucky General Assembly voted University status to Murray on a permissive basis. The Board of Regents agreed to the new program to take effect on July 1, 1966. The Department of Communications, which had already been offering 21 hours of work on the M.A. in Education at the graduate level, moved quickly to offer the Master of Arts in Communications--Speech. Three new faculty members were added to the Speech Division; one by transfer from the English Department. Thomas O. Morgan had been brought in for English in 1965 but most of his A.B. and M.A. work had been in radio and television. His Bachelor’s came from Depauw and the Master’s from Indiana State at Terre Haute. He took over Radio-TV which allowed Hinton to shift to the new graduate program. To further bolster general speech and the graduate program, Carroll Harrison came in from Southern Illinois as Assistant Professor. At SIU he had just completed all course requirements for the Ph.D. after having received the B.S. from Idaho State and the M.S. from Montana State. Rounding out the new trio was Robert Howard, retired army major, who had the A.B. from Florida Southern College and the M.A. from the University of Kentucky.

Several graduate assistants were also appointed. The first two, paid from drink machine funds, had been used in 1965-66 when Evan Rudolph and Barbara Williams were named. Betty Burkhalter, speech instructor at Paducah Junior College, received the first M.A. in Communications Degree, and shared the honor with the PJC English teacher of receiving the first M.A.’s in the history of the University in June 1967. The M.A. in Education had been given in 1941.

Among the new speech courses added to the schedule were:

- 361--Advanced Public Speaking
- 369--Advanced Radio Production
- 468--Descriptive Linguistics
- 570--Discussion Leadership
- 571--Survey of Persuasion and Social Control
- 648--Seminar in Educational TV
- 670--Research in Communication Problems
- 680--Research in Rhetoric and
Public Address; 698 and 699--Thesis. Speech also set up a joint program with the Department of Psychology which gave both the A.B. and M.A. in Speech Correction-Audiology.

Speech also set another mark with the first Distinguished Visiting Professor. He was Dr. Elwood Murray, President of the International Semantics Society, who had taken retirement after 30 years of leading the program at the University of Denver. He had the A.B. from Hastings and the M.A. and Ph.D. from Iowa as well as a number of honorary doctorates. Dr. Murray started the Interpersonal Communications Laboratory on campus which is being continued.

Baxter Milton left the University after one year and returned to Frankfort. But journalism gained a replacement when the Publicity Office was split with Joe Tom Erwin becoming the Director of Sports Information and a new man, Wayne Norton, coming in as Director of Public Information. Norton taught some of the classes Melton had taught. He had the B.S. from Memphis State and the M.S. from Ohio University. Erwin continued to teach beginning reporting.

Still, other changes were in store which would make the largest strides ever seen in the Division of Journalism in the fall of 1967. Dr. L. J. Hortin, who had left Murray two decades before to become Director of the School of Journalism at Ohio University after 20 years with the Thoroughbreds, was persuaded to return. A builder by nature who had made Ohio University the six largest in the nation among journalism schools, Hortin plunged in enthusiastically at Murray to take journalism to heights never before reached. A major was offered for the first time along with a brand-new program to give the M.A. or M.S. in Communications--Journalism. Dr. Mofield, who left the President’s Office in 1968, along with Dr. Woods, retiring as Chief Executive, began to teach some journalism courses as well as speech. Robert McGaughey became the first graduate assistant in journalism and a candidate for the M.A. degree. Professor Edmondson was given more time with the university paper, which by this time had become the Murray State News, but continued to teach classes. A few courses were redesigned and expanded while several more were added to implement the new programs. They included: 291--Feature and Magazine Writing; 590--Newspaper and Communications Law; 591--Public Relations Principles and Techniques; 592--Advanced Feature and Magazine Writing; 594--Advertising Copy and Design; 595--
Problems in Journalism; 596--Journalism Internship; 660--Areas and Techniques of Research Relations; 670--Research in Communications Problems; 691--Advanced Public Relations; 693--Literature of Journalism; and 698 and 699--Thesis. By Arrangement with the Department of Industrial Education, Frank Fazi began teaching Graphic Arts 151 for journalism credit giving journalism students a solid background in printing.

The Speech Division lost Dr. Fee to the University of Akron in the fall of 1967 and replaced him with Dr. Jerry Henderson who came from teaching at David Lipscomb College. His preparation included the A.B. from Lipscomb; the M.A. from Southern Illinois, and the Ph.D. from Louisiana State University. Courses added included the making permanent of Speech 559--Interpersonal Communications Laboratory; 560--Survey of the Basic Speech Course; 561--History of Speech Education; 578--Psychology of the Speaker and Audience; 580-- and 581--American Public Address I and II, respectively; 585--Survey of Rhetoric; 590--Survey Speech Problems and Therapies; 659--Research in Linguistics Seminar; and 697--Readings in Communications--Speech. Five full assistantships were added to the budget, but with some awarded as halves, the number of teacher assistants rose to nine. Seven M.A.’s in Communications--Speech were awarded in the calendar year of 1968.

With all of these developments in the past three academic years, it would not be surprising if the pace slowed a bit for 1968-69. Still, a number of changes were inaugurated. Dr. Henderson resigned to return to Lipscomb and was replaced by John Kowalzik, who had just completed requirements for the Doctorate, except for the dissertation, at Southern Illinois. His Bachelor’s and Master’s are also from SIU. Ten graduate assistantships were provided in the budget and awarded to 18 persons to teach one or more classes. Some 25 persons have completed enrollment to work on the Master’s in Communications--Speech. New courses included: 363--Creative Dramatics; 367--Phonetics; 462--Advanced Oral Interpretation; 469--Persuasion; 550--Advanced Interpretation of Prose, Poetry, and Dramatic Literature; 562--Analysis of Forensic and Interpretative Activities; 573--Survey of Theories of Argumentation; and 650--Problems in Interpretation. The Master of Science was added to older programs of the Master of Arts. Ruby Krider, who had taught part-time was added as
a full member of the staff. She had the A.B. from Murray and the M.A. from Northwestern.

Journalism secured two full assistantships and awarded them to three persons as two halves and a whole. A new faculty member was provided for in the Journalism Division budget, but as of September, the position had not been filled.

It is always dangerous to try to compose a list of those who "made good" from the large numbers that have been benefitted from the Communications Program. All of them made good to one degree or another. Furthermore, accurate records of all are not available; and, thus, only faulty memory presents itself. But we plunge in and make an attempt to give some credit where credit is due, praying that the sins committed will be those of omission and not of commission.

The list of successful teachers and housewives would be unmanageable. The most readily available information has been preserved in the Alumni Office on those who engaged in the extra-curricular activities of debating in speech and working on the College News in journalism. Many of these persons were on both.

From the first debating team, which engaged in intercollegiate contests, we have already mentioned Coach L. J. Hortin's initial encounter with Southeast Missouri resulted in a Murray win that was away from home with judges from that area. As any debate afficionado will quickly recognize, this is high tribute indeed. The two speakers who set that 1928 milestone were Waylon Rayburn and Wells Overbey, both natives of Murray. Rayburn went on to law school, returned to practice in his home county, and was elected County Judge of Calloway County. Meanwhile, he had worked in the fraternal insurance programs of his company, The Woodmen of the World. He served as a director of the corporation for several years and late in 1967, was named Executive Vice President of this half-billion dollar firm in Omaha, Nebraska. In this regard it is worth noting that he followed the footsteps of another Calloway countian and Murray graduate, Max Hurt. While Hurt did not participate in the varsity debate program he did serve 12 years as Executive Vice President of the WOW. Murray's founding father, Dr. Rainey T. Wells, was also General Attorney of the same company.

Wells Overbey, Rayburn's colleague in that first historic debate, also became a noted lawyer in his hometown of Murray, and still practices here.
At least one other member of that first squad of oratorical Thoroughbreds received international renown. Forrest C. Pogue returned to Murray to teach history and political science in the 1930’s and 40’s. He had earned the Ph.D. from Clark University and studied in French universities. Drafted in World War II, he became a combat historian with General Eisenhower’s armies in Europe. After the war he worked with President Eisenhower in producing the book, The Supreme Command, and official histories of the U.S. forces in Europe. Returning to Murray State only briefly to teach in the middle 1950’s, he was lured away again by the opportunity to become the director of the George C. Marshall Library in Lexington, Virginia. His first volume on Marshall’s life, The Education of a General, received wide critical acclaim. Others are now in production. He is often called one of the top five historians in the world.

From the 1929 team, Clay Copeland, became one of America’s top corporation lawyers with Reynolds Metals of Louisville, Kentucky. Copeland was a native of Dexter in Calloway County and a graduate of nearby Hardin High School. This squad also produced W. J. Gibson, who became a noted educator in the field of library science. He not only headed that department at Murray State but also once served as Chief Librarian of the College.

Two successful school administrators came off the 1930 team. H. B. Moody, top man at Hobart, Indiana, and Holman Jones of Murray, Kentucky.

Many believe Marion Burks was the greatest debater ever to speak for the Blue and Gold and his record would lend credence to that sentiment because he did not lose a varsity debate in four years at Murray while debating with several partners. A successful lawyer in Evanston, Illinois, he is also a member of the Legislature from his District and at one time served as floor leader in the Illinois General Assembly.

Joe Morgan, a Benton boy who performed for the 1932 Club, has held two exalted positions in Education. He served four years as Tennessee Commissioner of Education and is currently President of Austin Peay State University at Clarksville, Tennessee.

James Parker Miller of Hazel, Kentucky, a gifted debater, became a noted minister and educator with the Church of Christ. He served as minister at some of the largest congregations in America including Philadelphia. He is now with Florida Christian College in Tampa.
Joe Horrell of Carlisle County went on to take a Ph.D. and is now teaching at the University of Maryland. At least two others from the same 1933 team distinguished themselves. Attorney Dudley Porter became Attorney-General of Tennessee, and Cecil Gentry of Paducah is a noted meteorologist in the Hurrican Center of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Miami. Sam Boyd Neely of Mayfield is back at home as an eminent attorney and active worker in civic affairs. He, J. P. Miller, and Joe Horrell were on the 1934 and 1935 teams.

The law drew a number of practitioners from the 1936 squad including Robert Myre of Paducah, Robert (Hazel Bob) Miller of Murray, and James Overby of Murray. Overby, now teaching law in the Murray State School of Business, served as county attorney of Calloway County, as did Bob Miller. Miller also held the post of County Judge. Louis Litchfield, who became Superintendent of Schools in Crittenden County, also served a stint on the Murray State Board of Regents as well as board member on the Kentucky High School Athletic Association. Journalism claimed most of the attention of Hardin’s Edd Kellow before his untimely death, although he did coach basketball at a number of Kentucky high schools including Paducah St. Mary’s, Sharpe, and Louisville Trinity. He was once editor of the Murray Ledger and Times and sports editor of the Paducah Sun-Democrat.

Among the debaters for Murray in 1937 were Wilson Gantt and John Brinn, both natives of Calloway County. Gantt taught at a number of Kentucky high schools before becoming principal of Murray State Training School (now University School). He is currently Registrar and Dean of Admissions for the University. Brinn served as local minister for many Churches of Christ including the Seventh and Poplar congregation in Murray and later taught at Freed-Hardeman College in Henderson, Tennessee. This same pair along with James Overby and Robert Miller made up much of the team in 1938.

Dewey Jones, a Baptist minister even in his college days, helped the squad considerably in 1939. He is now vice president of California Baptist College in Riverside.

The 1940 crew produced at least two Ph.D.’s Robert Carlton of Kirksey, Kentucky, now teaching at Ohio State University, is one. Another is Lynn Grove, Kentucky’s, Ralph Crouch, who recently moved from a position as head of the Department of
Mathematics at the University of New Mexico to a similar post at Penn State.

In 1941, William "Speedy" Allen of Marion starred for the team. He became a lawyer and county attorney of Crittenden County as well as State Commander of the Kentucky American Legion before his recent death. James Franklin Rogers of Kirbyton earned a Ph.D. and is now with the U.S. Office of Education in Washington, D.C. He delivered the summer commencement address to the Murray Class of 1966. Wells Lovett, grandson of Murray's second President, Dr. Rainey T. Wells, also made the travel varsity in 1941. Now a prominent attorney in Owensboro, Kentucky, he has served as Chairman of Kentucky's Public Service Commission and on the Board of Kentucky Wesleyan College. Two Marshall Countains provided some of the punch on the 1941 unit of Coach Bob LaFollette, who succeeded L. J. Hortin in 1939. Rayburn Watkins of Benton, Kentucky, and Ray Mofield of Hardin, Kentucky, teamed up for a 68 won and 8 lost mark to lead the squad. Watkins earned the M.A. at the University of Illinois in journalism, published his own paper, the Benton Tribune-Democrat, and edited a major metropolitan daily, the Staten Island Advance, before turning to public relations work. In this he has been eminently successful, moving from Assistant Manager of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce to Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer of the Associated Industries of Kentucky. He was elected in 1968 as National President of the trade association group. Mofield won an NBC scholarship to the Northwestern-NBC Summer Radio-TV Institute in 1945 while teaching speech-journalism at Vienna, Illinois, High School. He then began a 13-year career at WPAD-AM-FM Paducah where he rose to station manager. As a CBS news stringer, he covered Truman, Barkley, Eisenhower, Stevenson, Nixon and Kennedy. For these services he became the only Kentuckian to win the $8,500 tax-free CBS Foundation Fellowship in the first 15 years of the Program to 1971-72. From the position of Director of Academic Affairs for the Department of Radio-Television at Southern Illinois, he became Executive Assistant to the President at Murray in 1964, serving till Dr. Woods' retirement in 1968. He is presently Chairman of the Department of Communications at the University. Another Hardin, Kentucky, boy from this final year of debate before World War II's interruption was Winston Starks, who is
currently Design Engineer for electronics with Philco Corporation in Philadelphia.

When debating was resumed in 1947-48 under Coach Ed Pross, the team featured such names as Ed Norris, James Johnson, Joe Starks, Emmett Burken, Lewis Jackson Wolfe, Marilyn Lucille Norman, Dale Faughn, Dorothy Jean Thompson, and Charles Butterworth.

The present coach, J. Albert Tracy, took over in the fall of 1947. He was also director of the Speech Division.

Many persons who served on the *College News* became famous in journalism and many other fields as well. Perhaps the most noted name in the field of journalism is that of John Mack Carter, a native son of Murray as well as a former student at the College. Carter has held many important positions in the field including editor of *McCalls* and is now editor of *The Ladies Home Journal*, largest of the women's magazines with some 7,000,000 circulation. The year after John Kennedy's election, he was named by the Jaycees as one of the Outstanding Young Men in America. An interesting sidelight is that his father, W. Z. Carter, later City Superintendent of Murray Schools, was on the first *College News* staff under Hortin in 1928.

Murray's only graduate to become Lt. Governor of Kentucky, Harry Lee Waterfield, was a *College News* staffer of 1932. This Murray native served in that exalted office twice and has stayed in journalism too. He owns newspapers in Clinton and Fulton near his farm. At Frankfort, he is President of one of Kentucky's largest life insurance companies.

But let us begin at 1928 and cite some of those who have come to our attention with their accomplishments.

We have already noted that Hillard Otey was the first student editor and that W. Z. Carter, father of John Mack Carter, and for many years Murray School Superintendent, was on the first staff. It also included W. H. Crowder, a supervisor of Merit Clothing Company in Mayfield, Kentucky; Hoyt Owen, widely known Methodist minister in the Purchase; and Lester Goheen, famed in the field of vocational agriculture.

Among the 1929 crew, we find such persons as Duke Mayfield, State Parks Manager in Kentucky; William Thomas Brantley of Morganfield, Kentucky, High School; Rube Thursten, a West Kentucky educator for many years and now
in school work at Mt. Clemens, Michigan; Forrest Pogue, the noted historian already described more fully in connection with the debate teams; Felix Grundy Holland, high school principal in Kentucky schools for several decades, who died at his home in Hardin, Kentucky, recently; and Herbert Allbritten, now with the Department of Chemistry at Memphis State University. Others of 1929 included Walter Moser, beloved long-time principal at Murray High School (now deceased); corporation lawyer Clay Copeland, already mentioned with debate; and James B. Deweese, Superintendent of Schools in Graves County, Kentucky, for many years.

The 1930 staff featured many of these same names plus people like Les Murdock, Superintendent of Paradise Children’s Home at Farmington, Kentucky; Louis Davis, now an editor with the Nashville Tennessean.

The student editor-in-chief of 1931 was Herman J. Perdew. This staff also included Mrs. George (Lochie) Hart, as society editor who served as a Regent on the University Board of Regents. She taught journalism at Murray High for a number of years. Dr. Hunter Hancock, now a noted wildlife biologist on the University faculty, was feature editor.

For the year 1932, Burns Powell was editor-in-chief. An association sports editor was William Hubert Thompson, now a noted builder and financier of Owensboro, Kentucky. Assistant editor was Wallace Rogers, career journalist, now of Millington, Tennessee. Two associate editors who have done well include Frank Ellis with the Tobacco Export Association in Washington, D. C.; and Marion Burks of Evanston, Illinois, previously noted with the debaters. Also appearing in the role of an assistant editor in the summer of 1932 was Joe Morgan, President of Austin Peay State University, more fully described as a debater. Not to be overlooked was the alumni editor, Mrs. L. J. (Mellie Scott) Hortin; society editor, Elsie Windsor now on the University staff; and Bennie Lookofsky, Paducah merchant.

Moving to 1933, we note a famous career journalist with the editorial staff of the Houston Press, Ernest Bailey, who then appeared as associate editor under editor-in-chief Wallace Rogers. Two other top editors during 1933 were Frank Ellis and Ellick B. Owen. A renounced educator was associate editor, Eltis Henson of Hardin, Kentucky. He has been a high school principal in Kentucky schools, director of Field Services
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at Murray State; Superintendent of Schools at Harrisburg, and Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Acree Austin of Graves County (now deceased) was a reporter. He was a widely-known athletic official, schoolman, and Clerk of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Also a reporter was James Parker Miller, minister and educator, mentioned with debate.

Early in 1934, Ernest Bailey became editor-in-chief. Pat Wear, now a Ph.D. on the faculty of Berea College, was an assistant editor; and an editorial writer was Seth T. Boaz, lawyer of Mayfield, Kentucky, Marvin Wilkerson edited the summer editions, assisted by Catherine Beard, now on the faculty at Austin Peay State University in Clarksville, Tennessee. Casner Carlisle took over as editor-in-chief for the fall of 1934. His cartoonist was Christine Brown, now Mrs. Forrest C. Pogue of Lexington, Virginia.

Beginning the new year of 1935 as editor-in-chief was Christine Brown. Sports editor was Hardin High graduate Dallas Lancaster, now a lawyer of Florence, Alabama. One of the assistant editors was Robert Sanderson, career journalist now with the Paducah Sun-Democrat. Another was educator, J. D. Rayburn, currently with the Department of Education at Murray State. Another Paducah Sun-Democrat man, Joe Mitchell, was publicity assistant. The managing editor of the summer editions was Marshall countian Edward Freeman. He later served as editor of the Murray Ledger and Times, and is now city editor of the Nashville Tennessean. Prather Glidewell became editor-in-chief in the fall of 1935. An assistant editor was Robert O. Miller, more fully described under debate. The music editor was Albert Seay, now with the faculty of Colorado College in Colorado Springs.

Edward Freeman was the editor-in-chief at the beginning of 1936. An assistant sports editor was Edd Kellow, already described under debate. Associate editor, Sam Boyd Neeley, has been listed under debate also. Another associate editor was Robert “Fats” Everett. Fats, sometimes called Murray’s most enthusiastic alumnus, forged a distinguished career as U. S. Representative from Northwest Tennessee. Woodrow Talley was head editor for the summer term, first session; and Seth Boaz, second session. Another Mayfieldian who followed in the fall of 1936 was Sam Boyd Neeley. Debater Louis Litchfield was assistant business manager. Neeley continued as editor-in-chief as 1937 began. Herbert Lee Williams, journalism educator with Memphis State University, was
associate editor. Three of the assistant sports editors should be mentioned: Kendred Winston with Fulton High School, Fulton, Kentucky; Gene Bland, Athletic Director of Harrisburg, Illinois, High School; and James Overby, listed under debate. Marshall Wyatt, who later founded the Marshall Courier in Benton, Kentucky, was assistant managing editor. He is now with the newspaper in Naples, Florida. Charles Farmer, now with the Music Department at Troy (Alabama) State College was a feature writer.

Louis Litchfield edited the summer editions of 1937 and Lee Williams took the helm in the fall of that year. James Smoot was an Associate Editor who has gone on to claim a management position with Rheems Manufacturing Company in New Orleans. J. M. Dismukes was an assistant sports editor who is now a Paducah dentist. The same editor and much of the staff continued in the second semester. Elizabeth Williams was editor in the summer of 1938.

Editor-in-chief in the fall of 1938 was Pat Wear. News editor was Dewey Jones, already mentioned with debate as vice president of California Baptist. Paul Abell came aboard the second term as advertising manager though most of the other staff was unchanged. Abell is now in news and public relations in Paducah. Butler Eugene McGarvey was listed as copyreader. Dr. McGarvey is now a chiropractor in Paducah. James Hurley, a prominent building contractor of Benton, Kentucky, was a feature writer. Two other editorial and feature writers of that crew have continued in journalism: Mr. M. C. Garrott, Jr. who rose to prominence with the Ralston-Purina Company in St. Louis as a public relations man, has now returned to Murray State as Director of Public Relations. Bill Powell has spent most of his career at the Paducah Sun-Democrat in various positions such as City Editor and Roving Editor. He was also a member of the Murray State Board of Regents. Mr. Powell is now West Kentucky correspondent for the Courier-Journal.

Edd Kellow, mentioned a number of times already, was the editor in the summer of 1939. Shirley Castle was then a feature writer as well as president of the Student Organization, and is now a Colonel in the Army at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Hardin’s Joe Taylor Youngblood was a photographer and is also an army Colonel.

M. C. Garrott, Jr. picked up the reins as editor-in-chief in the fall of 1939 while assistant editor posts went to Henry Fulton,
James Woodall and John Fetterman. Fulton is now a Murray businessman; Woodall, a professor in English Department at Auburn, the holder of a Ph.D.; and Fetterman became one of America’s top journalists with the Louisville Courier-Journal. He is one of the two known Murray students who have claimed the Pultzer Prize, the other being Gene Graham.

Editor for the second term in the Spring of 1940 was Martha Jane Jones. Two assistant editors should be singled out: Austin Adkinson of Carrollton, Kentucky, became a top AP man with the State Capitol Bureau in Columbia, South Carolina, and is now Director of the Tennessee Municipal League with Headquarters in Nashville; Jack Anderson became sports editor of his hometown, Mayfield (Kentucky) Messenger before stepping up to City Editor of the Paducah Sun-Democrat. Harold West was staff cartoonist for the paper and has continued in that line, carving out a distinguished career with the Nashville Tennessean.

James Stevens (now deceased) was the summer editor of 1940, and James Woodall claimed that post in the fall of that year. Associate editors were Rayburn Watkins, already mentioned with debate, now Executive President of Associated Industries of Kentucky and R. H. Outland. Outland claimed the Doctorate and is now with the Department of Biology at Northwestern State College in Natchitoches, Louisiana. Clara Waldrop was assistant advertising manager. She worked with the Zimmer-McClaskey Advertising Agency in Louisville and currently teaches journalism at Murray High School.

Harold West did a stint as editor in the summer of 1941 while Austin Adkinson was the head man in the fall. Bob Evans was the sports editor and is now with the newspaper in Carmi, Illinois. The church editor, Luther Shaffer, is now a Methodist minister in Memphis, Tennessee. Assistant sports editor Guy Gardner is head football coach at Monticello, Illinois. Feature editor Warren Phillips is a Methodist minister in Memphis, Tennessee. Martha Robertson became a feature editor in the spring of 1942. She is now completing the Ph.D. at the University of Louisville while holding down an important post with the State Department of Education. Advertising assistant Ralph Crouch has been mentioned with debate. Sports statistician, Don Brumbaugh, is Superintendent of Schools at Norway, Michigan. News editor, Bob Hardy, is a Baptist missionary in Chile.

The fall of 1942 found Tommy Dodd in command of the ship. Cartoonist was Gene Graham, one of Murray’s two
Pulitzer Prize winners. He took this award for a series with the Nashville Tennessean and is now a professor of journalism at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Fred Lamb was a sports editor. He is now teaching journalism at Union County High School, and living at Sturgis, Kentucky. News editor, Ray Mofield, now with the University, has been mentioned with debate. His debate sidekick, Rayburn Watkins, became editor-in-chief in the spring of 1943, while Mofield became assistant editor. News editor then was Hugh McElrath, now a Ph.D. and professor of vocal music with Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky. Advertising assistant, Frank Adams, owns shoe stores in Murray, Mayfield, and Paducah. Sports editor, Joe Russell, is now teaching at Russellville, Kentucky, High School. Another sports staffer, Busch Hendrickson, is a colonel with the Marine Corps. Jean L. Rayan was dramatic editor and is now with the Department of Physics, Virginia Tech., Blacksburg. News editor, Joe Tom Erwin, is Director of Sports Information and Instructor in journalism at Murray State.

Fall 1943 found Jeanne Beth Gasser of Owensboro in the pilot house. For the spring of 1944, Bennie Caudill was managing editor. She later won the M.D. and practices in Berea, Kentucky. Staff editor, Buron Richerson, is a Baptist minister at Calvert City. Bob Covington is also a Baptist minister, now at Union City, Tennessee. Most of these people ran the paper through the following spring and summer.

Virginia Honchell was editor-in-chief in the fall of 1944. Editorial writer, Lon Carter Barton, is a school man at Mayfield, Kentucky, and has served as State Representative from Graves County. Wimberly Royster became associate editor the spring term. He later earned the Ph.D. and is now Chairman of the Department of Mathematics at the University of Kentucky. General editor, Fay Nell Anderson, now Mrs. Wayne Flora, is Assistant Registrar at Murray State. Johnny Lee Reagan, also a general editor, is an assistant professor of business and baseball coach at Murray State. Co-editors in the summer of 1945 were Maxine Crouch and Doris Bell.

Maxine Crouch became editor-in-chief in the fall of 1945. Circulation manager, LaJean Wiggins, became a professional librarian and served at Murray before going to Morehead (Kentucky) State University. College editor was Hardin, Kentucky’s, John Padgett, now with the State Department of Education, Frankfort, Kentucky. In the spring session Louise
Allen became club editor and is now teaching at Crittenden County Schools in Marion, Kentucky. Louise occupied the editor's chair in the summer of 1946. Reporters included Boyd Champion, Soil Conservation Service, Cadiz, Kentucky, and Willard Ellison, Louisville Male High School.

Louise Allen continued as editor-in-chief in the fall of 1946. On the general staff were such persons as Charles Simons, now a music faculty member at the University and owner of a Murray music store; Frank Dubia, career army man with the rank of Colonel, recently on the Murray State ROTC staff and now in Vietnam; Neal Bunn, owner of a string of radio stations with home base at Savannah, Tennessee; Dennis Taylor, principal of Robertson School in Murray. The spring term group also included Robert Clark now on the faculty of Physical Education at the University of Kentucky, Lexington campus; Russell Parker with the art faculty at Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Kentucky; and James Kark Peterson, noted TV producer, now Director of Television and Radio, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton. Jack Anderson had become editor-in-chief with the new term. Staff photographer was Johnny Russell, now at the University of California, Riverside. Other general staff writers were Joseph Satterwhite, on the faculty at Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana; Odell Phillips with Florida State at Tallahassee.

For the summer of 1947, the editor was Virgil Adams. Reporters included Eugene Holmes, now principal of Metropolis Illinois High School; Leon Winchester, Baptist minister of Paducah, Kentucky; and Dix Winston, newsman at Owensboro and from 1968-71 administrative assistant to Lt. Governor Wendell Ford in Frankfort.

Teachers teaching in the area of Communications since the beginning of the school are as follows:

Miss Lillian Lee Clark
1924-32

Mr. Kyle Whitehead
1926-28

Miss Gwynneth Bartley
1926-29 (in summers)

Miss Inez Burch
1926-32 (in summer, 1932)

Miss Inga Farr Leine
1929-31
Miss Florence Swisher 1931-33
Prof. Fredrick Mellon 1931-53
Mr. Joe Cohron 1944-48
Dr. Edward L. Pross 1946-47
Prof. E. G. Schmidt 1947-58
Prof. Charles Stamps 1947-51
Mr. Joe Tom Erwin 1956--
Dr. J. Albert Tracy 1946-71
Prof. Robert K. Payne 1958-60
Prof. James S. Harris 1958-65
Dr. James V. Fee 1961-67
Mrs. Shirley Johnson 1958-71
Dr. Clyde J. Faries 1963-66
Dr. Betty J. Hinton 1965-70
Mr. Louis H. Edmondson 1960-69
Mr. Robert McGaughey 1969-70 (on leave 1970-72)

The present faculty for the year 1971-72 is as follows:

Communications
Dr. W. Ray Mofield
Professor & Chairman

Journalism
Mr. L. J. Hortin
Professor
Mr. Robert McGaughey
Assistant Professor
Mr. Joe T. Erwin
Instructor
Mr. Edgar Trotter
Instructor
Mr. Wilson Woolley
Instructor
Dr. Neil Woodruff
Associate Professor

Speech
Dr. A. C. LaFollette
Professor
Dr. Carroll Harrison
Associate Professor
Dr. James W. Biggs
Assistant Professor
Mrs. Ruby C. Krider
Assistant Professor
Mr. Lawrence Suffill
Assistant Professor
Mr. William E. Wilson
Assistant Professor
Mrs. Polly N. Zanetta
Instructor

Radio-TV
Dr. Thomas O. Morgan
Assistant Professor
Mr. Robert Howard
Assistant Professor

Mr. Danny Roberts
TV Engineer
Mr. James McClure
Radio Engineer
The history of the Murray State University English Department since the school’s beginning in 1923 is the record of men and women who came from the colleges and universities of many states to teach at Murray, in some cases for only brief periods, but more often, for several years. It is also the story of curricular growth and change, with the Department of English, in early years, expanding primarily in an outward direction to offer courses in several varied communication fields such as journalism, public speaking and foreign languages. More recently, however, especially since World War II, many of the diverse areas have become departments, and English Department growth has pursued the objective of providing additional sections of required English courses to accommodate the rapidly expanding student body, and of initiating new courses to extend further the opportunities for study in depth and specialization in areas of English language and literature.

Miss Mary Willa Moss was the first person to teach English in the new Murray Normal School and also served as head of the Department of English. Miss Moss, one of the first three teachers appointed to the faculty, held a Bachelor of Science degree from Peabody College and was, at the time of her appointment to the Murray post, Principal of the high school in Horse Cave, Kentucky. Arriving in Murray September 20, 1923, before the Murray Normal School opened September 24, she found that she would teach six of the English courses which were being offered. Other faculty members who were assigned to teach English, though they would devote most of their teaching time to other subject areas, were Mr. Irby H. Koffman and Mr. Edward Filbeck. Mr. Koffman, who had received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Union University, Jackson, Tennessee, was Director of Athletics and taught
Education courses in addition to English. Also dividing his instruction load between two fields, Mr. Filbeck taught Science and English. He had a Bachelor of Arts degree from Vanderbilt University.

Limited as the young school was in library resources, it, nevertheless, scheduled the following English courses in September, 1924:

- English 101, Grammar
- English 102, Interpretation of English
- English 103, Composition
- English 104, Types of Literature
- English 105, Literature for Children
- English 106, Public Speaking
- English 107, Dramatics
- English 108, Selected Classics
- English 109, The English Bible
- English 110, The Teaching of Elementary English

This listing had been expanded since the previous September by the addition of courses in dramatics. Miss Lillian Lee Clark, a graduate of Emerson College of Oratory, had joined the Murray Normal faculty in September, 1924, to teach courses in public speaking and dramatics.

The first year of the school's life saw the organization of an English Club which was to prove singularly durable and active. College clubs frequently start with a spurt of organizational enthusiasm but later fail to maintain a functioning role in the life of the school. This was not true of the English Club. Sponsored by Miss Moss, the organization held meetings twice monthly for programs which, as described by the 1926 Shield, "presented literary writings, readings, songs, plays, quotations from significant authors and sometimes, assembly programs for the entire student body." Later, in the 1930's, the club began to sponsor annual creative writing contests, offering recognition and awards for the best short story, poem, play or essay submitted by a student. This yearly activity continued throughout the 1940's and, indeed, until the organization of Lambda Iota Tau in 1955.

Miss Moss was granted a leave of absence for the school year 1924-25 to do graduate work at Columbia University. Awarded a scholarship by the General Education Board of New York City, she was the first member of the Murray teaching faculty
to receive a Master of Arts degree. She returned to her work as head of Murray’s English Department in June 1925.

In the meantime, the Normal School had moved ahead to offer its students four years of college work instead of the original two, and among many new courses offered in the 1925-26 catalog were the following in English:

- English 107, Shakespeare
- English 108, Nineteenth Century Poetry
- English 109, Contemporary Literature
- English 111, The Novel
- English 112, The Essay
- English 113, Teaching of High School English

English 103 and 104 were, by this time, survey courses of English and American literatures, while the course in composition was newly listed English 102.

After five years of teaching at the Murray Normal School, Miss Moss became the second wife of Dr. John W. Carr in April, 1928. She resigned as teacher in May, 1928. A few years later, in a program celebrating the young school’s eighth anniversary, Dr. Carr reminisced about the members of the original faculty and recognized those of that early group who were still with the Normal School. In a jocular vein, he noted Miss Moss’ absence from their number, saying, “She has been promoted.”

Following Mrs. Carr’s retirement from teaching, Dr. Herbert Drennon, in September 1928, joined the Murray faculty as head of the Department of English. He had taken his Bachelor of Arts degree at Henderson-Brown College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas; his Master of Arts at Vanderbilt and his Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago. Especially interested in English literature of the eighteenth century, he had done intensive study of the work of James Thomson and the influence of Thomson’s writing on eighteenth century literature.

Concurrently with Dr. Drennon’s joining the English Department, the Department expanded its offerings, including courses in library methods and journalism, as well as new English courses in advanced composition and the short story. Additional faculty members had come into the Department also: Miss Susan Peffer, in 1925, with a Bachelor of Science degree from Peabody, and Miss Margaret Tandy, in 1926, with
a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Kentucky. Miss Margaret Bailey became head librarian and taught the new library methods courses listed as English Department. A woman of gentle dignity, Miss Beatrice, as she came to be affectionately called by hundreds of students, was to teach English, French, and Latin at Murray for thirty-five years until her retirement in 1962. Miss Frye, who after her retirement was married to Mr. Albert Moore, took her Master of Arts degree from Tulane University, her Bachelor of Arts from Sophie Newcombe University.

Also joining the English faculty in the fall of 1927, the same year Dr. Drennon became department head, were Miss Ollie Depew, who had a Master of Arts degree from Columbia University and had done further graduate study at the University of Chicago, and Mr. L. J. Hortin with his Bachelor of Arts from McKendree College in Lebanon, Illinois. Mr. Hortin was to be outstanding in the teaching of journalism and debate until he left Murray in 1947 to become the Director of the School of Journalism at the University of Ohio.

Dr. Hortin returned to Murray State University in September 1967.

Dr. Drennon's ten years at Murray were busy ones. His Department was broadly inclusive, offering work in English language and literature, journalism, public speaking and library science. Each of these areas was developing in its own right, growth often sparked by the energetic efforts of individual instructors. Dr. Drennon and members of the College Administration recognized the enthusiasm and abilities of L. J. Hortin, both in journalism and in debate, so that by 1933, the Department offered three journalism courses: English 108, Introductory Course in Journalism; English 109, Journalism in Practice (publication of The College News); and English 200, Editorial and Feature Writing. At the same time, the public speaking area was also developing, with Mr. Hortin promoting student interest in debate and Mr. Frederick Davis Mellen, who had been added to the faculty in January, 1932, teaching courses in play production as well as public speaking.

In 1937, the Department of English, as it had continued to be called despite its varied nature, became the Department of Languages and Literature as Foreign Languages and English were combined. Foreign language had previously been a Department in its own right with Miss Beatrice Frye as its
chairman. The 1937-38 catalog explained the combination as a step "to coordinate the work offered in the field of English and Foreign Languages. . . English majors and minors are urged to take courses in one or more foreign languages." Latin, French, and German were taught with majors and minors offered in Latin and French, but since 1937 marked the initiation of a German language offering at Murray, only elementary courses were scheduled in that language with plans for additional courses in future semesters to fit the needs of students. This inclusion of Foreign Languages with English brought Miss Nadine Webb Overall into the Department. Miss Overall came to the college in September, 1937, though she had previously taught both Latin and French at the College Training School. Miss Overall received both her Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from Vanderbilt University and had done graduate study in the American Academy, Rome, Italy, as well as in the University of Chicago and Yale University.

Not only was Dr. Drennon busy with the organizational duties of a developing Department, but he also found time to publish the results of his scholarly research and study by submitting numerous articles to scholarly and professional journals. In March, 1934, Publications of the Modern Language Association published his article, "James Thomson's Contact with Newtonianism and His Interest in Natural Philosophy." Later in 1934, other journals carried Dr. Drennon's articles reflecting his study of James Thomson. Among them were the June issue of Studies in Philosophy and the August, Modern Philology. Then the Spring, 1934, Philological Quarterly published his "James Thomson's
Ethical Theory and Scientific Rationalism.” and the February, 1936, German Philological Journal contained his treatment “Newtonianism in James Thomson’s Poetry.”

Another of Dr. Drennon’s efforts was to encourage Murray English students in creative writing experiences. He sponsored the organization of the Irvin Cobb Writer’s Club in October, 1931, and later encouraged the Club’s publication, in April, 1933, of Scribbleur, a magazine made up of student writing. It was with his encouragement that English 218A, 218B and 220, which were courses in the essay, the short story and poetry respectively, became, not merely spectator studies of those literary types, but courses encouraging students to write. Beginning in 1937, college catalogues called special attention to the Department’s policy of encouraging creative writing efforts:--”... courses dealing with the essay, the short story, and prosody are designed primarily to encourage creative writing in this institution.” Also reflecting this emphasis on creativity was the English Club’s annually-held contest in creative writing. The club offered an award for the best student achievement in each of four literary genres: drama, poetry, essay, and short story.

Drennon also lent other abilities to the young college. In 1931, alone, he delivered eight or more commencement addresses in the graduation exercises of high schools of West Kentucky. He made the Murray State Teachers College commencement speech in July, 1934. During 1931, he acted as Dean of the College on the occasions of Dean Carr’s absence, and again during 1934, he performed the duties of the President of the College when President Carr had to be elsewhere.

Another English faculty member to publish during the Drennon years was Miss Lillian Hollowell. Her Anthology of Children’s Literature offered by Farrar-Rinehart and Company in November, 1938, was a 700-page textbook. She revised her book in 1949, and it was the revised edition that a Ladies Home Journal reviewer, in November, 1950 called a “contribution of inestimable value”. Miss Hollowell had first come to the Murray State faculty in September, 1929, with her Bachelor of Arts degree from Union University, Jackson, Tennessee, and her Master of Arts from Columbia University.

Dr. Herbert Drennon resigned from the Murray faculty at the end of the spring semester in 1938, to accept a position as Dean of the Graduate School and chairman of the English
Department of Mississippi State University. Professor Everett Derryberry became chairman of Murray’s Department of Languages and Literature in September, 1938.

Professor Derryberry was a versatile and colorful man. His Bachelor of Arts degree was from the University of Tennessee, summa cum laude; his Master of Arts from the Honours School of English Languages and Literature, Oxford University. Interested in vocal music, he had studied voice at the Nashville Conservatory of Music, and equally enthusiastic about sports, he had played football, basketball and tennis during his undergraduate days at Tennessee. He retained these keen interests in music and sports beyond his college days, and during his two years as chairman of Murray’s Department of Languages and Literature, he repeatedly played in intramural tennis matches, frequently inspiring such matches by his interest. Perhaps his musical bent, and especially his interest in singing, contributed to the fact that he considered the folk ballad one of the most attractive literary genres. Reflecting this literary preference was the 1939 and 1940 addition to the Murray library of a large number of books devoted to the study of the folk ballad in world literature. Also indicating his delight in both vocal music and the ballad, were numerous informal concerts which he and Mrs. Derryberry, who shared his love for music and the ballad, presented in college assemblies and in programs arranged by various campus clubs.

Professor Derryberry, in November, 1940, at the age of 34, was elected President of Tennessee Polytechnic Institute. His departure from Murray State College initiated a period of almost five years when the Department of Languages and Literature was without an official chairman. However, during this time, there were competent, active members within the Department who assumed the duties normally expected of an elected chairman.

Mr. Frederick D. Mellen had first joined the Murray English faculty in 1932, while Dr. Drennon was Department head. The two had been associated at A. and M. College, Starkville, Mississippi. Mr. Mellen was a scholarly man with more than a trace of Old South courtliness in his manner. His Bachelor of Arts degree was earned from Millsaps College, a Master of Science from Mississippi State and a Master of Arts from the University of Chicago. In addition he had done graduate study at the University of North Carolina. He accepted the assignment as Murray’s acting English Department head in
1940, and continued in that role until 1946. These were World War years when college enrollments were down throughout the nation; so during this time little expansion was possible in any Department of the College. However, Mellen's special interest in public speaking, though he now taught English exclusively, along with the energies and abilities of Mr. A. C. LaFollette, was reflected in the rapid growth of the speech area, so that in 1941, Murray offered a minor in Public Speaking, becoming the first college in Kentucky to do so. The competence and enthusiasm of Mr. LaFollette to guide the development of all well-balanced speech program had shown itself in the increased student interest in that field since his coming into the Department of Languages and Literature in 1939. He had received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Manchester College, his Master of Arts from the University of Michigan, and done additional graduate study in the University of Southern California. Dr. LaFollette received his Ph.D. from the University of Denver and returned to Murray State University in 1969 to teach speech in the Department of Communications.

Another English faculty member who worked closely and effectively with students during these war years was Miss Nadine Webb Overall. Accessory to the course in creative writing which she taught, was a student group which called itself Paddock and had the essential purpose of encouraging students' experimental writing efforts. Miss Overall advised and worked with these students, and it was her suggestion that Paddock took the responsibility of contributing at least one piece of creative writing for each issue of the college newspaper. Miss Overall received leave of absence from Murray in 1945, to do graduate work at Yale University. Receiving her Doctor of Philosophy degree from Yale in 1946, she returned to Murray's English Department and taught until June, 1948.

In September, 1946, Dr. Edward L. Pross of Chillicothe, Ohio, was elected chairman of the Department of Languages and Literature. His special interests were in the field of speech. He had taught speech and debate at the Universities of Nebraska and Iowa, as well as at Ohio State where he had received his Doctor of Philosophy degree. He was particularly interested in the practical, functional aspect of speech education. Debate had languished at Murray during the war years. Dr. Pross encouraged its resumption as an intramural
and intercollegiate activity. He was also vitally concerned with the possibilities of corrective speech techniques, and in the spring semester, 1947, Speech 213 offered actual clinical speech work with regional children having speech defects.

Dr. Pross also encouraged the adoption of new approaches to the teaching of foreign languages at Murray. Reflecting, perhaps, his keen interest in speech and also his association with the methods the Army used to teach languages, his approach placed emphasis on oral work and the students’ acquisition of actual abilities to speak foreign languages with some fluency. It was through his efforts that the Department began to acquire materials to make instruction aimed at oral proficiency more effective. Initial acquisitions included microphones, record players and a library of language records. He was especially interested in German and felt that his own interest merely reflected a growing American appreciation for that language and its literature. The September 30, 1946, issue of the College News quotes Dr. Pross as saying:

The greatest change noted in the Department of Languages and Literature since the war is the keen interest in languages. Veterans appreciate all foreign languages with special interest in German. We have opened two new sections of German to meet the demands for that language here at Murray.

Dr. Pross remained at Murray only one year, leaving August, 1947. Following his resignation, the Board of Regents elected Dr. Herbert Halpert to head the Department of Languages and Literature. Dr. Halpert had received his Bachelor of Science degree from New York University, his Master of Arts from Columbia and his Doctor of Philosophy from Indiana University. During the years of both his undergraduate and graduate study he had been avidly interested in American folklore, and many of his efforts during his years at Murray reflected a continuing preoccupation with this literary area.

In the winter quarter of 1947-48, the Department of Languages and Literature initiated English G251, American Folklore; and then in September 1948, English 252, American and British Folksongs. Dr. Halpert, as teacher of both of these courses, encouraged students’ interest in the folk customs and speech of their own communities and regions. Recently
appointed chairman of a Kentucky Committee formed to collect proverbial sayings for the American Dialect Society, Dr. Halpert enlisted his students’ interest and assistance in his committee’s project. Later, in a news story which he gave to a College News student reporter, he stated that fifty Murray English students had collected 7,000 proverbs.

Another expression of Dr. Halpert’s enthusiasm for folklore was his submitting of numerous articles to folklore journals. The March, 1948, Journal of American Folklore carried two of his papers: “American Regional Folklore” and “A Treatment of the ‘Sleeping Beauty’ Fairy Tale.” His article “A Pattern of Proverbial Exaggeration from West Kentucky.” published in 1951, by Midwest Folklore, made use primarily of proverbs contributed by Murray students. Two years later, in 1953, Murray students under Dr. Halpert’s sponsorship, contributed articles which constituted the entire makeup of the September issue of Tennessee Folklore Society Bulletin. Their contributions presented many folk beliefs, legends, and ghost stories of the Kentucky-Tennessee area. Many of these same students’ articles appeared also in the 1953, fall issue of Midwest Folklore, an Indiana University publication of which Dr. Halpert was Review Editor. In January, 1955, he was elected President of the American Folklore Society after having been First Vice President of that organization the two previous years. He was re-elected to the presidency of that society in 1956.

In July, 1958, two years after Dr. Battle became English Chairman, Mrs. Lillian Hollowell Adams, after thirty years of teaching at Murray, retired to make the second, revision of her children’s literature textbook, which was due for publication in 1960. Miss Hollowell, as she continued to be called in the college even after her marriage to Mr. John R. Adams, in September, 1954, had worked with all four of the Presidents of Murray State, and with five of the six chairmen of the English Department. She obtained a Murray teaching assignment when, by chance, she met Dean Carr and President Wells on a train en route to Fort Worth, Texas, a trip they were making in their efforts to gain accreditation for the College. The train conductor, who was her cousin, introduced her to the two educators, and they offered her a position teaching English at Murray State Normal School. Except for brief leaves of absence, two of them summer leaves, to serve as visiting professor and teach her own children’s literature textbook at
Michigan State Teachers College, in 1951, and at Farmington State College, Farmington, Maine, in 1953, Miss Hollowell taught quietly at Murray, being elected three different times to be President of the American Association of University Women and writing the history of that organization’s first twenty-five years.

Also joining the Murray English faculty in 1956, the year Dr. Battle assumed the chairmanship, were Dr. Sidney P. Moss and Professor Clell T. Peterson. Dr. Moss, who had done both his undergraduate and graduate work at the University of Illinois, was especially interested in the literary significance of Edgar Allen Poe. Moss’s dissertation study at the University of Illinois had pursued that interest. During his years at Murray he repeatedly published articles concerning Poe. His “Poe and the Literary Cliques” and “Poe’s Infamous Reputation” appeared in The American Book Collector in October, 1957, and November, 1957, respectively; also, the July, 1958, Journal of English and Germanic Philology published his review of a critical study on Poe. But perhaps his most significant Poe work was his book, Poe’s Literary Battles, published in February, 1963, by Duke University Press. Much of the material for this book had been compiled two years earlier when Dr. Moss was on summer sabbatical leave and went to Poe’s native area to examine local newspapers and magazines.

Later, Dr. Moss turned his literary attention to Nathaniel Hawthorne, having his article, “The Problem of Theme in Marble Faun” accepted by Nineteenth Century English and co-authoring with Jerry A. Herndon an article entitled “The Identity and Significance of the German Jewish Showman in Hawthorne’s Ethan Brand.” College English published this last article in October, 1961. Herndon, an undergraduate honor student, was at that time in Dr. Moss’ class in The American Renaissance, a class devoted primarily to Hawthorne, Poe, Thoreau and Emerson. A short time later Herndon was nominated by the faculty for a Woodrow Wilson Foundation Fellowship in the field of English. Successful in gaining that Fellowship, he chose to do his graduate study at Duke, being awarded both his Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees by that University. As Dr. Herndon, he was to return to Murray, in 1969, to teach English.

Dr. Clell T. Peterson came to Murray with both the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from the University of Minnesota.
He later completed his Doctor of Philosophy degree at this same University where he had also been an instructor in English prior to his coming to Murray. Having written his Master’s thesis on Jack London, Dr. Peterson was invited to read a paper dealing with the theme of London’s short story “To Build A Fire” at a Jack London Memorial Meeting held in Seattle, Washington, November 22, 1966, exactly fifty years after London’s death. Later, in 1969, this essay in an abridged form was included as part of the critical apparatus of a short story textbook, American Short Fiction Readings and Criticism, edited by James K. Brown and Richard Von Der Beels and published by Bobbs-Merrill. Earlier, his articles, “Jack London’s Sonoma Novels” and “The Jack London Legend,” had been published in American Book Collector, January, 1958, and October, 1958, respectively. Another field of Dr. Peterson’s specialized study, English literature of the Victorian Period, was reflected in his article entitled “The Victorians” which appeared in the September, 1959, American Book Collector. In addition to his teaching duties, Dr. Peterson, Director of the Graduate Program in English, and, in that capacity, is automatically chairman of the English Department graduate faculty which includes Dr. Guy A. Battle, Dr. John H. Adams, Dr. Charles R. Cell, Dr. Charles B. Daughaday, Dr. Jerry Herndon, Dr. Jean Lorrah, Dr. C. Robert Roulston, Dr. J. Ralph Slow, and Dr. Wallace Swan.

Another faculty member of Languages and Literature who was encouraging student writing during the 50’s was Dr. Edwin Larson. In the spring semester of 1955, twenty-four student essays, written in his English 102 class, were accepted for entry in Roberts Editorial Writing Series. Dr. Larson had joined the Murray faculty in the summer of 1950, with special interest in creative writing. His own writing had included both prose fiction and poetry, and one of his objectives as a teacher was to stimulate students to experiment with both forms. Pursuant to that objective were his efforts toward the organization, in April 1955, of a chapter of Lambda Iota Tau on the Murray campus. During the seven succeeding years, Dr. Larson was moderator of the Murray chapter of this honorary English fraternity, and though the organization was primarily concerned with encouraging student writing, it also sponsored numerous programs of literary value. In October, 1956, it brought Dr. A. Leland Crabb to talk to and with Murray students. Also in that year and in succeeding years, it
presented series of film showings and regular weekly programs of literature on records. Always these programs were open to all students, not just to English majors or minors. In 1959, Murray’s Lambda Iota Tau received national recognition as leading all state supported college chapters in sponsoring useful cultural activities. As a result the organization and Dr. Larson were asked to conduct the election of National LIT officers for 1960.

After Dr. Larson left Murray, LIT languished for a time, but was reorganized in May, 1964, under the direction of Mrs. Annie Markham. However, in 1965, Mrs. Markham accepted leadership of Murray’s first chapter of Chi Delta Phi, an honorary literary sorority, and Mr. Joseph Price became the moderator of LIT. Under his leadership the Murray chapter prepared a literary magazine entitled “Penguaskan” which continued to be issued yearly until Dr. Price, who had received his Master of Arts from Yale and his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1967 from the University of Tennessee, left Murray, in 1968, to become chairman of the Department of English at Morehead University.

Dr. Guy A. Battle accepted the chairmanship of Murray’s Department of Languages and Literature in September, 1956. Dr. Halpert had, the previous June, accepted a position as Dean of Blackburn College in Carlinville, Illinois, and had gone to his new assignment at the end of the summer term. Dr. Battle, a native of Sumter, South Carolina, had been graduated summa cum laude from Duke, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree and later his Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from the same University. The quality of his scholarship there was evidenced by his membership in Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Battle’s years as chairman of Languages and Literature have brought rapid change and development in the Department. The course offerings have become less varied and more specialized in the areas of English language and literature. The year 1964 saw the creation at Murray of the Department of Foreign Languages including French, German, Spanish, and Russian, with Mr. James A. Parr as chairman. This change was followed in 1965 by the organization of the new Department of Communications which took journalism and speech away from the English Department. Yet another event which brought organizational change to the English Department was the coming of University status for the college
in February, 1966, and with it, the first offering of the Master of Arts degree in English. This development made necessary the initiating of new upper level courses at a time when burgeoning college enrollment was already requiring the opening, each semester, of additional sections of lower level courses. Some idea of the Department’s rapid proliferation, both in teaching personnel and in course offerings, can be gained from the following figures: In 1956 when Dr. Battle became chairman of Languages and Literature, the catalog described thirty-two different courses being offered by the Department, which contained twelve teaching members; in 1966 after communications and Foreign Language were on their own, the English Department listed thirty-one teachers and fifty-eight different English courses; in 1969 the catalog named forty English teachers and described sixty-two courses.

One of the important and necessary contributions Dr. Guy Battle has made to Murray’s English Department has been to organize it in such a manner that several competent people on the English faculty share the planning and building of the curricular structure of the Department. In line with this policy, Dr. John Adams is Director of Senior College English; Mr. A. L. Hough, Director of Sophomore English; and Dr. James T. Hayes, Director of Freshman English.

With the always increasing number of freshman students who attend Murray State University, one of the busiest members of the English faculty is Dr. James T. Hayes who came to the College in 1962. Dr. Hayes took his Bachelor of Science degree from Austin Peay State College, his Master of Arts from Western Kentucky University, and has done additional graduate study at Michigan State University. In 1966, Colorado Christian College, Manitou, Colorado, awarded him an honorary Doctor of Literature degree. Dr. Hayes is especially interested in improved methods of teaching college composition. In 1967, his article “Instant Theme Writing” was included in a book entitled Classroom Practice, published by the National Council of Teachers of English. More recently, in November, 1969, Dr. Hayes’ own book entitled Rhetoric: Then and Now was published by Allyn and Bacon, Inc. This college composition textbook contains a section which presents example essays by both classical and contemporary essayists, but the feature which makes this book different from the usual text of its kind is the section made up of essays written by University students. In
addition to his work as Director of Freshman English and as teacher, Dr. Hayes is a reviewer and critic for Holt, Rinehart and Winston Publishing House and has recently been appointed regional judge for the National Council of Teachers of English Achievement Awards Program for 1969.

There are other English faculty members who, with the increasing size and complexity of the Department, have administrative and organizational duties in addition to their teaching assignments. Mr. Gordon J. Loberger is the Director of Office and Room Assignments, no small task for a Department which, despite the fact that it is the largest in the University complex and has an essential basic role in the study program of every student, has no real place to call its own, so that its classes are scheduled in many different buildings on campus.

Mr. Ben D. Hall is Director of the Department’s Audio-visual Aids Division. In addition, as teacher of a creative writing class, he has directed students in the publication of Letters From the Cave, a literary magazine containing short stories and poems contributed by members of the Creative Writing Class and by other students. Other English teachers who were interested in this project and lent their efforts to its completion were Miss Sue Brown, Mr. Hugh Barksdale, and Dr. Joseph Price. Miss Brown and Dr. Price worked with Mr. Hall to select material for the publication which went on sale March 19, 1968.

Murray’s English Department now offers two graduate programs. The Master of Arts Degree in English requires twenty-four hours of course work, competence in a foreign language, and a thesis for which six hours credit is given. The Master of Arts in Education Degree with English emphasis requires twelve or more hours of English and twelve hours of Education. English graduate assistantships, both teaching and noninstructional, will soon be available to qualified students who make application to Dr. Battle in his capacity of chairman of the English Department.

Following is a list of the faculty of the Department of English for 1971-72:

Dr. Guy A. Battle  
Chairman  
Dr. Clell T. Peterson  
Professor  
Dr. Robert Roulston  
Professor
Fifty years has made a significant difference in the size and composition of the Department of English. The foregoing list of 41 faculty members in the Department of English for 1971-72 may be contrasted with one full time and two part time persons the first year that Murray State was in operation. It can be observed that more than half of the faculty in the Department of English at Murray State University has the Doctorate. Of course, the remaining faculty members have their Masters and many of them are close to completing their work for the Doctorate.
CHAPTER XXIV

GEOGRAPHY

by

Dr. Ralph H. Woods

Geography has been taught at Murray State since its opening for instruction on September 24, 1923. The first teacher was Professor W. M. Caudill. He was a graduate of Eastern Kentucky State Normal School and of Peabody College and also had rich experience as a principal. He came to Murray from Prestonsburg, Kentucky, where he was serving as Superintendent of Schools. He later finished his Master's Degree at the University of Chicago.

The 1925 catalog lists Geography 101--Teachers Geography, designed to familiarize students with standard practices of teaching geography in elementary schools; Geography 102--Regional Geography; Geography 103--Economic Geography of the United States; Geography 104--Economic Geography of Foreign Countries; Geography 105--Influence of Geography on American History; Geography 106--The Conservation of Natural Resources; Geography 107--Physiography; Geography 108--Fundamentals of Geography; Geography 109--Climatology; Geography 110--Geography of Kentucky.

By 1931, the offerings had been revised and Geography 111 was entitled Geography of North America; Geography 114 was Geography of Europe; Geography 116 was Teaching Geography in the Grades; Geography 201 was Geography of Kentucky; Geography 211 was Geography of South America; Geography 214 was Geography of Asia; Geography 217 was Advanced Physiography, Geography 220 was Advanced Climatology; Geography 222 was Conservation of Natural Resources; Geography 225 was Historical Geography of the United States; Geography 228 was World Problems and Geography 231 was Local Field Studies.

Dr. Floy Robbins was employed to teach Geography in 1926. She became Head of Geography in 1932 and continued to serve through December, 1940.

Compared with other departments, the offerings in Geography were comprehensive and they remained quite
comprehensive on through the 30's and 40's. For example, the offerings in 1936-37 were as follows:

- Geography 100 - Principles of Geography
- Geography 103 - Economics Geography of Major Countries
- Geography 111 - Geography of North America
- Geography 201 - Geography of Kentucky
- Geography 211 - Geography of South America
- Geography 213 - Geography of Europe
- Geography 214 - Geography of Asia
- Geography 216 - The Teaching of Geography
- Geography 220 - Climatology
- Geography 222 - Conservation of Natural Resources
- Geography 225 - Historical Geography of the United States
- Geography 228 - World Problems

The next person employed in Geography was Miss Vera Raleigh who was employed in January, 1941, and taught through August, 1942.

Miss Halene Hatcher had taught during the summers of 1934-35, and she became a regular member of the faculty in 1945 and taught until March, 1949. She resigned to accept a position with the United States Government and later finished her Doctorate at Clark University. She married Dr. Visher who was Head of Geography at Indiana University. Dr. Halene Hatcher Visher and her daughter now live in Murray, Kentucky.

B. J. Tillman joined the faculty on March 14, 1949, succeeding Miss Hatcher and taught until June 30, 1951. Then, he was away to finish his Doctorate and returned in September, 1952. He continued to teach until August, 1958, at which time he resigned to accept a position in Oklahoma. Mr. Tillman was most outstanding in Meteorology.

Geography remained a separate department from 1923 to 1936. In 1936, the Department of Geography added Geology, and it, therefore, became the Department of Geography and Geology. It continued as the Department of Geography and Geology until 1943 when Geography was included as a division in the Department of Social Sciences. In more recent years, Geology has been affiliated with chemistry and is now taught under the Department of Chemistry & Geology.
The offerings were expanded in the 50’s, and the really significant expansion began in the 60’s.

James Matthai succeeded B. J. Tillman as a teacher of Geography in 1958. He continued to teach until August, 1960, when he then asked for a leave to work toward his Doctorate at Columbia University. He returned to Murray in September, 1963, having completed his Doctorate. Then, in 1965, he asked for a leave of absence to do some special work in Afghanistan. He returned to the Murray State campus in 1967 and has continued to serve since that time.

Clifford J. Schwartz was employed September 1, 1960, to teach geography and continued through August, 1961. He was succeeded by Clifford M. Stamper in 1961. Mr. Stamper continued to teach through June, 1964.

In 1964, David Irwin was employed and he continues to serve as a member of the geography faculty.

William A. Franklin was employed in 1965 and taught until 1967. He then asked for a leave of absence to work toward his Ph.D. He returned to the Department in 1968 and now continues to teach geography.

George E. Lynch joined the Department of Geography in 1965 and continued to serve until June, 1968.

William M. Smith joined the Department in 1966, and he continued to teach until 1971. He is away on leave to complete his Doctorate, but is expected to return and continue as a member of the Department of Geography after his year’s leave of absence.

Philosophy & Sociology were made separate departments in 1970, and the Department of Geography & Political Science
was established in 1970. In 1971, geography was made a separate department as was political science.

The offerings in geography as of 1971 were as follows:

GEO 124 - Physical Geography I
GEO 125 - Physical Geograpgy II
GEO 220 - World Regional I
GEO 221 - World Regional II
GEO 320 - Anglo-American
GEO 321 - South and East Asia
GEO 322 - Latin America
GEO 323 - Australia and Oceania
GEO 324 - Europe
GEO 325 - U.S.S.R.
GEO 326 - Africa: South of the Sahara
GEO 327 - Middle East and North Africa
GEO 329 - Geography of South Asia
GEO 420 - Economic Geography of Agriculture
GEO 421 - Urban Geography
GEO 422 - Cartography
GEO 423 - Economic Geography of Mining, Manufacturing & Transportation
GEO 424 - Political
GEO 426 - Weather and Climate
GEO 428 - Landform Analysis
GEO 519 - Introduction to Research Techniques
GEO 520 - Geography of Kentucky
GEO 521 - Field Research in Geography
GEO 522 - Advanced Cartography
GEO 523 - Problems in Urban Geography
GEO 524 - Conservation of Natural Resources
GEO 525 - Historical Geography of the United States
GEO 528 - History of Geography

GRADUATE COURSES

GEO 600 - Seminar in Agricultural Geography
GEO 601 - Seminar in Industrial Geography
GEO 602 - Seminar in Urban Geography
GEO 610 - Seminar in Climatology
GEO 611 - Seminar in Physiography
GEO 620 - Seminar in the Regional Concept
GEO 621 - Seminar in Regional Geography of Anglo-America

280
GEO 623  -  Seminar in Regional Geography of Asia  
GEO 624  Seminar in Regional Geography of  
Europe  
GEO 698  -  Thesis  
GEO 699  -  Thesis  

The present faculty in Geography is as follows:  

Dr. James P. Matthai  
Chairman & Professor  
Dr. Stanford Hendrickson  
Professor  
Mr. W. A. Franklin  
Associate Professor  
Mr. David H. Irwin  
Associate Professor  
Mr. William M. Smith  
Assistant Professor
CHAPTER XXV

HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION

by

Dr. Chad Stewart, Department Chairman

The first teacher of Physical Education was Mr. Irby H. Koffman. He came to Murray State Normal School in September of 1923. In addition to Physical Education he taught courses in Education and English and was athletic coach.

Dr. John W. Carr, the first President of Murray State Normal School, was keenly interested in Physical Education and was one of the nation's outstanding leaders in the promotion of Physical Education not only in the colleges but in the secondary schools. A quotation from the 1924 catalog, although not dealing exclusively with courses helps to illustrate the emphasis on athletics and physical education.

"It is the policy of the school to promote wholesome athletics. Although the school has been in existence for only a single year yet the athletic record is very creditable. The football team won a majority of all games played. The girl's basketball team was not defeated during the season. The baseball team won a majority of games.

The new athletic field will afford opportunity for all the major athletic sports, and the new gymnasium for indoor sports.

The various teams are under supervision, and all students of good class standing, who are physically qualified may compete for a place on the different teams."

283
In 1925, Physical Education was listed as one of the 15 departments of the Normal School. Even though the courses in Physical Education offered in 1924 were Physical Education 101--Games and Sports Suitable for Rural Schools; Physical Education 102--Coaching; and Physical Education 103--Play, only one semester credit was given for each course.

In 1926 the courses offered were Physical Education 101, one semester credit and Physical Education 102--Coaching, one semester credit. These courses included baseball, basketball, volleyball, and football. Physical Education 103 was entitled Play and was designed to promote play methods. Physical Education 104 was entitled Drills and Etc. Physical Education 105 was Gymnastics. Each of these courses carried one college credit.

In 1927 the program offered the following courses for women:

Physical Education 101-2 credits
  Plays and Games for the Elementary School
Physical Education 102-2 credits
  Theory of Basketball, Baseball and Volleyball
Physical Education 103-2 credits
  Playground Supervision
Physical Education 104-1 credit
  Clogging
Physical Education 105a-1 credit
  Folk and National Drills 1
Physical Education 105b-1 credit
  Folk and National Drills 2
Physical Education 106-2 credits
  Organization and Administration of Phys. Education--Elementary & High School

In the same year the following courses were offered for men:

Physical Education 101-1 credit
  Simple Contests and Games 1
Physical Education 102-1 credit
  Simple Contests and Games 2
Physical Education 103-1 credit
  Advanced Contests and Games 1
Physical Education 104-1 credit
  Advanced Contests and Games 2
Physical Education 105-2 credits
Scout Craft
Physical Education 106-2 credits
Organization and Administration of Athletics
Physical Education 107-1 credit
Coaching Football
Physical Education 108-1 credit
Coaching Basketball
Physical Education 109-1 credit
Coaching Baseball
Physical Education 110-3 credits
Educational Hygiene

In 1929 the following courses were offered for women in addition to the courses offered in 1927:

Physical Education 107-1 credit
Natural Dancing
Physical Education 108-1 credit
Formal Gymnastics
Physical Education 109-1 credit
Indoor Athletics for Women
Physical Education 110-1 credit
Self-testing Activities
Physical Education 112-1 credit
Corrective Gymnastics
Physical Education 200-3 credits
Principles of Physical Educ.
Physical Education 203-2 credits
History of Physical Education
In 1929 the following additional courses were offered for men:

Physical Education 112-1 credit
   Graded Plays and Games for Elementary Schools
Physical Education 114-1 credit
   Minor Sports
Physical Education 116-1 credit
   Formal Gymnastics
Physical Education 120-3 credits
   Organization and Administration of Phys. Educ. in Secondary Schools
Physical 128-1 credit
   Coaching Track
Physical Education 132-1 credit
   Corrective Gymnastics
Physical Education 200-3 credits
Physical Education 203-2 credits

Physical Education 107 became Physical Education 122;
Physical Education 108 became Physical Education 124;
Physical Education 109 became Physical Education 126; and
Physical Education 105 became Physical Education 130.

Prior to 1929 some courses in Hygiene were offered in the Department of Biological Sciences even though Educational Hygiene was offered in the Department of Physical Education. In 1929 the Department name was changed to the Department of Health and all hygiene courses since that time have been offered in the Department of Health, Physical Education and succeeding names. The Department offered:

Hygiene 101-3 credits
   Personal Hygiene
Hygiene 103-3 credits
   Community Hygiene including School Hygiene
Hygiene 112-1 credit
   First Aid
Hygiene 114-2 credits
   Hygiene Diagnosis methods of Teaching Child
   Hygiene & Health Education
In addition the following activity courses were offered for women:

Physical Education 150-.5 credits  
Hockey
Physical Education 151-.5 credits  
Soccer
Physical Education 152-.5 credits  
Baseball
Physical Education 153-.5 credits  
Tennis
Physical Education 154-.5 credits  
Basketball

The following activity courses were offered for men:

Physical Education 140-.5 credits  
Football
Physical Education 141-.5 credits  
Basketball
Physical Education 142-.5 credits  
Baseball
Physical Education 143-.5 credits  
Track & Field
Physical Education 144-.5 credits  
Tennis
Physical Education 145-.5 credits  
Volleyball

In September 1925, Carlisle Cutchin (September 1925--August 17, 1953) was added to the faculty and taught Physical Education and Mathematics. Mr. Cutchin taught most of the courses in Physical Education in addition to coaching athletics. He was assisted by Miss Carrie Allison (1925-65) who taught Physical Education until the summer of 1965 at which time she retired. Miss Allison married Seiburn White in 1946 but continued to teach, as stated above, until her retirement. Miss Allison was away for little more than a year completing her Masters Degree, and during that time, Mary Louise Harkless taught Health and Physical Education during 1929-30 and for a portion of 1931 and 1932.

Mr. Cutchin and Miss Allison constituted the Department of Physical Education until 1930 at which time Dr. W. Park
Richardson came to Murray State and served as College Physician and taught some health courses. Mr. Richard Montgomery (1930-34) served as Director of Health and Physical Education for four years. During the time that Mr. Montgomery served as Director of Health and Physical Education, Mr. Cutchin served as Coach and taught Mathematics.

Mr. Roy Stewart (1932-65) came to Murray. He coached, taught and also served as Athletic Director until his retirement in 1965.

The program was effectively coordinated under Mr. Stewart’s direction in that Athletics complimented instruction and added balance to the entire athletic program.

In addition to the teachers previously mentioned, Ray C. Morgan served as teacher and coach from 1931-33.

John Miller served from 1927 to 1948. In addition to his teaching, he served originally as freshman basketball coach and then as varsity basketball coach.

James W. Moore served from September 1937 through June 30, 1942 as teacher and football coach and then was called into the service and returned to Murray on January 1, 1946. He continued to teach and serve as head football coach through the 1947-48 school year. He was succeeded as Head Football Coach by Fred Faurot who was employed in April, 1948, and continued as Head Football Coach and teacher until March 31, 1956, at which time he resigned and operated a dairy processing plant.

Miss Pat Twiss was employed on September 1, 1946, and continued to teach during each of the academic years through 1951.

Rice Mountjoy was employed as teacher and coach at Murray State in March 1941 and continued through August 15, 1942.

The Health Building was completed in 1937. The varsity gymnasium had an excellent floor but the seating capacity was only 2300. There are three gymnasiums in the building, as well as seven classrooms, a boxing room, a wrestling room, an apparatus room, six handball courts, and offices for the Health, Physical Education, and Recreation teachers and the coaches.

Mr. Harlen Hodges was employed in June, 1948, as Head Basketball Coach succeeding John Miller and continued as Head Basketball Coach and teacher through 1954. He
resigned to accept a position as Head Basketball Coach at the University of Idaho. He was succeeded by Rex Alexander who had been employed in 1952 as Assistant Basketball Coach.

Alexander continued as Basketball Coach until 1958 when he resigned his head coaching duties due to illness in his family and was succeeded by Cal Luther on July 1, 1958. Luther has coached effectively and successfully varsity basketball since 1958. Alexander continues as Associate Professor of Physical Education.

Kenneth McRee served as Assistant Football Coach and teacher from 1948 through August, 1951.

Jim Cullivan was employed at Murray on September 1, 1951, and served as Assistant Football Coach under Fred Faurot and then served as Head Football Coach and teacher from 1956 to 1960.

Cullivan was succeeded as Head Coach by Don Shelton in 1960. Assistant Football Coaches under Shelton were: Bailey Gore, Bill Hina, and Bill Holt. Bailey Gore has not assisted with football since 1967 but has given his time to teaching. Bill Holt coached from 1966-67, and returned to coach until 1971. He is now giving his entire time to teaching Physical Education with emphasis on Recreation. Bill Hina came to Murray in August 1960 and has continued to be an Assistant Coach to the present time. Shelton continued to serve as Head Football Coach and teacher until 1967 at which time he was succeeded by W. W. Furgerson as Head Football Coach. Shelton, however, continued with the University in the School of Education, Department of Educational Services.

Billy Furgerson was employed in 1954 and has served in a number of capacities including Head Track Coach and was most successful as a track coach. He continues as Head Football Coach at the present writing.

Garrett Beshear, a graduate of Murray State and an All-American Basketball player coached at Murray University School from September 1, 1954, until his death which was on July 24, 1968.

Miss Nita Graham came to Murray State in 1956 and has continued to teach women’s physical education until the present time.

R. T. Hewitt came to the college in 1959 as Director of the Student Union. In addition to his duties at the Student Union, he coached golf. In 1969, he gave up his duties at the Student Union and gave full time to coaching golf and teaching physical education.
Dr. Chad Stewart came to Murray in June, 1962, and taught until his father, Roy Stewart, retired at which time Dr. Chad Stewart became Chairman of the Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

Bennie Purcell was an All-American Basketball Player at Murray State and returned to the institution in July 1953 as Assistant Basketball Coach and served up until 1970. At this time he became Head Tennis Coach and was succeeded as Assistant Basketball Coach by Fred J. Overton.

A. L. Willis became the freshman basketball coach in 1968 and continues in that position. His 1970-71 freshman team was undefeated.

Brinda Smith came to Murray State as a teacher of women’s physical education in September, 1964, and has continued in that position except for a leave of absence to work on her doctorate.

Dr. James Frank came to Murray State in September, 1964, after receiving his doctorate in education at Peabody College, and he continues as a Professor in the Department in 1972.

Tom Simmons came to Murray State as athletic trainer in September, 1965, and continues in that position at the present time.

Bill Wells began teaching at Murray State in 1963, was on leave of absence to work on his doctorate in 1966-67, and continues as an Assistant Professor at the present time.

Mrs. Dew Drop Rowlett came to Murray in September, 1965, and continues to teach women’s physical education at the writing of this history.

Billy Mitchell came to Murray State in March, 1966, and continued as assistant football coach and teacher until March 31, 1968.

Carl Oakley came to Murray in February, 1967, and has continued as assistant football coach and teacher to the present date.

Margaret Parker Simmons came to Murray in September, 1966, and continues to teach women’s physical education at the date of this writing.

Gilbert Layman came to Murray in 1966 and taught and coached soccer until 1971.

Darrell Townsend came to Murray in 1966 and taught up to 1970 when he entered graduate school to work on his Ph.D. and did not return.
Jesse Spencer came to Murray in August, 1966, and coached tennis and taught until November, 1969, at which time he resigned.

Dr. John Baker came to Murray in September, 1967, and continues as Associate Professor of Physical Education at the present time.

J. Manning Hiers served as a teacher from September, 1968, until June 1, 1969, at which time he resigned.

Margaret Doyle Pappalardo taught women's physical education beginning in September, 1968, through June, 1969.

Dr. William Presson came to Murray State in September, 1969, and continues as Associate Professor of Health, Physical Education and Recreation to the present time.

The program in Health, Physical Education and Recreation has continued to grow in effectiveness, and the course offerings in 1972 are as follows:

**Health**

Health 191-2 credits  
Personal Health  
Health 195-2 credits  
First Aid and Safety  
Health 232-3 credits  
Health in the Elementary & Secondary Schools  
Health 391-3 credits  
Kinesiology  
Health 598-3 credits  
School Health  
Health 615-3 credits  
Health Problems of the Exceptional Child

**Physical Education**

Physical Education 133-3 credits  
Introduction to Physical Educ.  
Physical Education 134-2 credits  
Basketball Officiating  
Physical Education 212-2 credits  
Coaching Football  
Physical Education 214-2 credits  
Coaching Basketball  
Physical Education 216-2 credits  
Coaching Baseball
Physical Education 218-2 credits  
Coaching Track & Field

Physical Education 222-2 credits  
Coaching Track & Field for Women

Physical Education 231-2 credits  
Phys. Educ. in the Elementary School

Physical Education 233-2 credits  
Life Saving & Water Safety

Physical Education 240-2 credits  
Professional Activities

Physical Education 241-2 credits  
Professional Activities

Physical Education 242-2 credits  
Professional Activities

Physical Education 245-2 credits  
Professional Activities

Physical Education 246-2 credits  
Professional Activities

Physical Education 247-2 credits  
Professional Activities

Physical Education 250-2 credits  
Sport Officiating

Physical Education 301-2 credits  
Physical Education in the Secondary School

Physical Education 501-3 credits  
Athletic Injuries

Physical Education 509-3 credits  
Evaluation in Health, PE, and Recreation

Physical Education 525-3 credits  
Survey of the Research in Physical 
Rec., and Athletics

Physical Education 530-3 credits  
Intramurals & Interscholastic Athletics

Physical Education 550-4 credits  
Physiology of Exercise

Physical Education 560-3 credits  
Adapted Physical Education

Physical Education 570-3 credits  
Workshop in Coaching Interscholastic Athletics

Graduate Courses

Physical Education 600-3 credits  
Interpretation of Physical Education & Recreation
Physical Education 609-3 credits
   Evaluation in Health, PE, and Recreation II
Physical Education 610-3 credits
   Motor Learning
Physical Education 625-3 credits
   Mechanical Analysis of Motor Skills
Physical Education 640-3 credits
   Techniques of Research in Health, PE, & Rec.
Physical Education 650-3 credits
   Problems in Physical Education
Physical Education 698-3 credits
   Thesis
Physical Education 699-3 credits
   Thesis

Co-educational Activity Courses

Physical Education 105-.5 credits
   Physical Education for the Handicapped Student
Physical Education 106-.5 credits
   Physical Education for the Handicapped Student
Physical Education 145-.5 credits
   Bowling
Physical Education 155-.5 credits
   Modern Dance
Physical Education 156-.5 credits
   Bait Casting & Archery
Physical Education 160-.5 credits
   Social Dance
Physical Education 161-.5 credits
   Folk Dance
Physical Education-.5 credits
   Beginning Swimming
Physical Education-.5 credits
   Techniques of Swimming
Physical Education 164-.5 credits
   Golf

Activity Courses for Men

Physical Education 110-.5 credits
   Gymnastics
Physical Education 111-.5 credits
   Soccer & Handball
Physical Education 112-.5 credits
  Touch Football & Basketball

Physical Education 113-.5 credits
  Volleyball & Tennis

Physical Education 114-.5 credits
  Softball & Badminton

Physical Education 115-.5 credits
  Tennis

Physical Education 117-.5 credits
  Handball

Physical Education 118-.5 credits
  Physical Conditioning

Physical Education 119-.5 credits
  Speedball and Squash

Activity Courses for Women

Physical Education 120-.5 credits
  Gymnastics

Physical Education 212-.5 credits
  Field Hockey and Handball

Physical Education 122-.5 credits
  Physical Conditioning

Physical Education 123-.5 credits
  Volleyball and Tennis

Physical Education 124-.5 credits
  Softball and Badminton

Physical Education 125-.5 credits
  Tennis

Physical Education 128-.5 credits
  Soccer and Basketball

Recreation and Park Administration

Recreation 101-3 credits
  Introduction to Recreation

Recreation 102-2 credits
  Camp Counseling and Camp Crafts

Recreation 201-3 credits
  Recreational Arts and Crafts

Recreation 202-2 credits
  Recreation Program Leadership

Recreation 204-1 credit
  Community Leadership
Recreation 301-2 credits
Social Recreation
Recreation 302-2 credits
Youth Agencies
Recreation 303-2 credits
Community Centers and Playgrounds
Recreation 304-1 credit
Organization & Administration of Recreation
Recreation 305-3 credits
Organization & Administration of Recreation
Recreation 421-6 credits
Professional Experience
Recreation 502-2 credits
Camp Administration
Recreation 503-3 credits
Areas & Facilities in Health, P. E. & Recreation
Recreation 506-2 credits
Outdoor Recreation
Recreation 540-3 credits
Recreation Field Experience
Recreation 541-3 credits
Recreation Field Experience
Recreation 601-3 credits
School & Community Recreation

Driver Education

Driver Education 319-3 credits
Safety Education
Driver Education 320-3 credits
Driver Education I
Driver Education 519-3 credits
Driver Education II

The faculty for 1971-72 is as follows:

Dr. Chad L. Stewart
Chairman
Dr. James H. Frank
Professor
Dr. Rex Alexander
Associate Professor
Dr. John A. Baker
Associate Professor
Mr. Calvin C. Luther
Associate Professor
Dr. William O. Presson
Associate Professor
Dr. Nan K. Ward
Assistant Professor
Mr. William Furgerson
Assistant Professor
Mr. E. Bailey Gore
Assistant Professor
Miss Nita J. Graham
Assistant Professor
Mr. R. T. Hewitt
Assistant Professor
Mr. Bill Hina
Assistant Professor
Mr. William J. Holt
Assistant Professor
Mr. Carl E. Oakley
Assistant Professor
Mr. Fred J. Overton
Assistant Professor
Mr. Bennie A. Purcell
Assistant Professor
Mrs. Dew Drop Rowlett
Assistant Professor
Mr. Billy C. Wells
Assistant Professor
Mr. William C. Cornell
Instructor
Mr. Gary Crum
Instructor
Mrs. Margaret Simmons
Instructor
Mr. Tom E. Simmons
Instructor
Miss Brinda Smith
Instructor
Mr. Jere C. Stripling
Instructor
Mr. A. L. Willis
Instructor
CHAPTER XXVI

HISTORY

by

Dr. Wayne Beasley

Professor of History

History has been emphasized at Murray State since the first day that the Normal School opened in 1923. The early molders of programs at Murray State realized the advantages and value of History as an academic discipline.

The first teacher of History was Professor W. M. Caudill who also taught Geography. Mr. Caudill taught History the first semester. Then, in the second semester, Miss Katherine Coleman Hodge was employed to teach History, and she taught the remainder of the 1923-24 year and through the summer session of 1924.

The 1924 catalog lists the offerings in History and are included herewith to indicate the emphasis that was given to History in the very beginning of Murray State Normal School. In addition to the courses in History, there were also two courses in Political Science given a history number and one course in General Sociology. The following courses in History were offered in 1925.

History 101 - Recent United States History
History 104 - Historical Development of the United States
History 106 - Kentucky History
History 107 - European History - Survey of Medieval Period (In this course a rapid survey of the civilizations of Greece and Rome will be followed by a more intensive study of the period from 1500 - 1815.)
History 108 - European History (This course is a general survey of the social, political and economic development of Europe from 1815 to the present.
History 109 - Problems of the Near East
History 110 - British Empire--1763 - 1815
History 111 - The British Empire Since 1865
History 112 - The French Revolution
History 113 - The World War and After
In 1925, Dr. C. S. Lowry was added to the faculty and soon thereafter became Head of the Department of Social Sciences. He continued to serve in that capacity until he retired in 1968.

Glen C. Ashcraft was employed as a teacher in 1925 and continued to teach History at Murray State through 1942.

Dr. Forrest Pogue came back to his Alma Mater to teach History in June, 1933, and he continued to teach until the last of May, 1942, except for some time which he had been away at the University of Paris and at Clark University to complete his Ph.D. Degree. Dr. Pogue was selected to write the history of the Supreme Allied Operations by General Eisenhower. After completing this publication, known as THE SUPREME COMMAND, he returned to Murray on September 1, 1954, and continued to teach until September 1, 1956. At this time he was asked to become the Director of the Marshall Foundation by President Eisenhower, General Bradley, and others of importance in the Army along with General George C. Marshall.

Robert W. Barnwell, Jr. came to Murray in January, 1942, and continued to teach History through August 31, 1947.

William D. Aeschbacher came on September 1, 1948, and continued to teach through June 30, 1956.

Dr. Rex Syndegaard came on September 7, 1946, and was off during the years 1949-51. He then returned on June, 1951, and continued to teach until July 31, 1954.

Dr. Frank Steely came to Murray to teach History on September 1, 1956, and continued to teach through June 30, 1967.

Also, in 1956, Edmond J. Steytler was employed to teach History and continued to teach through August 31, 1964.

The History offerings were gradually expanded. For example, in 1956, the following courses were offered in History:

- History 101A American History 1763-1865
- History 101B American History from 1865 to the Present
- History 111 Spanish American to 1818
- History 116A Survey of European Civilization, 1500-1815
- History 116B Survey of European Civilization, 1815 to the Present
- History G201 Colonial History
History G202 Medieval Europe
History G205A History of England to 1603
History G205B History of Great Britain and the British Empire, 1603 to the Present
History G207 Recent United States History
History G208 Westward Expansion of the United States
History G212 History of the South
History G215 Intellectual History of Europe, Ancient and Medieval
History G216 Intellectual History of Europe, Modern
History G217 American Cultural and Social History to 1865
History G218 American Cultural and Social History since 1865
History G220 Diplomatic History of the United States
History G230 The Renaissance
History G231 The Reformation
History G233 World History 1870-1920
History G234 World History 1920 to the Present

Lee A. Dew came to Murray State to teach History on September 1, 1960, and taught through August 31, 1963.

Other teachers who have taught History at Murray State and are no longer on the faculty are as follows:

**Name and Years Served**

Dr. Michael J. Smith
September 1, 1964--August 31, 1965
Dr. James Startt  
  September 1, 1964--August 31, 1966

Dr. Patrick Sowel  
  September 1, 1963--June 30, 1966

Dr. John L. Nethers  
  September 1, 1964--August 31, 1966

Dr. Donald L. Neat  
  September 1, 1964--August 31, 1966

Dr. John A. Meador  
  September 1, 1964--August 9, 1966

Miss Marjory Donovan  
  September 1, 1966-June 30, 1967

Mr. Ronald Huch  
  September 1, 1967--August 31, 1968

Dr. Donald W. Whisenhunt  
  September 1, 1966-August 31, 1969

Mr. Barry D. Powers  
  September 1, 1966--August 31, 1969

Mr. Charles Porter  
  September 1, 1965--August 31, 1969

Dr. Bill Malone  
  September 1, 1967--June 30, 1969

Mr. James C. Claypool  
  September 1, 1966--January 31, 1970

Mr. H. Lew Wallace  
  September 1, 1965--June 30, 1971

In 1971-72 the following courses were offered in History:

HIS 101 Survey of Western Civilization to 1500
HIS 102 Survey of Western Civilization since 1500
HIS 110 American History to 1865
HIS 111 American History since 1865
HIS 300 Introduction to Historical Studies
HIS 301 The Ancient World
HIS 303 History of England to 1685
HIS 305 History of England since 1685
HIS 310 The Negro in American History to 1865
HIS 311 The Negro in American History 1865 to the Present
HIS 401 Medieval Europe
HIS 402 Renaissance and Reformation
HIS 404 Intellectual History of Europe: Ancient and Medieval
HIS 405 Intellectual History of Europe: Modern
HIS 406 Tudor and Stuart England
HIS 407 The English Empire and Commonwealth
HIS 410 Colonial America to 1689
HIS 411 Colonial America 1689-1763
HIS 412 Constitutional History of the United States to 1865
HIS 413 Constitutional History of the United States since 1865
HIS 414 Colonial Latin America
HIS 415 Latin America: The National Period
HIS 416 Argentina, Chile, and Brazil
HIS 417 History of the Caribbean
HIS 432 Military History of the United States
HIS 500 The Age of Aristocracy
HIS 501 European History 1870 to 1914
HIS 502 European History 1920 to the Present
HIS 503 The French Revolution
HIS 504 European History 1815-1870
HIS 505 History of Russia to 1725
HIS 506 History of Russia since 1725
HIS 507 Tour of Western Europe
HIS 508 Soviet Russia
HIS 510 The Social and Cultural History of the United States to 1865
HIS 511 The Social and Cultural History of the United States since 1865
HIS 512 History of United States Foreign Relations to 1898
HIS 513 History of the Old South
HIS 514 History of the United States 1877-1913
HIS 515 History of the United States 1913-1939
HIS 516 History of the United States 1789-1815
HIS 517 History of the United States 1815-1860
HIS 518 Civil War and Reconstruction
HIS 519 History of the United States 1763-1789
HIS 520 The Eastern Frontier
HIS 521 History of the United States 1939 to the Present.
HIS 522 History of United States Foreign Relations since 1898
HIS 523 The Rise of Industrial America
HIS 524 History of Mexico
The present members of the faculty are:

Dr. James R. Venza
   Chairman & Associate Professor
Dr. T. Wayne Beasley
   Professor
Dr. Kenneth Harrell
   Professor
Miss Alice McCampbell
   Associate Professor
Dr. Robert Burke
   Assistant Professor
Mr. Joe Cartwright
   Assistant Professor
Mr. James W. Hammack  
Assistant Professor  
Dr. Roy O. Hatton  
Assistant Professor  
Dr. W. Robert Higgins  
Assistant Professor  
Dr. Hughie Lawson  
Assistant Professor  
Dr. James A. Merino  
Assistant Professor  
Dr. David Payne  
Assistant Professor  
Mr. Walter Sagrera  
Assistant Professor  
Mr. Kenneth H. Wolf  
Assistant Professor  
Mr. Colin Ferguson  
Instructor

As has already been stated, Mr. W. M. Caudill served as Head of History when the University was in its infancy. Later, History became a Division of the Social Sciences which Dr. C. S. Lowry headed for 40 years or more.

In 1964, History was again made a separate Department and Dr. Frank Steely was made Department Head. In 1967, Dr. Steely resigned to accept a position as Dean of Clinch Valley College, Wise, Virginia, a two-year division of the University of Virginia. In 1970, he was elected President of Northern Kentucky State College and is in that position at the present time.

Dr. Steely was succeeded as Head of the Department by Dr. Kenneth Harrell. In 1970, Dr. Harrell was appointed Dean of the Graduate School, and he was succeeded as Head of the Department of History by Dr. Riley Venza. Dr. Venza continues to serve in 1971-72 as Head of the Department of History. Dr. Harrell has returned to the History Department and is giving his full-time to teaching History.

At least two former members of the History faculty are serving as Vice Presidents of outstanding universities. Others who have served on the History faculty are now serving as deans, and several are serving as department heads of history in many institutions throughout the United States.
CHAPTER XXVII

MATHEMATICS

by

Dr. Harold G. Robertson and Staff

Mathematics was offered from the beginning of Murray State Normal School. The first teachers were Mr. E. H. Smith and Mr. James G. Glasgow. The 1925 catalog listed the following offerings in mathematics: Math 101, Solid Geometry; Math 102, College Algebra, Math 103, Trigonometry; Math 104, Plane Surveying; Math 105, Theory of Equations; Math 106, Advanced Surveying; and Math 107, Plane Analytics.

In 1927-28 the catalog listed a Department of Mathematics and the faculty listed as teaching mathematics were: Dr. Charles Hire, Mr. Glasgow, Miss Evelyn Linn, and Mr. Carlisle Cutchin. By this time the offerings included Teacher’s Arithmetic, Astronomy, Differential Calculus, and Integral Calculus.

In 1928 Dr. M.G. Carman was employed as Head of the Department of Mathematics. He then was barely 25 years of age, but he had taught at the University of Illinois for two years. He had received his Ph.D. degree in June of 1925 having been only 22 years of age at the time he received the Ph.D. degree in mathematics. His coming to Murray State gave stability to the mathematics program. He served as Chairman of the Department of Mathematics until 1967 and continues in the department as Professor of Mathematics. In 1928 his staff included Carlisle Cutchin, James G. Glasgow and Sallie Pence. Evelyn Linn and Reba Brown Miller taught in College High.

From 1929 through 1933, in addition to Dr. Carman and Miss Linn (1926-68) the staff included A. B. Austin (1929-35), Lucille Farmer (1928-29), Roy A. Smith (1930-34), and Alleen Lemonds (1930-33). During the academic year 1932-33, Miss Linn was on a leave to complete her master's degree at Vanderbilt University. She rejoined the staff in 1933 and along with Dr. Carman and James Glasgow, constituted the Mathematics Department until 1936, at which time Mr. Glasgow died. From 1936 until 1956, Dr. Carman, Mr. Calvin Holmes (1948-51), and Miss Linn were the Mathematics
Dr. Harold Robinson

Department, except during the World War years of 1943 to 1945, when Dr. Carman taught in the U.S. Navy V-5 Program at Murray State College and in 1948, when Calvin Holmes was on the staff for three years.

In 1956, James B. Lewis joined the staff but resigned in 1957, shortly before the academic year was to begin. As a last minute replacement, Dr. William T. Stratton, retired former Chairman at Kansas State College, was hired to a one-year contract.

From 1958 to the present date, the department expanded to its present fifteen members. In 1958, Harvey Elder, Christine Parker, and Kenneth Bullock joined the staff; in 1960 Jack D. Wilson; 1962, Hazel Cowin, Charles Cleaver, and James E. Miller, the latter two having since obtained their Ph.D. at the University of Kentucky and are now teaching elsewhere. In 1964, G. N. Britt and John P. Gill joined the staff and in 1966, Dr. Harold G. Robertson (Ph.D. University of Illinois).

In 1967, Dr. Robertson was named Department Chairman, and the staff presently are: Dr. Carman, Dr. Elder (Ph.D. University of Illinois), Dr. Gary Jones (Ph.D. University of Missouri), Dr. Grady Cantrell (Ph.D. University of Kentucky), Dr. Donald Bennett (Ph.D. University of Kentucky), Dr. Jack Wilson (Ph.D. University of Mississippi), Mrs. Parker, Mr. Britt, Mrs. Cowin, Mrs. Matarazzo, Mr. White, Mr. Sigle, Mr. Mahfoud, Miss Corley and Mrs. Fain.

The old Administration Building (now Wrather Hall) housed the first Mathematics Department, and in 1926 the department moved into Wilson Hall. East Hall, and Caraway
House were used in the 1960’s to temporarily provide office space for the expanding department, and in 1971, the Mathematics Department moved into a suite of offices in the newly constructed Classroom Building, Faculty Hall.

Two Murray State graduates are presently Deans of Arts and Sciences Colleges at their respective schools. They are Dr. Wemberly Royster, University of Kentucky, and Dr. Ralph Crouch, Drexel Institute. Both were named Dean after successfully serving as Chairman of their Departments of Mathematics. Dr. Donald Bennett, as was previously noted, is a Murray graduate, and is presently an Assistant Professor at Murray State University. Dr. Harvey Elder is also a Murray graduate, and is presently an Associate Professor of Mathematics. William Clifford Taylor, a 1951 graduate of Murray State, is Senior Research Engineer in the Electromagnetic Sciences Laboratory, Menlo Park, California. Hundreds of others have achieved distinction in mathematical and related fields.

The first two research publications for staff members in mathematics were achieved this year (1970-71) by Dr. Gary Jones and Dr. Robertson. Dr. Jones, Dr. Bennett and Dr. Cantrell also have further research to be published during the next year.

The first major in mathematics required a minimum of 24 semester hours of course work, including two courses beyond elementary calculus. In the early 1930s, a third course beyond calculus was added to the requirements for a major, and it was not until 1968, that these requirements were changed. In 1968 algebra and trigonometry were combined into a single course, a linear algebra course was added, and four courses beyond linear algebra were then required. In 1972, for the first time, the major and minor curricula start with calculus and analytic geometry, and for a major, 31 hours will be required.

Murray State University is presently an academic member of three major mathematical societies: American Mathematical Society, the Mathematical Association of America, and the Society of Industrial and Applied Mathematics.

In 1970, Murray State University was awarded a Summer Institute for secondary teachers in mathematics by the National Science Foundation. The Institute enrolled 29 participants from 9 states.

In 1968, a master’s degree program in mathematics was promulgated, and the first master’s degree exclusively in mathematics, was awarded in 1970.
In 1939, Murray State was offered an ROTC Program but declined to accept it. Following World War II, there developed an increased interest in having a Military Science Department at Murray State. The Korean conflict increased the interest in securing a ROTC Unit. A formal application was made to the Department of the Army. Dr. Forrest Pogue, who was in Washington at this time completing his work on the history of supreme allied operations, was most helpful as was Dr. Elvis Stahr, who was then stationed in Washington and who later served as Secretary of the Army. Representatives and Senators were most cooperative and supported the Murray State request. Several trips were made to Washington by the President of Murray State and personal interviews were held with high ranking officers in the Pentagon including Major General Hugh M. Milton, who was in charge of Reserve Officer Training.

Finally, General Milton flew to Murray and on the evening of June 16, 1952, Dr. Ralph H. Woods, President of Murray State College, signed a contract with the U.S. Army to present a general military science curriculum to all able-bodied male students. The contract also required that the first two years of instruction be mandatory for all male students.

The Army established an ROTC Unit at Murray State University in 1952. A general military curriculum was presented, which means that the cadet is given general Army training without specialization in any one combat arm or technical service. The basic course is compulsory for all freshman male students. For those cadets who so elect and are chosen to pursue that advanced course (third and fourth academic years), a choice of branch will be made prior to graduation and commissioning based upon the needs of the Service, the individual’s desires and his academic background. Assignment to any one of the following branches may be

Although the primary purpose of ROTC is to produce commissioned officers for the Organized Reserve Corps and the Regular Army, the course of study is designed to fit men physically, mentally and morally for peaceful pursuits in a profession of their choice. The development of character, leadership, good citizenship, cooperation with others, and a respect for lawful authority are necessary in civil life as well as in the military profession.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Wellenreiter was appointed the first Professor of Military Science (PMS) and assumed this position in the summer of 1952. Satisfactory completion of the basic course became a college requirement for able-bodied male students. Students could be excused from this requirement in rare cases (medical reasons, age, prior service) by the Professor of Military Science. If a student had previous military experience or had completed ROTC training in high school or another college he would, after a conference with the PMS, be enrolled in the course for which his previous training qualified him.

During the academic year 1953, the National Society of Pershing Rifles authorized a charter to Company G, Third Regiment, Murray State College. In addition to representing Murray State College at the various drill meets around the country, the company, working as a fraternity, sponsors many social activities including: a Christmas party for homeless children, soap drives for underprivileged children in foreign countries, dances and social hours throughout the year. The Company has also provided an honor guard for military funerals. Incoming freshmen who desire to pledge the fraternity must have graduated in the top 25 percent of their high school class and maintain a 2.0 college standing.

In 1954, Lieutenant Colonel Wallace J. Hackett assumed the position of Professor of Military Science at Murray State College.

Colonel Jesse D. Jackson assumed command following Lieutenant Colonel Hackett as Professor of Military Science in 1956. Colonel Jackson and Lieutenant Colonel Hackett were excellent administrators, officers, and teachers.
In 1959, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph G. Fowler was appointed the Professor of Military Science at Murray State College. Lieutenant Colonel Fowler was followed by Colonel Lance Booth in 1962. The ROTC made great progress under the leadership of Colonel Booth and Murray State ROTC was recognized as one of the outstanding units in the United States.

In 1967, Colonel Eff W. Birdsong, Jr. was appointed Professor of Military Science at Murray State University. Colonel Birdsong was an able officer and leader, and the ROTC continued to achieve success under Colonel Birdsong and his able staff.

Military Science is not offered as a major or a minor; however, it may be used as an 18-hour "block" of instruction where a "block" is applicable for graduation purposes.

The advanced course is offered to those students who have completed successfully the basic course and who have been recommended by the President of the University and the Professor of Military Science. Such recommendations will be limited to those students who have shown special interest and ability during the basic course and who desire to qualify for a commission in the Army Officers' Reserve Corps. Students enrolled in the advanced course are automatically enlisted in the U.S. Army Reserve; however, participation in the advanced program eliminated the requirement for attendance at any other reserve training. Students must not have reached the age of twenty-six at the time of enrollment. Upon completion of the advanced course they will be commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the United States Army Reserve at
the time their degrees are conferred. Distinguished Military Students, so designated in their senior year by the PMS for outstanding performance for the preceding three-year period, have an opportunity to apply for Regular Army Commissions. This splendid opportunity is extended only to the upper one-third of the advanced course students.

A financial assistance four-year scholarship program is provided which covers the cost of all books, tuition fees, laboratory expenses and uniforms, plus a $50.00 per month retainer fee is available to students selected for this program. Students compete for this four-year financial assistance program on a national basis while in high school. Recipients are selected by the Department of the Army.

A three-year scholarship program open to all qualified students entering the MS II course of instruction provides the same assistance as the four-year program.

Prior to starting the two-year non-scholarship voluntary program (available only to junior college and other transfer students) students are required to complete a six-week summer camp period. Pay for this training is at the rate of $193.20 per month. Reimbursement for advanced course summer camp, normally conducted between the junior and senior year, has been increased to $193.20 per month. Travel expense of 6 cents per mile is authorized to and from the training site for both field training programs.

Active duty requirement after graduation is two years for the Army, except for cadets on scholarship who will serve four years and flight program students who will serve three years. All graduating cadets receive a $300 uniform allowance upon being commissioned.

A one-year scholarship program available to all qualified students entering the MS IV course of instruction provides the same assistance as the four-year program.

A four-year non-scholarship program with ROTC books and uniforms furnished throughout the four years and a monetary allowance provided during the Advanced (last two year) Course.

A two-year non-scholarship program (voluntary) applicable to transfer students coming to Murray State University from junior colleges or other colleges not offering ROTC. Books and uniforms are provided as well as monetary allowance.

The Scabbard and Blade Society, a national honor society, was established in 1956. Members are selected from
outstanding cadets in the advanced course. Members firmly believe that the greater opportunities afforded college men for the study of military science places upon them certain responsibilities as citizens of the United States.

During the mid-50’s the pistol and rifle teams were organized with the ROTC Detachment as team sponsor. The teams were organized primarily to promote small arms competition and to foster sportsmanship and a competitive spirit among the firers.

On October 16, 1962, a counterguerrilla unit, the first such unit in Kentucky, was organized by the ROTC Detachment at Murray State College. The “Rangers” as the unit came to be called, was organized in response to President John F. Kennedy’s interest in counterguerrilla activities. The unit is a voluntary organization open to freshmen, sophomores and selected advanced course cadets. It is designed to aid character development by promoting masculine maturing and extreme responsibility. In addition to physical training, the members of the organization receive training in leadership, patrolling, map reading, and counterinsurgency operations.

In 1964, Congress passed and the President of the United States signed into law, new legislation intended to strengthen and expand the ROTC program. This fact was of special significance to Murray State College in that the act made available to outstanding students a flexible financial assistance program. Books, tuition fees, laboratory expenses, and uniforms plus a $50.00 per month retainer fee were made available to outstanding students who were selected for the scholarship program.

In the mid-60’s, the ROTC Flight program was organized. Under this program, the Army pays for the flight training for selected, qualified senior cadets. To qualify, the student must have an aptitude for flying and meet physical qualifications. Cadets who successfully complete the program qualify to take the FAA examination for a private pilot’s license. All textbooks, clothing and equipment required for the program are supplied at no cost to the cadet.

In academic year 1967, the National Rifle Association voted a MSU rifle team shooter, Robert C. Arledge, the top collegiate shooter in the United States. He was also voted to be a member of the first team, All-American. Three other shooters made the second team All-American in academic year 1967. In academic year 1968, five members of the rifle team were named as second team All-Americans. At the close of academic
year 1969, the varsity rifle team won the National Championship in both international and conventional competition. The women's team took top honors in the conventional matches and finished second on international targets. The MSU ROTC team won second place in conventional competition. Bill Schweitzer won the National Individual International Championship and established a national open record with 297 of 300 points. Bill Beard won the National Individual Conventional Championship. Four MSU shooters were elected by the NRA to be on the ten-member first team All-American. They were Bob Arledge, Bill Beard, Bill Schweitzer, and Ernest Vande Zande. This is the first time in NRA history that four shooters from the same team have been selected as first team All-Americans.

The Women's Pistol Team was founded in academic year 1967-68; however, women had participated in open competition for a number of years. In fact, Miss Jeannie Sowell from Marshall County, an outstanding student, was National Open Champion in 1966-67. In the spring of 1968, the women's team won both the National and League Championship and the ROTC team won the National and League Championships. The Midwest Intercollegiate Pistol League is composed of pistol teams representing the Universities of Wisconsin, Dayton, Ohio State, Xavier, and Murray State University. Miss Linda Vandiver was selected as the third highest women's shooter in the United States. At the close of academic year 1969, the ROTC and varsity teams both won the League Championship in their divisions. Two MSU pistol shooters, Bill Kaelin and Jack Vied, were nominated for the First All-American Pistol Team.

The University Board of Regents, during a meeting conducted in December of 1969, changed the two-year mandatory Military Science requirement to a one-year mandatory requirement for freshmen only. Thus, the last three years of Military Science instruction was on a voluntary basis. In February 1971, the Board of Regents passed a resolution stating that ROTC henceforth would be voluntary.

At the close of the academic year 1969, 53 senior cadets were commissioned in the United States Army. This is the largest number of cadets to be commissioned in the U. S. Army by Murray State University.

During the past 10 years 426 ROTC cadets have been commissioned in the U. S. Army--an average of nearly 43 per year.
Colonel Palmer Peterson assumed command from Colonel Birdsong, who was assigned to duty in Korea, in June 1971. Murray State has been fortunate in having many outstanding officers and non-commissioned officers serve the Department of Military Science.
During the early days of Murray State Normal School, beginning with 1923-24, the Department of Foreign Languages offered courses in only two languages. Elementary and Intermediate Latin were offered with special emphasis on the study of Caesar and Latin Poetry and prose writers. Elementary and Intermediate French were offered with emphasis on grammar and composition and some emphasis on conversation. The intermediate course was added to the French program while Latin studies remained the same as the year before.

In 1926 French added a second section of elementary language, intermediate, and the advanced courses of 19th Century Literature and the writings of Moliere while Latin diversified into Latin 101-104 with two prose and poetry sections and a lecture series concerning Roman Stories--Horace’s Odes, and Greek and Roman Mythology.

Two years later Anne H. Augustus (1926-32) was named the first head of the Department of Foreign Languages. Latin and French Clubs were organized, and majors were offered for the first time in French and Latin. At this same time, an advanced Syntax and Composition course and Teacher’s French course was added to the French curriculum and Latin students were offered Virgil’s Aeneid and Sallust and Livy. These courses were taught by Misses Beatrice Frye (1927-61), Augustus, Mary Leona Bishop (1925-35 & 1955-58), Nadine Overall (1927-48) and Virginia McClure (1927-30).

With the year 1929 came the addition of elementary and intermediate German courses which offered a second minor and classes in composition, reading, and scientific German. A German club was organized and Mr. R. A. Johnston (1925-59) of the Chemistry Department, taught German, and Miss Mary C. Wilson (1928-29) was added to the faculty.

The Latin program in 1932 added a Methods course and in that same year a first minor was offered in German. During
this year the faculty consisted of Misses Augustus, Bishop, Frye, Overall and Miss Florence Phillips (1931-33).

In 1933, German was dropped and Miss Frye was named as the successor to Miss Augustus as head of the Foreign Language Department. Three years later the department combined French Tragedy (204) and French Comedy (210) to create Classic Drama (205).

In 1937, the Language Department combined with the English Department to form the Department of Language and Literature with Frye and Overall heading the language faculty. German was offered again, but this time it was offered only as an elementary course. Latin classes added Virgil and Cicero to the program, and French added Renaissance Literature, Lyric Poetry and 18th Century Literature to the French program. Two years later, German added an Introduction to German Literature, a survey of German Literature, Scientific German II, 19th Century Literature and Contemporary German Literature.

In 1941, Advanced French Grammar, a minor, was once again offered in German, and Classical Drama and History of the Novelle was added to the German curriculum.

Spanish was offered for the first time in 1943—with a major in the elementary and intermediate courses. Post-Romantic Literature, Romantic Literature, the Modernist Movement in Spanish Literature, Spanish American Literature, Golden Age Drama Poetry and Golden Age Novel and Short Story were offered along with a Survey of Spanish Literature.

In 1945 French added Romantic Literature, Contemporary Literature, and the Rise of French Classicism while German added advanced German Composition, 19th Century Literature, and Modern Drama.

Miss Carolyn Brock (1947-48), a Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, was employed to teach Latin and English. Latin offered a minor for the first time in 1947 and in this same year, requirements for majors in French, Spanish and a minor in German were established. Thirty-six credit hours were required for a major in French and Spanish and 24 hours required for a minor in German. This same year, 1947, Spanish added a Methods course.

Even though Latin had been offered in the early years of the institution, a minor in Latin was offered for the first time in 1947-48. Miss Brock left Murray State and Latin was dropped from the language department. At the same time, 1948, French
added courses in Civilization, 17th Century Literature and Contemporary French Literature. Spanish classes added *Don Quixote*, Modern Spanish Literature, Contemporary Spanish American Literature, Golden Age Literature, and Teaching High School Spanish.

Murray State shifted from the semester system to the quarter system in 1943, continued on the quarter system until the fall of 1948, and then returned to the semester system. Under the quarter system 24 quarter hours were required for a minor and under the semester system 18 semester hours were required.

In 1959, German Department added the History of German Literature.

By 1952, only minors were being offered in all languages. German added courses dealing with Lessing, Schiller, Goethe, and the Romanticists. Spanish added Spanish American Literature before 1888.

Credit was waived for high school work for the first time in 1954. Students with one year of a language could enter course 102, and students with 2 years of a language in high school were permitted to enter 200 level courses, but no college credit was recorded for waived courses. Phonograph records were secured and used to aid the students in comprehending spoken languages.

In 1956, the requirement for a minor in French, German, and Spanish continued at 18 semester hours.

In 1946, Miss Annie Smith joined the faculty as a Spanish teacher, and continued to teach until 1954. She married Dr. H. C. Woodbridge in 1954, and returned again in 1959 to teach Spanish until 1965.

Dr. Rolf E. P. King who had taught German from 1950-52, again joined the faculty in 1961 and taught until 1970 at which time he retired. Miss Dorothy Wooding was added to the faculty in 1963.

In 1962, Miss Frye terminated 35 years of service to Murray State College. The same year a new language laboratory was installed in Wilson Hall 107.

The Department of Modern Foreign Languages was established in 1964 with Mr. James A. Parr as Chairman. Members of the new department were Dr. Rolf E. P. King (German), Dr. Ivan Lubachko (Russian), Mrs. Annie Woodbridge (Spanish), and Miss Dorothy Wooding (1965-66) (French). This was the first year Russian was offered at Murray.
Mrs. Woodbridge left in 1965 and was replaced by Mr. John W. Ferguson. Mr. Boris A. Schiel (1965–69) joined the department as an assistant professor of German and Russian. Dr. Lubachko then devoted full time to teaching in the History Department. A second French instructor, Mr. Jon Beeker (1965–66) was added to the staff and became the department’s first language laboratory director.

The curriculum was expanded in all languages and elementary courses were increased from three to four credit hours.

Mr. Beeker and Miss Wooding left in 1966 and were replaced by Mr. Alexander Vanderhart (1966–67) and Mrs. Suzanne Keeslar (1966–). Mr. Philip A. Crant came in 1967 to replace Mr. Vanderhart. Mr. Parr, who had taken a leave of absence in the fall of 1966 to finish his Ph.D. at the University of Pittsburgh, was awarded the degree in the spring of 1967. Miss Helen Paz Garcia taught Spanish during the 1966–67 academic year. A Master of Arts degree program in Spanish was launched in the fall of 1967. Dr. Gary L. Haws was added to the Spanish staff and Dr. Eberhard Schorrig to the German staff the same year.

Mr. Ferguson was awarded a modified sabbatical leave in 1968 to finish his Ph.D. at the Florida State University. Mr. Grant was awarded the Ph.D. at Louisiana State University in the fall of the same year. Mrs. James A. Parr filled Mr. Ferguson’s position during his absence. Graduate courses in French, German, and Russian were added to the curriculum to establish a Master of Arts in the Teaching of Foreign Languages. The Master of Arts in German and a Latin American Studies program were also approved. Dr. Bertrand L. Ball joined the French staff, Dr. Howard Keller replaced Mr. Schiel in Russian, Mr. Roger Casos filled the vacancy in Spanish left by Dr. Parr, and Dr. Wolfgang Mieder replaced Dr. King, who retired. The M.A.T. in Spanish and French were replaced by more flexible M.A. programs. The Master of Arts in French was approved in
October. In January of 1971, the Department of Romance Languages moved into its new quarters in Faculty Hall, and the Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages moved to Wilson Hall. Mr. Ferguson, who was awarded the Ph.D. at the Florida State University in March of 1971, was named chairman of the Department of Romance Languages in April. Negotiations were begun early in 1971 to establish a summer program in Mexico and organize a Foreign Language Festival for high school and college students to be held at Murray State University in the fall of 1971. New intermediate conversation courses were approved to allow second year students to concentrate on the intensive development of the speaking skill. A change of emphasis at the elementary and intermediate levels allows for the introduction of more culture in the classroom and sets fluency in reading as a realistic goal for the regular intermediate course.

The following persons, in addition, have served the language programs:

Miss Beatrice Frye  
1927-61  
Mrs. Mary Leona Bishop Frost  
1925-35 & 1955-58
Miss Nadine Overall  
1927-30  
Miss Virginia McClure  
1927-30  
Miss Florence Phillips  
1931-33  
Mrs. Annie Smith Woodbridge  
1946-54 & 1959-65  
Miss Carolyn Brock  
1947-48  
Miss Ruth Butler  
1947-54  
Mr. Lynn W. Winget  
1954-61  
Mr. William Gartman  
1959-61  
Miss Carolyn Clark  
1961-63  
Mr. Jon Beeker  
1965-66
Mr. Boris A. Schiel
1965-69
Dr. James A. Parr
1964-70
Dr. Rolf E. P. King
1950-52 & 1961-70
Mr. Gerhart Megow
1954-59
Miss Georgiana Babb
1952-53
Miss Helen Paz Garcia
1966-68
Mr. R. A. Johnston
1925-59
Mrs. Dorothy Wooding
1963-66

The faculties in languages in 1971-72 are as follows:

**Germanic & Slavic Languages**

Dr. Eberhard W. Schorrig
Chairman & Professor
Dr. Howard H. Keller
Assistant Professor
Miss Doris Schultz
Assistant Professor

**Romance Languages**

Dr. John W. Ferguson
Chairman & Associate Professor
Dr. Gary Haws
Professor
Dr. Bertrand L. Ball
Associate Professor
Dr. Alice T. Bowers
Assistant Professor
Mrs. Suzanne M. Keeslar
Instructor
Mr. Roger M. Casos
Instructor
CHAPTER XXX

PHILOSOPHY

by

Dr. Wayne Sheeks, Chairman
Department of Philosophy

Certain phases of Philosophy were included in a number of courses in the institution, but the first formal courses in Philosophy were offered at Murray State in 1931. In 1931 there was a Department of Psychology and Philosophy headed by Professor C. P. Poole. In 1931 the offerings in Philosophy courses were as follows: Introduction to Philosophy; Logic; Ethics; and History of Philosophy. In 1932, J. W. Jewell joined Dr. Poole in the Department of Psychology and Philosophy. In 1933, Psychology was made a division of the Department of Education and the offerings in Philosophy were curtailed for the lack of faculty; however, during the interim from 1933 to 1960 certain facets of Philosophy were included in other courses.

Mr. Robert Lee Perkins joined the faculty in 1960 and had the A. B. from Stetson University, B. D. from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, M.A. from Indiana University, and all but his dissertation for the Doctorate which he soon finished at Indiana University.

During the year 1960-61, the following courses were offered in Philosophy: Introduction to Philosophy, Introduction to Ethics, Introduction to Logic, and Philosophy of Religion.

At that time courses in Philosophy could be taken in partial fulfillment of the general education requirements in the humanities.

In 1962, a minor was offered in Philosophy. This consisted of 18 semester hours in Philosophy and such a minor could not be used for teacher certification. In 1962, the following new courses were added in Philosophy: Philosophy of History, American Philosophy, Nineteenth Century Philosophy, and Contemporary Philosophy.

In 1964, two new courses were added which are: Symbolic Logic, and Philosophy of Science.
On Dr. Perkins' departure from Murray State in 1965, Mr. Wayne Sheeks became the professor in Philosophy, and continued to offer the same program, that is, an 18-hour minor, until 1968. New courses were added and in 1968, Mr. Franklin Robinson joined the faculty in Philosophy. The offerings were also expanded.

In the very early years, Philosophy was housed in Wilson Hall. Philosophy in 1960, was housed in the Auditorium Building. In 1967, when the administrative offices were moved from Wrather Hall to the new Administration Building, the Philosophy offices were moved to the ground floor of Wrather Hall.

In 1969, a major was offered which consisted of 30 hours of courses in Philosophy and the minor was increased from 18 hours to 21 hours.

In 1970, Philosophy, which had been administered through the department of Social Science, became a separate department. The same year, Dr. Frederick Lazarus joined the faculty and additional courses were offered.

Dr. R. Wayne Sheeks serves as Head of the Department. He had his A.B. from Phillips University, his B.D. from Phillips Theological Seminary, and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Southern Illinois University. Dr. Franklin E. Robinson, who joined the staff in 1968, had the A.B., M.A. and Ph.D. from Southern Illinois University. Dr. Frederick K. Lazarus had the B.A. from Leonard College in India, the M.A. from the School of Missions in Boston, and the Ph.D. from Boston University.

The number of students majoring or minoring in Philosophy has increased precipitately. The offerings in Philosophy in 1971-72 are as follows:
PHI 201--Introduction to Philosophy
PHI 202--Introduction to Ethics
PHI 203--Introduction to Logic
PHI 301--Elementary Metaphysics
PHI 303--Symbolic Logic
PHI 304--Aesthetics
PHI 401--History of Ancient and Medieval Philosophy
PHI 402--History of Modern Philosophy
PHI 403--Contemporary Philosophy
PHI 501--Philosophy of Religion
PHI 502--Philosophy of History
PHI 503--Advanced Symbolic Logic
PHI 504--Philosophy of Science
PHI 505--Analytic Philosophy
PHI 507--Britism Empiricism
PHI 508--Continental Rationalism
PHI 510--American Philosophy
PHI 511--Metaphysics
PHI 514--Nineteenth Century Philosophy
PHI 520--Plato
PHI 521--Aristotle
PHI 522--Hume
PHI 523--Kant
PHI 540--Seminar

All of these courses offer three semester hours of credit.
CHAPTER XXXI

PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY

by

Dr. W. G. Read, Vice President for Academic Affairs and former Chairman of the Department of Physics, and
Dr. James M. Kline, Chairman, Department of Physics

The first physics courses offered by Murray State University were of a general nature and were taught by Mr. Theodore A. Sanford during the 1924-25 term. A Science Department including agriculture, biology, chemistry, geography, health, and physics was established in the fall of 1925. Professor R. A. Johnson, who joined the department at its inception, taught two general physics courses offered in 1925-26. In the fall of 1926, Dr. Charles Hire joined the department and the physics offerings were expanded to five courses for the 1926-27 academic year. The courses listed in the 1926-27 schedule were: College Physics I & II, Fundamentals of Wireless Telegraphy and Telephones, Advanced Mechanics and Heat, and Advanced Light. The first laboratory work in physics was offered during the 1926-27 school year. All physics classes and laboratories were taught in the original Administration Building now Wrather Hall, the first building on the Murray campus.

In the fall of 1927, a Department of Physical Science and Mathematics, which included biology, chemistry, mathematics, and physics, was established. Dr. Hire was named chairman of the department and the physics course offerings in 1927-28 were the same as during the previous academic year. Further academic restructuring occurred in the fall of 1928 with the establishment of separate departments of biology, mathematics, and physical science. Dr. Hire was chairman of the Department of Physical Science which offered courses in chemistry, geology, and physics. Major and minor programs in physical science were offered for the first time during the 1928-29 academic year. The first course designed specifically for teachers, Materials and Methods in Physics, was also introduced during the year.
In 1929-30, physics course offerings were further expanded with the addition of courses in advanced electricity and magnetism, advanced laboratory practice, and physics problems so that for the first time, twenty-four semester hour major and ten semester hour minor programs in physics could be offered. Further physics curriculum additions in 1931-32 permitted the major to be increased to a maximum of thirty-eight semester hours and the minor up to eighteen semester hours. Also during the period 1929-32, three general courses, Popular Physical Science, Household Physics, and Descriptive Astronomy, were added to the curriculum.

The physics faculty was enlarged in the fall of 1932 with the hiring of Professor A. Franklin Yancey. During the period from 1932 and 1941, the beginning of World War II, all the physics courses except for a few general offerings were taught by Dr. Hire and Professor Yancey. Physics enrollment increased slowly during this period of economic depression. Development and expansion of the laboratories continued during this period, with much of the apparatus being handmade by Dr. Hire or by students working under his supervision. In addition, collection of equipment for use as teaching aids during lectures was started, and by the late Thirties the teaching of most physics classes was augmented with demonstrations. Expansion of physics offerings during this period was limited to the addition of a course in the fundamentals of radio in the fall of 1935 and the addition of a course in elementary physical science in the fall of 1937.

During the World War II period, 1941-45, few physics classes were offered due to the small enrollment of regular male students. Most of the teaching efforts of the physics staff were devoted to classes offered in conjunction with the Naval Academic Refresher Unit (V-5) and the Naval Flight Preparatory School (V-7) programs which were conducted by the college in cooperation with the Navy. Dr. Charles Hire left Murray in 1943 to join the physics faculty at the University of Indiana; and in 1945, Dr. Walter E. Blackburn, who had joined the faculty in 1930 as a chemistry teacher, became chairman of the Department of Physical Sciences.

With the influx of returning veterans in the fall of 1946, physics enrollments increased markedly. Professor George C. Patterson was added full-time and Professor Ardath G. Canon was added half-time to the physics faculty that fall. With Professor Yancey, this brought the total number of physics
teachers to two and one-half. For 1947-48, the physics staff remained the same as in 1946-47. A two-year pre-engineering curriculum was offered for the first time in 1947-48. Acquisition of surplus World War II electronic apparatus permitted the establishment of laboratories for additional electronics courses which were added to the curriculum in the fall of 1947. These laboratories were located in temporary quarters on the second floor at the rear of the auditorium. Also during this year, physics faculty and selected students assumed the responsibility for installation and operation of campus public address systems.

Professors Patterson and Yancey left the faculty in the spring of 1948. They were replaced by Professors Milburn and Huff who stayed only for the 1948-49 academic year.

Professor William G. Read joined the faculty as a physics teacher in the fall of 1949. During the spring and summer of 1950, the Physical Science Department moved from Wrather Hall into the new Science Building. The Physics Division of the Physical Science Department occupied approximately one-half of the first floor and one-third of the second floor. Occupation of the new building provided separate laboratories for optics, electricity and magnetism, sound, and electronics for the first time. All the new laboratories were equipped with the latest in direct current voltage distribution systems. In addition to Chemistry and Physics, the Departments of Agriculture, Biology, and Home Economics were housed in the Science Building. A small machine shop was also provided for use by the physical sciences.
Enrollment in the department increased slowly during the period 1949 to 1956. This was probably due to the numerous changes in the physics faculty during this period. For example, during the period 1953-56 while Professor Read was completing his doctorate, Professor Hays Brooks taught from 1953-55, Professor Robert Bowden taught during the 1955-56 academic year, and Professor Ted M. George taught during the spring semester of 1956. With the return of Dr. Read in 1956, the physics faculty stabilized and consisted of Dr. Read, Professor Canon, and Professor George for the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59. The pre-engineering course offerings were expanded to meet the ever increasing need, before the launching of man's first artificial satellite, Sputnik. The department, along with Chemistry and Biology, participated in a program supported by the National Science Foundation for high school teachers during the summer session of 1957. Dr. Read and Professor Canon taught special courses connected with the broadening and up-dating of professional qualifications of teachers. In 1958 Frank Feiock, a physics and mathematics major, received the first Woodrow Wilson Fellowship awarded to a Murray State University graduate.

On July 1, 1959, the Department of Physical Science was divided into two departments, one of Chemistry and Geology and the other Physics. Dr. William G. Read was named chairman of the newly created Department of Physics. Due to the increased number of physics majors pursuing further study for advanced degrees, courses in theoretical physics were added to the physics major program. Professor W. B. Phillips replaced Professor George, who received a National Science Foundation Fellowship to continue study for his doctorate. The department continued to participate in NSF summer programs for junior and senior high school science teachers. Dr. Read served as associate director of a new summer science program supported by the National Science Foundation for high-ability high school students.

During the academic year 1960-61, science offerings for elementary teachers were strengthened by the addition of a new course covering modern developments in physics and the revision and subsequent up-dating of the general physical science courses by the addition of laboratory experience in basic scientific principles. In cooperation with the Chemistry Department, Atomic Energy Commission funds were received for the purchase of laboratory equipment emphasizing atomic
and nuclear phenomena. Additional storage space for the department was made available in the basement of the Science Building so that advanced experiments could be added to the electricity and magnetism laboratory. To stimulate interest and expand the professional contact of the students, a Student Section of the American Institute of Physics was established in March, 1961.

In the fall of 1961, the addition of one full-time instructor, Mr. R. L. Stephens, and one half-time instructor, Mr. Frank Feiock, permitted the offering of required courses in the physics major program every year instead of on alternate years as had been the case previously. Dr. Read was selected to serve on a nationwide committee for the development of curricula for undergraduate majors in physics. Ten new courses were added to the curricula, five carrying graduate credit designed primarily for teachers of science and five expanding the upper and lower division laboratory work in the area of modern physics. Eight of the physics majors graduating in June, 1962, received scholarships for advanced study in physics.

Individual research projects for graduating seniors were initiated on an elective basis for the first time during the 1962-63 academic year. Two new members were added to the physics staff, Mr. C. R. Gillespie and Mr. J. S. Faugh. These additions, along with the resignation of Mr. Phillips, brought the physics faculty to five full-time staff members. Dr. Read served as Kentucky state chairman for the National Visiting Physicists program for high schools. In addition, he served as chairman of the subcommittee for the development of nuclear science and engineering education in Kentucky. A chapter of Sigma Pi Sigma, a national physics honor society for students showing high scholarship, was established in the spring of 1963.

Five new courses were added during the year 1963-64. These courses were: Introductory Astronomy, Atomic Laboratory, Nuclear Laboratory, and two new electronics courses dealing primarily with recent solid state advances in electronic circuitry. Professor Stephens taught a special solid state electronics course for personnel of the AEC plant at Paducah. The class had an enrollment of twenty-six graduate students. The department received a National Science Foundation grant in the amount of $18,900 to up-grade the atomic and nuclear physics laboratories. A twenty-foot Astrodome was purchased and installed on the roof of the Science Building to house the
new Nishimura twelve-inch Cassegrain-Newtonian reflector telescope which was used primarily in connection with the introductory astronomy course. Mr. B. R. Anderson was added to the staff to replace Mr. Gillespie who resigned. During the year, Dr. Read served as president of the Kentucky Association of Physics Teachers and as a member of the board of directors of the Kentucky Academy of Science.

Moving Agriculture and Home Economics from the Science Building into the Applied Science Building during the summer of 1964 provided additional office, classroom, and library space for the department. Dr. James Kline joined the physics faculty in the fall of 1964. Under his direction a research program in solid state physics was initiated. The Murray State Student Section of the American Institute of Physics received high honor by winning financial support for its photographic project in astronomy. The support was provided by various industries through the American Institute of Physics, and the projects were judged on a national basis.

For the academic year 1965-66, the faculty was expanded to seven full-time members with the addition of Dr. L. B. Bridwell, Mr. W. B. Taylor, and Mr. B. E. Burnley. Mr. Stephens and Mr. Faughn resigned. Nuclear instrumentation and research capabilities were expanded by the acquisition of a 400-channel analyzer and the loan of a two-curie plutonium beryllium source on a rent-free basis from the Atomic Energy Commission. A science library was opened in February for use by the Departments of Biology, Chemistry, and Physics. New courses in astronomy and meteorology were added to the curriculum.

With the change of the college to university status during the summer of 1966, the Physics Department that Fall added two new advanced degrees, the Master of Science in Physics and the Master of Arts in Teaching Science. Sixteen new courses were added, nine at the graduate level and seven at the senior-graduate level, to support these new offerings. The Master of Science degree program had an initial enrollment of eight students. The Atomic Energy Commission honored Dr. Bridwell by awarding him a research contract in the amount of $62,000 to study the interaction of fission fragments with thin films of uranium oxide. In addition, the AEC loaned the department four tons of natural uranium and provided a grant of $17,500 for the purchase of materials to construct a graphite-water moderated subcritical reactor facility. This
facility was the first of its type in Kentucky. Construction of the addition to the Science Building was started in November. Plans were made to house the reactor in specially designed space in the new addition. Dr. Lewis Beyer joined the faculty in January, 1967. Dr. Read was appointed to the governor's advisory counsel for science and technology.

For the academic year 1967-68, the physics faculty was expanded to nine members with the addition of Drs. R. C. Etherton, W. E. Maddox, and D. D. Duncan. The undergraduate physics major program was expanded with the addition of a five-year engineering physics major option. Five new courses, primarily at the junior level, were added to implement this program. An IBM 1130 Computer was purchased and installed in the department for use primarily by the science departments. Courses in computer programming and numerical analysis were added to the curriculum, and the enrollment in these courses far exceeded expectations. S. D. Blankenship was awarded the first Master of Science degree exclusively in physics in January, 1968. Five other students were awarded master's degrees in June and August. Of the fifteen graduate students in physics, eight received graduate or research assistantships. The department was the recipient of a $1,000 unrestricted grant from the Union Carbide Nuclear Company, and plans were made to use this award for freshman scholarships. During the summer of 1968, Drs. Read and Kline taught full-time and Professor Burnley part-time in the teacher institutes supported by the NSF. This marked the twelfth consecutive summer such institutes had been held. Dr. Read was elected to serve the initial term as faculty representative to the MSU Board of Regents.

The physics faculty in 1968 was increased to eleven full-time members with the employment of Drs. D. D. Duncan and W.F. Smith. Mr. C. E. McMillen, instrument maker, and Mr. R. Schumacher, Electronic Technician, were employed to support the expanding research programs in the sciences. Dr. W. E. Maddox received a faculty participation grant to do research at Oak Ridge National Laboratory during the summer. The addition to the Science Building was completed in the fall of 1968. This addition and the remodeling of the old science building provided the department with new laboratories for electronics, optics, solid state, electricity and magnetism, a general purpose machine shop, a student shop, a physical science laboratory-lecture room with planetarium projector
and hemisphere ceiling, 150-seat lecture hall, and much
needed research and storage space. Two major research
instruments, a two and one-half million volt particle
accelerator and a Cary 14-R spectrophotometer, were installed
in specially designed research laboratories in the new addition.
For the first time, the department awarded scholarships to
undergraduates with five incoming freshman physics majors
receiving $200 stipends. Research papers were presented at
national meetings of the American Physical Society by Drs.
Beyer, Etherton, Maddox, and Bridwell.

Dr. W. R. Klein joined the faculty in 1969-70, bringing the
total to twelve full-time staff members. Professor D. D. Dunn
was hired to teach part-time during the summer of 1969, and
Mr. W. L. Call was hired to replace Mr. Schumacher as
Electronic Technician. Dr. Bridwell’s research contract for the
study of heavy ions was renewed by the AEC with a grant of
$22,700. The Office of Naval Research made awards of $30,000
to Drs. Beyer, Bridwell, Etherton, and Maddox for basic
nuclear research. The department was signally honored by this
support as it represented the first new research funded by the
Navy in the previous three years. The project supported four
graduate research assistants and provided salaries for two
faculty members during the summer. The Atomic Energy
Commission awarded the department $10,000 for the
improvement of upper-division undergraduate laboratory
instruction in atomic and nuclear physics. Four new graduate
courses were added to the curriculum, expanding the
department’s offerings in electromagnetic theory, quantum
mechanics, and nuclear theory. For the first time during the
fall, the beginning computer programming courses used the
IBM 360-40 as well as the 1130 Computer. Eight incoming
freshmen physics and engineering physics majors were
awarded departmental scholarships, and Mr. Williem Kerrick
received the first scholarship awarded to an undergraduate
upper-classman. A bending-analyzing magnet and vacuum
ultra-violet spectrometer were purchased for use in
conjunction with the Van deGraaf accelerator for nuclear
research projects. Departmental research programs were
enhanced with the completion of a computer-intergrated
nuclear data acquisition facility, CINDA. The Student Section
of the American Institute of Physics was reorganized into a
chapter of the newly created Society of Physics Students. This
new organization for students interested in physics compiled a
summary of information about physics graduates for the past
twelve years. The department was honored to the represented by Dr. Beyer at the International Conference on beam-foil spectroscopy held in Sweden in June where he presented a paper reporting on the research currently in progress in this area at Murray. Effective July 1, 1970, Dr. Read was named Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of the Faculties. Dr. James Kline was appointed Chairman of the Physics Department to replace Dr. Read.

Those teaching physics during the first half century, not including the present faculty are as follows:

Theodore A. Sanford  
1924-25

R. A. Johnson  
(Part time), 1925-26, 1945-46

Dr. Charles Hire  
1926-43

A. Franklin Yancey  
1932-48

George Patterson  
1940-42, 1946-48

Herman Milburn  
1948-49

Jesse Huff  
1948-49

Dr. William G. Read  
1949-68

Sam Carter  
(Part time), 1951-52

Henry C. Allison  
(Part time), 1952-53

Hays Brooks  
1953-55

Robert Bowden  
1955-56

Ted M. George  
1956-59

Frank Feiock  
1957-62

F. L. Wilson  
(Part time), 1958-59

W. B. Phillips  
1959-60
L. D. Burns  
(Part time), 1960-61
R. L. Stephens  
1961-65
C. R. Gillespie  
1962-65
J. S. Faughn  
1962-65

B. E. Burnley is on leave during 1971-72 to complete his doctorate at Arizona State University.

William B. Taylor, was designated as the Distinguished Professor in 1970.

The present faculty is as follows:

J. M. Kline  
1964
L. B. Bridwell  
1965
R. C. Etherton  
1967
W. G. Read  
1949
L. M. Beyer  
1966
D. D. Duncan  
1967
W. R. Klein  
1969
W. E. Maddox  
1968
B. R. Anderson  
1963
B. E. Burnley  
1965
A. G. Canon  
1946
W. F. Smith  
1969
W. B. Taylor  
1965
W. L. Call  
1969
C. E. McMillen  
1968
During the past 10 years the Department of Physics has graduated 254 undergraduates. Of these graduates 44 or 17.3 percent have gone into teaching; 40 or 15.7 percent have gone into business and/or industry; 70 or 27.6 percent have gone into the service; 1 or .4 percent went into farming; and 1 or .4 percent went to medical school; and 98 or 38.6 percent have gone to graduate school. During this same 10 year period, 68 persons have completed a Master of Arts or a Master of Arts in Teaching Science in Physics. Of these 68, 57 or 83.8 percent went into teaching; 5 or 7.4 percent went into business and/or industry; 4 or 5.9 percent continued their graduate study; 2 or 2.9 percent entered the service. Combining those receiving baccalaureate degrees and masters degrees, 101 have gone into teaching; 102 have gone to graduate school or continued further graduate work, 72 have entered the service; 45 have accepted positions in business and/or industry; 1 has gone into farming; and 1 has entered medical school.
CHAPTER XXXII

POLITICAL SCIENCE

by

Mr. Auburn Wells, Associate Professor
Department of Political Science

Courses in political science have been offered since the first year of the institution. Two courses were included in the beginning curriculum. In the opening years they were designated as history and identified as History 102, a course in the federal government, and History 103, a course in local and state government. The course description of History 102 found in the 1924 catalog in part stated, “The purpose of the course is to enable the students to understand our own national institutions and to fortify them against the foes of the Republic at home and abroad. The keynote to the course is patriotism.” In 1926, History 211, History of Political Parties was added to the curriculum. The first political science teacher was Katherine Coleman Hodge, who taught the state and local government course in the second semester (1923-24) of the beginning year. In 1928, sociology was added to this department and eventually geography was also included. In the ensuing decades, the department increased rapidly in offerings and number of faculty. The field of economics became a part of the School of Business in 1966. Reorganization continued and by 1971 sociology, geography, and political science had achieved separate departmental status.

Government courses were specifically designated as political science in 1929 and the two courses were Political Science 101, Federal Government, and Political Science 102, State and Local Government. One of these courses was required for the Standard Certificate. In this same year, a third course was added, Political Science 218, Comparative Government, and a major, first minor and second minor became available in social science with at least three hours of political science required for completion of any of the three alternatives. In the 1930’s, additional political science courses were added and in 1936, a major and a minor was established.
Mr. Auburn Wells

In history and political science. In 1941, four political science courses were listed as available to graduate students. In 1943, a minor was established in political science. This arrangement was continued until 1966 when the major in history and political science was discontinued and a major in political science established. In 1971, the political science faculty had increased to five members, was made a separate department and a graduate program leading to a master's degree in political science was approved. The current course listing includes twenty-eight undergraduate courses and twelve graduate courses offered now or to be offered in the fall of 1972. The offerings are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POL 140</td>
<td>American National Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL 142</td>
<td>Introduction to Government and Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL 240</td>
<td>American State Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL 242</td>
<td>Metropolitan Government and Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL 340</td>
<td>Political Parties and Pressure Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL 341</td>
<td>Problems and Politics of American Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL 342</td>
<td>Public Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL 345</td>
<td>Introduction to International Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL 440</td>
<td>Public Opinion, Political Behavior and Voting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL 441</td>
<td>Development of the American Constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL 445</td>
<td>Government and Politics of Democratic Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL 446</td>
<td>Government and Politics of Totalitarian Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL 540</td>
<td>Legislative Process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

340
As has already been stated, the first political science teacher to serve as Murray State was Katherine Coleman Hodge. She had studied at Illinois Women's College, had her Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Kentucky, and done further study at the University of Illinois and Cornell University.

W. M. Caudill, who was one of the first five teachers to be employed at Murray State, in addition to teaching geography, taught courses from time to time in political science. Mr. Caudill had his Bachelor of Science Degree from Peabody College and his Master of Science from the University of Chicago.

Of course, the main rib in the instructional pattern was Dr. C. S. Lowry who came to Murray State in 1925 and retired in
1968. He received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Kentucky, his Master of Arts from Harvard University, and his Ph.D. from the University of Kentucky. He was a most stimulating teacher in a wide range of courses.

John S. Traver taught political science from 1927-28 to 1928-29. He had his Bachelor of Science Degree and Master of Science Degree from Peabody College.

Mayrell Johnson taught political science from 1932 until 1947; however, she was away for further graduate study and away during the war years. She had her B. S. from Murray State University and her M. A. from the University of Kentucky, and she also did further graduate study at the University of Michigan.

Carroll Hubbard, a graduate of Georgetown College with a law degree from the University of Kentucky, taught political science one semester in 1964-65. Mr. Hubbard is a practicing lawyer in Mayfield, Kentucky, and also has served as Senator of the First District of Kentucky since 1967.

David Gronbeck, with a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of the South and a Master of Arts and Ph.D. candidate from Emory University, served from 1968-70.

Listed below are the professors serving the Political Science Department at the present time:

Dr. Farouk F. Umar  Chairman
Mr. Joseph L. Rose  Associate Professor
Mr. Auburn J. Wells  Associate Professor
Mr. Gene Garfield  Assistant Professor
Mr. Elmer Oettinger  Assistant Professor
Mr. Bobby Joe Sims  Assistant Professor

Murray State, along with other institutions in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, participates in the Internship in State Government.

Through the years, Murray State University's political science offerings have been designed to provide every student with the tools to understand the political processes believing that this understanding is a part of liberal education. A prime objective of the course offerings has been to prepare the student to discharge obligations of democratic citizenship believing that intelligent, responsible citizenship is the hope of democracy. Developing an understanding of the worth of a free
society and an understanding of political systems has been emphasized throughout the half century.

Those who have taught Political Science but are no longer connected with the University are:

Dr. C. S. Lowery  
Prof. W. M. Caudill  
Prof. Katherine Coleman Hodge  
Prof. John S. Traver  
Prof. Mayrell Johnson  
Hon. Carroll Hubbard  
Dr. David Gronbeck
In 1925, one course in sociology was offered in the Department of History; listed as History 105, General Sociology. The course description was as follows: An introduction to the scientific study of social life, its origin, development and organization---3 semester hours credit.

Mr. W. M. Caudill was listed as the teacher of geography and history and taught the course in General Sociology.

Dr. C.S. Lowry joined the faculty in 1925, and at one time or another, he taught sociology as well as economics, history and political science. Dr. Lowry was listed as Head of Social Sciences in the 1928-29 catalog.

In 1926, Rural Sociology was offered, and the course dealt with the facts and conditions of rural life. It was listed as History 215. In the 1928-29 catalog, sociology was listed as a division of the Department of Social Sciences. History 214 and History 215 became Sociology 214 and Sociology 215.

The two above mentioned courses constituted the total offerings in sociology until 1936 at which time Sociology 219, two credit hours, was added. The course description was as follows: This course is designed especially for teachers of adults. Social conditions of Western Kentucky and Tennessee that affect the problem of adult education will be analyzed, and an attempt will be made to suggest a constructive program in keeping with sound social policy.

In 1937, Sociology 216, Modern Social Problems, was added. The course description was as follows: This course will present a general survey of some of the major problems now confronting American society and some suggested solutions. Questions of unemployment, poverty, and old-age security will be considered.

In 1939, Sociology 231, was added. The course description was as follows: Readings in Sociology--designed for advanced
students of Sociology. Consists of series of readings on some specific field. Open only to Seniors majoring in the department and with approval of the Dean.

Majors and minors were given in economics and sociology as early as 1940-41.

In 1943-44, the course numbers of sociology were changed. Introduction to Sociology became Sociology 101; Rural Sociology became Sociology 115; a new course was added, The Community, and was numbered Sociology 201. In early years, Educational Sociology was offered in the Department of Education. Beginning in the year, 1943, Educational Sociology was offered as Sociology G-209. Modern Problems in Sociology remained Sociology 216, and a graduate course, Sociology G-231--Reading Course, was offered. In 1947-48, Sociology 101 was expanded into two courses--Sociology 101-A and Sociology 101-B. The other courses mentioned as being offered in 1943-44 continued to be offered.

In 1950-51, there were three additional courses offered. One was Sociology 217, The Family, the second was Sociology 218, Criminology, and the last was Sociology 210, Southern Regions. In 1950-51, students minoring in sociology were permitted to take Agriculture 116, Rural Community Problems, in lieu of Sociology 115. In 1962-63, Introduction to Sociology became Sociology 130; Sociology 101-B became Sociology 131; Sociology 115, Rural Sociology, became Sociology 230; Sociology 216, Modern Social Problems became Sociology 330; Sociology 217, The Family, became Sociology 331, and Sociology 218, Criminology, became Sociology 430. Criminology dealt with the alleged causes of crime, its prevention, and suggestions for the treatment of criminals.

A new course was added, Urban Sociology (which had been numbered 221) and was numbered 431. Sociology G-220, Comparative Cultures, became Sociology 530.

Miss Bobbie McCarter came to Murray on September 1, 1959, and continued until August 31, 1969, except that she was on leave for one year, 1962-63. Mr. Ed Duggins came to Murray in 1957 and continued to teach sociology until 1960. Miss McCarter and Mr. Duggins taught sociology from 1957 through 1960.

Dr. Marvin B. Wade came to Murray State in the fall of 1962 and continued through August, 1963. He and Miss McCarter gave full time to sociology.
Mr. W. A. Smith came to Murray in 1964. Miss McCarter and Mr. Smith gave full time to sociology, and Dr. C. S. Lowry gave part time to sociology.

A major was offered in sociology beginning in 1964. The following courses were offered from 1964 through 1967:

- Soc. 130--Introduction to Sociology I
- Soc. 131--Introduction to Sociology II
- Soc. 230--General Sociology
- Soc. 232--Rural Sociology
- Soc. 330--Modern Social Problems
- Soc. 331--The Family
- Soc. 332--Sociology of Youth
- Soc. 334--Minorities in the United States
- Soc. 335--Industrial Sociology
- Soc. 430--Criminology
- Soc. 431--Urban Sociology
- Soc. 432--Population Problems
- Soc. 435--Methods of Social Investigation
- Soc. 534--Contemporary American Sociology

Each of the above listed courses offered three hours credit.

In 1968, sociology continued to be taught by Professor W. A. Smith and Miss Bobbie McCarter. Two additional courses were offered--Sociology 333, Juvenile Delinquency, and Sociology 530, Comparative Cultures.

Mr. W. A. Smith encouraged the organization of a Sociology Club and acted as its faculty sponsor. This club was organized in 1964 and continued active to the present day. The purposes of the club was to promote fellowship among majors and minors in the field of sociology and to render effective service to the needy and disadvantaged. Some of the club’s projects were: Christmas parties for the children of indigent parent of Calloway County and assistance in providing recreation at the Barkley Camp for boys, Gilbertsville, Kentucky. The Sociology Club was also helpful in bringing guest speakers to the campus in the field of sociology. A number of programs were presented by the club on alcoholism and several programs on Alcoholics Anonymous have been presented through the years. The club made a special study of criminology and the parole board of Kentucky and had Warden John W. Wingo of the Eddyville maximum security prison. Mr Wingo presented a number of films on crime and correction.
Sociology became a separate department at the beginning of the fall semester of 1970. The enrollment, which had averaged about 550 students during the past five years, jumped to 968 in the fall semester of 1970-71.

Sociology 230 entitled General Sociology gave three hours credit but took the place of Sociology 130 and 131. In the year 1970, a Department of Sociology and Anthropology was established as a separate department. Also, increased emphasis was given to social work. A definite plan was provided for preparing social workers.

The University now offers a major in sociology, a major in social work, and a minor in sociology at the undergraduate level. At the graduate level there is effective cooperation between the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and the School of Education. The people receiving a Masters in Social Work actually receive the M.A. in Education.

In 1971, the offerings in sociology, social work, and anthropology were re-numbered and the courses offered at the present time in the three areas of this department are as follows:

**SOCIOLOGY (SOC)**

- SOC 230--General Sociology
- SOC 232--Rural Sociology
- SOC 330--Social Problems
- SOC 331--The Family
- SOC 332--Sociology of Youth
- SOC 337--Social Stratification
- SOC 432--Population Problems
- SOC 434--Sociological Theory
- SOC 435--Methods of Social Investigation
- SOC 532--Social Organization
- SOC 533--Juvenile Delinquency
- SOC 534--Minorities in the United States
- SOC 535--Industrial Sociology
- SOC 536--Collective Behavior
- SOC 540--Alcohol Problems
- SOC 541--Urban Sociology
- SOC 582--Social Psychology

**SOCIAL WORK (SWK)**

- SWK 201--Introduction to Social Work
- SWK 230--Human Behavior and Social Functioning
SWK 301--Methods of Social Work Practice
SWK 303, 304--Community Laboratory
SWK 401--Senior Seminar
SWK 501--Group Dynamics and Social Work Applications
SWK 520--Crisis Intervention
SWK 530--Community Dynamics and Social Change
SWK 540--School Social Work
SWK 620--The Basis of Social Functioning
SWK 630--Social Work Methodology
SWK 640--School Social Work Practicum

ANTHROPOLOGY (ANT)

ANT 240--Introduction to Anthropology
ANT 530--Comparative Cultures

Each of these courses offers three semester hours credit.
The present faculty for 1971-72 are as follows:

SOCIOLOGY

Dr. John H. Watson
   Professor and Chairman
Dr. Dennis E. Poplin
   Associate Professor
Dr. Adam B. Lanning, III
   Assistant Professor
Mr. W. A. Smith
   Associate Professor
Mr. Robert Whitten
   Assistant Professor

SOCIAL WORK

Mr. Wallace Baggett
   Assistant Professor & Director of Social Work Programs
Mrs. Julie Lovins
   Assistant Professor
Mr. Jack Johnson
   Assistant Professor
ANTHROPOLOGY

Dr. Jack Nance joined the Murray State faculty to teach Anthropology starting in January, 1972.
The department enrollment for 1971 was 1,258.
Some of the people who have taught one or more courses in sociology have been mentioned from time to time and they include Professor Caudill, Dr. C. S. Lowry, Mr. Shepherd Jones, Miss Bobbie McCarter, Mr. Ed Duggins, Dr. Marvin B. Wade, Mr. Douglas Jones (1969-71) and Mr. Theodore Boyer (1970-71).
Sociology at Murray State University made a very gradual growth, but now it has faculty, staff and offerings, not only for effective majors in sociology and social work, but courses in anthropology and sufficient offerings for an effective graduate program.
CHAPTER XXXIV

BUSINESS

by

Mr. George H. Ligon, Associate Professor
General Business

and

Dr. Thomas B. Hogancamp
Vice President for Administrative Affairs

The first courses in Business were offered in 1935. Courses in Commerce, or Business, were not offered until the school had completed its eleventh year of instruction. The following courses in Commerce were offered: Penmanship, Introduction to Shorthand I, Shorthand Principles, Principles of Accounting I, Principles of Accounting II, Business Arithmetic, and Principles of Economics. All the courses except Penmanship were three semester hours of credit.

The first two teachers in the Department of Commerce were Mr. Fred M. Gingles and Mr. Austin S. Bratcher. Mr. Gingles, a native of Calloway County, had a Bachelor's Degree from Murray State Teacher's College and the Master of Business Administration from the University of Texas. Mr. Gingles served as Chairman of the Department from 1935 to 1952. His primary area of interest was accounting and business law. Mr. Bratcher had an A.B. Degree from Trinity College and M.A. from the University of Texas.

Mr. Garland A. Murphy, the first employee other than Dr. John W. Carr, taught Penmanship on a part-time basis and later became a full-time faculty member teaching primarily secretarial subjects. Mr. L. C. Fowler joined the faculty in 1937, Vernon Anderson in 1940, Esco Gunter in 1945, Verda Head Happy in 1947 and Thomas B. Hogancamp in 1948. Mr. Gingles relinquished the headship of the Department in 1952 and Dr. Thomas B. Hogancamp was named Chairman of the Department of Commerce. In 1954, the Department of Commerce was renamed the Department of Business. The
Department of Business was expanded into a School of Business in 1965 with Dr. Hogancamp as Dean.

In July, 1968, after 20 years as an instructor, department chairman, and dean, Dr. Hogancamp was named Vice President for Administrative Affairs; and Philip Tibbs, Chairman of the Department of Accounting and Finance, was named Acting Dean of the School of Business.

Including the Dean, and excluding the graduate assistants, there were in 1968 forty-five faculty members in the School of Business.

In 1935, the enrollment at Murray State University was 759 students. In 1952, the enrollment figure was 1,472 students, and the enrollment of majors in the Department of Commerce was 240 students--131 men and 109 women.

In 1957-58, the college enrollment had increased to 2,308. In a period of five years, the enrollment at Murray State University had increased 56 percent and the number of majors in the Department of Business had increased 98 percent, from 240 students to 496 students. The programs in the Department of Business at this time consisted of an Area in Business Education, an Area in Business Administration, a major in Secretarial Science, a major in Accounting, a major in General Business, a minor in business, and a one- or two-year business course. The course offerings had now increased to 30 courses with a total of 57 semester hours obtainable in the Department of Business.

The School of Business in 1962 moved into a modern, four-story, air-conditioned building designed specifically for the study of business. The Business Building contains 17 classrooms and includes special rooms for accounting, data processing, business statistics, typewriting, office machines, and office practice. In addition, an excellent Research Business Library is maintained in the building for the use of the business faculty and students.

A graduate program leading to the Master of Arts in Education degree was offered at Murray State University for the first time in 1941. The first graduate program for business teachers which permitted the inclusion of 12-18 semester hours of business courses toward the master's degree was not available until 1962. The Master of Business Administration was first offered in September, 1966. The M.B.A. program placed primary emphasis on business problems and business policies and the development of abilities and judgments necessary for competent management.
Mr. Philip Tibbs

Dr. William B. Seale

Dr. William J. Grasty

Dr. Roy V. Kirk

Dr. John W. Devine

Dr. Howard Giles
The Department of Business was made the School of Business in 1965 and was organized into five academic departments. They were Department of Accounting & Finance, Department of Business Education & Office Administration, Department of Economics, Department of Management & General Business, and Department of Marketing.

In 1966, a student could take 34 courses, or a total of 102 hours, in the Department of Accounting & Finance. Twenty courses, or a total of 56 semester hours, were offered in Business Education. The Department of Management offered 25 courses for a total of 75 hours. The Department of Marketing offered 12 courses, or a total of 36 semester hours. The Department of Economics expanded its offerings and 14 courses, or 42 semester hours were available.

In 1952, the Department of Business had a fall class enrollment of 753 students. By 1967, the fall class enrollment in the School of Business had increased to 4,576 students, or an increase of 608 percent in 15 years. Murray State University in the Fall, 1952, had an enrollment of 1,472 students. In the Fall, 1967, the enrollment had increased to 7,017 students, or an increase of 477 percent; and to 7,334 students in September, 1968. It may be noted that the growth of the School of Business was significantly greater than the growth of Murray State University during the same period.

The number of majors in the School of Business during the Fall, 1968, was as follows: The Department of Accounting & Finance, 178 majors; 32 in Finance; and 146 in Accounting. In the Department of Business Education and Office Administration, 213 students were working toward an area in
Business Education. Of the 284 students majoring in Business Education, 104 were in Accounting, 122 in General Business and 58 in Secretarial Science. In the Office Management curriculum, there were 25 students. In the two-year Secretarial Science and General Business Administration, there were 57 students. The Department of Economics had seven students pursuing an area in Economics and 18 people working toward a major in Economics. The Department of Management had 155 students in General Business Administration and 212 students in Management for a total of 367. The Department of Marketing had 150 students. In 1971, one hundred forty-six graduate students were studying for the master’s degree in some phase of business at Murray State University.

During the development of the School of Business, the following faculty members have served in the Department or School of Business: Mr. Fred M. Gingles (1935-59); Mr. Austin S. Bratcher (1935-36); Mr. L. C. Fowler (1937-41); Mr. G. A. Murphy (1935-43); Mr. Vernon Anderson (1940- ); Mr. Esco Gunter (1945-69); Mrs. Verda Head Happy (1947- ); Dr. Thomas B. Hogancamp (1948-68); Mr. Eugene Smith (1952-65); Mr. George Ligon (1957- ); Mrs. Kathryn Carman (1957- ); Mr. Johnny Reagan (1957- ); M. V. W. Parker (1958- ); Dr. Alberta Chapman (1959- ); Mr. David Pinson (1959-64); Mrs. Frances Richey (1959- ); Mr. Philip Tibbs (1960- ); Mr. Charles L. Obert (1961-68); Mr. John T. Ferrell (1961-67); Dr. John Devine (1963- ); Mrs. Jane Wells (1963- ); Dr. Howard Giles (1964- ); Mr. Eugene W. Hurn (1964- ); Mr. Robert W. McCann (1965- ); Mrs. LaVerne C. Ryan (1965- ); Mr. George Stockton (1965-69); Dr William B. Seale (1965- ); Dr. Gilbert Mathis (1966- ); Mr. Charles K. Brockett (1966- ); Mr. John A. Thompson (1966- ); Mrs. May Boaz Simmons (1966- ); Mr. Robert L. Warren (1966- ); Mrs. Lanette Thurman (1966- ); Mr. Eugene Flood (1966- ); Mr. Gene W. Lovins (1967- ); Mr. Thomas J. Miller (1967- ); Dr. Michael J. Gardone (1967- ); Mr. William Pinkston (1967- ); Mr. Dean E. Allmon (1967-70); Mr. Delbert Honchul (1967- ); Mr. James Overby (1967- ); Dr. James F. Thompson (1967- ); Mr. Charles B. Lounsbury (1967-71); Mr. I. Max Reed (1968- ); Mr. Eugene Willis (1968- ); Dr. Jules V. Harcourt (1968- ); Mr. Rufus B. Barton (1968- ); Dr. Donald A. Jones (1968- ); Mr. Roger Schoenfeldt (1968- ); Mr. David R. Adams (1969- ); Mr. Donald W. Baker (1969-71); Mr. Eric James Burton (1969- ); Mr. Dannie E. Harrison (1969- ); Mr. Rex F. Galloway (1969- ); Mr. Jerry Upton (1969- ); Mr. Robert Menzies (1969- ); and Mr. Abert C. Cole (1970- ).
Mr. Philip Tibbs serves as Acting Dean of the School of Business. Mrs. Quava Smith Honchul serves as Business Librarian. The present faculty (1971-72) by department is as follows: The Chairman of the Department of Accounting & Finance is Dr. William Grasty. Teachers in the Department are: Mr. Vernon Aderson, Mr. Charles K. Brockett, Mr. James Burton, Mr. Thomas Miller, Mr. Gene Lovins, Mr. V. W. Parker, Mr. I. Max Reed, Mr. John Kelliher, Mr. Bethel Richardson (1/4 time) and Mr. Stephen Yarborough (1/2 time). Two of the above teachers are practicing Certified Public Accountants, and two have successfully completed the written portion of the examination.

The Department of Accounting and Finance offers 29 undergraduate courses (16 courses in Accounting and 13 courses in Finance). Each of these undergraduate courses carries three semester hours credit. There are 7 graduate courses offered by this Department (4 in Accounting and 3 in Finance). Each of these courses provides three semester hours credit.

The Department of Business Education & Administrative Management has Dr. John W. Devine as Chairman. Teachers are: Dr. Alberta Chapman, Mrs. Verda Head Happy, Dr. Jules Harcourt, Mr. Bob McCann, Mrs. LaVerne Ryan, Mrs. May Boaz Simmons, Mrs. Lanette Thurman, and Miss Margaret Hughes (1/4 time).

The Department of Business Education & Administrative Management offers a total of 23 undergraduate courses each for three semester hours credit (12 courses in Business Education and 11 courses in Administrative Management). There are 4 additional undergraduate courses in Business Education which only receive two semester hours credit each. This Department also offers 23 graduate courses (11 courses in Business Education and 1 course in Administrative Management). The courses carry three semester hours credit each.

In the Department of Economics, the Chairman is Dr. Howard C. Giles. Serving with him are Dr. Michael J. Gardone, Dr. Gilbert Mathis, Mr. William Pinkston, Dr. James Thompson, Mr. Leonard Elzie, and Mr. Howard Newell.

The Department of Economics offers 27 undergraduate courses in Economics and 10 graduate courses, and each of them carries three semester hours credit.

In the Department of Management Dr. Roy V. Kirk is Professor and Chairman. Teachers in this Department are Mr.
Eugene Hurn, Dr. R. B. Barton, Mr. Eugene Flood, Mr. Rex Galloway, Mr. Delbert Honchul, Dr. Donald A. Jones, Mr. George H. Ligon, Mr. James O. Overby, Mrs. Frances Richey, Mr. Jerry Upton, Mrs. Jane Wells, and Mr. Daniel Green.

The Department of Management, offers 11 undergraduate courses and 5 graduate courses in Management, and 6 undergraduate and 1 graduate course in General Business. Each of these courses carries three semester hours credit.

The Department of Marketing and General Business has Dr. William B. Seale as Chairman with the following faculty members: Mrs. Kathryn Carman, Mr. W. B. Platzer, Mr. Ronald Dougherty, and Mr. John L. Reagan, who has served capably in another position as baseball coach.

The Department of Marketing and General Business offers 11 undergraduate courses and 2 graduate courses in Marketing and 7 undergraduate courses and 1 graduate course in General Business. These courses are each for three semester hours credit.

In addition to the 45 full-time faculty members, the School of Business has 11 graduate assistants and 4 teaching assistants, each teaching one or two undergraduate level courses.
A major purpose of Murray State Normal School was to prepare teachers for the rural schools. In 1919, 37% of the elementary teachers had not gone beyond the eighth grade. In the beginning the Normal School taught high school subjects and junior college subjects. The school offered area students 15 courses. Four of these courses were strictly on the high school level and the others were offered for Normal School or college credit. Those offered for high school credit were: Rural School Management; Introduction to Psychology; Special Methods--Primary Reading; and Observation and Participation. Even though these courses were offered in the high school division of the Normal School, it was apparent that these courses offered preparation for either college or teaching. The 18 college courses offered the first year were:

Education 100 - Introduction to Teaching - 2 semester hours credit
Education 101 - General Psychology - 3 semester hours credit
Education 102 - Observation and Participation - 2 semester hours credit
Education 103 - Classroom Management - 2 semester hours credit
Education 104 - Technique of Teaching (Basic Subjects) - 2 semester hours credit
Education 105 - Directed Teaching (Elementary Grades) - 4 semester hours credit
Education 106 - Principles of Education - 3 semester hours credit
Education 107 - The Project Method - 3 semester hours credit
Education 108 - Educational Sociology - 3 semester hours credit
Education 109 - Directed Teaching (Special Subjects) - 3 semester hours credit
Education 110 - Tests and Measurements - 2 semester hours credit
Education 111 - Rural School Supervision - 3 semester hours credit
Education 112 - School Administration - 3 semester hours credit
Education 113 - Psychology of Elementary Subjects - 2 semester hours credit
Education 114 - Principles of Secondary Education - 3 semester hours credit
Education 115 - Rural Education in the South - 3 semester hours credit
Education 116 - Psychology of Adolescence - 3 semester hours credit
Education 117 - History of Public Education in the United States - 3 semester hours credit

These courses, like those of the high school level, were designed to develop effective teaching abilities.

FACULTY

As may have been previously stated, Mr. J. H. Hutchinson was Superintendent and the City Board elected Dr. Carr as Superintendent of Murray City Schools so there would be no conflict in administering the Normal School and the High School in the same building. Mr. Hutchinson served as Assistant Superintendent of the Murray City Schools and had charge of student teaching for the Normal School on a part-time basis. He had his undergraduate and graduate work from Peabody College, and he began teaching in 1923 as did Irby H. Koffman. Mr. Koffman had his college training at Union University and had had experience as a teacher, principal, and athletic coach.

Mrs. Emma Lynn Carter joined the education faculty February 1, 1924. Mrs. Carter had her undergraduate work at Western Kentucky University and her graduate work at Texas State College and Colorado University. She served only from February, 1924, through August 31, 1924.

Dr. William Ross Bourne, with an A.B. from Nashville University, B. D. from Vanderbilt, and Ph.D. from Peabody, came to Murray Normal School on February 1, 1925, and
served with distinction until his death on August 31, 1929. Dr. Bourne was a splendid teacher, an outstanding speaker, and was elected District Governor of Rotary, which, at that time, included both the clubs in Tennessee and Kentucky. He did not get to finish his year as District Governor of Rotary due to his death.

Elbert R. Mills came to the Department of Education in September, 1924, and taught until June, 1925. His education was from the University of Kentucky.

Miss Nellie May Wyman came to Murray in September, 1925, and continued to teach Elementary Education until July 31, 1953, at which time she retired.

C. S. Lowry came to Murray in 1925 as a teacher of history. He also taught Education. He gradually took on more social science courses and ceased to teach Education. Dr. Lowry will always be remembered as one of Murray States University’s most dynamic and stimulating teachers.

W. J. Caplinger became associated with Murray State Normal School June 8, 1925. He was Director of the Training School and had charge of student teaching. Mr. Caplinger had an A. B. from Wilmington College, M. A. from Ohio State University, and further graduate work at Columbia University. He served in this position until 1944, at which time he was succeeded by Carman Graham who had been affiliated with Murray State Teachers College since 1934. Carman Graham continued to serve until July 15, 1952.

Since at least one third of the teachers had not gone beyond the eighth grade, it was necessary to offer special programs for rural teachers. The first person employed to teach rural education was Pearle Jordan on February 7, 1925. On July 1, 1926, Mary Louise Gabbart was employed to teach rural education. The program was expanded in 1927 to include J. B. Cox, Kelsey R. Cummins, Norman Galloway and Virgie L. Nanny. These people, known as Rural Education Teachers, served similar capacities to that of Supervisors while schools were in session and then taught specific courses for the rural school teachers during the second semester as most of the schools started in July and went out by the beginning of the second semester.

Other teachers who taught education in 1927-28 were Charles A. McGinnis, L. D. Williams, Ada T. Higgins, and C. P. Poole. Professor Poole did most of his teaching in psychology. He had a Bachelor of Literature and an A.B.
Degree from David Lipscomb College, and M.A. from Clark University, and an A.M. from Harvard University. He continued to teach until 1936.

Mary C. Wilson joined the faculty in 1928. D. T. Cooper, an outstanding principal in the Paducah Schools, and L. J. Hanifan, Superintendent of the Paducah City Schools, taught during the summer term of 1928. Fred Schultz also joined the faculty in 1928 and continued to serve Murray effectively until early in September, 1948, when he died. Amelia Rohlfing came to Murray State in 1928, and in 1929, Vest C. Myers joined the faculty and taught education.

In 1930, Mrs. C. P. Poole taught some courses in education, and Dr. G. Turner Hicks joined the faculty and served as Head of the Department of Education until 1946. Dr. Hicks had his A.B. from Asbury College, his M.A. from Columbia University, and his Ph.D. from the University of Colorado.

Dr. Frances Ross Hicks came to Murray with her husband and taught intermittently from 1934 until they left Murray. Her teaching was primarily in psychology. She had a Ph.D. from Peabody College. Dr. G. Turner Hicks died in 1971, but Mrs. Hicks still lives in Milledgeville, Georgia.


George C. Poret came to Murray State Teachers College in February, 1931, and served until August 15, 1939, teaching education courses. Dr. Poret had his A.B. from Southwestern Louisiana, his M.S. from Louisiana State University, and his Ph.D. from Peabody College.

Moss Walton, who served for many years in the Department of Education, taught a special course in Pupil Accounting.

Dr. W. D. Lewis came to Murray State Teachers College on September 1, 1939, and stayed until the last of December, 1947. Dr. Lewis had an A.B. from Westminster College, M.A. from University of Wisconsin, and a Ph.D. from Peabody College. He devoted all of his time to psychology.

Dr. O. C. Aderhold, Professor of Education at the University of Georgia, taught a special short course in the summer school of 1946. In the fall of 1946, he became President of the University of Georgia and served with distinction until the late sixties when he retired.

Miss Rubie E. Smith, formerly a teacher in the training school, was transferred to the College in 1946 and continues to serve as Chairman of the Department of Elementary Education.
Dr. Edward J. Carter came to Murray State Teachers College on September 1, 1946, and continued to serve until 1950 at which time he took a leave of absence and accepted employment in North Carolina after his leave.

Miss Jeanette Malloy, critic teacher at the University of Kentucky, taught a two-week short course during the summer of 1947.

Dr. Lee Sprowles, who has his Ph.D. from the University of Kentucky, joined the education faculty on September 1, 1947, and taught through the spring semester until June, 1948, at which time he returned to the University of Kentucky and served as Registrar. He later accepted a position in Education at the University of Georgia and continues in that position at the present time.

W. Z. Carter taught a course in educational administration during the summer term of 1948. Mr. Carter served many years as Superintendent of Murray City Schools.

Harry M. Sparks joined the faculty of Murray State College on September 1, 1948. Shortly after coming to Murray, he finished his Ed.D. at the University of Kentucky having had his A.B. from Transylvania and his M. A. from the University of Kentucky. Dr. Sparks was a most outstanding teacher. He continued to serve until 1963 when he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He served four years as State Superintendent and returned to Murray in 1968. He is presently the President of Murray State University.

Dr. R. B. Parsons joined the education faculty on September 1, 1948. Dr. Parsons had the A.B., M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He taught both education and psychology during his period of service. He retired in 1963 and continues to live in Murray.

Dr. Thomas C. Venable came to Murray on September 1, 1950, and served through August 31, 1956. Dr. Venable had his A.B. and M.A. from Western Kentucky State University and his Ph.D. from Peabody College. In 1952-53 he served in the In-Service Program assisting schools in the first and second districts. In 1953, Dr. Venable returned to full-time teaching on the campus. Mr. Frank Vittetow was employed to serve the schools in the first and second districts as Coordinator of In-Service Education. Mr. Vittetow continued to serve until July, 1956. At that time Mr. Eugene Russell was employed and served until 1964. Since that time he has given full time to teaching Elementary Education.
In 1955, Dr. Robert F. Alsup, with a B.S. Degree from Southeast Missouri State College and a Master of Education and Ed.D. from the University of Missouri, joined the faculty in the Department of Education. His specialty was and is reading laboratory which serves not only the on-campus students but the entire West Kentucky area.

Dr. Edward F. Brunner joined the education faculty at Murray State in September, 1956, and taught education until June 30, 1967. Dr. Brunner had his A.B. from Southwestern College, his M.A. and Ed.D. from the University of Missouri.

In 1957, Dr. Donald B. Hunter, with his Bachelor’s and Master’s Degrees from Mississippi Southern University and the Ed.D. from Indiana University, joined the faculty of the Department of Education. He taught courses in Secondary Education. In 1960, at the time of Mrs. Hester’s retirement as Registrar, Dr. Hunter became Registrar and served three years. He served in that capacity until July, 1963, at which time he was succeeded as Registrar by Wilson Gantt. Mr. Gantt, immediately prior to that time, had served as Director of the Laboratory School (the Training School as it was known in the earlier years). Dr. Hunter returned to full-time service in the Department of Education in the summer of 1963. In January, when Dr. Harry Sparks left the Department for Frankfort to serve as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Hunter was designated as Head of the Department of Education. In 1965, when the institution was organized into schools, he was designated as Dean of the School of Education. He continues to serve in that capacity at the present time.

Dr. Franklin G. Fitch joined the education faculty in 1960 with a B.S. and M.A. from Ball State University and an Ed.D. from Indiana University.

Dr. Mary Elizabeth Bell joined the faculty in the Department of Education in 1961. Immediately prior to that time, she had been teaching at the University of Arizona. She continued to teach at Murray State until 1970. Dr. Bell had her B.S. from Indiana State University, her M.S. from Butler University, and her Ed.D. from Indiana University. She taught Elementary Education, and when she left Murray, she returned to Arizona.

Mr. Wayne Williams joined the faculty of Murray State in 1961 and served one year as Assistant to the President. He then transferred to the Division of Student Teaching, which
later became the Department of Educational Services. He continues to serve in the area of student teaching.

Miss Lottye Suiter taught in the Training School in the early days of the institution and was away for a number of years. She then returned to teach the fifth grade in 1945. In 1962, she became a member of the faculty of the Department of Education and taught college classes. She retired because of illness in 1964 and died in May, 1971.

Mr. William O. Price joined the faculty of the Laboratory School in 1961 and continued to serve in that school until 1967 when he was granted a leave to complete his Ed.D. at the University of Indiana. He returned to the School of Education and continues to serve as a member of the Department of Educational Services.

In 1963, Dr. William J. Ryan joined the faculty of the Department of Education, and he continues to serve as Head of the Department of Secondary Education at this time.

Dr. Donald J. Clemens joined the faculty of the Department of Education in 1964 and continued as a member of the faculty until 1967 when he became Dean of the Paducah institution which is now known as the Paducah Community College. Dr. Clemens had his B.S., M.Ed. and Ed.D. from the University of Southern Mississippi.

In 1964, Dr. Hugh Noffsinger, who was then serving as Superintendent of the City Schools in Jeffersonville, Indiana, joined the Department of Education in the area of School Administration. Dr. Noffsinger has his A.B. and M.A. from Western Kentucky University and his Ed.D. from Indiana University. He continues to serve as Chairman of the Department of School Administration and Supervision.

Dr. Ethel B. Miller, with a B.S. from the University of Illinois and the M.A. and Ed.D. from George Peabody College, joined the Education faculty in the Division of Elementary Education in 1964. She continued to serve with effectiveness until August 31, 1967.

Mr. Harlan Hodges, who had formerly served as Head Basketball Coach, returned to Murray in 1964 in the area of Educational Services. He continued to serve with effectiveness through the school year of 1971-72, at which time he retired.

Miss Janice Hooks joined the faculty of the Laboratory School in 1965 and was away on leave to complete her doctorate from September, 1967, until April and returned to the School of Education faculty in 1969.
In 1965, Mrs. Billie Downing joined the faculty in the area of Special Education. Mrs. Downing has her A.B. from the University of Louisville and her M.S. in Special Education from George Peabody College. She continues to serve in the Department of Special Education.

John Wells, with an A.B. and M.A. from the University of Kentucky, joined the faculty of the Department of Education in 1965. He continues to serve in the Department of Secondary Education at this time.

Mrs. June W. Smith joined the Department of Education faculty in 1965 and now serves in the area of Elementary Education. She has had charge of the Upward Bound program conducted by Murray State.

Dr. Arvin Crafton, with a B.S. from Murray State and the M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Georgia, joined the education faculty in 1966. He continues to serve in the Department of School Administration and Supervision.

Mr. J. D. Rayburn, who has a B.S. from Murray State University and a M.A. from George Peabody College, joined the education faculty in 1966 also. He serves in the area of Student Teaching and has also served as a contact representative for veterans. He continues to serve in the Department of Educational Services at this time.

Dr. Donald E. Jones joined the education faculty in 1966 with a B.S., M.A. and Ed.S. from the University of Kentucky and an Ed.D. from Indiana University. He continued to serve as Head of the Department of Educational Services until 1971 at which time he became Dean of the Graduate School.

Dr. S. M. Matarazzo joined the faculty of the School of Education in 1966. He has an A.B. from St. Mary's University and Seminary, his M.A. from University of Kentucky, and his Ed.D. from Indiana State University. He continues to serve in the Department of School Administration and Supervision.

In 1966, Yancey Watkins joined the faculty in the School of Education with an A.B. from Western Kentucky University, M.A. from Peabody College and Ed.D. from the University of Georgia.

In 1966, Clinton Rowlett joined the faculty in the Department of Elementary Education, School of Education. Mrs. Rowlett has the B.S. from Bethel College and the M.A. in Education from Murray State University.

Dr. William E. Segal joined the faculty of the School of Education in 1967 and taught psychology until June, 1969. Dr.
Segall has his A.B. from Yankton College in South Dakota, his M.Ed. from the University of Texas (El Paso), and his Ed.D. from the University of Arkansas. He taught history and philosophy of education and assisted with student teaching.

In 1967, Jackie D. Rose joined the faculty as a teacher of math and science in the University School. At that time he had the B.S. and M.A.T. from Murray State University and received his Ph.D. from Indiana University. He continues to serve in the Department of School Administration and Supervision at this time.

Mr. Don Shelton, who had served in the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation since 1960, was transferred to the Department of Education in 1967. Mr. Shelton has the B.S. from the University of Louisville and the Master of Science from Indiana University. He serves in the Department of Educational Services.

In 1967, Diana Mills joined the faculty in Special Education in the area of Speech and Hearing. She has an A.B. from the University of Kentucky and a M.A. from George Peabody College.

Dr. Jerome Hainsworth joined the education faculty in 1967 with a B.S., M.S. and Ed.D. from Brigham Young University.

In 1968, Dr. Robert Fox joined the faculty of the School of Education. He has the A.B. and M.A. From Western Kentucky University and the Ed.D. from the University of Kentucky. He continues to serve in the Department of Educational Services.

Also, in 1968, Dr. John G. Taylor, with a B.S. and M.A. from Murray State University and an Ed.D. from Indiana University, joined the faculty of the School of Education in the Department of Educational Services. He continues to serve as chairman of that department.

Miss Hazel M. Tarry joined the Educational Services Department of the School of Education in 1968 and continues to serve in this position. Miss Tarry has the A.B. from Murray State University and the M.A. from the University of Kentucky.

Dr. Robert H. Wade joined the faculty in the Department of Educational Services in 1968 and continues to serve in that department. He has his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Louisville and his Ed.D. from Indiana University.

Dr. Nolan Harvey joined the education faculty in January, 1969, and continued to teach until June, 1971. He was Coordinator of Research in the School of Education. He had the Ed.D. from Texas A & M.
Dr. Ray P. Moore joined the faculty in the Department of Secondary Education in 1969 with an A.B. from Georgetown College, M.A. in Education from Murray State, and Ph.D. from Southern Illinois University.

In 1969, James Carlin joined the Department of Elementary Education. He has the B.S. from Murray State University, the M.A. from George Peabody College, and the Ed.D. from the University of Mississippi.

Dr. Joe L. Green came to Murray State in 1969. He teaches in the Department of Secondary Education. Dr. Green has a B.S. from Northwestern State University in Louisiana, a M.A. from Northeast Louisiana University, and an Ed.D from the University of Arkansas.

In 1969, Barr W. Taylor came to Murray State to serve in the Department of Elementary Education. He received his B.A. and M.Ed from Northeast Louisiana University, and his Ed.D from the University of Alabama.

Dr. John M. Bartholomy joined the Department of Special Education faculty in the area of Speech and Hearing in 1969. He has a B.S. and M.A. from Western Michigan University and a Ph.D. from Ohio University.

In 1970, John Applegate came to the School of Education at Murray with his B.A. from Muskingum College and his M.A. from Ohio University.

Also, in 1970, Dr. Bobby Malone was employed in the School of Education. He has his B.S., M.Ed., and Ed.D. from Mississippi State University.

Doris K. Mouser joined the education faculty in 1970. She has the B.S. and M.A. from Southwest Texas State University and the Ed.D. from the University of Houston. She continues to serve in the Department of Elementary Education.

Dr. Jim D. McDill joined the area of Speech and Hearing in the Department of Education in 1970 with a B.S. from William Carey College and a M.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Southern Mississippi.

Norbert Leppert joined the faculty of the School of Education in 1970 with an A.B. and M.A. from the University of Louisville and an Ed.S. from George Peabody College. He continued to teach until June, 1972.

In 1971, Kenny S. Dean joined the education faculty with a B.S. from the University of Kentucky, a M.S. from Arizona State, and an Ed.D. from Northeast Louisiana.

Thomas Holcomb came to Murray with a B.A. from St. Martin's College, M.Ed. from Ohio University, and an Ed.D.
from the University of Tennessee. He came in 1971 and was employed in the Department of Guidance and Counseling.

Also, in 1971, Dr. Charles H. Tolley joined the faculty of the School of Education having his B.S. and M.A. Degrees from Murray State University, his Ed.S. from the University of New Mexico, and his Ed.D. from Tulsa University. He is Director of the Higher Education Program within the School of Education.

The Department of Guidance and Counseling has some aspects of psychology and some of education in addition to its other functions. Dr. Ben Humphreys is Head of this department. He joined the faculty in 1962. His B.S. and M.A. Degrees are from Murray State University and his Ed.D. is from Indiana University. Mr. Robert Rowan joined the faculty in 1965. He has the B.S. from St. Joseph's College, the M.A. in Education and Ed.S. from Murray State University. Dr. Donald Rye joined the Guidance and Counseling faculty in 1968 with a B.S. from Arkansas Polytechnic College and his M.S. and Ed.D. from Indiana University. In 1970, Ernest T. Brooks joined the faculty. His A.B. was from Lane College and his M.A. and Ed.S. were from Murray State University. He is on leave in the present school year of 1971-72 to complete his doctorate. William G. Emener joined the faculty of the Department of Guidance and Counseling in 1971. His B.A. was from Trenton State College, his M.A. from New York University, and his Ph.D. from the University of Georgia.

In 1923, the Assistant City Superintendent of the Murray School System, Mr. James H. Hutchinson, served as the supervisor of cadet teachers on the elementary level.

In the early years, students entering Murray State Normal School could receive three types of certificates upon completion of the Normal School. The first certificate was the Provisional Elementary Certificate, Second Class, for students who completed the first year of high school. It was valid for two years. Those completing two years of high school received a Provisional Elementary Certificate, First Class, which was valid for two years. The Standard Elementary Certificate, valid for three years, was awarded upon completion of high school. College and Advanced Certificates were also awarded. The College Certificate was received by any student who finished the first year of college. College graduates were awarded the Advanced Certificate which was renewable for life upon a period of successful teaching or additional schooling at the graduate level.
In 1925-26, seven additional courses were added as follows:

ED 101 Introduction to Teaching  
   2 semester hours credit
ED 109 Directed Teaching-Special Subjects  
   3 semester hours credit
ED 115 Rural Education in the South  
   3 semester hours credit
ED 116 Psychology of Adolescence  
   3 semester hours credit
ED 117 History of Public Education  
   3 semester hours credit
ED 108 Educational Sociology  
   3 semester hours credit
ED 114 Principles of Secondary Education  
   3 semester hours credit

In 1926-27, Directed Teaching was offered in Special Subjects and a program dealing with the Principles of Secondary Education was included. As previously stated along with the appointment of Dr. Bourne, Mr. W. J. Caplinger was appointed Supervisor of Teacher Training. His work as Supervisor of Teacher Training was carried on simultaneously with that of City Superintendent to which position he had been appointed.

In 1926, the Kentucky General Assembly conferred the title of Murray State Normal School and Teachers College on the new Normal School at Murray. The requirements for certification of teachers were changed by the Kentucky General Assembly. The Provisional Elementary Certificate dropped the First and Second Class qualification. This Certificate was given after successful completion of eight units of high school work and not four units of high school work as was previously required. The College Elementary Certificate was awarded upon the completion of sixteen units of college work and the Standard Certificate was awarded after 64 hours of college work. The Advanced Certificate was changed in name to College Certificate. The qualification for this certificate was graduation from a State Normal School. The requirements for a Standard Certificate included the following:

   Education, 12 hours
   English, 9 hours
Social Science, 9 hours  
Science, 9 hours  
Mathematics, 3 hours  
Music, 1 hour  
Drawing, 1 hour  
Physical Education, 1 hour

The requirements for the College Certificate were:

Education, 18 hours  
English, 12 hours  
Social Science, 12 hours  
Science, 12 hours  
Mathematics, 7 hours  
Drawing, 1 hour  
Physical Education, 1 hour

With the increasing enrollment, there was a need and demand for additional courses and for course revision. The added courses were as follows:

Child Psychology  
Methods--Management & Materials for Rural Schools  
Supervised Teaching  
Techniques of Teaching--Basic Subjects were divided into parts A & B  
Principles of Elementary Education  
Educational Psychology  
History of Education  
The Curriculum  
Problems in Elementary Reading  
Materials and Methods in Social Science for Primary Grades  
High School Administration  
The Junior High School  
Fundamental Problems of Rural Schools  
Community Activities--Rural  
Field Problems in Rural Supervision  
Directed Rural Supervision--Field Work  
County School Surveys

In 1928-29, Rural School Methods 1 & 2 were added and the following courses were dropped: Directed Teaching 1 & 2;
Methods, Management, and Materials for Rural Schools; Directed Teaching--Rural (extension only); Field Problems in Rural Supervision; and Directed Rural Supervision.

1928-29 also brought new changes in the training school. The proposed building was under final stages and the curriculum had been developed to encompass not only the elementary and high school students' needs, but also the needs of the cadet teachers. The school provided good learning opportunities for the students and the student teachers who were approaching graduation and teaching positions.

From 1930-35, the education curriculum changed very little. In 1935, the Kentucky Legislature changed the certification laws. The requirements for the new certificates were as follows:

**Elementary Certificates**

1. Provisional - awarded after completion of 64 hours and valid for 3 years. It is renewable upon completion of 16 additional hours.
2. Standard - awarded for 4 years after completion of a minimum of 120 hours. Sixteen additional hours of college work or 3 successful years of teaching are required for the certificate to be renewed.

**High School Certificates**

1. Provisional - awarded for 4 years upon completion of a minimum of 120 hours. It is renewable upon 16 additional credit hours or 3 years of successful teaching.
2. Standard - awarded for 5 years after 4 years of college credit and 1 year of graduate work. This certificate is renewable for life upon 3 years of teaching.

**Administration Certificates**

1. Provisional - awarded for 4 years upon completion of a minimum of 120 hours and 3 years of successful work. Sixteen hours of additional work are required for renewal of the certificate.
2. Standard - awarded for 5 years after completion of a minimum of 120 hours, 2 years of teaching, and 16 additional hours of college credit.
The Standard High School Certificate mentions graduate level work. These laws applied to all state schools. At this time, Murray did not have a graduate program.

In 1935-36, Murray began to offer courses in alternate years. This allowed the college to offer a greater variety of courses. The most important course added at that time was Supervised Student Teaching in specific subjects on the secondary level. Supervised Student Teaching--Secondary was changed to Senior College Level only. Its prerequisites were an average standing of C, 90 semester hours completed, and completion of \( \frac{2}{3} \) of the core curriculum, \( \frac{2}{3} \) of the required courses in the subject field, and \( \frac{2}{3} \) of the required courses in Education. Also, a student must do student teaching in the student's major or minor field.

These prerequisites were the first placed on the student teaching courses. These requirements set a precedent for the prerequisites that are connected with the present student teaching program.

The years from 1937-41 showed little change in the Department of Education. Some new courses were: Nursery School and Parent Education, the Technique of Teaching Adults, and Organization and Administration of the Curricular and Extra-Curricular Programs for Adults.

The formation of a Graduate Program changed the Department of Education in many ways. The certificates were changed to accommodate the new Master of Arts Degree. The Standard High School, Administration, and SupervisionalCertificates were granted upon completion of a Master's Degree. The Elementary Certificates were granted for life with a Master's Degree. An additional certificate, that of the Provisional Certificate for full-time school librarians was also granted.

The curriculum had to be altered to conform to the demands of the newly formed graduate program. Some courses that had previously been open to undergraduates were now also open to graduate students. These courses were mainly psychology, administration, and curriculum courses.

Nine graduate courses were added to fill the needs of the new students. These were:

ED 276 Education of Exceptional Children--2 semester hours credit
ED 322 Personnel Problems in School Administration and Supervision--3 semester hours
ED 323 Advance School Finance--3 semester hours credit
ED 325 Psychology of Elementary School Subjects--3 semester hours credit
ED 328 Guidance--3 semester hours credit
ED 240 Philosophy of Education--2 semester hours credit
ED 241 Fundamental Problems of Administration of Rural Education--3 semester hours credit
ED 250 Supervision of Instruction--3 semester hours credit
ED 345 Federal, State and Local Contributions to Education--3 semester hours credit

From 1942 to 1945, the only major change in the department was the addition of sociology and psychology courses.

In September, 1952, Dr. Harry M. Sparks became Head of the Department of Education with credentials from Transylvania and U.K. Dr. Ralph Woods, President, acted as the Head of the Department during 1951-52 while Dr. Sparks completed his doctorate at the University of Kentucky.

Along with the changes in Administrative Faculty, there were changes in the laws of certification. The Provisional Elementary Certificate would not be issued after September 1, 1953, with the requirements of 64 hours of work. From this date forward, it would be issued only after the completion of 128 hours, including specified course requirements.

On September 1, 1952, the Certificates of Principalship and Superintendency took the place of the old certificate in Administration and Supervision. The Provisional Certificate for Principalship was issued on completion of the following requirements:

1. A teacher certificate based on a 4-year program of teacher education leading to a B.S. Degree. For example, a secondary principal was required to have a secondary teaching certificate. The principal of 12 grades could have either an elementary or secondary certificate.
2. A minimum of 3 years successful teaching experience was required.
3. Fifteen semester hours of specific course work for the principalship were also required.

This certificate was valid for four years and renewable every four years with six additional hours or three years of
principalship experience. The Standard Certificate for Principalship required a provisional certificate, three years experience as a principal, and completion of the Master of Arts in Education Degree. This was valid for continuous service provided that the individual was not inactive for four consecutive years.

The Provisional Certificate for Superintendency was similar to the one for the principalship. Completion of a certificate plus four years of teaching was required along with a Master of Arts in Education Degree. The Standard Certificate required a Provisional Certificate, Master’s Degree, four years as a successful Superintendent and 24 hours beyond the master’s.

A teaching certificate, three years of teaching and fifteen hours of graduate work, qualified a teacher for a Provisional Certificate for supervision. This certificate was valid for four years successful experience and fifteen credit hours. After September 1, 1952, a Provisional Certificate, three years as a supervisor, and a Master’s Degree granted the supervisor a standard certificate.

A Certificate for Attendance Officers was issued to those with teacher certification, two years of experience, and fifteen hours in specific attendance courses.

The growth of advanced certificates called for a need of new graduate courses. These needs were met and this started a continual increase in the number of graduate courses offered in Education.

The Department of Education from 1954 to 1958 grew in number of faculty and in expanded offerings. In 1956, Mac G. McRaney was appointed Director of Student Teaching. He received both his B.S. and M.A. from Mississippi Southern. In 1959, Mr. McRaney was replaced by Mr. Wilson Gantt. Gantt’s credentials were a B.S. and M.A. both from Murray State University.

In 1958, the Council on Public Higher Education changed the requirements for certification. The Standard High School Certificate required a person to complete a Master’s Degree. If the Master’s Degree was without a thesis, of the 30 hours, 15 hours must be in courses open to graduate students only. The person might limit his professional courses to 9 hours but the person was required to take a minimum of 12 hours of non-professional courses. The remaining 9 hours could be taken in professional courses or non-professional courses.

This same year the Department changed even further. Sections were formed to take care of the needs of the
increasing number of students. The education expansion was mostly graduate courses, while the psychology expansion was both undergraduate and graduate. Education dropped most of the method courses listed under other departments.

A program for Guidance Counselors leading to certification was added. The requirements were the same for the Standard Certificates, but had to have an emphasis in guidance in the Master’s work.

In 1962, classification in Rank I was decided upon. This replaced the previous 24 hours above. The requirements were:

1. Master’s Degree
2. 36 weeks in residence
3. 15 hours graduate level only
4. Overall B grade and no grade lower than a C
5. 15 hours as a full-time student
6. 15 hours in academic subject area

The Standard Certificate for Principalship changed its requirements to meet the above classification. Hence, it now required 30 hours above the baccalaureate degree.

The School Psychometrist was also added to the list of certificates. Guidance certificates with 4 additional psychology courses enabled a counselor to obtain this degree.

The courses were also renumbered to show greater difficulty and level of instruction. Freshman courses were numbered 100, sophomore 200, junior 300, and senior 400. Five hundred courses were open to juniors, seniors and graduate students and 600 courses were open to graduate students only. Two important additions to the curriculum were listed in the catalog as Methods of Research and Experimental Psychology.

In 1965, Murray State College divided into schools. Special Education courses, a reading clinic, and courses in teaching mentally retarded were added. The previous divisions in the former department were made departments.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION

The School of Education is made up seven Departments of education and also includes the Department of Psychology and the Department of Library Science.

The Department of Educational Services is composed of the Division of Student Teaching, the Reading Clinic, the Audio-Visual Laboratory, and In-Service Education.

The Department of Administration and Supervision offered programs leading to certification for six leadership positions in the public schools. These are Elementary School Principal,
Secondary School Principal, Supervisor of Instruction, School Business Administrator, Director of Pupil Personnel, and School Superintendent. The Department of School Administration offers 21 graduate courses.

The objective of the Department of Elementary Education is to provide professional experiences of both graduate and undergraduate levels for people who plan to enter the field of education as elementary teachers, administrators, or supervisors.

The Department of Secondary Education is primarily responsible for providing courses required for teacher certification in the junior and senior high schools. Persons majoring in Secondary Education can be certificated in 26 major fields. One of the eight semesters is designated as Professional Semester. No more than 17 professional hours may be taken during the professional semester and no other course may be taken while the student teaching is in process. This applies only for the special professional semester program.

Twenty-three different graduate courses are offered for those majoring in Guidance and Counseling.

Special Education includes teacher education for the mentally retarded, both the educable and the trainable, as well as the Division of Speech and Hearing. Emphasis is given in Speech and Hearing to developing an understanding of normal speech and language, emphasizing their importance to basic communication processes. Another phase of this program is to provide information on abilities and experience pertaining to speech, hearing and language disorders, and to provide the courses necessary for certification in Special Education in Speech and Hearing as well as preparing persons with clinical competence in the area on speech and hearing.

The Department of Education includes a University Psychological Center which offers counseling and diagnostic service without charge to Murray State students. These services are also offered to children and adults in the community. Through this, a training function is carried on for graduate students in psychology and in guidance and counseling.

Also, there is a University Testing Center which offers its services without charge to students, except for a nominal fee which may be required for some tests.

There is a Reading Clinic which provides services not only for students in school but for the community and the region.
Teachers who have taught Education in the Normal School, Teachers College, State College, and Murray State University excluding those who are continuing to teach in 1971-72 are as follows:

**NAME AND PERIOD SERVED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irby H. Koffman</td>
<td>9/1/23 - 6/30/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Hutchinson</td>
<td>9/11/23 - 8/31/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma Lynn Carter</td>
<td>2/1/24 - 8/31/24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbert R. Mills</td>
<td>9/20/24 - 6/30/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Dr. William Ross Bourne</td>
<td>2/1/25 - 8/31/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearle Jordan</td>
<td>2/17/25 - 6/30/27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellie May Wyman</td>
<td>9/18/25 - 7/31/53 Retired (Died 8/71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. C. S. Lowry</td>
<td>9/15/25 - 6/30/68 Retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. C. P. Poole</td>
<td>8/7/27 - 6/36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. J. Hanifan (Summer only)</td>
<td>/27 - /29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles McGinnis</td>
<td>9/15/27 - 8/31/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. D. Williams</td>
<td>2/15/27 - 8/12/27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary C. Wilson</td>
<td>2/1/28 - 12/31/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. T. Cooper (Summer only)</td>
<td>/28 - /28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia Rohlfing</td>
<td>9/15/28 - 12/31/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vest C. Myers</td>
<td>9/15/28 - 8/31/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Schultz Sr.</td>
<td>9/1/28 - 9/17/68 - Died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*G. Turner Hicks</td>
<td>9/14/30 - 7/10/46</td>
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</table>
J. W. Jewell
3/1/32 - 10/31/32
George C. Poret
2/20/31 - 8/15/39
W. J. Caplinger
6/8/33 - 6/47
Bulah Elliott (Summers only)
33 - 35
(Summers only)
45 - 47
Moss Walton (Summers only)
36 - 36
Frances Ross Hicks
10/1/34 - 3/38
Dr. William D. Lewis
9/1/39 - 12/31/47
Dr. William G. Nash
9/1/40 - 6/30/70 Retired
Carman Graham
34 - 48
O. C. Aderhold (Summer only)
46 - 46
*Edward J. Carter
9/1/46 - 8/31/50
Lee Spowles
9/1/47 - 6/48
Dr. Rhey Boyd Parsons
9/1/48 - 8/31/63
*Dr. Harry M. Sparks
9/1/48 - 9/30/63
John E. Robinson
48 - 7/15/52
W. Z. Carter (Summer only)
48 - 48
Dr. Thomas C. Venable
9/1/50 - 8/31/56
Edward F. Brunner
9/1/56 - 6/30/67
Mary Elizabeth Bell
9/1/61 - 8/31/70
Lottie Suiter
7/1/62 - 6/30/64 (Died 5/71)
Don Clemens
9/1/64 - 6/30/67
Ethel B. Miller
9/1/64 - 8/31/67

Dr. William E. Segall
9/1/67 - 6/30/69

Dr. Nolan Harvey
1/1/69 - 6/30/71

Dr. Donald B. Hunter is Dean of the School of Education. The Departments and people serving in each Department during the 1971-72 school year are as follows:

**NAME AND DATE EMPLOYED**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES**

*Dr. John G. Taylor
  1968

Dr. Robert F. Alsup
  1955

Dr. Robert B. Fox
  1968

Dr. William O. Price
  1962

Dr. Yancy Watkins
  1966

Wayne M. Williams
  1961

Dr. Kenny S. Dean
  1971

Dr. Bobby G. Malone
  1970

J. D. Rayburn
  1966

Donald R. Shelton
  1960

Hazel M. Tarry
  1968

Dr. Charles H. Tolley
  1971

Dr. Robert H. Wade
  1963

Leonard Whitmer, (1/2)
  1963

Harlan Hodges
  1964
DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
*Rubie E. Smith  
1939  
Dr. James Carlin, (3/4)  
1969  
Dr. Janice Hooks, (1/4)  
1965  
June W. Smith  
1965  
Dr. Doris K. Mouser  
1970  
Clinton M. Rowlett  
1966  
Eugene Russell  
1956  
Dr. Barr W. Taylor  
1969

DEPARTMENT OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING
*Dr. W. Ben Humphreys  
1962  
Dr. Donald R. Rye  
1968  
Dr. William G. Emener  
1971  
Dr. Thomas Holcomb  
1971  
Robert W. Rowan  
1965

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
Edna Darnell  
(Acting Chairman) 1964  
T. P. Scholar  
1965  
Jonathan D. Sparks  
1971

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION
*Dr. Hugh A. Noffsinger  
1964  
Dr. S. M. Matarazzo  
1966
Dr. Arvin D. Crafton  
1966
Wilson Gantt  
1956
Dr. Jackie Rose  
1967

DEPARTMENT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
*Dr. William J. Ryan  
1963
Dr. Franklin G. Fitch  
1960
Dr. Jerome C. Hainsworth  
1967
Dr. Ray P. Moore  
1969
Dr. Joe L. Green  
1969
John A. Wells  
1965
Vernon Shown, (2 classes)  
1956

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL EDUCATION
*Dr. John M. Bartholomy  
1969
Billie R. Downing  
1965
Dr. James D. McDill  
1970
Diana L. Mills  
1967
Norbert Leppert  
1970
John Applegate  
1970
Lavonda K. Ligon  
1971

*Department Chairman
A school for grades 1-12 was an integral part of the original plan for the Normal School. Such a school was deemed a necessity to the success of a training program for teachers. At the first meeting of the Board of Regents of Murray State Normal School on April 14, 1924, a special committee was appointed to confer with the school boards of the city and county to ascertain whether or not suitable arrangements could be made with either or both boards for conducting the training school.

The committee appointed by the Board of Regents recommended that a training school be organized and that classes be offered during the 1924 summer session of the Normal School. The summer session was suggested to give the city and county boards (and the parents in the community) an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the operation of the training school. The entire expense of the school, to be operated in the Murray High School building, was to be borne by the Murray State Normal School.

The summer session, beginning June 16, 1924, was for grades 1-8. The teachers who taught that summer were: Miss Bertis Manor for the first and second grades; Miss Ada T. Higgins for the third and fourth grades; Mrs. Klyde Vaughan for the fifth and sixth grades; and Miss Mary S. Mulligan for the seventh and eighth grades. One hundred eleven students attended the session and the enrollment in each two grades ranged from 24-29. Miss Mulligan was the temporary principal. Mrs. Vaughan was also a temporary teacher. Both parents and pupils were delighted with the experimental summer session of the training school. It had been successfully demonstrated that “practice teaching” under proper supervision could be carried on to the advantage of the children. It was decided that the training school would operate the following year in connection with the
city schools of Murray. The city superintendent became the Director of Teacher Training on a part-time basis. Teachers were employed as Training School teachers who were acceptable to each board. Parents were given the choice of placing their children in these classrooms or in the regular city system classrooms.

Mr. James H. Hutchinson was Superintendent of Murray City Schools in 1923. He realized that there might be some difficulty in operating two schools in the same building; therefore, before the Normal School opened, he suggested that he resign as Superintendent and that Dr. Carr be elected Superintendent. He suggested that he serve as Assistant Superintendent looking after all the details of the Murray City Schools. His suggestion was accepted by the State Board of Education and the Murray Board of Education. Dr. Carr was elected Superintendent of Murray City Schools, and Mr. Hutchinson was elected Assistant Superintendent and Supervisor of the Training School.

The Murray City System and the Murray State Normal School displayed an unusual spirit of cooperation and determination to work together in order to provide an excellent teacher-training program.

The training school classes were conducted in the Murray High building for the 1924-25 school year; in the Administration Building, 1925-26; in Wilson Hall from 1926-28 and in 1928 moved into the Training School Building. Miss Emma Helm joined the training school faculty in 1924. The curriculum for the eleventh and twelfth grades for the first three years, 1924-27, provided courses to qualify persons to become teachers. Fifty-eight people completed their training in 1925 and received three-year teaching certificates. They were allowed to teach or go immediately into college. The class was composed of students from the local county and city system and many adults who had been teaching and needed to renew teaching certificates. The curriculum included teacher education courses. This filled a need for certification renewal for those teachers who had only eighth grade educations and were teaching on a certificate received by taking an examination upon completion of the eighth grade.

Mr. W. J. Caplinger, Superintendent of Murray City System, became supervisor of the Training School in the 1925-26 school year. Mr. Caplinger was to serve as supervisor of the Training School and chairman of the Department of Education and Student Teaching for twenty years.

On
January 28, 1926, President Carr presented a request to the Board of Regents and the state legislature for a Training School building. This request was approved and the legislature appropriated $250,000 for the building. Appropriation was spread over a two-year period with $125,000 available each year.

Work was begun on the training school building in the spring of 1927. It was designed especially for training school purposes from the first primary grade to the senior class in the high school. It was a brick and stone structure of semi-fireproof construction. The building had 86 rooms. Its most distinctive feature was the twelve training units--each unit consisting of a standard classroom, three practice rooms, and an office for the critic teacher. There was also a large library room, four well-equipped laboratories, two rooms for the Art Department, eight ordinary classrooms and necessary space for offices. Each room was adequately equipped.

Dean Carr’s comment in the 1927 Shield was, “On Completion of the new Training School Building next fall, the Training School will be expanded into one of the greatest schools of its kind in the South. Ample opportunities will be offered for practice teaching from the first to the senior year in high school.”

During the December, 1928, Southern Association meeting in Fort Worth, Texas, the high school was accredited class “A” high school.

The building was under construction for ten months. On Saturday, January 28, 1928, the Training School students occupied the new building for the first time.

At the time of the removal of the Training School to the new building several changes were made in its organization. The faculty was enlarged to seventeen members. Mr. W. J. Caplinger continued as director of Teacher Training. Mr. W.J. Gibson became the first principal. The school was organized into three divisions--Grade, Junior High and Senior High. Each grade was under a competent critic teacher. The classes were used for observation and practice teaching.

The enrollment for the semester was 360 students. The enrollment for succeeding years was kept between approximately 350-400. The number of students in both the graded and high school was limited. It was not the purpose to build up a large training school, but an efficient one--simply large enough to furnish practice teaching facilities for college students preparing to become teachers.
Two other important changes were made in the high school course of study. Five different courses in the Department of Education had been open to certain groups of high school students. These courses were no longer offered. The only courses offered were those found in a "Class A" public high school. Another change was relative to the age of students admitted to the high school. Numerous adults, mostly rural teachers, had been admitted to the high school department. These people would no longer be admitted, thereby eliminating almost all students over twenty-one years of age.

The expansion of the faculty to seventeen members made it possible for the school to receive its "Class A" classification and many extra curricular activities were begun. The outstanding faculty, excellent facilities, and the backing of the Normal School Administration combined to provide an educational institution that was outstanding in every phase. The summer school sessions, although begun on an experimental basis, continued and were one of the best organized in the south.

Murray State Normal School encountered financial difficulties (brought on by the depression years) and funds were completely depleted by December 1, 1931. No salaries were paid until May, 1932. Among measures taken by President Wells to cut down on finances was the discontinuance of grades 10, 11, and 12 and summer sessions at the Training School. The teachers were given indefinite leaves of absence. Students transferred to the local school systems.

On September 11, 1934, the senior high was reestablished. Mr. Carmon Graham was principal. The first male teacher, Mr. Clifton Thurman, was hired as a mathematics teacher. He also coached the basketball team.

Miss Margaret Campbell, a teacher (1927-57), in reflecting on her years at the Training School, said that she very early grew to love and admire Calloway County and the whole area. In analyzing the reason, she concluded that it was the true democracy which was found in the people in the area and among the students of the Murray Training School.

The decisions reached concerning the organization and administration of the school at this time were continued for quite sometime. The school was progressive and was looked upon by surrounding schools as a model by which they could pattern curriculums.
Dr. Janice Hooks

Jo Hortin Lovett

Old University School

New University School
According to an agreement reached between Murray State and Calloway County, the school population was drawn from a specific area in the county during the early years of its development. Wells, Gunnars Flat, Martins Chapel, Utterback and Outland Schools were closed and children from these school districts were bussed to the Training School. An agreement was made between the Calloway County Board of Education and Murray State whereby the county paid a certain amount toward the education of these children and the college took on all responsibility for their education. Students who wished to attend the Training School who were not in the specified districts were required to pay tuition.

This arrangement continued into the 1950's. During the 1950's it became obvious that quality education was becoming increasingly difficult due to the increase in population and the subsequent increase in enrollment in each class in the elementary grades. Because of this condition another arrangement was made with the Calloway County Board of Education. Elementary classes were divided and classrooms were provided which became known as "County Classrooms." All students who wished to stay in the Murray State operated rooms were allowed to do so, but were required to pay their own tuition. The Training School also removed any boundaries as far as school districts were concerned and accepted students from any district as well as out-of-county students.

Students who did not wish to pay tuition were placed in the county classrooms. These classes were financed by the Calloway County Board of Education, who selected and paid the teacher or teachers for these units.

The Training School operated for a few years on this basis. It was not a satisfactory arrangement because the county classrooms each contained two grade levels (1-2, 3-4, 5-6), and the building was overcrowded. In 1959, the agreement between county and college was dissolved and a priority list was established for the first six grades to prevent overcrowding. The name of the school was changed to Murray College High.

**POLICIES FOR THE OPERATION OF MURRAY COLLEGE HIGH**

I. Priority with respect to enrolling the first six grades in Murray College High is as follows:
   A. Children now enrolled in any class in
Murray College High in any grade will be given first choice in September, 1959.

B. Children of people officially connected with the College.

C. Younger brothers and sisters of children already enrolled in Murray College High according to date of application.

D. Enrollment from roster according to date of application for admission.

II. The College will charge $5.00 per semester tuition in the first six grades. Those going in the College operated rooms will be entitled to remain in Murray College High throughout their twelve years of school. There will be no tuition charge in grades 7 through 12.

III. It will be necessary to limit the first grade in the College operated room at Murray College High to a maximum of 30 pupils for the school year 1959-60. The enrollment will be established in keeping with the above priority.

IV. Murray State College will continue to operate buses within adjusted routes.

V. Murray State College will continue to provide four classrooms to the county for the school year 1959-60.

VI. It will be necessary to continue to charge the fee for classroom supplies which is now $2.00 per semester. Tuition was later increased to $10.00; Room fee was later increased to $2.50.

The school continued through the 1960’s in much the same manner except that enrollment became smaller in the high school as a result of the limiting of enrollment in the elementary school. Another factor contributing to smaller enrollment was the decreased emphasis on athletics. The College High students still used Murray State’s facilities, but with increased college enrollment, it became more difficult to schedule the use of these facilities.

The original Training School building was now nearing the forty-year-old mark and was in need of repairs and renovation. There had been very little renovation during the forty years until the middle ’60’s. Due to the efforts of Mrs. Lillian Lowry, foreign language teacher and Mr. Wilson Gantt, director, a sufficient amount of interest was shown in languages to warrant the installation of a complete, up-to-date language laboratory. Plans were also made and carried through to
completion for new science laboratories. Upon completion of these laboratories in 1964, the College High science lab and equipment were equal or superior to any in the state of Kentucky.

The student body, parents, and faculty were exhuberant when plans were announced in October, 1965, for a complete renovation of the Training School building. A bond issued was passed which included funds for this renovation and the community waited expectantly for the beginning of construction. In the following Spring, 1966, Murray State became a University, and Murray College High became Murray State University School. During the 1966-67 school year, a committee discussed merging Murray State University School with the Murray City System. This plan was rejected.

Plans for renovation of the building were continuing with some alterations. Through the efforts of Dr. Donald B. Hunter, Chairman of the Department of Education, and Mr. Vernon E. Shown, Director of Murray State University School, consideration was given to expansion as well as renovation. Along with renovation of the old building, there would be a new addition which would include: a 520 seat auditorium with an orchestra pit, full projection, lighting, and sound system, and dressing rooms for theatrical productions; health and driver education, a gymnasium which would seat 800; a music suite with bandroom, choral room, music office and music library; and industrial arts suite; a new cafeteria; and six elementary classrooms--carpeted, air-conditioned and with observation booths. Construction on the new building was begun in the summer of 1967.

On May 3, 1968, Mr. Shown, Director, announced to the faculty and student body that Dr. Harry Sparks, President of Murray State University, would recommend to the Board of Regents that Murray State University School grades 7-12 be discontinued. Various reasons were given for this decision--among them cost of operation seemed to be most prevalent. The Board of Regents decided to discontinue grades 7-12 in June, 1970, giving the students and faculty two years to make educational and occupational decisions.

On June 4, 1970, the Murray State University School grades 7-12 were officially closed. Grades K-6 were to continue in the new addition to the old Training School building.

When the summer session opened in June, 1970, all Murray State University School activities were conducted entirely in
the new addition and the old building was completely vacated by the Murray State University School elementary students and school personnel.

**Extra-Curricular Activities** - An outstanding feature of the Training School which helped make it an exceptional school was the inclusion, along with and integrated into the academic program, a wide variety of extra-curricular activities. Students were exposed to every learning facility in the immediate area and field trips were considered essential. Activities which were an integral part of the school from the beginning of the school’s operation were: a Senior English Club sponsored by Miss Evelyn Linn; a Science Club sponsored by Miss Grace Wyatt; a fifth grade orchestra sponsored by Miss Naomi Maple; Operettas presented by the music department; band, chorus, and Glee Club; a basketball, football, baseball, and track team; a debate team; a tennis team; a Hiking Club; a fifth grade Civic Club with specific emphasis on beautifying the campus; and a Drama Club.

Students who attended the school in the early years not only felt that they received an exceptional academic program but also felt that the cultural advantages were excellent. The students were made to feel that they were a part of the college. Even their baccalaureate and commencement exercises for graduates of the high school and college were combined, the Training School students were given student activity cards which gave them free admittance to all campus activities. From the first grade on they were exposed to operettas, orchestra performances, ballet, theatre productions and sports events. Not only were they observers but many times participants as well.

**Maypole Dances** - The most spectacular event of the early school years, as remembered by former students, was the annual Maypole Dances. All students were elaborately costumed and performed the Maypole Dances, as well as many other talent exhibitions. This tradition continued for many years and was considered one of the most entertaining events of the year for this community and surrounding communities.

**Music Department** - The Music Department with Miss Gwendolyn Haynes as its first teacher was excellent. All students were exposed to all types of music and were given the opportunity to perform for the public on a regular basis in many different areas. One of the highlights of the year, along with the Maypole Dances, was the presentation of the
Christmas music program. Grades 1-12 participated and the program was considered a professional presentation of many different types of music. One of Miss Haynes earliest programs was "An Evening of Bohemian Christmas Carols." This annual Christmas Carol presentation continues at the present time and is still enjoyed by the school community. Another outstanding production of the Music Department was an annual Operetta presented by high school students who took chorus. Operettas were presented each year until Dr. Josiah Darnall left the school to teach in the Fine Arts Department. The school always had an orchestra which performed in schools in the surrounding area. Each child attending the Training School received a comprehensive music education which included chances to appear before audiences, exposure to all types of music, and opportunities to explore and learn in any area of music the child chose. Private lessons with all types of musical instruments were available.

National Forensic League - Debating and other speech activities have always been an integral part of the Training School. As early as 1930, the Debate Team was described as the "best in Kentucky" over 750 entries in a tournament.

The success of graduates with a debating background is proof of the value of encouraging students to participate in debating activities.

in a random selection, members of the 1941 Debate team, whose names are quickly recognizable, are good examples of citizens who have made and are making many contributions to society: Harold Glenn Doran, President of the Peoples Bank in Murray; Mancil Vinson, Director of Alumni Affairs at Murray State University; Charles Collis, M.D. (Psychiatry); Charles Clark, M.D.; and Gene Graham, a journalist who won a Pulitzer Prize.

The success of debaters and speech contestants continued throughout the entire lifetime of the school.

Sports and Athletic Program - Physical Education was initiated into the curriculum in the early years of the school. Physical Education teachers on campus served as supervising teachers and student teachers could get their teaching experience in the Training School. Girls, as well as boys, were given physical education instruction.

Advantages to the location of the Training School on campus for the physical education program was the availability of the college pool, tennis courts, track field,
baseball field, and basketball courts. The athletic program was affected adversely through the years because of the chosen policy of the school to stress academics rather than athletics.

**Drama** - An important phase in the life of Training School students was in the field of dramatics. Characterization was begun in the first grade and continued through all twelve grades. Junior and Senior class plays were a tradition and all grade levels presented one-act plays. The scope of experience received by the students was extensive—plays, poetry reading, radio programs (with scripts written by students), public speaking, interpretive reading and many other activities throughout the years which enriched the academic offerings of the school.

**Vocational Agriculture and the Future Farmers of America** - A new subject was added to the curriculum in 1937. E. B. Howton, who was also teaching in the College Department of Agriculture, was assigned to teach agriculture at the Training School. Mr. Howton taught agriculture for only two years and was assigned full-time work in the College Department of Agriculture.

Mr. W. H. Brooks was employed to replace Mr. Howton at the Training School. He set up the first vocational agriculture program and organized the first FFA Chapter. Within two or three years this department, and the FFA, began to be recognized as one of the outstanding in the state organization. Mr. Brooks transferred to the College Agriculture Department in 1944, and later moved back to the Training School as head of the Veterans on-Farm Training Program. Mr. Brooks is now in charge of Calloway County's adult program in Vocational Agriculture.

Mr. Ben Cottrell and Mr. Robert Brown were employed as teachers at the Training School for the next two years. Mr. Bobby R. Grogan was employed as head teacher in 1946, and remained in the school until 1951, when he took a position with the State Department of Education working in the Division of Vocational Education. Mr. Charles L. Eldridge was named head teacher and remained in that position until 1963, when the department was closed. Mr. Eldridge became became Director of School Relations at Murray State, a position which he holds at the present time.

More urbanization and few farm boys were the major reasons for discontinuing the vocational agriculture program at the laboratory school.
The outstanding accomplishments of the graduates is the real measure of value of any educational objective. Men such as Dr. Charles Byers, Dr. Jimmie Thompson, and Dr. Charles Lassiter are professors of agriculture education at large universities. Others, such as Hamp Brooks, Bobby Evans, Jerry Hale, Charles Tutt, Wayne Ezell, and Herbert Cherry are teachers of agriculture.

Outstanding farmers, all of whom received the American Farmer Degree while in high school, include Charles Outland, Walter Steely, Dan Shipley, and Eugene Armstrong. These men attest to the true value of their training.

Other accomplishments of the Agriculture Department and the FFA Chapter will remain to be a part of the history of the state’s vocational program. Some of these would include: receiving the top national award in the State of Kentucky in the years of 1957, 1958, and 1961; the only FFA Chapter from Kentucky to receive the top national dairy judging award; five state public speaking winners; and one national Farm Bureau Talk Meet winner.

Many other regional, state, and national winners in areas such as citizenship, leadership and cooperation were accomplished.

Future Business Leaders of America - The Future Business Leaders of America Chapter 43 of Murray College High was founded in 1952, by Mr. Eugene Smith, business teacher. It was an active service club from its inception and continued to function well throughout the lifetime of the club. The F.B.L.A. received many honors and trophies from national and state conventions. The local chapter served well and gave of its time and efforts to many state and national activities. One of the local chapter leaders, Jay Richey, a 1969 graduate, went on to become Vice-President of the Southern District of F.B.L.A. and also State President.

Other extra-curricular activities were: Beta Club, French Club, Visual Aids Club, Library Club, Pep Club, Yearbook, COLT Newspaper, Future Homemakers of America; Student Council, Quill and Scroll, National Honor Society and Drama Club.

Principals and Directors - Ten people have served in the capacity of director and/or principal at the Training School. The organization of administration of the school has varied through the years. In the earliest, developing years, Mr. W. J. Caplinger served as director and the school did not have a
principal. With the occupation of the newly built Training School Building, Mr. W. J. Gibson was chosen principal. In the following years, Mr. Caplinger continued as director and principals served under him until his resignation in 1945. The Training School continued to function as part of the Education Department of Murray State. In 1954, the title "Principal" was replaced by "Director" and the duties of each were combined into one position. The administrative policy continues with the Director of the University School reporting to the Dean of the School of Education.

W. J. Caplinger served as Director of the Training School from 1925-1945. He retired as principal for one and one-half years and then taught history and Latin. He later was Librarian and taught Library Science. He still later operated Gibson's Frozen Food Locker in Murray and has recently retired.

Mr. J. W. Compton served as principal from 1929-1934.

Mr. Carmon Graham was Director from 1934-1948. Mr. Graham served the Training School for 13 1/2 years and was a very integral part of the growth and success of the school. He resigned in 1948, to serve as Administrator, Murray Hospital, and later became principal of Heath High School in McCracken County. He is retired from teaching but is still active on his dairy farm in McCracken County. His two sons, Gene and Wade, were graduates of the school.

Mr. John Robinson acted as Director from 1948-1952. Mr. Robinson resigned as principal to accept the position of Superintendent of Schools in Danville, Kentucky. He died while serving in that capacity.

Mr. Esco Gunter served from 1952-1954. Mr. Gunter, having taught business subjects at the Training School for a number of years, was named principal to replace Mr. Robinson. He transferred to the School of Business on campus in 1954. He is now retired and he and Mrs. Gunter are living in Murray.

Dr. Roy Steinbrook served from September, 1954, through August, 1956. Dr. Steinbrook was Director for two years and is presently at the Southern Illinois University campus in Edwardsville, Illinois.

Dr. Mac G. McRaney was Director from 1956-1959. He resigned to accept the position of Registrar at Delta State University, Cleveland, Mississippi.

Mr. Wilson Ganttt served from 1959-1963. Mr. Ganttt was the social studies teacher at Murray College High before becoming
Director. He resigned in 1963, to accept the position of Registrar and Dean of Admissions at Murray State University. He and his wife live in Murray. They have two sons, Vernon and James, who are graduates of the Training School.

Mr. Vernon Shown became the principal in 1963, and is still serving in that capacity. Mr. Shown was formerly Director of Field Services at Murray State and served in that position for seven years.

Faculty - Critic teachers were added to Murray State's faculty in the summer of 1924. They were hired for the specific purpose of demonstrating effective teaching and supervising the work of student teachers. All persons who received a teaching certificate from Murray State were required to do student teaching under supervision. Supervising teachers were and are teachers who have been successful in teaching and had attained advanced degrees. Some of the teachers who contributed much are:

**Evelyn Linn Allbritten 1926-1933.** Mrs. Evelyn Linn Allbritten taught mathematics in the Training School, sponsored the Senior English Club and the debate team. After her years in the Training School she taught mathematics at Murray State and was selected “Distinguished Professor of the Year.” She is now retired and lives with her husband in Murray.

**Garrett Beshear 1954-1968.** Mr. Garrett Beshear, an All-American basketball player at Murray State, coached Training School basketball teams for 14 years. He was a great player and successful coach. Mr. Beshear died on July 24, 1968, at the age of 46. The new gymnasium at the University School was named for him and is known as the “Garrett Beshear Gymnasium.”

**Ola Brock 1930-1956.** Miss Ola Brock taught second grade from 1930-1956. She was a graduate of Denver, Chicago, and Columbia Universities. An outstanding teacher, she is now retired and living in the Westminster Village Retirement Home in Greenwood, Indiana.

**Margaret Campbell 1927-1957.** Miss Campbell received her education at Peabody and the University of Texas. She helped establish the high standards of the school and contributed to the continuation of these high standards throughout her years of excellent teaching. She returned to her home in Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1957, and is teaching at Cumberland College in Lebanon.
Josiah Darnall 1947-1963. Dr. Josiah Darnall continued with the fine music program already established in the Training School. The orchestra made many trips to present assembly programs to surrounding schools. Operettas were yearly productions and the chorus performed at many functions. He received his doctorate and teaches in the School of Fine Arts at Murray State.

Charles Eldridge 1951-1963. Mr. Eldridge taught agriculture at the Training School from 1951-1963. A significant indication of his success in the Agricultural Program has been the success of graduates in agriculture and in other fields. The Future Farmers of America, an important phase of his program, always represented the school in an outstanding manner, bringing home many honors and awards. Mr. Eldridge became Director of School Relations at Murray State in 1963, and continues in that position.

Vanda Gibson 1955- Miss Gibson became the third grade teacher in 1955, and continues in that position. She is a graduate of Murray State and received her Masters degree from Indiana.

Roland Goodgion 1946-1967. Mr. Goodgion taught science and mathematics courses for many years for the high school. In his later years of teaching, he taught in the junior high. He was highly professional and epitomized this ideal in the field of education. He retired from teaching in 1967, and makes his home in Murray.

Clara Rimmer Groth 1931-1942. Miss Clara Rimmer joined the faculty in 1931. She came to the school highly qualified and contributed much to the development of an excellent program. She did team teaching at Ohio State and later taught English in Gainesville, Florida, where she also served as principal of an elementary school.

Gwendolyn Haynes 1928-1934. Miss Haynes was the first music teacher at the Training School. All grades were offered rich programs in music, including orchestra, band, chorus, ensembles, quartet, sextet and solos.

Emma J. Helm 1924-1941. Miss Emma Helm came to the Training School to teach sixth grade after having had many successful years teaching in Mayfield, Kentucky. She retired in 1942 because of poor health. Miss Helm was the first president of the Murray State College Alumni Association.

Desiree Beale Hosick 1928-1938; 1946-1949. Mrs. Hosick taught thirteen years at the Training School. She ended her teaching career and now makes her home in Murray.
Lillian Jones Lowry 1928-1968. Mrs. Lillian Jones Lowry came into the school in its earliest years--teaching almost constantly as a substitute teacher for a period of time. She moved into a full-time job and remained in the school until June of 1968. She has such a taste for living and getting the most out of each day of her life--and is able to convey this feeling to her students. She visited and taught in Japan and in Greece, thus enabling her learners to better understand some of the cultures of these countries. Writing has always been a part of her life. She guided a third grade class in writing and printing a newsletter. She also taught French. She directed junior and senior plays throughout the years and all English classes produced one-act plays under her direction. The Colt newspaper became a school tradition with Lillian Lowry as adviser. The list of her contributions to the Training School is endless--the social and cultural values she gave to her students was invaluable. She is presently teaching in the Paducah Community College.

Bertie Manor 1924-1947. Miss Bertie Manor was hired to teach first grade in the first year that the school was opened and continued to teach for twenty-two years. A highly regarded first grade critic teacher, she retired from the Training School in 1947, because of poor health and lives in Evansville, Indiana.

Mavis McCamish 1951-71. Mrs. McCamish has been first grade teacher for twenty years. Children who attended her first grade had a full, exciting year with many rich experiences which oriented them to school life with a delight in learning. She is a dedicated teacher who has won the respect of parents, students, and educators.

Nadine Overall 1928-32; 1934-1937. Miss Nadine Overall received her doctorate from Yale and taught Latin and French in the Training School. She transferred to Murray State’s English Department. She retired from teaching to write. She is now writing about the men who wrote the King James Version of the Bible. She is living in Nashville, Tennessee, and teaches Shakespeare in the Watkins Night School.

Annie Ray 1938-1955. Dr. Ray received her doctorate from Peabody College. She was a creative individual and had excellent rapport with the children. She retired from the Training School in 1955, and went back to her home in Bardwell, Kentucky, where she died in the late 1950’s.
Joe Nell Rayburn 1955- Mrs. Rayburn came to University School from Providence, Kentucky, as second grade teacher, a position which she has held for fifteen years. She is a highly respected educator who is called on frequently as a consultant for teacher in-service training groups.

Venona Rogers 1956- Miss Venona Rogers has taught the fourth grade for fourteen years. She came to the Training School from the Paducah City School System. She is known throughout the state for her contribution to curriculum in the science and mathematics area.

Eugene Smith 1952-1965. Mr. Smith came to Murray College High as business teacher and supervising student teacher replacing Esco Gunter. In his years in this position he supervised 286 student teachers. He held a B.S. degree from Murray State College and a M.S. degree from Indiana University. Mr. Smith was founder of the Future Business Leaders of America chapter at College High School. He became state chairman of F.B.L.A. in 1953, and served in that capacity for eleven years. Mr. Smith died of a heart attack on August 16, 1965.

Rubie Smith 1939-1947 Miss Rubie Smith came to the Training School in 1939 to teach sixth grade. She transferred to the college in 1947, and has become known as one of the outstanding educators in Kentucky. As Chairman of the Department of Elementary Education at Murray State University, she has continued to take an interest in the Training School and has been and continues to be an influence in keeping the standards of the school on the high level that has always been attained.

Lottye Suiter 1929-32; 1945-61. The addition in 1929 of Miss Lottye Suiter to the elementary faculty brought a personality in which was embodied all of the factors which one would consider necessary to be a successful teacher. She was a teacher who accepted each individual on his own merit, found the good in each child, and truly used individual instruction for everyone in her classroom. In 1964, Miss Suiter suffered a stroke which partially paralyzed her. She died in May, 1971.

William B. Taylor 1959-1965. Bill Taylor came into the school with ideas and ideals which epitomized what Murray College High had become known for throughout the years—an excellent school with innovative programs. He initiated the PSSC Physics Program and was a key person in the counseling of students. His outstanding qualities as a teacher were recognized by his students when they dedicated the 1964
Yearbook to him. He transferred to the Physics Department at Murray State where he gained recognition by being selected Distinguished Professor of the Year.

**J. Clifton Thurman** 1934-1940. Mr. Thurman was the first male faculty member at the Training School. He was a mathematics teacher, but also coached the basketball team. Mr. Thurman later taught mathematics at Vanderbilt University. He died in 1970.

**Mattie Trousdale** 1917-1953. Miss Mattie Trousdale was one of the teachers added to the faculty during the early years of the school and served the school well in her capacity as fourth grade teacher. She is retired and lives in McKendree Manor, a retirement home in Nashville, Tennessee.

**Golda Waters** 1953- Mrs. Waters has taught sixth grade for seventeen years. She came to the Training School after having taught many years in McCracken County. Her rich musical background has served her well as a classroom teacher.

**Roberta Whitnah** 1931-1946. Miss Roberta Whitnah has contributed thirty-nine years of excellent teaching to the Training School and Murray State University. She came to the Training School on a one-year contract and stayed, making Murray her permanent home. Miss Whitnah has retired to her home in Murray where she continues to live a very active life.

**Grace Wyatt** 1927-1932. Miss Wyatt taught in the early years of the school and contributed a great deal toward providing a strong science program. She transferred to the Biology Department of the College and was an outstanding instructor, teaching until the time of her death in the middle 1950’s.

**Graduates** - The history of a school cannot have complete meaning without some mention of the product of that school; the graduates. There have been approximately 1,000 graduates from the school, many of whom have made notable contributions in various fields of endeavor.

The author, having been a student and graduate of the Training School, and being presently employed on the University School Faculty, feels that information gained through research of the past history would be well worth the time and effort of interested individuals in tracing the growth of education on the elementary and secondary levels in this school including innovative techniques which later became routine classroom procedure.
The teachers who have served in the Laboratory School, formerly called the Training School are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ada T. Higgins</td>
<td>6/15/24 - 8/28/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berdie Manor</td>
<td>6/15/24 - 6/30/50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma J. Helm</td>
<td>9/7/24 - 8/15/39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*William J. Caplinger</td>
<td>6/7/25 - 12/12/45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Virgie L. Nanney</td>
<td>9/18/27 - 9/14/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattie Trousdale</td>
<td>11/11/27 - 7/31/53 (Retired)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desiree Beale Hosick</td>
<td>2/1/28 - 6/30/38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9/1/46 - 1/31/48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Campbell</td>
<td>10/18/27 - 8/31/56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*W. J. Gibson</td>
<td>7/1/25 - 6/30/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma DeBold</td>
<td>10/26/27 - 2/28/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwendlyn Haynes</td>
<td>8/18/28 - 8/31/34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lillian Lowry</td>
<td>(Part Time) 28-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9/15/42 - 6/30/68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(On Leave) 54 - 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(On Leave) 63 - 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naomi Maple</td>
<td>9/13/26 - 8/15/39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowena Noe</td>
<td>9/18/28 - 8/31/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewel B. Cox</td>
<td>(Part Time) 28 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelsie Cummins</td>
<td>9/1/27 - 9/30/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman L. Galloway</td>
<td>1/27/28 - 8/31/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia Rohlfing</td>
<td>8/1/28 - 12/31/30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mary C. Wilson  
7/1/28 - 12/31/28

John E. Miller  
(Sub Teacher & Coach) 7/28 - 1/34

*J. W. Compton  
9/1/29 - 10/31/32

Mattie Lou Lockwood  
10/15/29 - 33

Grace Post  
9/17/30 - 33

Grace Wyatt  
9/18/27 - 6/30/33

*Carman Graham  
9/1/34 - 8/31/48

Donnye Clopton  
2/1/28 - 1/33

Mary Louise Gabbert  
6/1/26 - 12/31/32

Annie Kate Lockard  
(Part Time) 31 - 32

Evelyn Linn  
26 - 32

Ola B. Brock  
1/28/30 - 7/31/55

Roberta Whitnah  
2/13/32 - 6/30/45

Arthur T. Meyer  
6/15/34 - 8/15/36

Jane Oliver  
9/12/32 - 8/15/35

Nadine Overall  
9/19/27 - 6/30/37

Clifton Thurman  
9/1/34 - 6/30/41

Thelma Glasscock  
9/1/39 - 8/15/41

Dr. Annie Ray  
9/38 - 6/30/55

Rubie E. Smith  
9/1/39 - 6/30/45

Vernon Anderson  
9/1/40 - 6/30/45
Wade Hampton Brooks
  8/1/39 - 6/30/55
   On Leave 11/6/45 - 11/19/47
Lora Frisby
  7/1/37 - 11/12/43
Ethelyn Johnston
  9/15/41 - 8/10/45
Clara Rimmer
  2/15/32 - 8/31/42
Marjory Palmquist
  9/16/40 - 9/30/43
Mayme Whitnell
  4/1/35 - 7/1/60
Roy Stewart
  Basketball Coach 43 - 45
Evadine Parker
  9/15/44 - 6/30/48
Lottie Suiter
  6/1/29 - 10/31/32
  9/1/45 - 6/30/62
Esco Gunter
  9/14/45 - 2/28/69
Mrs. Dorothy Rowlett
  9/1/40 - 5/31/50
*John Robinson
  9/1/48 - 7/15/52
Josiah Darnall
  9/1/47 - 6/30/63
Addie Faughn
  9/1/47 - 8/31/63
Roland Goodgion
  9/16/46 - 8/31/67
Bobby R. Grogan
  7/1/46 - 6/30/51
Tim O'Brien
  9/3/48 - 5/31/52
Martha L. Raymer
  8/15/48 - 7/22/52
Mary Lou Lassiter
  9/21/30 - 5/31/81
Inez Haile
   (Part Time) 9/1/50 - 6/30/59
Mrs. Mavis McCamish
  9/1/51 - 6/30/71, Retired
Mrs. Georgia Wear
9/1/50 - 7/20/53
Miss Olleen Williams
9/1/54 - 7/24/68, Expired
Garrett Beshear
9/1/54 - 7/24/68
Maunone Chenoweth
9/1/53 - 5/31/55
Leroy Eldridge
7/1/51 - 6/30/63
Nancy H. Johnson
9/1/53 - 5/31/56
Eugene Smith
9/1/53 - 6/30/64
*Roy Steinbrook
0/1/54 - 8/31/56
William G. Monahan
9/1/56 - 10/1/56
*Mac G. McRaney
9/1/56 - 6/30/59
*Wilson Gantt
10/1/56 - 6/30/63
Richard G. Jackson
9/1/56 - 6/30/70
Don M. Pace
9/1/60 - 8/31/68
William B. Taylor
9/1/59 - 6/30/65
Mrs. Birdie V. Howton
2/1/59 - 6/30/65
David S. Payne
9/1/63 - 8/31/66
Harmon B. Pierce
7/1/65 - 8/31/66
William O. Price, Jr.
9/1/62 - 8/31/67
Lawrence Suffill
8/26/63 - 6/30/69
Leonard Whitmer
7/1/63 - 6/30/70
Mrs. Mary Ryan
5/31/64 - 6/30/68

* Principal or Director
The Faculty for the Laboratory School for 1971-72 are as follows:

*Vernon E. Shown
  1956
James Carlin
  1969
Vanda J. Gibson
  1955
Janice Hooks
  1969 (¹/₄)
J. H. Lovett
  1963 (¹/₂)
Joe Nell Rayburn
  1955
Venona L. Rogers
  1956
Golda P. Waters
  1953
Sue C. Chaney
  1968
Krista J. Cooper
  1968
Sylvia C. Puckett
  1970
Margery T. Shown
  1966
Shirley Wilferd
  1967
Hazel Tarry
  (Excluding '48 to '68), 1944

*Principal or Director
The Library Science Department was established by the Board of Regents in 1930. Classes were taught by the various librarians. Requirements for admission to Library Science was senior classification with above-average overall standing. During the first few years, there were twelve courses offered with a total of 25 hours. The first graduates in 1933 were Mrs. Lochie Hart, Mrs. Mary Belle Overbey, Mrs. Eva Ross, and Miss Mamie Whitnell.

In 1930, the offerings were a compulsory orientation course of one hour taken by freshmen plus General Book Selection--3 semester hours credit; School Book Selection--1 semester hour credit; Cataloging and Classification--2 semester hours; Advanced Cataloging and Classification--2 semester hours; History and Administration of Libraries--2 semester hours; Library Work With Children--2 semester hours; Reference and Bibliography--3 semester hours; Reference and Bibliography Continuation--3 semester hours; The Place, Function, Administration, and Opportunity of the Library in the Modern School--2 semester hours.

The enrollment in Library Science for the first ten years was comparatively small and averaged only five students. Some of the librarians teaching Library Science were Mr. Ellison Brown, Mr. W. J. Gibson, Miss Verna Goode Broach, Miss Etta Beale Grant, Mrs. Nina Stamps McGivaren, and Mrs. Lillian Hollowell Adams. From 1947 to 1949, Mr. Joe Bailey, Head Librarian, (1947-51) taught one or more courses in library science; and Miss Mary Bess Cropper (1947-49) devoted her full time to library science courses. During this period the courses were revised and updated.

In 1949 Miss Rezina Senter was employed as full-time instructor in Library Science. Mr. Bob Mowery, 1951-53, and Dr. Hensley Woodbridge, 1953-65, taught one or more courses
in Library Science in addition to serving as Head Librarian. Miss Rezina Senter was appointed Head of the Library Science Department in 1955.

In 1949 there were virtually no elementary or secondary school libraries in the schools of Western Kentucky. Each school had some books on a special shelf or even in a small room called a “library.” But the books were not catalogued and there were only two trained librarians in the entire First District Education Association area of Kentucky. Adjacent areas in Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri revealed the same pattern. Even under Professor Senter, the enrollment in Library Science classes was small. The largest class taught at Murray up to 1951 enrolled nine. The interest in Library Science increased as did the enrollment. In 1968-70 some classes had 37 and 41 in Library Science. Murray State was the only college within 125 miles teaching Library Science. There were many reasons for this condition. They included the fact that the schools usually had no provisions for a library, and the ones who did used the room as a study hall and had no requirements or standards for the teachers who were called librarians.

The first real change in Kentucky came in 1952 when the State Department of Education issued requirements for certification and outlined basic standards for facilities and books. Only then was mature effort given to establishing effective libraries in the elementary and secondary schools. This action on the part of the county and city Boards of Education was reflected in increased enrollment in Library Science at Murray State College as more teachers began taking courses in Library Science. It was necessary for the College to offer more courses, because of the great awakening to the need for libraries and librarians. Many of the enrollees were married women who were unable to leave home for additional college study. The need for the demand for librarians continues to exceed the supply. Careful consideration should be given to establishing traineeships at Murray State University.

For several years graduate courses were scheduled, but no graduate degrees were conferred. However, in 1957, a Graduate Program was approved authorizing the M.A. in Education with a major in Library Science. Nine hours in Education courses were required and a minimum of 21 hours in Library Science. With this avenue of advanced study open in
Western Kentucky, librarians in increasing numbers have sought graduate degrees. Again, it should be emphasized that most of these teachers could never have received such degrees had the training not been available at Murray State. Salaries were comparatively low, and many are still substandard. The married ladies presenting a considerable portion of the enrollment could not afford either the money or the time to go great distances from home to earn a Master’s Degree in Librarianship. Murray State’s students came from Kentucky, Southern Illinois, Southwestern Indiana, Southeast Missouri, West Tennessee, and Arkansas.

The program in 1965-66 was geared for a double purpose—turning out undergraduate majors and expanding the Master’s program. At this time, there are nine 3-hour 500 classes offered in Library Science. Library Science classes of the 500 level are for juniors, seniors, or graduate students. The 600 courses have been taught primarily at night and summer school to accommodate returning teachers. There are four 3-hour 600 courses offered in 1971-72. The enrollees commuted from a 75-mile radius of the college. The summer sessions were always much larger and the enrollees came from greater distances.

Graduate scholarships were budgeted in 1965-66. These scholarships, paid for work experience in library science (not general library work in the stacks, etc.), have averaged about $300 each. In addition, some students were paid under the Work-Study Program.

Undergraduate students participating in the “work scholarships” were paid from $1.00 to $1.60 or more for each hour spent in the library science laboratory up to 15 hours a week.
The faculty of the Department of Library Science in 1965-66 consisted of two persons. A third person was hired for the fall of 1966. Information on these staff members includes name, rank, degrees held, when and where conferred, field of specialization, and other pertinent information.

1. Miss Rezina E. Senter, Professor of Library Science and Chairman of the Department.
   Associate in Science Degree, Pikeville College, Pikeville, Kentucky.
   Bachelor of Science Degree, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, with specialization in Library Science.
   Bachelor of Science in Library Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.
   Master of Arts in Library Science, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee, plus summer study at the University of Colorado, including research in the libraries of the City of Boulder, the City of Denver, and the University of Denver. Also, summer study at the University of Maryland, including research in the Library of Congress, the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Public Library of Baltimore.

2. Mr. Thomas P. Sholar, Assistant Professor of Library Science. Bachelor of Science with major in Library Science, Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, 1955.
   Mr. Sholar taught in a rural school at Cadiz, Kentucky, in 1950-51; served as a librarian in Special Services with the Seventh Division in Korea in 1956-57; was librarian at Trigg County High School, Cadiz, Kentucky, 1957-65.

3. Mrs. Edna Darnell, Assistant Professor joined the department of September 19, 1967. She has her B.S. and M.S. from Murray State University.
   One other teacher should be mentioned and that is Miss Marilyn McFadden. Miss McFadden is of the Cataloging Department, Murray State University Libraries. She has taught when there was an overflow, chiefly in summers, but can be ready at any time.
   Miss Marilyn McFadden, Assistant Professor, Library Science.
   M.A. with Library Science major, Murray State College, 1957.

4. Jonathan D. Sparks joined the Library Science faculty in the Fall of 1971 replacing Miss Rezina Senter who retired. His Bachelor of Science degree is from Trevecca Nazarene College and his M.A. in Library Science from Peabody College.

The Library Science Library and Laboratory holdings are used for book selection, reference, and research. The books are cataloged by students in classes under the supervision of instructors. Library literature is kept with other research tools. The Library Science Library-Laboratory, at this writing, has more than 8,500 books, 54 current periodicals, and 421 volumes of bound periodicals.

For a number of years the laboratory has been equipped with typewriters for student use plus an adequate reading areas. Individual drawers are provided for each student and each has available various library tools, mending supplies, and Library Science Catalogues.

The Library Science Department has on permanent loan, 11 sets of encyclopedias which are exchanged regularly, the Standard Catalogue Series plus selection and evaluation tools for the use of librarians.

During the academic year, 1966-67, additional room was made for Library Science students equipped with typewriters and appropriate desks.

Individual work areas are permanently assigned so that research materials, once gathered, may be kept in one place for more convenient use throughout the year.

Students get experience in setting up a model library meeting all standards of the A.L.A. for a 12-grade school library. This experience includes drawing to scale a room featuring all specifications such as shelving, equipment, colors, lighting, and stocking. The complete school-library plans are not only used by students while in college but may serve as a model for school librarians—seeing is believing!

Another phase in the development of the program in Library Science at Murray State University is a research course dealing with library conditions in the schools and its relation to the immediate use of the library, including hours open, length of the class periods, student free periods, teacher free periods, teacher load, special library sections for teachers, book use by all groups, getting the librarian to work for and with the faculty and not against them, making materials
available and the library inviting enough to be a “used” library.

Library Science students have access to the main libraries with all the holdings of books, periodicals, documents, microfilms, and microcards, in addition to the Library Science Laboratory.

Thus, it can be seen from looking at these figures that the student in library science has available to him far more than 100,000 volumes. Both the old and new sections are fully air-conditioned.

In 1966, the budget for the Department of Library Science was $37,303 including $9,613 for capital outlay. In 1969-70, the budget had increased to $49,000. Capital outlay funds were used to purchase needed equipment, including typewriters and much needed furniture.

The number of graduates with majors and/or minors in library science over the past seven years is as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Graduates</th>
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<td>1963-64</td>
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<td>1970-71</td>
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The Library Science Department meets certificate requirements not only in Kentucky but in the 49 other states. Students have been employed in 26 states. Seven students have served in army libraries. One student has been librarian at Fort Campbell since 1953. Other librarians served in army libraries in Germany, France, Italy, Panama Canal, Japan, Okinawa, and Vietnam. The Vietnam Librarian worked with the soldiers even in battle areas.

Undergraduate students have won scholarships and assistantships at many of America’s leading universities including the University of Michigan, University of Denver, George Peabody College, and University of Indiana. The Master’s Program has been highly praised.
CHAPTER XXXVIII

PSYCHOLOGY

by

Dr. Frank Kodman, Professor

and

Dr. Charles A. Homra, Chairman

Psychology Department

Psychology at Murray State University began with the offering of certain courses as adjuncts to courses in Education. Introductory Psychology was first offered in 1923-24 as Education II for 1½ credits. Education 101 was a course in General and Educational Psychology for 3 credits. Tests and Measurements was offered as Education 108 for two credits as an elective. Education 109 was entitled Psychology of Elementary Subjects.

From 1924-26, the above courses, along with Education 116, Psychology of Adolescence, were offered for majors in Secondary Education. Education 205, Educational Psychology, dealing with learning processes, was added, as was Education 117, Child Psychology.

In 1930, Education 116 was changed to Education 200, Education 110 became Education 210, and Education 228, Educational and Vocational Information, was added to the curriculum. C. P. Poole (1927-36) became the Head of an interim Department of Psychology and Philosophy for a two-year period, 1931-33. Mr. Poole then became a member of the Department of Education. Courses were added in Mental Hygiene, Social Psychology, and Abnormal Psychology. Students were afforded the opportunity to major in Philosophy and Psychology.

During this period, there were some staff changes and a few course changes. Dr. W. D. Lewis was employed in 1939 and taught until Christmas 1946. Education 117, Child Psychology, became Education 227. Education 113, The Psychology of Elementary School Subjects, became Education 325. Graduate courses were introduced in Educational, Child and Social
Psychology. A very significant development was the listing of Professor W. D. Lewis in the National Directory of the American Psychological Association.

Dr. Rhey Boyd Parsons was employed in 1948 and taught education and psychology until his retirement in 1963. Dr. Parsons taught Educational Psychology, Adolescent Psychology, Tests and Measurements, and Statistics. He also taught General or Introductory Psychology prior to his retirement in 1963. Dr. Thomas C. Venable was employed in 1954 and taught psychology and education courses through the summer of 1956. Other professors of education taught psychology courses. Dr. Harry M. Sparks came to Murray State in 1948 and became Chairman of the Department of Education in 1952 and continued as Chairman until January 1963.

Dr. Ralph A. Tesseneer came to Murray State in June 1959 and continued to teach until 1970. He became Dean of the Graduate School in 1964 and served effectively through the summer of 1970. Charles A. Homra and W. Benjamin Humphreys were added to the psychology faculty in 1961. Dr. Humphreys received his doctorate from Indiana University in 1967 after a year's leave of absence. Dr. Homra received his doctorate from Florida State in 1966 and then returned to Murray State after being a teacher three years. Education 329, Supervised Student Counseling and Education 330, Individual Testing, were added to the curriculum.

In 1960, the Department of Education was reorganized into the Department of Education and Psychology with Dr. Harry M. Sparks as the Head of the Department. There was as yet no major, minor, or area of concentration in psychology, but psychology prefixes were given to the courses in psychology, both undergraduate and graduate. In 1963, Dr. Charles W. Moore, with a Ph.D. degree in Psychology joined the faculty at Murray State. Dr. Rhey Boyd Parsons retired in 1963 after 16 years at Murray and Dr. Frank Kodman, with a Ph.D. from the University of Illinois, joined the faculty as Professor of Psychology. Dr. Kodman had been a member of the Psychology Department at the University of Kentucky for a number of years. In 1964, Dr. Charles W. Moore was Chairman of the Psychology Section and the following year Dr. Kodman became Chairman of the Section.

In 1962, the Department of Education and Psychology moved into its present building which consisted of three floors. Prior to this date, Psychology classes were held in Wilson Hall.
In 1966, three floors were added to the Education Building and Psychology moved to the fourth and fifth floors. The Board of Regents authorized the formation of a Department of Psychology in July 1966, and Dr. Frank Kodman became the first Chairman of the new Department. Seven psychology majors graduated in June 1964, and with the new Psychology Department authorized within the School of Education under Dr. Donald B. Hunter, Dean, psychology began to grow in numbers and effectiveness.

At this point in time, the Psychology Department also contained the Division of Guidance and Counseling with Dr. Ben Humphreys as Chairman. Dr. Frank Kodman, a licensed clinical psychologist, also held Advanced Clinical Certification in Speech Pathology and in Audiology in the American Speech and Hearing Association. In 1964-65, he was President of the Kentucky Psychological Association and the Kentucky Speech and Hearing Association and Vice President of the Kentucky Academy of Sciences. Receiving a developmental grant of $20,000 for a Speech and Hearing program, from the U.S. Office of Education, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Woods, and Dr. Kodman developed a program in speech and hearing in 1966. On the fifth floor of the Education Building, the Speech and Hearing Institute became a reality with speech therapy rooms, a Hearing Laboratory and a teaching classroom. Nancy Smith, Dr. Betty Hinton and Dr. Kodman were the original staff with Dr. Kodman as Acting Director. Students began majoring in speech and hearing and a master’s degree program was also approved by the Graduate School in 1967. The first three Master’s candidates who graduated were Marilyn Forrest, John Walton, and Eleanor D. Kodman.
In 1966, Experimental Psychology 280 with a lab was introduced. On the fifth floor of the Education Building, the first Psychology laboratories were designed with four research cubicles, a large laboratory room and an animal room. An equipment budget of $4,000 was expended to purchase psychological equipment and some audiometric equipment for the speech and hearing program. In 1967, a second developmental grant of $15,000 proposed by Dr. Kodman was awarded Murray State to continue the Speech and Hearing Program. The two speech and hearing grants from the U.S. Office of Education were the first of their type to be awarded to any university in Kentucky. At the end of the 1967-68 academic year, 25 students were majoring in speech and hearing. Three students received their master’s degrees in speech and hearing under the Psychology Department in 1968 as indicated earlier.

In 1966, the Testing Service was re-named the University Testing Center and vocational counseling grant was negotiated with the Veteran’s Administration. Dr. William Chambers was appointed Director of the Testing Center. Robert Rowan was Assistant Director. In 1966, a master’s degree program in Psychological Services was approved including clinical and school psychology. In 1967-68, the Psychology Department expanded its staff to 17 members. In June 1968, the first master’s degrees in Psychology were awarded. The State Departments of Mental Health, Corrections and Child Welfare gave trainee stipends to five graduate students in Psychology at Murray State. Three trainees worked during the 1967 summer session at Western State Hospital in Hopkinsville, one trainee worked for the Department of Child Welfare at the Reception Center in Lyndon, Kentucky, and one trainee worked at the Kentucky State Penitentiary in Eddyville.

In 1966-67, President Ralph H. Woods approved the initiation of the University Psychological Center for counseling and Psychotherapy services for Murray State students upon the recommendation of Dr. Kodman, Dean Hunter, and Dean Tesseneer. Dr. Kodman was appointed acting Director of the Center while Chairman of the Psychology Department and Acting Director, Speech and Hearing Institute.

In July 1968, Dr. Kodman resigned as Chairman of the Psychology Department and was appointed Director, Psychological Center replacing Charles R. McArthur who resigned his position at Murray State. Dr. Charles A. Homra was appointed as the new Chairman of the Psychology
Department. In 1969, Dr. John Bartholomy was appointed as the Director of the Speech and Hearing program and the Institute was re-named the Speech and Hearing Center. The undergraduate and graduate courses in speech and hearing were revised and upgraded with several staff changes.

In 1970-71, the Psychology Department grew in numbers and in effectiveness. The faculty at the present time, 1971-72, consists of eleven members and ten of these eleven have the doctorate plus rich experiences. Courses and programs continue to be updated.

In 1971, seventy-two students received the B.S. or B.A. degree and ten received the M.A. or M.S. degree. Some of the course changes and additions were as follows: PSY 281 - Psychology of Criminality; PSY 300 - Evaluation Procedures of Criminal Offenders; PSY 525 - Psychology of Language; PSY 499 - Senior Honors Thesis; and PSY 541 - Psychology of Drug Addiction and Alcoholism. PSY 582 - Social Psychology, PSY 281 and PSY 300 were cross-listed with the Sociology Department. PSY 661 - Psycholinguistics, PSY 601 - Proseminar, PSY 602, A, B, C, and D - Physiological and Perceptual Processes, Human Motivation and Performance, Motivation and Learning, and PSY 671 - Behavioral Therapy, were also added to the graduate curriculum.

At the end of the fiftieth year as an educational institution, the Speech and Hearing Program has moved into the new Special Education Department, and the Guidance and Counseling Program operates as a separate department. The faculty members, with their designated specialities, are as follows:


Kodman, Frank; Ph.D Illinois, 1954; Social, Clinical, Perception, Psycholinguistics, Culture-personality.


Cunningham, Mark; Ph.D. Montana, 1967; Experimental: Learning, Emotion, Motivation, Comparative.

Segal, Bernard; Ph.D. Oklahoma, 1966; Clinical: Projective Techniques, Community Relations, Individual Therapy.
Posey, Thomas B.; Ph.D. Texas Tech. 1969; Experimental: Physiological, Systems.

Muehleman, J. Thomas; Ph.D. Southern Illinois, 1971; Clinical: Assessment, Group Therapy, Diagnostics.

Agee, K. Machree; Ed.D. Alabama, 1969; Educational Psychology: Developmental, Vocational.

Ward, L. Charles; Ph.D. Alabama, 1968; Experimental: Verbal Learning, Mental Retardation, Psycholinguistics.

Bradley, Evelyn A.; M.A. Washington University, 1959; Counseling.

The graduate program continues to expand. The Psychology Department occupies space in four buildings; there are offices and lab space on the fourth floor and part of the fifth floor of the Education Building. The Psychological Center has moved from Doran House on Hamilton Avenue to the second floor of Wells Hall where more space was provided. The Department uses classrooms in Faculty Hall and classrooms and lab space in the old Wilson Hall. The Department is now offering four graduate degrees in Psychology: (1) Psychological Services, (2) School Psychology, (3) General-Experimental Psychology, and (4) MACT - Master of Arts in College Teaching. Thirty-two graduate students were enrolled this year. Eight students received assistantship stipends, and a total of thirty-seven masters degrees have been awarded since 1966.

A growing number of undergraduate students elect Psychology as a major area of study. During 1971-72, over 150 majors were enrolled. The undergraduate curriculum is essentially a major in general-experimental psychology and serves as excellent preparation for graduate work in all areas of psychology and related disciplines. Psychology offers courses on a broad level to every student enrolled at Murray State. Last fall (1971), from a total campus enrollment of 7,063 students, almost 2,000 were enrolled in psychology courses. Teacher education students, in particular, sample broadly from the course offerings in psychology, both at the graduate and undergraduate levels. Psychology bridges a gap between the humanities and the sciences.

Psi Chi, the national honorary fraternity in psychology, is open to all majors and minors. The Murray State chapter was
signed by three APA faculty members--Ralph A. Tesseneer, Charles Moore, and Frank Kodman, Jr. Dr. Charles B. Truax conducted the initiation ceremony as the representative of the American Psychological Association (APA). Each year, the departmental faculty selects the outstanding undergraduate psychology major whose name is then inscribed on a plaque displayed in the department. Robert Prytula was the first undergraduate honor student whose name was inscribed on this plaque. He is currently on the faculty of Middle Tennessee State University.

When undergraduate and master’s degree students are accepted for doctoral study at major universities, it represents in essence some endorsement of their academic background. Three of our undergraduate majors went on to receive their Ph.D. Degrees. These were Robert Prytula at the University of Houston, Thomas B. Posey and Douglas I. Blom at Texas Tech. University. Dr. Posey, a promising experimental psychologist, returned to Murray State in 1969 to join our faculty.

In 1966, when Murray State became a University, the Psychology Department began a pioneer master’s degree program in psychological services. One of the first graduates, John Charuk, completed his doctoral studies in school psychology at the University of South Carolina at Columbia. James H. Johnson, the first graduate of the psychological services program has passed his doctoral prelims at Northern Illinois University and will soon complete his doctoral program. Carol Collins, Robert Parr, Pamela Werder and Marilyn King have graduated from the clinical program and are pursuing doctoral studies at other universities. Nancy Permenter was the first graduate of the general-experimental master’s degree program and is now pursuing doctoral studies.

The psychology faculty conduct research and publish regularly in scientific journals despite a full teaching load. Both human and animal studies are carried on using the experimental laboratory facilities in the Education Building. The Psychological Center serves as a stimulus for clinical research.

During the past two years of the half century period, the Psychology Department has made significant strides. Applications for graduate study are increasing. Graduates of the Psychological Services Program have performed extremely well on the certification examination administered by the
Kentucky Board of Psychological Examiners. Campus students show a high regard for the psychology faculty in general. Psychology can play a larger and more influential role in the future growth of the University, as a university.
CHAPTER XXXIX

ART

by

Clara M. Eagle, Professor of Art

and

Chairman of the Division or Department 1948-71

The late Dr. Hugh M. McElrath, self-appointed historian of Murray, stated before his death, that the day the Murray State Normal School opened its doors, there was Art and Music on the program. The first printed catalog of the second year of operation lists a teacher of art and music, Stella Pennington, and a part-time teacher of penmanship, Garland A. Murphy. Mr. Murphy was also the Secretary to the President. Since Miss Pennington was employed to begin her duties in October, 1923, it appears that Dr. McElrath was correct although no catalog or schedule for the first year was published. Penmanship, as taught by Mr. Murphy, was actually a form of art known as engrossing—and today might be called calligraphy.

By mid-semester 1926, the original two art courses, sketching construction and art appreciation, had been expanded to four by adding two more advanced courses in sketching and design and placing the construction into a separate class. Both Mr. Murphy, a diploma graduate of the Bowling Green Business University, and Miss Pennington seemed properly qualified for their teaching assignments. The latter studied art at Oxford College for Women and earned a B.S. at Peabody. She studied music at both the University of Kentucky and the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

In 1927-28, the course offerings numbered seven with sketching and designing in oil, sketching and designing in water color and history of art being added.

As stated in paragraph one, Stella Pennington was the first teacher in art. She also taught music, but in the summer of 1928, Miss Pennington ceased to teach art and gave her full time to music. Miss Howard Baker Wooldridge succeeded Miss
Pennington as art teacher. She was employed on June 4, 1928, and taught through the summer and the school year of 1928-29. In 1929-30, Mattie Lou Lockwood was employed to teach art and serve as critic teacher in the Murray State Training School. In the summer of 1929, both Howard Baker Wooldridge and Margaret Wooldridge taught art. Howard Wooldridge was granted a leave of absence on September 6, 1929, and did not return to teach at Murray State. Margaret Wooldridge began teaching in the summer of 1928 and taught through the summer school of 1931. She then took a leave of absence for further study and was replaced by Joy Pride. Miss Pride was employed September 18, 1931, and taught through the regular school year. Margaret Wooldridge returned to Murray State in the summer of 1932 and continued to teach until the summer of 1934 when she was replaced by Mrs. Mary Ed McCoy Hall.

An interesting addition to the 1929-30 catalog was an introductory quotation from Keats, “Beauty is truth, truth has beauty—that is all ye know on earth and all ye need to know.” The epilogue at the end of the listings was a quotation from Caffin’s “Short History of Art,”

All passes. Art alone
Enduring stays to us,
The bust out lasts the throne,
The coin, Tiberius.

In 1929-30, the curriculum, with the addition of one course in advanced art structure, was organized to make teaching certificates possible, either a Standard Certificate or a Special Certificate in Art. The requirements for the latter included a twenty-five semester hour art major. A third Special College Certificate in Art could also be earned by taking the same art major in combination with specified minors and general electives. It is to be noted, also, that this is the first catalog which lists the art requirements for home economics programs. With slight variations in course credits and certificate requirements, this basic pattern continued for several years. In 1932, the major in art was increased to twenty-six semester hours and the requirements for a minor in art were raised to twenty hours. In 1933, Margaret Wooldridge returned, the requirements for the art major were dropped back to twenty-five semester hours and a course in interior decoration was added (carrying a dual home economics course number.)
In 1934, Mary Ed McCoy Hall was employed. (She was Chairman of the Art Department from 1936 until November, 1948.) Another instructor listed on the teaching schedule was Miss Rozelle Miller, an assistant in the Registrar's Office, who taught part time during the second semester of 1934-35, and did not appear in the catalog. In addition to the minor of twenty hours, a second minor of twelve hours was available. Requirements for certification continued unchanged. The fall of 1935, showed a drop in requirements of a minor from twenty to fifteen semester hours and no second minor offering. Art anatomy was added to the course listings, making a total of 13. This also was the last year of teaching at Murray for Margaret Wooldridge.

In 1936, Mrs. Hall was made Departmental Chairman and Mrs. Dorothy Rowlett became art critic teacher at the Training School. Three new courses were introduced in the school year, one in elementary sculpture and modeling and the other two in materials and methods in art education. These courses were primarily for art majors and had as prerequisites two courses, one in public school art and one in education. The art education courses were sequential, the first one devoted to the elementary level and the second to the junior and senior high school level. Thus, the list of art courses now totaled sixteen. The following year, there were no changes in the curriculum. Mary Cunningham was employed to teach in the college program. She remained one year, then Betty Thornton was elected to teach art. Mrs. Hall continued to direct the program which remained constant through the spring of 1939.

In the fall of 1939, several changes were made. The departments of art and music were put together, and a third division, drama, was added. These three divisions became the Department of Fine Arts. Price Doyle, Music Chairman, was selected to chair this new Department. The purpose of this move was to coordinate the work offered and to encourage students to major in one division and minor in another. Although the purpose was sound, the close working relationship of the arts was not so easily achieved. Ruth Hepburn was employed to replace Mary Cunningham.

In accordance with this change, a new art curriculum was developed under Mrs. Hall's leadership. Twenty-two art courses were offered and the catalog stated which of the three semesters in a calendar year the course would be scheduled. When the student had successfully completed all of these
courses as well as his humanities, professional education and another major or two minors with a minimum total of 128 semester hours, he could be graduated. All art majors were certified to teach in this program. (This practice was continued until state legislature changed the school's name from Murray State Teachers College to Murray State College in 1948.) The art major, including student teaching was now a 48 semester hour major. Mary Ed Hall, Ruth Hepburn and parttime assistance from Betty Thornton in drama were responsible for this ambitious curriculum. Not only were there additional art offerings such as weaving, ceramics and more painting offered, but the entire list of course names and descriptions was updated. These are the roots of the present program.

In the fall of 1941, Emily Wilson joined the faculty replacing Ruth Hepburn. Dorothy Rowlett continued to serve as critic teacher at the Training School but also taught one or two classes in the college program. Betty Thornton of the Drama Division, also did some part time teaching in Art.

During much of this time, the art program was housed in a space on the third floor of Wilson Hall, originally called Liberal Arts. The area consisted of two rooms and a rather large office space. In the fall of 1941, the campus provided a home for a navy training program. One room of the art department became the classroom for navy code and communication. Not only did the navy need the room, they also took the art chairman, Mary Ed Hall, to teach code and communications. Of course, school enrollment was drastically reduced by the war, but, even so, it was a difficult assignment for Emily Wilson and Dorothy Rowlette to try to teach the entire art program--and in one room. After a full year and a summer, (1942-43) Mary Ed Hall returned to the art program. Emily Wilson, who had been acting chairman, resigned in 1944, and a Murray art graduate, Barbara Mitchell was employed during the 1944-45 school year. Betty Thornton from Drama Division continued to assist with teaching. The curriculum continued as previously organized, despite the fact that the school went on a quarter system, in 1943. Barbara Mitchell and Mary Ed Hall had all of the teaching and extra-curricular activities from this time until the war ended in 1946. One great improvement was achieved in 1944 when the new Fine Arts Building was completed and occupied. This space provided one very large studio, three classrooms and two offices on the third floor.
Some interesting facets of those early years in Wilson Hall testify to the ingenuity of the art faculty. Hallways on the third floor of Wilson Hall became the art gallery. With limited floor space, areas of the room were designated as special studio areas for ceramics, sculpture, painting, art education and crafts. For example, sculpture has to be limited to "busts" as space was so small. There was no kiln on the campus but the Belle City Pottery fired these heads along with their pitchers and bowls. By placing large crocks on their own ware inverted over the busts, the effect was really of a "sagger firing".

During the year 1941, two N.Y.A. Projects were set up on campus. Although neither of these programs were a part of the Art Division, they did have quite an impact upon the college art program. A weaving project was developed and some twenty to thirty looms were set up in the old gymnasium in Wilson Hall. Two young women from Berea were placed in charge. They taught the young workers to weave woolley bed spreads of red and blue yarn for use in state institutions. One of these Berea type looms is still in the possession of the Art Department and is in daily use.

The other program under N.Y.A. was a ceramic project located in the basement of Swann Building. An oil kiln was installed in a specially built kiln house adjacent to the center entrance. Molded and jiggered ware was to be made for the various state institutions. Herbert Tepping was the ceramicist employed to develop this program. Although he was an engineer, his wife was a sculptor who had studied under Carl Milles. Together they designed ware using as much local clay
as possible. Problems developed as the local clay was too short, soft and low firing. Also, the kerosene kiln was never satisfactory as it would not fire to the high temperature claimed by the manufacturer. Great progress was made but the opening of World War II closed both this project and the weaving program.

During their stay in Murray, Herbert and Ruth Tepping were very generous with their time. They volunteered their teaching and gave successful classes to the community. There was some type of a federal program developed later that dealt with sculpture using cement and marble chips. This program never really got into high gear.

Back in 1939, the American Association of University Women started an art loan collection of reproductions. This was handled through the art office. A student could sign out for pictures to hang in his dormitory room. After seven years, the project was dropped for lack of money to buy and frame replacements but it was a good project.

In 1939, Mrs. Mary Ed Hall bought a beautiful collection of textile samples from the Milwaukee W.P.A. Project. These were donated by her to the school and are now part of our weaving library. In 1942, the Federal government, through the W.P.A., gave Murray State a collection of original graphic prints and several small paintings. Although these have been used in teaching for many years, the bulk of the collection is still in existence.

In 1942, the Art Division adopted a policy of requiring each art senior to exhibit his work. Perhaps the first two students to meet this requirement for graduation were Shelby Brown and Barbara Mitchell, both of whom were graduated in the spring of 1943.

In the fall of 1946, Clara M. Egle was employed to teach in the place of Barbara Mitchell. Although there was a large increase in college enrollment in the first peace time year following World War II, there were not many students who were ready for advanced courses. Extra sessions of freshman courses were offered and the curriculum remained unchanged. There was, however, a ceramic research program set up by President Woods. He employed Richard Stillman to conduct this study. Hopefully, the objective of this research was to stimulate and develop ceramic industry in this area so rich in clay. One third of Stillman's time was to be spent in teaching. He set up his teaching area in the basement of the Swann
Building at the side of the former N.Y.A. ceramic project. A Harper electric globar kiln was installed and some of the rusted equipment was renovated and made operational. This phase of research and teaching continued for a second year but was closed out for lack of funds. Dorothy Rowlett, Mary Ed Hall and Clara Eagle handled the classes in both the college and the Training School program through the summer of 1948.

By the fall of 1948, Mary Ed Hall's illness prevented her from teaching after only three days of the fall quarter. Classes were covered by other faculty members for a month, then a substitute was employed, Mariam Holloway. At the end of the quarter, she resigned and Patricia Holt Dick was employed. She stayed only until April, then Donald Finegan, from Ohio State University was hired to fill the vacancy. Mary Ed Hall died in Feb. '49. Immediate plans were made to establish a memorial to her and to pay tribute to her foresight in program development and to her skill, charm and wit as a teacher. This took the form of a collection of both cash and art works from her friends. The Mary Ed Mc Coy Hall Permanent Collection was established. One of the classrooms was converted into an Art Gallery. The dedication of the gallery was held in the fall of 1949, with Dr. Justus Bier making the dedicatory address. Dr. Bier was then the art editor of the Louisville Courier Journal and Chairman of the University of Louisville Art Department. The memorial committee which guided this project was composed of Clara Eagle, Lillian Lowry, Dorothy Rowlett, Ruby Simpson and Fay Sledd. Since the organization of this gallery, it has been constantly in use. Students have been able to see and study the works of hundreds of professional artists whose work has been displayed over the years.

Clara Eagle, who had been acting chairman was made Chairman in February, 1949.

There were slight improvements made for the 1950-51 art program with the addition of an aesthetics and criticism course. In 1948, by act of the legislature, Murray State was given the status of a college and it was no longer required that a student must follow the teaching program. This change was implemented into the art requirements. By 1950, a student could substitute any academic minor in lieu of the professional education classes. For this one year, Vivian Sauber was added to the art faculty on a half time basis (the other part of her assignment was to assist in Wells Hall Dormitory). In the
following year, she became a full time art instructor, and Olleen Williams replaced Dorothy Rowlett as art critic teacher at the former Training School, now called the Laboratory School.

As the number of art faculty increased to four, better emphasis on specialization was possible. For example, Finegan was a sculptor-potter, Sauber was a designer-enamalist, Williams was an art educator-painter and Eagle was metalsmith-photographer-serigrapher. In 1952, Ted Hewett replaced Vivian Sauber. His specialty was painting/drawing. In the next school year, Hewett returned to graduate study and was replaced by another painter, Guy Johnson from Florida State. The following year Miss Williams went to Georgia as State Supervisor of Art and her place was filled by Charles Henderson, who also stayed only one year. His place was taken by Evan Kern. The other faculty members continued to serve.

During the summer of 1955, Don Finegan resigned and his successor was a Murray graduate, William G. Boaz, a painter and sculptor. Also, another Murray art graduate, Christine Brown Pogue, stepped in to fill Kern's vacancy at the College High and to teach alternately, art education or art history in the college program. This faculty continued through 1956. In that summer, Christine Pogue moved her residence to Washington, D. C. and Richard Jackson was employed to teach at the Murray State College High. In addition to being critic teacher, Jackson also taught the art education on the college level. An additional faculty member was employed, William Walmsley. He was a painter and a paint maker, now making a staff of five in 1956.

By a change in legislative policy, approval was given to Murray State College to offer a Master of Arts in Education with a subject matter major. The Art Department moved into this program. The first graduate to earn this degree with an art major was Mrs. Moulton O. Thomas, whose major emphasis was in painting. Increased enrollment in 1959, again made the addition of another art faculty member necessary so Don Campbell, a potter, was added. The faculty of six continued with William Boaz being given a two and a half years leave of absence to work in Cambodia, directing a foreign aid program in the arts. Frank Gunter was employed to fill this vacancy, his specialties also being sculpture and painting.

After two years on the Murray faculty, Don Campbell left and his replacement was John Tuska, who taught at Murray
from 1961 until he went to the University of Kentucky in September of 1964. Also returning on a part time basis in 1961, was Emily Wilson Wolfson. She added strength to the design program and planned and equipped a weaving studio. Some rearrangement of courses and course content during this and the preceding years had lowered the painting requirements, changed lettering into commercial graphics and added two senior required technical problems for individual study. Three dimension design and another course in drawing replaced previous advanced painting requirement. The art area block was now at 51 semester hours plus 6 for those in the teaching program. The minor was still at 19 semester hours.

When William Walmsey went to Florida State in 1962, a painter and printmaker from Illinois by the name of Gene Roberds came to fill the vacancy. The next year, Tom Walsh took the sculpture position vacated by Frank Gunter who went to the University of Illinois. Another position was created, that of art historian. Miss Geroldean McClain was employed to teach the art history and art appreciation. This relieved other faculty members of this rotating assignment and they returned to full time studio teaching.

In 1964, the Art Department was able to occupy new space made available by the renovation of the old maintenance building. This space was adjoining the Fine Arts Building and the first and second floor spaces permitted direct access from the original building. Studios for metal smithing, graphics and weaving were opened on the first floor as well as a graphics-weaving office. On the second floor was located a complex for art education including a large, well equipped studio, a lecture room and an office. Also, for the first time, in the Fine Arts Building there were some windows and a back door exit. During this year, Fred Shepard was employed to teach ceramics and drawing. Again, enrollment was increased sufficiently to employ an additional faculty member. A Murray graduate, Harry Furches was employed because of his graduate study in metalsmithing and design. Tom Spoerner from Peabody was elected to teach art to the increasing number of sections for elementary education majors. Gerald DeSchepper from Iowa was hired to replace Geroldean McClain, who returned to school for advanced study in art history. Other faculty members continued.

In 1965, Clara Eagle was granted a fall semester leave of absence to serve as adjunet professor of art on the “Seven
Seas”, a world seaboard study tour. Mrs. Wolfson was acting chairman and a substitute taught the classes. Richard Jackson was given a year’s leave for advanced study at Columbia and a substitute was employed for College High and to supervise student teaching.

The other additional faculty member to be employed was Eric May, a painter and printmaker from Indiana. By mid year, it was necessary to employ a third addition and Richard Huntington from Syracuse University joined the faculty to work to the design area. Increase in school and departmental enrollments continued into the school year 1966-67, and Robert Head joined the faculty with all other members returning. By the fall of 1966, still more faculty was needed and John Mooney from the University of Illinois was added to help teach painting, design, and serve as gallery director. In 1967, in the University School program, Elsie Kennedy was employed. She and Richard Jackson divided the student teaching supervision and the university teaching of art education methods courses.

Early in the 60’s, a careful curriculum study and revision was effected. A basic two-year core was developed to be followed by some individual choices for studio and an expanded art history requirement. The art area was reduced to a minimum of 48 semester hours with 12 of these in art history and the other 36 in studio. Many students, however, chose to elect additional art courses rather than selecting subjects in other disciplines. In addition to expanding numbers of art majors, there were heavier demands for the service courses taken by elementary education majors, home economics majors, recreation majors, industrial arts majors and those electing such humanities courses as art history and art appreciation. This period of Murray State’s greatest growth made heavy demands on the Art Department for the first time, graduate students were occasionally employed to teach in the core program.

In the summer of 1967, through the efforts of President Woods, an annex to the Price Doyle Fine Arts Building was approved. Taking advantage of Title III Federal funds and a matching State grant, a large new facility was planned. Both faculty and graduate students worked literally day and night to make the preliminary plans with the architect and equipment representatives in time to meet the deadline. Although many changes were later made, the basic planning was done during this summer.
A number of changes were made in 1968-69, Richard Jackson was transferred to the University art program full time but was still the director of student teaching. Elsie Kennedy took a leave of absence to return to graduate school. Homer Allen, a Murray Graduate, was employed to fill the vacancy at the University School and serve as critic teacher there. A graduate teaching assistant who was herself an experienced teacher was employed to teach two service courses in art education. In the University program, an additional instructor was employed, William Green, whose specialty was painting and design. His background and experience was gained at the University of Wisconsin. To fill a vacancy created by Eric My, who went to the University of Iowa, Richard Knox was employed. He had earned several degrees and has studied at a number of major institutions. His assignment for teaching was in print-making. Sculptor Tom Walsh moved to Southern Illinois University and was replaced by Harold Langland who came from a teaching post in England. Langland was trained at the University of Minnesota. John Mooney resigned to accept a teaching position at Notre Dame and the person employed to teach in that slot was Karen Boyd, designer, painter and illustrator. She had been an art supervisor in Ohio and so was quite capable in the elementary art education program area. Randall Arabie from the University of Arkansas accepted a design position.

There was quite an improvement in the curriculum during the 1968-69 year. After an 18-month research and study project, the faculty had evolved a Bachelor of Fine Arts program which was approved officially the previous spring. The new program was implemented and nine persons were accepted to the program by port folia admission. This new program required a minimum of 78 hours in art and 54 hours in the humanities. Miss Eagle suffered a heart attack in May and Richard Jackson was Acting Chairman for the summer. Homer Allen was employed to teach her summer classes.

The school year of 1969-70, brought many changes in personnel. The University School was changed from a twelve grade school to an elementary school. Homer Allen resigned as art teacher to go to the University of Kentucky and Sylvia Puckett, a Murray graduate, was hired on a half time basis for teaching elementary art there. In the university program, there were many changes in 1970. The Department of Fine Arts had
been made into the School of Fine Arts and the Art, Drama and Music Divisions were raised to Departmental status. A new Dean of the School of Fine Arts, Dr. Joe N. Prince was installed. Miss Eagle returned as Chairman and Richard Jackson was appointed Assistant Chairman. Shepard, Furches, Head, Boyd, DeSchepper, Spoerner, Langland and Arabie returned to the faculty. With the changing curriculum and the entire university shift toward a larger percentage of upperclassmen and graduate students, some shifting of teaching assignments was done. New members of the art faculty employed for 1969, were eight in number. Larry Edman came from Wichita Art Institute to teach weaving and fill the vacancy created by Emily Wolfson’s retirement. William Roode from Iowa was employed to teach painting and act as gallery director. Tony Droege, also from Iowa, was selected to teach drawing and painting. Bobby Falwell, a Murray graduate who had earned his M.F.A. Degree at the Rochester Institute of Technology was chosen to set up a design shop and teach design materials. Heavy demand for courses in art history and art appreciation indicated that a second art historian was necessary and David Horton of Iowa was elected. Laurel Covington of Claremont College was chosen to fill the print making position vacated by Richard Knox who went to Kutgtown State University. (In the spring Miss Covington became Mrs. Vogl.) Robert Head was granted a leave of absence to teach on the World Campus Afloat program (originally called The Seven Seas program). A substitute, Elwine Samuelson from the University of Michigan taught during his absence. When the school year 1970-71 rolled around, there were continued changes in the Art Department. Robert Head was selected to share in the Administration responsibilities, so he also was made an Assistant Chairman. Duties were divided between him and Richard Jackson. Luke Oas, painter and designer from the University of Cincinnati joined the faculty to fill the vacancy created by Randall Arabie’s resignation. In the textile area, Larry Edman moved to the University of Wisconsin and that position was filled by Miss Pompi Buranabunpot of Thailand and trained at Cranbrook Academy of Art. Bobby Falwell accepted a position at Northern Illinois University and another man from Rochester Institute, Edward Jajowski, was chosen to fill the vacancy in three dimensional design. William Roode went to teach at the University of Minnesota and Elwine Samuelson
was called back to teach drawing, painting and serve as gallery director. Elsie Kennedy, who had been on extended leave, resigned to teach at the University of Kentucky. Marcia Durrant from the University of Oklahoma joined the faculty as a print maker replacing Laurel Covington Vogl, who resigned. David Horton and Gerald DeSchepper, both in art history decided to return to school for additional study. In their place were hired Trond Sandvick, a Norweigian who studied at the University of Minnesota and Mary Jane Timmerman from the University of Illinois.

A significant change in the art program was made during this 1970-71 school year. After months of faculty research, an M.A. in studio art was approved and instituted in the summer of 1970. The first three graduates of this program completed their work in the following summer and were graduated in August, 1971. Chris Hansen majored in print making, Clayborne Foster in ceramics and Jerry Adams in sculpture.

One of the important activities of this school year was the selection of a new chairman. Miss Eagle had asked to be relieved of administrative responsibility in the spring of 1970 but made the request effective as of July 1, 1971. This request was accepted and this enabled the department of art to establish a search committee and devote the year to the selection of the new chairman. This was done under the capable leadership of Dean Prince. Dr. Gordon Plummer, accepted the offer and commenced his term on July 1, 1971. He was most recently on the faculty of the University of Arizona but is a native of England and completed advanced study at Indiana University. Miss Eagle continues on the faculty as Professor of Photography, gallery director and director of the Title I federal program.

The highlight of this school year began with the move into the nearly completed building. When classes were held immediately following registration in August, they were begun by using the new facilities. Despite many inconveniences caused by late equipment and mechanical snafu, the department was well organized when the State Art Education Conference was held in late October. The dedicatory services were held on Sunday, December 5, with many visitors attending. The entire complex of old and new buildings was named the Price Doyle Fine Arts Center. The music recital hall was dedicated to Richard Farrell and the art gallery was named for Clara M. Eagle. A dedicatory festival was held from March 2 - 14 which completed the ceremonies.
There were a number of changes on the faculty. Robert Wiman of North Texas State College came to teach painting in the place of Robert Manley who resigned. Karen Boyd was granted a leave of absence for a year of advanced study. The person employed to take her place was unable to fulfill her contract so a graduate teaching assistant was given part of the load and Mrs. Emily Wilson Wolfson came out of retirement to teach a part load. Robert Head was given spring semester leave to teach again on the World Campus Afloat program and his teaching load was assigned to substitutes. Harold Langland and Anthony Droege both resigned to accept teaching positions at the South Bend Extension Center of Indiana University. To teach sculpture, Steve Hrabak from Indiana University was brought to Murray. Miss Buranabunpot became Mrs. Donald Palmgren in the fall but continued to teach weaving and textile design. Her husband, also a Cranbrook graduate, was employed in the spring to teach on a substitute basis. From Federal funds supplied by a Title I grant for community cultural enrichment, the department selected Donna Phipps to teach. She came from a teaching assignment at Berea College but her background in painting, design and drawing was gained at Indiana University.

A significant change in the art course of study was developed by the faculty and approved in the fall of 1971. All students henceforth enrolling in art education will follow a new curriculum which leads to a Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree. This requirement strengthens the studio background of the teaching candidate. The old program under the B.S. and B.A. degrees may still be elected by those who do not wish to obtain teacher certification. The original B.F.A. program for teaching and non-teaching candidates is still available.

In reviewing the many accomplishments of the Art Department over the years, the emphasis on quality of teaching and individual faculty and student achievement is unusually high. Despite large faculty loads, there was much production and very successful exhibition records. There were four major changes in the physical plant but there was also a constant expansion and improvement of facilities. The new complex was not of sufficient size and location to accommodate weaving, ceramics and sculpture and some building of new space for these studios is under consideration, along with necessary office faculty studio space. At the present time, these classes are held in the Auditorium Building, Swann Building and the north end of the old Agriculture Shop.
Many and varied activities outside of the classroom have always been an important part of the art program. Some of these are worthy of mention. Portfolio Club began with the first art students and, with the exception of the war years, continued activity until the late fifties. Perhaps their best known programs included elaborate marionette shows given under the direction of Dorothy Rowlett and Mary Ed Hall.

A chapter of Kappa Pi Art Fraternity was organized in 1949, and continued in an active leadership role until 1969. Every exhibit and special event in the department was aided by members. The fraternity sponsored the annual Christmas Art Sales from 1949 - 1969, with one exception in 1954. This sale was held for the basic purpose of encouraging the patronage of the arts and the financial gain of the students and faculty. The sales have been continued during the past three years without Kappa Pi by organizing them as a flea market type of merchandising.

Another Kappa Pi activity of great benefit to the Art Department was an annual scholarship competition. The fraternity not only sponsored the competition, they earned most of the prize money. The first competition, open to graduating high school seniors was held in the spring of 1953 and was won by Robbie Jo Parks. In 1969, the fraternity organized an art auction for the profit of the scholarship fund. This very successful annual event was held on the first Wednesday in May for the next ten years but was dropped when Kappa Pi went inactive. Most recently, the art students have been concerned with organizing a more loosely structured art club. The new club is called M.A.S.S. (Murray Art Students) and they have taken over the Kappa Pi Clubroom and exhibition space. The group also sponsored the Christmas Art Sale in 1971.

The Art Department annually sponsors a High School Art Honors Workshop for a month in summer school. This most effective program was begun in 1960, and has been directed each year by Richard Jackson with the exception of 1962, when he was on study leave. Harry Furches directed that program. Outstanding high school art students, both in-state and out-of-state are chosen to participate in this workshop which is divided into two, two-week sessions. Most recently some Murray scholarship money has been made available for talented high school graduates who participate. This program has helped to upgrade the public school art programs of the
state and encourage many talented art prospects to enroll for further training on the college level.

Research or special grants to the Art Department number four. In 1967, the Kentucky Arts Commission gave Murray its first contract. This was in the sum of approximately six thousand dollars to organize and build a self contained display unit and circulate a weaving exhibition over the state. This show was called, "The Art of the Loom." Examples of appropriate size were borrowed from museums and individuals around the world. This exhibit was very well received over the state and was shown from small town libraries to the Speed Museum. Mr. Langland, Mrs. Wolfson and Miss Eagle designed the units, built the rosewood, brass and plexiglass display units and arranged for the circulation.

Three successive grants on a one-third Murray matching basis have been granted to the Art Department by the Federal government through Title I funds. These programs were funded on the basis of proposals submitted to serve as cultural enrichment for the communities of Western Kentucky. A secondary purpose was to strengthen Art Guilds where they existed and to help motivate the formation of art guilds where they did not exist. All of these purposes have been accomplished. In the first two years of the program, 1969-71, regular art faculty members were given released time to go out to do the teaching. In 1971-72, a special instructor was employed to do all of the teaching. Both methods were successful. Response to these art classes in the various communities has been excellent. Communities which have benefited by one or more classes are as follows: Murray, Mayfield, Paducah, Hopkinsville, Cadiz, Fulton, Clinton, Calvert City, Benton, and Hickman. This grant is not again renewable.

Since 1946-47, an annual exhibition of student work has been shown on the campus. This is a juried competitive show which has been organized with many different types of jury. For the past three years, a single outside professional juror was called in and the students paid a small fee for each entry to partially support the exhibition.

Through all of the years, various faculty members have given generously of their time to make talks, act as jurors for community art shows and to serve as consultants on various art events and fairs. During the past twenty years one or more faculty members has served in various offices of the Kentucky
Art Educators Association and since its formation, in the Kentucky Guild of Artists and Craftsmen. Many faculty exhibitions have been organized and presented on the campus. All contemporary arts festivals organized by the Fine Arts Chairman were cooperative presentations in which the Art Department carried its share of the program.

Since 1949, an art gallery has continuously presented professional art exhibits for the benefit of all students, faculty and community members. No admission charge has ever been levied. This phase of the program has never had adequate financial support and the quality of the presentations has been possible only because of the effort and subsidy by the art faculty members themselves.

Over the years, Murray State students and graduates have been strongly encouraged by the faculty to enter many types of competitive and invitational exhibitions. With encouragement and assistance, our students have gained experience, confidence, a sense of professional standards and a personal sense of worth. These students have won many honors in local, regional, national and even international competition. They have made excellent records in graduate art programs at major universities.

The constant philosophy of the past quarter century has been a major effort to offer excellent instruction and studio opportunities in all of the major and minor areas of the visual arts. Great emphasis has been placed on keeping the studios well equipped and up-to-date in order that the students might be provided with the best possible opportunity for good experiences. The administration has made a fine and cooperative endorsement of this policy within necessary budget limitations. With the completion of the new Price Doyle Fine Arts Center in 1971, this philosophy has been endorsed again.

The enrollment over the years could best be measured by two factors, the numbers taking service courses and the number electing to major in art. Presently, the Art Department offers special courses for humanities electives, physical education recreation majors, home economics majors, elementary education majors and some special programs of selected electives. The number of students so enrolled varies from one semester to another. With relation to majors, the figures on drop-outs are not a matter of record but the following chart will reveal the trends through the graduates. Actual count of majors enrolled in the program peaked in 1969
at nearly three hundred but has since dropped somewhat along with overall university drop in attendance.

Perhaps a survey of the careers of the graduates from the Art Department since 1946 would best indicate the ways that the art faculty and the curricula down through the years have served the graduates. The following survey is based on the professions which the graduates have pursued for all or most all of their post college years.

39 are in college teaching in art, and all of these have earned one or more degrees above the baccalaureate. They are serving in both community colleges and in senior college and university programs both as professors and as departmental chairmen.

131 art graduates are working in the public school systems of both the United State and foreign countries. They are working as specialized art teachers at elementary, secondary, and adult levels. Quite a number of these are in special programs supported by the Army.

37 of the art graduates are involved in working as professional artists in a wide variety of posts all the way from commercial graphics to custom craft designers and painters.

Presently 9 graduates are back in school doing graduate study in the arts. Most of these advanced degree candidates are working on fellowships, scholarships, and assistantships.

Of the balance of the graduates, 63 are listed as unknown--in other words, the school no longer knows where these graduates are or what they are doing. The balance fit into the following categories: 8 are full time homemakers, 5 are in business not particularly related to art, 6 are serving in the armed forces, 1 is a dentist, and 3 are working as special teachers.

Graduates in Art

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Graduates in Art Under Clara M. Eagle

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### ART FACULTY

**Former Members**

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<td>Howard Baker Wooldridge 6/1/28 - 6/14/29</td>
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<td>Mattie Lou Lockwood 6/30/36</td>
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<td>Rozelle Miller 8/18/32 - 6/30/34</td>
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Olleen Williams  
9/1/50 - 5/31/53

Ted Hewett  
9/1/52 - 5/31/53

Guy Johnson  
9/1/53 - 7/31/56

Charles Henderson  
9/5/53 - 5/31/54

Evan Kern  
9/1/54 - 8/5/55

William G. Boaz  
9/1/55 - 6/30/63

Christine Brown Pogue  
9/1/55 - 7/30/56

William Walmsley  
9/1/56 - 8/31/62

Donald Campbell  
9/5/58 - 6/4/59

Frank Gunter  
2/2/60 - 8/31/62

John Tuska  
8/26/60 - 8/31/63

Gene Roberds  
9/1/61 - 6/30/64

Tom Walsh  
9/1/62 - 6/30/67

Miss Geroldean McClain  
9/1/62 - 8/30/64

Gerald De Schepper  
9/1/65 - 6/30/70

Eric May  
9/1/64 - 6/30/70

Richard Huntington  
2/1/66 - 8/31/67

Tom Mooney  
7/1/66 - 6/30/68

Elsie Kennedy  
8/21/67 - 8/31/69

William Green  
9/1/67 - 6/30/68

Richard Knox  
9/1/67 - 8/31/68
Harold Langland  
9/1/67 - 8/31/68

Randall Arabie  
9/1/68 - 6/30/70

Homer Allen  
9/1/69 - 8/31/70

Sylvia Puckett  
9/1/70 - 6/30/71 (Part time)

Larry Edman  
9/1/69

William Roode  
9/1/68 - 6/30/70

Tony Droge  
9/1/68 - 6/30/70

Bobby Falwell  
9/1/68 - 6/30/70

David Hortin  
9/1/68 - 6/30/70

Laurel Covington Vogl  
9/1/68 - 8/31/70

Robert Manley  
9/1/69 - 6/30/71

ART FACULTY
Present Members

*Dr. Gordon Plummer  
1971

**Clara M. Eagle  
1946

Frederick Shepard  
1963

Harry Furches  
1963

Thomas Spoerner  
1964

Robert W. Head  
1965

Karen W. Boyd  
1967

Elwine F. Samuelson  
1970
Luke Oas  
1970  
Pompi B. Palmgren  
1970  
Edward Jajowski  
1970  
Marcia Durrant  
1970  
Trond Sandvik  
1970  
Mary Jane Timmerman  
1970  
Robert Wiman  
1971  
Steve Hrabak  
1971  
Donna Phipps  
1971  
Sylvia Puckett  
1970  

*Chairman  
**Former Chairman
CHAPTER XL

DRAMATICS

by

Robert E. Johnson

Associate Professor and Chairman

of the Department of Drama

A catalog published in July 1925 indicated that two courses were offered in Dramatics in the Department of Public Speaking. The two courses were Public Speaking 108, Play Production (2 semester hours), and Public Speaking 109, Festival and Pagentry (2 semester hours). Although not applicable to this chapter, there were 15 departments as follows and listed in the order of their listing in the catalog: Education, Agriculture, Drawing, English, French, Geography, History, Home Economics, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Penmanship, Physical Education, Public Speaking, and Science.

By 1929, Public Speaking 108 had become Play Production I (2 credits), 109 became 110, Festival and Pagentry and Play Production II became 109.

Miss Lillian Lee Clark (1924-31) was the first teacher of Dramatics. Miss Clark left Murray State in 1931 to do further graduate work and did not return. Miss Inga Leine also taught Dramatics during the summer of 1930 and through the academic year 1930-31. Miss Leine was a graduate of the University of North Dakota and had done graduate work at Emerson College, Columbia University, and the School of the Theater College at Los Angeles. The Dramatic classes were taught in 1931-32 by Miss Florence Swisher.

Professor Frederic D. Mellen came to Murray State Teachers College in 1932 and taught speech and certain classes in Dramatics until 1938. From 1938 until his retirement in 1953, he taught English.

Miss Helen Thornton, M.A. from the University of Denver, taught Dramatics from 1938 to 1944.
Joseph W. Cohron, A.B. from William & Mary and M.A. from Ohio University, served as Head of the Division of Dramatics from 1944-48.

Mr. Cohron was succeeded by Mr. John C. Berssenbrugge, who served as Head of the Division of Dramatics from 1948-51. Following Mr. Berssenbrugge was Mr. W. J. Robertson who served as Head of the Division of Dramatics from 1951-56. Mr. Robertson was succeeded by Thomas B. Gregory. He served from 1956-58.

Mr. Robert E. Johnson, B.S. and M.A. from Ohio State University, came to Murray State in 1958 and has served since that time as head of the division or Department of Drama until the present time which is 1972.

In 1967, Mr. William E. Bashan became a member of the faculty in the Division of Drama. He had his Bachelor's and Master's from the University of Mississippi and was a technical theater man. This enabled the Drama Department to expand its academic offerings and give increased emphasis to scene design and construction as well as lighting and costume.

Even though Drama had been emphasized since the beginning of Murray State Normal School, the offerings were expanded in the late 30s, and the program has continued to operate producing outstanding stage plays throughout the years. Majors in Speech and Drama were initiated in 1948. The major consisted of 18 hours in each field which enabled a person taking this major to be certified to teach speech and dramatics.

The Sock and Buskin, one of the oldest organizations on the Murray State campus, was founded in 1925 by students interested in the promotion of theater. A picture of the Sock and Buskin Club was featured in the 1928 catalog. The picture included 30 students--19 young ladies and 11 young men.

Going back to 1925, it is interesting to note that three plays were staged in 1925 including "The Whole Town's Talking," "The Charm School," and "You and I." By 1927, the play production class had been increased to two semester courses.

The purpose of the Sock and Buskin Club is to promote Dramatics and to give its members a chance to express their talents through participation in the Club programs, which included one-act plays as well as major Dramatic productions each semester. Membership in the Sock and Buskin Dramatics Club is obtained by try-outs emphasizing dramatic fitness as being the only necessary quality for membership.

Originally Drama was a part of the Public Speaking Department, but in 1939, Drama became a Division of the Department of Fine Arts and offered a minor requiring 12 hours of academic work. In 1939 the Drama offerings included 8 courses of two hours each.

During the 50s, Summer Theater was produced at Kentucky Dam Village from 1952-55. Among the outstanding productions given was "Papa is All" featuring Dr. C. S. Lowry as "Papa." Of course, there were many other plays, and the public received the performances with enthusiasm.

The Children's Theater began in 1954, and it has continued with great effectiveness until the present day. The shows have been very popular with children in the surrounding area, and recent performances have been played before more than 2,000 children. In 1968, ground was broken for the construction of an Addition to the Fine Arts Building. This building includes facilities for Drama. The building was completed in 1971 and includes one of the most modern physical plants for Dramatics to be found in the South or Central West. Some of the facilities are: dressing rooms with showers and locker rooms, a costume area with fitting rooms and a laundry, a large makeup room, a workshop and painting area, a rope and counterweight system, remotely controlled lighting and sound systems as well as offices and classrooms.
In 1968, a 30-hour major in Drama was inaugurated. Since that time, students have a choice of three programs—a major or minor in Drama or a major in Speech and Drama. Although teacher certification has been possible in Speech and Drama since 1948, since 1968 it is possible to have a major in Drama taken along with a minor in Speech. Even though the persons responsible for teaching and directing Dramatic productions have been listed already, those who have been in charge of the Drama program since its beginning are: Miss Lillian Lee Clark (1925-31), Florence Swisher (1931-32), Mr. F. D. Mellen (1933-38), Miss Helen Thornton (1939-44), Joseph W. Cohron (1944-48), John C. Berssenbrugge (1948-51), W. J. Robertson (1951-56), Thomas B. Gregory (1956-58) and Robert E. Johnson (1958--).

There have been many students who were active in Drama as undergraduates who were outstanding while on the campus and successful after leaving the campus—Barkley Jones, now working on his Doctorate at Southern Illinois University; Dr. Charles H. Stamps who is now Director of Learning Services at Northeastern Illinois State University; Hal Riddle, a professional actor of stage, screen, and television, now lives in New York; Thomas V. Jones, an outstanding teacher in the field of Drama; Joseph C. Fitch, Chairman of the Theater Department, Montana State University; Dwain Herndon, Technical Theater Director who has served at Southwest Texas University and more recently has done this same kind of work in Mississippi; and Gene Raye Miller, a professional actress who also completed her Ph.D. in Theater at Ohio State University in 1971.

Some of the officers in the Sock and Buskin Club were as follows: In 1932, R. B. Chrisman, Jr. was President, Nell Hall, Vice President, Geneva Belt, Secretary, and Charles Whitman, Treasurer. Chrisman continued as President in 1933 and the Vice President was Daron Grissom. In 1935, Robert E. Shelton was President, Seth T. Boaz, Jr., Vice President, Elizabeth Daniels, Secretary, and Professor F. D. Mellen, Sponsor. In 1936, Bob Blaeser was President.

The Sock and Buskin Club had other sponsors through the years. Among the persons who were interested and helpful were Miss Murell Johnson and Mrs. C. S. Lowry.
Music at Murray State had its beginning at the same time that the Murray Normal School was opened for instruction. Music was offered beginning on September 24, 1923, and, as other instruction, was housed in the Murray City High School.

The first teacher was Miss Stella Pennington, who taught Public School Music and Art. She came to Murray State Normal School on October 1, 1923, and continued to teach until September, 1929. Miss Pennington received the Bachelor of Arts Degree from Oxford College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, in 1920. Prior study included graduate in piano in 1914, under Miss Florence M. Campbell, Sue Bennett Memorial School, London, Kentucky; under Mr. Charles Louis Bennett of the Arts Club, Lexington, Kentucky, in 1915-1916; under Mr. Louis Cote' of the Bennett School of Music, Lexington, Kentucky, 1916; under Miss Corine Harmon during the summer of 1919; under Mr. Clem A. Towner, Oxford College for Women in 1919-1920; under Mr. Martin Reed, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, 1922-23; voice under Miss F. Campbell, 1912; under Mrs. Hughes Jackson, Lexington, Kentucky, 1914-1915; under Miss Clara Bancroft, Oxford College for Women, 1919-1920; under Mr. Alfred Blackman, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, 1922-23; Public School Music under Mrs. Forrest G. Crowley, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music during the summer term of 1922 and the year 1922-1923; special work in violin, mandolin, cornet, and alto.

In 1924, Miss Geneve Wells was added to the Music faculty and taught Instrumental Music. She was the daughter of the second President and founder of Murray State, Dr. Rainey T. Wells. Miss Wells had studied piano at the Lexington College of Music with Anna Chandler Goff. She had studied theory at the University of Kentucky and also had private lessons in violin with Professor Carl A. Lampert. She
had also studied violin at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music with Professor P. A. Tirindelli and piano with Leo Paalz. She graduated in piano with Maurice Aronson, Harmony, counterpoint, and composition with Louis Victor Saar, and received senior diploma in violin with Max Fischel, harmony, ear training, musical history and pedagogy at Chicago Musical College in 1924.

No tuition or fees were charged to the residents of Kentucky, but non-residents were charged $18.00 for 18 weeks and for the summer school $12.00 for 12 weeks. The following charges were for private lessons (two lessons of 25 minutes each week): $18.00 per semester; $12.00 for the summer session; $5.00 per semester for the use of a piano (50 minutes per day). During the summer session, the charge for the piano was reduced to $4.00 for 12 weeks.

The Music Curriculum was as follows:

Music 101 Public School Music
Theory and practice of public school music. Time two hours per week. Credit one semester hour.

Music 102 Advanced Work in Public School Music
Fundamentals, method of teaching and sight singing. Time two periods per week. Credit one semester hour. (Elective)

Music 103 Individual Vocal Lessons, Glee Club or Chorus
Time two periods per week. Credit one-eighth unit. (Elective)

Music 104 Fundamentals of the Study of Piano, Violin, or Other Musical Instruments
Time two periods per week. Credit one semester hour. (Elective)

Music 105 Advanced Lessons on Piano, Violin or Other Musical Instruments and Method of Teaching
Time two periods per week. Credit one semester hour. (Elective)

Music 106 Orchestra (Or Band)
Time two periods per week. Credit one semester hour. (Elective)
In 1926, the Music curriculum had been expanded to include Theory and Appreciation courses and the numbering system was changed. The following courses were offered:

Music 101 Materials and Methods for 1st-3rd Grades
Music 102 Materials and Methods for 4th-6th Grades
Music 103 Materials and Methods for 7th-8th Grades
Music 104 Intensive Course in Sight Singing (Theory Skills)
Music 105 Dictation, Oral and Written (Theory Skills)
Music 106 Intensive Course in Theory
Music 107 History of Development of Music
Music 108 Harmony
Music 109 Appreciation
Music 110 Chorus
Music 111 Private Voice
Music 121 Fundamentals of Study of Piano, Violin, and Other Musical Instruments
Music 122 Continuation of 121
Music 123 Intermediate Course Piano, Violin, or Other Musical Instruments
Music 124 Continuation of 123
Music 125 Advanced Course in Piano, Violin, or Other Musical Instruments
Music 126 Continuation of 125
Music 127 Orchestra
Music 128 Continuation of 127
Music 129 Band
Music 130 Continuation of 129
All the foregoing courses were taught by Miss Pennington and Miss Wells. The chorus had a membership of 14 and was directed by Miss Pennington. The orchestra had a membership of 16 and was directed by Miss Wells. The band had a membership of 20 and was directed by Miss Wells as was the Novelty Orchestra which had a membership of 11. Miss Pennington had charge of the Double Male-Quartette.

Sheppard I. Lehnoff, a violinist, was added to the faculty of Music in May, 1926, and continued to teach until June, 1927, at which time he resigned to do further study at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia. His position was filled by Ewing J. Moore, formerly of Dexter, Kentucky, and a graduate of Julius Levey Conservatory of Birmingham, Alabama. Moore was at Murray only during the summer from July 8 to August 31, 1927.

In 1928-29, Music Appreciation was expanded into two courses -- 106A and 106B. Sight Singing 107 was expanded into four courses -- 107A, B, C, and D. Music 108 became Theory, and Harmony became 108A, B, and C. Music 112 was changed from Ear Training to Ear Training and Dictation and this was expanded into 112 A, B, C, and D. Music 113, Orchestration, Instrumentation and Conducting, was not listed in the offerings in 1928-29. Music 114, Piano, was expanded into three courses -- 114A, 114B, and 114C. Music 115, Violin, was expanded into three courses--115A, 115B, and 115C. Music 116 was changed from Band or Orchestra Instruments to Wind Instruments and was expanded into 116A, 116B, and 116C. Voice 117 was expanded into 117A, 117B, and 117C. Orchestra, Music 118, was expanded into 118A, 118B, and 118C. Music 119, Band, was expanded into 119A, 119B, and 119C. Music 120, Mixed Chorus, was likewise expanded into 120A, 120B, and 120C. The Men’s Glee Club 121 was expanded into 121A, 121B, and 121C. The Girl’s Glee Club 111 was expanded into 123A, B, and C. Added were Music 124A, Materials and Methods for Grades 1-6; 124B, Materials and Methods for Grades 7-9; and 124C, Materials and Methods for High Schools. The following courses were also added:

Music 129A,B,C Piano (For certificate)
Music 130A,B,C Violin (For certificate)
Music 131A,B,C Voice (For certificate)
Observation of Practice Teaching in Music
Music 140A,B,C Elementary Wind Instrument Class
Fred P. Hale became Head of the Department of Music in September, 1927, and stayed only until May 1928. He directed the Band and the Orchestra.

The 1927 Band was made up of 22 people, and many of these people were well known in Murray, nearby states, and throughout the country. The same is true of the Orchestra. The Band bought their first new uniforms featuring the blue and gold colors in 1927. Of course, there were only 28 uniforms bought at that time. The Normal School and the Teachers College laid an outstanding foundation for Music and had unusual programs from 1923 to the 1930’s. In addition to having outstanding people on the faculty, the institution brought to Murray such musical programs as Wands Landowska on the harpsichord, the New York String Quartet, Mabel Garrison, a famous soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, the Spanish String Orchestra, and many other outstanding programs.

Annye W. Long was a member of the faculty in 1927-28 and taught piano and voice.

Miss Gwendolyn Haynes was a critic teacher in music in the Training School, and several glee clubs were formed under her direction. In 1928-29, Miss Haynes and Professor John Burnham helped to organize and stimulate the development of bands in Calloway, Marshall, and McCracken Counties.

In 1928, a Novelty Orchestra was developed. This dance-band styled ensemble was named The Kentucky Stompers Orchestra and was directed by Conn Linn Humphreys and named by Yewell Harrison, both students.

On September 24, 1929, Professor D. K. Hubbard succeeded Fred P. Hale as Head of the Department of Music. Professor Hubbard had degrees from Columbia University and had specialized in the field of Public School Music.

A Vesper choir was organized in 1929-30. The curriculum continued to be organized and expanded. At a meeting of the Board of Regents on June 2, 1930, ten new members of the faculty were employed. Among those was Professor Price Doyle, who came to Murray from Peru, Nebraska. Professor Doyle, or “Pop” Doyle as he was affectionately known through
the years, was an organization genius as well as an effective performer. At the first chapel meeting after he came to Murray, he sang two solos, one of which was "Give Me a Horse a Man Can Ride." Professor Doyle so effectively organized the music program that it was the first teachers college in America to be admitted to membership in and approved by the National Association of the Schools of Music.

In 1930, Miss Thalia Levy Rice of Paducah was added to the faculty to teach violin for the summer term. Also, Professor J. H. Dameron was employed to teach part time as was Miss Lillian Watters of Jackson, Tennessee. Miss Watters and Mr. Dameron filled the vacancies left by Ralph Clemons Briggs and John Burnham.

Professor Leslie R. Putnam was employed in April, 1931, to teach voice and continued to teach until January 30, 1955. Professor Putnam proved to be a significant addition to the Music faculty.

At this time some additional interest was given to private instruction both in instrumental and vocal.


The A Capella Choir was first organized at Murray in 1932 with Professor Leslie R. Putnam as Director.

In 1932, 51 music scholarships were granted to students entering Murray State Teachers College to study music. The offerings in music consisted of five fields: Public School Music, Instrumental Music, Piano, Voice, Violin or Cello.

In 1932 the Alma Mater was written and adopted. It was written by Professor A. B. Austin, who was then serving as Dean of Men. Mr. Austin served at Murray State from September 1, 1929, to May 31, 1935. The words and chorus are as follows:

In the Heart of Jackson's Purchase
   Neath the sun's warm glow
   Is the home of Murray State
   Finest place we know

   Though we leave thy walls forever
      Many miles go hence

   May our love for alma mater
      Only have commenced
CHORUS

May we cherish thy traditions
Hold thy banner high
Ever guard thy name and glory
Live and do or die.

Professor William H. Fox succeeded R. K. Eden in the Music Department who served from June 1, 1932, to September 6, 1942.

Franklin P. Inglis joined the Music faculty in October 1933, and served until August 19, 1944.

Another significant development occurred in 1933 when the Vivace Club was organized. The purpose of this Club was to bring about a closer contact of Music and musicians. Bimonthly programs were arranged to give the members an opportunity to hear every type of Music. The Vivace Club has been responsible through the years for sponsoring the Homecoming activities of the Music Department for former students and graduates.

In 1934, degrees were first granted in Music. Both the Bachelor of Music Education and the Bachelor of Music were granted.

Professor Price Doyle gave the following information in the College News:

For the first time in the history of Murray State College, degrees in music are being offered. Curricula have been set up and approved by the Administration and the Board of Regents, upon the completion of which the student may be granted either of two degrees. The Bachelor of Music Education, with certification, or the Bachelor of Music without certificate.

New course additions in 1933-34 were Music 110, Music Appreciation (formerly 106A, 106B, and 205 with Music History); Music 205, History of Music (formerly 105 and 206 and 205 with Appreciation); Music 225, Composition; and Music 226, Repertoire.

The school year 1935-36 was very important to the Music Department. The Music Department (Murray State Teachers College) became a provisional member of the National Association of Schools of Music, thus making Murray the first institution of higher learning dealing with the training of
music teachers to be accredited by the National Association.
At the outset Price Doyle, Head of the Music Department,
became actively involved with state and national professional
music organizations, serving from 1932 to 1934, as President
of the Kentucky Music Teachers Association and then later
becoming Vice-President of the Southern Division of the Music
Educators National Conference.

With the admission of Murray to full membership, Doyle
became more actively involved with the National Association
of Schools of Music, serving in many capacities, culminating
later in his election to the presidency of this organization.

The Music Department of Murray State College, in
September, 1935, received notice that the quality of its work
had entitled the college to election as a “provisional member”
of the National Association of Schools of Music. The
examination was made February 12-13 by Professor Burnett C.
Tuthill, Cincinnati, Secretary of the Association.

The principal deficiency cited by Mr. Tuthill was lack of
sufficient library, both books and records. Plans were
underway to remedy this objection.

The faculty for the school year 1935-36, was as follows: Price
Doyle, Leslie R. Putnam, Majorie Barton, William H. Fox,
Franklin P. Inglis, and the two new members, Arthur Meyer
and Warren M. Angell. Earle Connette, with a B.S. and a M.A.
from Indiana State College, was hired in August, 1935, and
worked until August, 1936, as a critic teacher. Prof. Warren M.
Angell, with a B.S. and a M.A. from Syracuse University, was employed in 1935, to teach voice and piano. Professor Meyer, with a B.S. and a M.A. from the University of Iowa, was a cellist, a member of the newly formed faculty quartet and orchestra. He also taught string classes as well as ‘cello, History of Music and Theory.

It took a marriage to bring Professor Earle Connette, young French Lick, Ind., Music Teacher, to Murray State College. “It seemed that they wanted a married man for the position”, said Mr. Connette in an interview, “So I assured them that if they would consider my application, I would get married. I had planned to marry when I got a position in a college, and this seemed to be my chance”, continued Mr. Connette. The wedding took place in Murray on August 10, 1935, with Prof. Price Doyle and Mr. P. W. Ordway as witnesses. Mr. Connette said they had planned to have Dr. Carr as a witness but he went fishing that day.

In 1935-36, the musical organizations remained the same with the following additions; Faculty Quintet (sometimes Quartet) with Mr. Fox, Violin, Mr. Inglis, Violin, Miss Barton, Piano, Mr. Meyer, Cello, and a music student (Miss Dye) playing the viola. The second adding was the forming of a student-woodwind ensemble under the direction of Mr. Inglis. The students from the Music Department were also active in “Dance Band” activities such as Lee Cannon’s orchestra, The Royal Capitolians orchestra, directed by student Joe English.

The music curriculum as listed in 1935-36 remained the same as listed for the previous year.

In 1935-36, most of the musical organizations were larger and more ambitious in their undertakings. The Band grew to 80 members and the College Chorus to 130 members while the select A Cappella Choir remained at 30. The Chorus performed such great works as Mendelssohn’s “Elijah” and the A Cappella Choir gave many concerts throughout the West Kentucky area. The College Orchestra had a membership of 64.

In December, 1935, the College Orchestra, under Prof. Price Doyle, performed over WSM Radio Station with Dr. J. W. Carr speaking on the “Mission of Music in College.” Peabody College for Teachers was the host for the broadcast.

The Spring of 1936, found student Leroy Offerman forming the “Thoroughbred Dance Band” (“Swinging Rhythm”) with Paul Bryant-Piano, Pope Johnson-Bass, Paul Antibus-Drums,
John Thompson-Trumpet, Morris Carter-Trombone, Ed West-Saxophone, Bill Carrier-Saxophone, Wayne Burdick-Saxophone, Joe Coulter-Trumpet and Margaret Trewathan-Vocals. Also formed in 1936 was Usher Abell's Dance Orchestra with Josiah Darnall-Saxophone, Roy Darnell-Piano, Bud Ruhl-Accordian and Director, Everett Crane-Trumpet, Grover Carson-Trumpet, Floyd McClure-Bass, Bill Hoppe-Saxophone, and Johnnie Boling-Drums.

Professor Clair Rosmer McGavern came to Murray in 1936, to teach piano. Professor McGavern came to Murray from Syracuse University, New York.

Also in 1936, Miss Daisy Hinkle came to the Training School as music critic teacher from Indiana, where she was supervisor of music in the Union County Schools. Miss Hinkle, whose home was in Bloomington, Indiana, attended Indiana University at Bloomington, where she received three degrees, Bachelor of Public School Music, Master of Arts and the Bachelor of 'Cello. She had also studied in Europe.

The spring and summer of 1936 gave birth to two new musical groups--"The Murraysingers" (girls) and "Murray's Musical Men" (boys). Both organizations were very select and most of the members were from the A Cappella Choir.

The school year 1936-37, was again a growing year for the Music Department. The Symphonic Band numbered 90, the Marching Band numbered 80, and the College Orchestra numbered 65. Other musical groups were: Woodwind Quintet (student), Faculty String Quintet, Student String Quartet, Glee Club, A Cappella Choir, College Chorus, Woman's Vocal Quartet, Men's Vocal Quartet, The Murraysingers and Murray's Musical Men. A new musical group was the Student String Choir.

The new members of the music faculty for the school year 1936-37 included Clair McGavern and Joseph Garton.

Murray's Music Department was accepted as a fully accredited member of the National Association of Schools of Music at the last annual meeting of the Association, December 31, 1936, in the Palmer House in Chicago.

The Music Department remained very active during the 1936-37 school year with numerous performances by the basic musical organizations. The College Orchestra made several broadcasts over WSM-Radio (Nashville, Tennessee), one of which was the dramatized version of the history of Jackson's Purchase. Another broadcast honored the inventor of radio (The Life of Nathan B. Stubblefield--Radio Pioneer and
Inventor) while another broadcast placed emphasis on “The Importance of GOOD Music in Education.” All of these WSM broadcasts were presented under the heading of “The Teachers College on the Air,” sponsored by George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

The Men’s Music Club was later to become Gamma Delta Chapter of the National Music Fraternity--Phi Mu Alpha. However, it should be noted that the Music Department on May 28, 1937, produced the first musical variety revue, called “Rhythm talk of ‘37.” The revue was entitled original, the music having been written by the composing and orchestration classes, under the direction of Professor William Fox. There were eight tunes, some of them “hot swing” numbers and others on the sentimental or torch-song type. Gaston Taylor directed the 15 piece pit orchestra, while LeRoy Offerman had charge of the 10-piece “swing band” on the stage. The continuity was written by Bill Carrier, Bill Colaianni, and Morris Carter.

During 1937-38, the departmental organizations remained the same with one additional ensemble being formed. Joseph Garton, instructor in brass, organized the first Brass Ensemble.

The 1938 SHIELD (year book) was dedicated to Professor Price Doyle, “in appreciation of the rich service which he has rendered in promoting music education both in Murray and surrounding territory.” Coming to Murray in 1930, Professor Doyle, with the help of able colleagues, has developed a Department of Music that today enjoys institutional membership in the National Association of Schools of Music, a tribute of recognition to his leadership of which we are sincerely proud.”

Another important happening of 1938 was the producing of the first Campus Lights (musical revue) by the Men’s Music Club of the Music Department. The production took place on Tuesday, May 10, 1938, in the College Auditorium. The Director was Gilbert Colaianni assisted by Edward K. West. Morris Carter was the President of the Music Club, and he wrote on the back page of the first Campus Lights Program, the following: “You who have supported us in this production have made it possible to bring the Gamma Delta Chapter of America’s largest honorary music fraternity, Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia, to this campus.” On May 15, 1938, the Gamma Delta Chapter of Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia was installed at Murray State, becoming the 74th chapter in the United States. The
first officers of Gamma Delta Chapter of Phi Mu Alpha were: Morris Carter, Mayfield, President; Rex Inglis, Rochester, New York, Vice President; Eddie West, Highland Park, Illinois, Secretary; Bill Orr, Paducah, Treasurer; Gil Colaianni, Lorain, Ohio, Historian; Joe Darnall, Paducah, Warden.

In the 1938-39 school year Price Doyle was made Head of the Department of Fine Arts. To coordinate the work offered in the field of Music and the field of Art, the two departments were combined. To these were added a new field, that of Dramatics, to make up the Department of Fine Arts. In the fall of 1943, Dancing was introduced into Fine Arts.

In 1938, the Girls Music Club became the provisional chapter of Sigma Alpha Iota professional music fraternity. Officers of the club were: President, Josephine Franklin, Senior from Dawson Springs; Vice-President, Edith Barnes Parrish, Senior from Martin, Tennessee; Secretary, Mary Elizabeth Roberts, Sophomore from Murray; Treasurer, Margaret Marshall, Senior from Kuttawa, Kentucky. Sigma Alpha Iota upholds the highest of musical standards and only girls of superior scholastic and musical ability will be members of the local chapter.

The Pi Gamma women's Music fraternity was formally installed as the Iota Beta Beta Chapter of the Sigma Alpha Iota, Friday, February 3, 1939. Chapter members, numbering 25, were: Elizabeth Ann Fooshee, Edith Barnes Parrish, Frances Wake, Harriet Holland, Mary Elizabeth Roberts, Lena Frances Mitchell, Josephine Franklin, Margaret Marshall, Helen Roberts, Carlene Caldwell, Mary Porter Eatherly, Odine Swann, Eleanor Jackson, Katie Blan Cost, Jane Sexton, Martha Tandy Smith, Mary Ellen Brown, Annie Beth Willis, Ruth Ambrose Robers, Margaret Trevathan, Margarette Stephens, June Dixon, Clara Crawford, Judy Hammack, and Vaginialle Thompson.

It is note-worthy that the young ladies of Pi Gamma organized the first all-girl dance band at Murray State in November, 1938. "So far as is known, Murray is the only teachers college in America with an all-girl dance band," so stated Mrs. Rogers, the Maestro. "Our first number, "Now It Can Be Told" was presented to our aggregation by LeRoy Offerman, leader of the College dance band, along with his well wishes for our success."

In addition to LeRoy Offerman and his dance band, a new dance band under the leadership of Billy Shelton from
Mayfield, Kentucky, was organized. The Vivace Club, Phi Mu Alpha and Sigma Alpha Iota continued to grow in effectiveness in 1939. The Music Department's performing organizations were the 92-member Marching Band, the 96-piece Symphonic Band, the 65-member Orchestra, the Brass Choir, the Girl's Glee Club, the Woodwind Ensemble, the A Cappella Choir, the Men's Quartet, the Girl's Quartet, the Mixed Chorus, Men's Glee Club, Faculty String Quartet, the Student String Quartet.

The music curriculum remained the same with the addition of the courses, Music 227A Composition I, and Music 227B Composition II.

The school year 1939-40 found the Music Department as active as ever with frequent public concerts, and a new theater orchestra was formed for the first time.

Professor Joseph Garton and Miss Daisy Hinkle (both of the music faculty) were married, and Professor McGavern organized and coached the Murray State Swim Team for the Athletic Department. The Billy Shelton Band included--Gil Colaianni, piano from Lorain, Ohio; Elmo Reed, Bass from Benton, Kentucky; Walter Allbritton, drums from Paducah, Kentucky; Jack Hjerpe, saxophone, from Lorain, Ohio; Herbert L. Carter, Saxophone from Mayfield, Kentucky; Wayne Burdick, saxophone from Danville, Illinois; Billy Parish, trumpet from Paris, Tennessee; Watt Jones, trumpet from Lorain, Ohio; Arv Larson, Trombone from New Jersey.

Another student dance band was organized from the music department by Steve Latanation. The leader of the band featured himself on clarinet, saxophone, and trumpet. Their opening engagement was in the city of Madisonville. Others in the band were: Bill Swyers, saxophone; Walter Nance, saxophone; Guy Ashmore, drums; Elwood Swyers, trumpet; Bill Dickson, trombone; Roy Davis, bass; and V. J. Kennedy, piano.

Not to be outdone by the Men's Club (Phi Mu Alpha) and the yearly production of Campus Lights, the Sigma Alpha Iota (women's music fraternity) joined forces with the Sock and Buskin Dramatics Club to produce their first musical comedy.

Both music fraternities were successful in presenting shows that made funds available for them to carry on many worthwhile activities such as the development of a student loan fund and several scholarships for music students.

During the fall semester, 1940, two new music instructors were added to the faculty. Miss Marjorie Palmquist served as
critic teacher of music at the Training School and instructor of Music Methods. She received her B.S. Degree at Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Fall, Iowa, and completed her M.S. Degree at the State University of Iowa.

Miss Marian Beers, Cincinnati, Ohio, taught theory and 'cello at Murray this semester. Receiving her Bachelor of Music and Master of Music Degrees from the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Miss Beers, a major in 'cello, was considered one of the outstanding graduates of that institution.

The most exciting event of the 1940-41 school year was the planned construction of a new Fine Arts Building. In a letter received by President Richmond, Brasher L. Cates, Madisonville, District Manager of the Works Project Administration in Kentucky, stated: “This is to inform you that we have made arrangements to begin operations on the above reference project about June 25.” The Board of Regents on April 10 sold $60,000 worth of bonds to Stein Brothers and Boyce, Louisville, for the construction of the building as a WPA project. The unit was constructed north of the College Auditorium; G. Tandy Smith, Paducah, was the architect.

The school year 1941-42, was somewhat tragic for Murray State College as well as the country. The school year had no sooner started when the war broke out. For a while during the year, music activities continued as before. However, it was not long before the war started taking the young college men.

Professor H. Lee Hope came to Murray State College succeeding Professor Joseph N. Garton who was serving as an officer in the U.S. Army. Mr. Hope received his Bachelor of Music Degree from James Millikan University and Master of Music from the University of Michigan.

Activities during 1941-42 were: The College Chorus under Director Leslie R. Putnam, presented the Cantata - “Hymn of Praise” by Mendelssohn with Professor C. R. McGavern as accompanist; The Girl’s Glee Club under Professor Price Doyle, presented concerts at Sturgis, Morganfield, Henderson, Madisonville, Central City, Greenville and Cadiz High Schools; Professor Putnam supervised Red Cross Classes; Campus Lights (Phi Mu Alpha) was presented with Billy Shelton, Director; Ralph Cole, Assistant Director, assisted by Martha Hood, Mildred Kolb, H. McKlveen, Elwood and Bill Swyers; Usual fine performances were presented by the Marching and Concert organizations under the leadership of Professors Fox, Doyle, McGavern and Hope; The Sigma Alpha
Iota (SAI) again joined with the Sock and Buskin Dramatic Club to produce Gilbert and Sullivan’s “The Gondoliers”; Mary Katherin McClellan and Arved Larsen were named by the Vivace Club as being the most outstanding students of the Music Department; Wayne Johnson (Music major) assisted the P.E. Department with “The Follies of 1942,” a variety show produced by the P.E. Department; Wayne Johnson formed a new dance band of 3 rhythm, 3 brass and 4 saxes and made a first appearance at the M-Club Follies on April 8, 1942. The Billy Shelton Band included Neal Bunn, Kay Montgomery, Gene Stiman, Paul Bryant, Elmo Reed, Charles “Chuck” Simons, Maurice Johnson, Eddie Melton, Dick Hopper and Herbert L. Carter. The band was started in 1937-38 when Billy Shelton (Mayfield) bought the college dance band from LeRoy Offerman, who was graduated at that time.

In 1942-43, John F. Shenaut of Galesburg, Illinois, replaced Professor William H. Fox who received a leave of absence to work on his Ph.D. Mr. Shenaut attended Knox College at Galesburg for two years, and received the Bachelor of Music Degree with a major from the American Conservatory. He also received the Master of Music Degree at the University of Michigan. During the school years, 1940-41 and 1941-42, Mr. Shenaut had been in charge of the band and orchestra at Yankton College, Yankton, South Dakota.

Professor Robert W. House, Stillwater, Oklahoma, filled the vacancy created by Miss Marian Beers, who was granted a leave of absence to join Kryl’s Band as cellist. Mr. House obtained his Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree from Oklahoma A and M and his Master of Music Degree from Eastman School of Music where he was a fellowship student.

Professor Howard Swyers, a graduate of Murray in 1935, was appointed in the place of Professor H. Lee Hope, who resigned in the Fine Arts Department to accept the position of band director at Notre Dame. Mr. Swyers had been teaching music in the Brownsville, Pennsylvania, High School.

Professor Robert W. House of Stillwater, Oklahoma, entered the service on October 14. In 1942-43, the Gamma Delta Chapter of Phi Mu Alpha, with a nation at war, only had 17 active members, nevertheless and despite the international situation, there were few mutations. As ever, they sponsored the college dances and presented Campus Lights; but the Marching Band did not function because football was cut out during the early war years.
The music curriculum was upgraded both as to content as well as to number.

The school year 1943-44 found a rather unique, unbalanced Music Department. Young ladies outnumbered the men about 9 to 1 and because of so many men being in the services, some musical organizations had to alter their normal projects. The Gamma Delta Chapter of Phi Mu Alpha only had three members on campus when the school year started: Curtis Hughes, Bill Wetherington and Bobby Gipe. The SAl (Sigma Alpha Iota) was almost at full strength with some 28 active members.

At the first meeting held on Wednesday, September 29, 1943, the girls of SAl voted to carry on “Campus Lights” for the men of Phi Mu Alpha and produced the show under the name of “Campus Dimout.” Phi Mu Alpha did not have the manpower to have its dance band; it was held together by one of its members who rehearsed and organized the band, often rehearsing without trumpets. Also, it is noteworthy that even though many concerts had to be cut-out, the Phi Mu Alpha boys continued to present concerts on record for the student body. The programs were given on a weekly basis in the auditorium and featured such works as the opera--“Barber of Seville” by Rossina; Overture from “Bartered Bride” by Smetana and “Concerto for Violin and Orchestra” by Sibelius. The performing organizations, although much smaller than usual, continued to present concerts. The Band’s membership was 34, the Orchestra had 39 members, the Vivace Club had some 50 members.

In September, 1943, Miss Lois Laverne Schnoor and Professor Russell Baldwin were added to the music faculty; Miss Schnoor as critic teacher at the Training School and Mr. Baldwin as the new piano instructor. Mr. Baldwin, of Chicago, had taught in Idaho and Iowa. He obtained his B.M. and M.M. from the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago. He also had a B.A. from the University of Idaho. Miss Schnoor, from Artesia, New Mexico, had a B.S. in Music Education from Kansas State College, and Master of Music from Northwestern. Miss Jean Bridges, who received her Master’s Degree at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, succeeded Miss Majorie Palmquist, former critic teacher of music in the Training School who was granted a leave of absence to join the WAVES. Miss Bridges taught music in Robinson, Illinois, before coming to Murray.
The Fine Arts Building was occupied Tuesday, June 6, 1944. The building was sound proofed throughout and had no windows and only one outside door. A blower system was used for ventilation.

During 1944-45, the Music Department was still feeling the impact of the war years. The Sigma Alpha Iota again produced “Campus Dimout” with Miss Mary Grace Land of Enfield, Illinois, directing. Many former students, along with faculty members helped to write and arrange the music. The first concert given in the new Fine Arts Building was presented November 19, 1944, at 2:30 p.m.

The new music faculty members that were added during the summer months of 1944 are as follows: Professor Frank J. Prindl, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to direct the Murray State College Band, along with teaching classes in the Music Department. He replaced Professor Howard Swyers who resigned to accept a position in West Palm Beach, Florida. Professor Prindl held the B.S. Degree from Milwaukee State Teachers College and his M.M. Degree from the University of Arizona. He directed the band while studying at the Arizona School. Professor Prindl was also band director at Millikan University, Deatur, Illinois; Miss Patricia Merrill, Des Moines, Iowa, an addition to the Music Department, taking over the duties of Professor T. R. Baldwin who was a graduate of Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois, received the B.M. and M.M. Degrees at the University of Colorado; Professor George Morey, Quincy, Illinois, succeeded Professor Franklin P. Inglis, who left the Music Department here to teach in DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. Mr. Morey, an artist on the flute, was an instructor of woodwinds and history of music. He was a graduate of the Curtis Institute and held the Bachelor’s and Master’s Degrees from the University of Illinois. Mr. Morey completed one year’s work toward the Ph.D. at the University of Iowa. Professor Merle T. Kesler, Boulder, Colorado, an addition to the Fine Arts Department, teaching violin, viola, and theory, replaced Professor John F. Shenaut. Mr. Kesler spent four years at Julliard Institute of Musical Art and held the B.S. Degree from Columbia University and M.M. Degree from the University of Michigan. Mr. Kesler had played in the Denver Symphony as well as in various college and university orchestras. He taught three years at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, and four years at Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina.
Many noteworthy events took place during the school year 1945-46. The Music Department started to grow in numbers. The girls of SA1 joined with Phi Mu Alpha to turn “Campus Lights” on again. A real innovation took place during the 1945-46 school year. Price Doyle organized a new symphony orchestra which was called “The West Kentucky Symphony Orchestra.” The new orchestra included both students and adults from the West Kentucky area. The West Kentucky Symphony Orchestra was formed and on February 25, 1946, presented the first of a series of three performances at Paducah, Kentucky.

The West Kentucky Symphony went out of business after three or four seasons for the same reasons that most such musical groups break up—lack of money on which to keep going. It played its first performance on February 25, 1946, and its last on November 7, 1949.

In 1940, Miss Mary Louise Nigro took the place of Professor George Morey, who was on leave of absence to the University of Iowa.

Mr. Richard Farrell was the new band director and teacher of brasses, taking the place of Mr. Frank J. Prindl, who was at the University of Kentucky. From Marseilles, Illinois, Professor Farrell went to Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, where he received his Bachelor and Masters in Music. After one year as Music Supervisor of Township High School, Will County, Illinois, he went into the army. The new band director also had plans to do a little along the line of vocational guidance because he thought this especially important for college men.

One of the major activities carried out by the Music Department under the leadership of Professor Price Doyle was the organizing of a County Chorus and Orchestra. In commenting on the chorus, Professor Doyle made the following statement: “Since so many of the high schools in Calloway County have little if any music, we thought that such a program as this might help to stimulate the students in their desire for something of the kind, and perhaps it might also stimulate the communities served by these schools to put forth every effort to supply each school with a regularly employed music teacher. The experiment had been eminently worthwhile. The chorus is made up of 325 students from all the City-County schools.”

The overall enrollment grew by leaps and bounds during the school year 1946-47. The Music Department became bigger
and better now that the war was over and many old students, whose education was interrupted, returned to finish their study. The Music Department had some 139 music majors coming to Murray from 14 states. The A Cappella Choir, Men’s Glee Club and Men’s Quartet, all of which were semiactive during the war, were reorganized. New uniforms were purchased for the band which included some 66 members. The orchestra included 49 members and the string orchestra numbered some 34.

The Vivace Club initiated 41 new members in 1946-47. The Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia Fraternity had an active membership of 29 students and 6 faculty members; the Sigma Alpha Iota had a membership of 32 members. “Campus Lights” was again produced jointly by the two music fraternities and was presented for two performances. Ralph Cole acted as producer of the show with Len Foster staging director and William Sloan chairman of the dance committee.

Dr. George Morey, Music Department, was back in 1946, after working a year on his Ph.D. Degree at the University of Iowa, which was conferred June 8. Professor Joseph A. Golz, New York City, also started teaching in the Music Department in 1946. Mr. Golz had a B.S. from Trenton, New Jersey, State Teachers College and an M.A. from Columbia University. Professor Cecil M. Bolton, piano instructor was also added in 1946.

As the year started (1946-47) the faculty of the division of Music was as follows: Price Doyle, Leslie R. Putnam, C. R. McGavern, Charlotte Durkee, George Morey, Richard Farrell, Joseph Golz, Cecil Bolton and Merle Kesler.

The faculty and students were deeply saddened by the unexpected death of Professor Merle T. Kesler, 34 year old Assistant Professor of Music in the Fine Arts Department of Murray State College, who died at three o’clock, Friday afternoon, October 25, 1946, at Riverside Hospital at Paducah. Stricken Sunday, he went to the Houston-McDevitt Clinic at Murray where the ailment was diagnosed as poliomyelitis.

Dr. Roman Prydatkevych, a nationally known violinist, succeeded Professor Kesler as violin instructor and presented his first recital at the meeting of the Vivace Club, Wednesday, October 30. Dr. Prydatkevych, who came to America in 1923, was born in Poland of Ukranian descent. He was educated in Lwow, Poland, after which he studied at the Royal Academy of Music at Vienna University. In 1915, he joined the Austrian
army in which he served six years, during which time he was a prisoner of war for two years. After his release from the army he studied at the University of Berlin. Since coming to America, he studied at Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, Julliard School of Music, Columbia University in New York City, and the University of Minnesota. As a concert artist, Dr. Prydatkevytch made appearances in major cities of Europe as well as in North America.

Len Foster, popular young maestro who played at Murray State in 1942 and 1943, came back in 1945. He and his fine orchestra promised to provide Murray students with plenty of good music, both sweet and hot.

Another popular dance orchestra of the 1946-47 school year was that formed and directed by Billy Crosswy, music student from Springfield, Tennessee. The Crosswy band included: Arnold Wirtala, Ashtabula, Ohio; Robert Radford, Youngstown, Ohio; Arthur R. Roman, Brownsville, Pennsylvania; Thomas Walker, Martin, Tennessee; Warren Barrett, Lorain, Ohio; Richard Farrell, Murray; Jerry Williams, Murray; Ted Barnette, Murray; John Singleton, Murray; Curtin Mills, Brownsville, Pennsylvania; and William T. Sloan, Huntsville, Alabama.

In 1947-48, the Bill Crosswy Dance Band was taken over by Billy Adair, and it was called "Billy Adair and his Murray Knights Orchestra." Two new members of the faculty were Professor David Gowans and Professor Josiah Darnall. Professor Gowans received his B.S. and M.S. Degrees from Wayne University of Detroit, Michigan, and teaches woodwinds and theory as well as playing bassoon in the College Orchestra and conducting the String Orchestra. Professor Darnall a native Kentuckian and a 1939 graduate of Murray State taught music and served as a critic teacher at the Training School. During his undergraduate years, he was a member of the College Orchestra, The College Band (Clarinet and French horn), and the Student String Quartet. He was also a charter member of the Gamma Delta Chapter of Phi Mu Alpha. Holding the Bachelor of Music Education Degree (1939), Professor Darnall has received the Master of Music Degree from the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago with a major in violin and a minor in music theory.

Many of the returning students had played in army bands and orchestras, had marched, had been regimented for so long, they found it somewhat difficult to return to the academic
environment. Many of the veterans worked with campus dance bands, many found it difficult to support families and go to school, many just found it next to impossible to acquire “That ‘ol college spirit.” So with this setting in mind, we can understand why “Pop” Doyle wrote the following speech which he presented to a meeting of music students in 1947. This speech is a real classic and gives us true insight as to Price Doyle, the leader as well as Price Doyle, the man. The speech was as follows:

“AND PASSED BY ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ROAD”

Today I’ve asked you to meet so that we might think about some mutual problems. They are problems to me, and I hope you will recognize them as problems to each of you. Of course recognition is not enough, but it is the first step -- without recognition, we can’t solve problems. With recognition, we can if we will.

Your school and this department of your school are passing through a critical stage. In this department we have always prided ourselves upon our esprit de corps. Your college as a school has done the same. To some of us who have been here for a long time, there is a feeling this year of being in a strange land. Maybe it’s our imaginations. If so, I’ll be sorry to have taken your time. If our feeling constitutes a correct picture of the situation, I am going to ask you to help us in effecting a rebirth of our departmental and school spirit and attitudes. First may I give you a very brief history of Music of Murray State. In 1930 when I came here, I fell heir to six music majors. Curricula were very meager. Organizations for performance of music were few. Nothing was being done in an organized way. The beginning of the war, (and some are here who remember what was going on at that time) found us with our present curricula, and with an enrollment of over 120 music majors. Of course our enrollment shrunk; but when the college went down from 1132 to under 300, this enrollment of music majors never was less than 60. Those students did not “pass by on the other side of the road.” At one time we had as few as five men in the department. It was during that time that Mr. Putnam and I decided to put the college chorus on a more organized basis. To show our faith, let me tell how that our first Oratorio we decided to do would be something easy like The Messiah. I asked the faculty men to pitch-hit and we came for 8 o’clock rehearsals and the chorus did a creditable job. Your faculty did not “pass by on the other side of the road.” There was a time when we had one male trumpet player. The girls did a wonderful job of holding together the band and the orchestra. They did not “pass by on the other side of the road.”
Now what are our problems? Fundamentally they add up to this. No longer is everyone doing the best he can. The majority are; but the minority makes so much noise in not doing, that our perspective sometimes becomes hazy. We have become accustomed to a great deal of cussing from other parts of the campus, but we are not accustomed to the same thing from our own.

Let's examine a few items which, frankly, worry me. Before the war, I can't remember a music major, who was capable of playing in band or orchestra or of being in any other organization, who was not in such groups. Rivalry for first chair was keen. This fall some of our students not only failed to try out but by words or attitude have discouraged some who were in band and orchestra.

I'm going to be very frank, because they have been, and say that some of these are members of dance bands. The statement was made by one student, though I doubt if he meant it, that the activities of the West Kentucky Symphony had been most detrimental to the school this fall. I am still of the opinion that you came to school to study Bach, Beethoven and Brahms. The dance band has a place, and we have tried to recognize it. For several years the campus dance band was dependent upon the Phi Mu Alpha dance program for the backbone of its living. Not a man, so far as I can remember, ever failed to try out for college band and orchestra. They did not "pass by on the other side of the road."

Neither is all of this lack of interest confined to dance band men, or to men, so far as that is concerned. Some of the girls who so admirable carried on during the war have let down. In one case, it was the doctor's order. No one finds fault with that. In other cases, I'll always wonder why, I suppose. There are several girls who should be in the band. There are at least two who should be in the orchestra. There are any number, both girls and men who should have been in Mr. McGavern's Men's Glee Club. One, so far as I know, had a good excuse. He was playing football at that hour.

There may be some who came to college to keep from doing something more objectionable, but I doubt it. Rather, I believe there is, fundamentally, the same spirit which carried your department of your school to the point where it was, is and will be if I can do anything about it. My mess sergeant was an old army man, and he frequently said that if the men didn't gripe about the food, he knew they were sick. It is a great American passtime to gripe. The "outs" can always show the "ins" how a thing is being done wrong but when they become the "ins" they find again the truth of the statement that authority brings also responsibilities. If you doubt this, look at the Labor Government in England today. Or closer still read statements by Republicans prior to the elections and then read them now. And keep on reading them as the party takes over the control of the country. Some people, then, just have to gripe. But don't let your gripes become so loud and so
pronounced that you fail to assume the responsibility which is yours.

I have enumerated above some of our problems in the department. The college has the same type of problems. We can't change the attitudes of a lot of students toward the college but we can change our attitude toward the department, and thus add our bit toward the attitudes of all students toward college. It is our college. It is our department. I shall never allow to go unchallenged any criticism of the college or of the faculty or student body, unless I know for a fact that the criticism is justified. It is within your power to perform your duties so that no criticism is justified.

Too many people want some one else to do the work for which they will take credit directly or indirectly. Let us all recognize the fact that anything worthwhile required the cooperation of all. In a cog wheel, every cog is important. If one cog is broken the smooth running of the machinery is interrupted. Soon the "Jerk" due to the broken cog breaks another cog, with every recurrence of the jerk, additional strain is put upon cog 3, until it too, breaks. Cog 4 now has much greater strain, and very soon the entire wheel is stripped and useless. Let none of us be the first cog to break. And if our friend weakens, let us not "pass by on the other side of the road."

Your college is a good college. Your department is a good department. During all of the years even in the depths of the depression, we never failed to get a job for anyone who wanted it. We pledge our cooperation for the future.

Some of you resent authority of any kind. May I remind you that only when any society has order can it function. And without order we have chaos. Any order can only be maintained or regained through authority.

I've been frank --- maybe too frank. But if experience is worth anything, I am certain that we can again attain that unit of purpose and goals which, in the past made us work together for the good of the department and the college. I shall not "pass by on the other side of the road." How about you?

One more story, and some of you have heard me tell it before. Bombs are often camouflaged. That innocent looking thing which you kick may be a bomb.

(The above speech, in Doyle's handwriting is available from this writer.)
The music curriculum was basically the same during the spring school of 1947-48 with two major changes. Music 111C and Music 211C were dropped and materials consolidated into Music 111A and B on the first year level and into Music 211 A and B on the second year level. (Theory III and IV)

Also, we should like to add to the faculty listing for 1947-48, the name of Prof. John Parker who, replacing Prof. Cecil Bolton, resigned as of the spring semester of 1947. No further information concerning Prof. Parker is available. However, we do know that he had his B.M. from Southwestern University and his M.M. from the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, Illinois.

In September of 1948, the music faculty was as follows: Price Doyle, Richard W. Farrell, David J. Gowans, Josiah Darnall, Charlotte Dukee, Joseph Golz, Clair R. McGavern, Roman Prydatkeyvych, Leslie R. Putnam and John C. Winter. Professor Winter taught piano. He studied at the Julliard Institute before entering Louisiana State University. He went into the army before finishing his work at LSU and while abroad studied at Trinity College. (London, England) Mr. Winter got his B.M. from LSU after the war, and his M.M. from the University of Michigan.

Professor Josiah Darnall, Music Instructor at the Murray Training School was elected President of the Music Section of the First District Education Association at the conference held in October, which resulted in the establishment of the Quad-State Music Festivals. Professor Farrell and Professor Golz were directors of the musical show, sponsored by the Vivace Club, and called "A Night with Rogers and Hammerstein." The production featured the college orchestra and a chorus of 50 voices and included performances of selections from, "Allegro," "Oklahoma," "State Fair" and "Carousel." The Symphonic Band presented a program which featured Howard Klein at the piano. The Sigma Alpha Iota presented a program of All-American Music. "Campus Lights" was presented on February 25 and 26 with Guy A. Bockman, musical director, Len Foster, stage manager and Uhl O. Sackman, stage director. The show featured such numbers as "Over the Rainbow," "Flamingo," and "I'll Remember April." Price Doyle was elected President of the National Association of Schools of Music.

In 1949, Professor Neale B. Mason and Professor Russell W. Terhune were added to the faculty. Professor Mason was
appointed as Assistant Professor in Music (cello & theory). Professor Mason took the place of Miss Charlotte Durkee. Professor Mason had his B.M. from Yale University. He came from Keene, New Hampshire. Russell W. Terhune was Assistant Professor of Music (piano) replacing Professor Clair R. McGavern, who had resigned to go to Oklahoma Baptist University at Shawnee, Oklahoma. Professor Terhune had his B.M. and M.M. from Indiana University.

In 1949-50, Price Doyle, Head of the Fine Arts Department, was re-elected President of the National Association of Schools of Music and on June 20, 1950, was awarded the honorary Doctor of Music Degree from the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago. Dr. Doyle also became the Executive Secretary of Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia Fraternity that year.

Departmental activities were on the increase. Chuck Simons and his new orchestra performed for the first chapel assembly on September 28. The student dance combo included Emmett Gunter, Vince Perrier, Len Barton, Pete Crowder, George Page, Al Levitt and Simons on the drums. Guy Bockmon was chosen to direct the 1950 production of "Campus Lights" assisted by Mickey Riggio, Esie Keskenen, Len Barton and Ken Neidig. The appointments of Robert E. Lovett and Thomas M. Wikstrom to the Murray State Music Faculty was announced by Dr. Ralph H. Woods, President, in July, 1950. Professor Lovett replaced Professor Joseph Golz. The new voice instructor had a B.S. in Music Education from Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York, and a M.A. in Music Education from Columbia University. The new instructor majored in violin as an undergraduate and voice as a graduate student. As an undergraduate, Professor Lovett was a member of the Ithaca College for four years, the York (Pennsylvania) Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sylva Levin, for eight years. He did vocal work in a choir, in operettas, and was a member of Adelphi and Kappa Gamma Psi.

As a graduate student Professor Lovett was tenor soloist for St. Thomas Episcopal Choir, New York City. His home was York, Pennsylvania. As of 1972, Lovett is President of Mt. Senario College, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

Professor Wikstrom, the other appointee in music took the place of Professor Josiah Darnall who was on leave. The new instructor had a Bachelor of Music Education Degree from Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, and an M.A. from Iowa University. Professor Lovett's previous experience was with the
Richmond (Virginia) Professional Institute, a branch of William and Mary College. He had also been vocal music supervisor in the Iowa City Schools. Professor Wikstrom studied one year at the Royal Academy in Stockholm, under a scholarship. Under the terms of the scholarship, he taught English and voice at the University of Stockholm.

Dr. Price Doyle was honored by the Shield Dedication for 1951, in which we find the following dedication:

With respect, admiration, and appreciation, we are proud to dedicate this 1951 Shield to Professor Price Doyle, Educator, Artist, and friend to both school and student.

Friendliness is the essence of "Pop's" nature. Throughout twenty one years his geniality and warmth have been felt by all those who have come in contact with him.

Murray's national recognition in the field of Music is a tribute to the unselfish enthusiasm of Price Doyle.

The A Cappella Choir, directed by Robert Lovett, was made up of forty students from all departments of the college, chosen for their competence as singers and their willingness to work. The aim of the Choir was to sing the finest choral literature with a degree of excellence worthy of music. The schedule for 1950-51, included a series of Christmas concerts, radio programs throughout Illinois and Kentucky, and a spring tour of Kentucky with concerts in leading cities. Jerry Kupchynsky, a Ukrainian music major, was awarded the Vivace Club's outstanding musician award.

In June, 1951, Professor Robert K. Baar replaced Professor Robert E. Lovett. Professor Baar received his B.M.E. and M.M. Degrees in voice from the Chicago Musical College. He also attended St. Olaf College at Northfield, Minnesota, for two years. He had taught at Chicago Christian School. During his graduate year, he was selected to conduct Brahms "Requiem" sung by the Chicago Music College Chorus with accompaniment by the Chicago Symphony.

As always, September 1951, signaled the beginning of an activity-filled year. The A Cappella Choir, newly organized under its new conductor, Professor Robert K. Baar, boasted of
having 40 excellent voices. The second annual high school marching band contest was held on October 6 under the direction of Professor Farrell with ten high school bands participating. The Sigma Alpha Iota girls music fraternity awarded scholarships to Shirley Vineyard, Gwilia Davis and Jackie Boswell, and Jerry Williams was the director of the 1952 production of “Campus Lights.” John Stanley Shelton and Gloria Ashmore directed the “All American” concert which was sponsored by Phi Mu Alpha and Sigma Alpha Iota fraternities. Dr. Doyle was re-elected President of the National Association of Schools of Music for the fourth consecutive year.

The 1952-53 music curriculum was revised and updated. Among the many important happenings that took place during this school year were: The Student Council sponsored the first Jazz Concert at Murray State on December 11. The Phi Mu Alpha “Men of Note” (started in 1939) under leader Lawrence Royster, presented Jazz Literature ranging from the Dixieland sounds of 1939 to the modern arrangements of Gene Krupa, Benny Goodman, and Les Brown. Other happenings of interest were: “Campus Lights” directed by Bob Beltz, added Professor W. J. Robertson drama teacher, to the production staff to improve the staging techniques of the 1953 show. The College Mixed Chorus, under Professor Baar, presented “The Messiah” with guest soloist: Dorothea Bond, soprano from Paris, Tennessee; Mrs. William Shelton, alto from Mayfield, Kentucky; Doyle Duman, tenor from Paducah, Kentucky; and Harry Hampsher, base from Murray.

The Music Department remained very active during the 1953-54 school year with numerous performances by the basic musical organizations. The 72-member band, directed by Richard Farrell, marched for the first football game with the University of Louisville on September 19. New majorettes named by Director Farrell were: Gloria McLemore, Mary Ann Stice, Marjorie McCord, Janie Henson and Jackie Lofren with Jean Malone serving as drum major. Professor James Dunn conducted the sixth annual Quad-State Choral Festival on November 16 with over 400 voice students making up the huge chorus. The Sigma Alpha Iota was awarded the highest honors by the National Women’s 50th National Convention in Chicago. The award was known as The National Chapter Achievement Award. Tom Ferguson, piano major from Owensboro, Kentucky, was named director of the 1954 variety show, “Campus Lights.” His staff included: Ardath Boyd, Ben
Hall, Phil Foster, Marion Reithel, Bill Bigham, Bill Williams, and Bill Robbins. A new singing group was introduced in the 1954 "Lights" production called "The Murray Men." The Vivace Club celebrated its 20th birthday with approximately 180 alumni attending the homecoming breakfast at the Hut. Many students who had been honored as outstanding musicians by the Vivace Club over the years, returned to take part in the celebration. The awards started in 1934 when Carl M. Neumeyer and Emma Lou Brown were honored by having their names inscribed on a plaque provided by the Vivace Club. The plaque lists all students honored by the music club and hangs in the Price Doyle Recital Hall.

The music faculty for the school year 1954-55 was much the same with the exception of the choral department. Professor James P. Dunn resigned and Professor Robert K. Baar returned. The music curriculum as well as the basic performing musical organizations remained unchanged. However, most performing groups were larger. The Marching Band and Symphonic Bands, after fall tryouts, numbered some 115 members. The College Symphony numbered over 40 and the College Chorus had nearly 100. The A Capella Choir had 40 members and the String Orchestra’s membership was 17.

One of the sad events of 1955 was the retirement announcement of Professor Leslie R. Putnam, voice teacher in the Music Department since 1931. Taking the place of Professor Putnam was Professor Lawrence G. Rickert of Chicago who had his Bachelor of Music Degree from Northwestern University and his Master of Music Degree from the American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, Illinois.

The school year 1956-57 marked the end of a very important era for the Department of Fine Arts and more specifically, the Division of Music. It was Dr. Price Doyle’s final year as Head of the Department of Fine Arts. The College News reported the following:

"Pop" Doyle to Retire This June;
Professor Farrell to Be New Fine Arts Head

Dr. Price Doyle, nationally known in music education circles, is retiring from the leadership of the Murray State College Fine Arts Department in June, 1957.
Dr. Doyle, whose work as a music educator earned him a place in “Who’s Who in America” is bowing out after 27 years of active service here.

His place was taken by Professor Richard W. Farrell, a member of the Department since 1945.

Murray’s retiring Fine Arts Head has been a professional musician, singer, conductor, and music adjudicator as well as educator.

He was President of the National Association of Schools of Music from 1948 to 1952, has been Chairman of the Committee on Teachers Colleges of that organization since 1940, and has been on the Committee on Curriculum since 1943.

He was President of the Kentucky Music Teachers Association from 1932-34, was Vice President of the Southern Conference for Music Education from 1935 to 1937. He is a member of the National Association of American Composers and Conductors and the National Opera Association.

Dr. Doyle has been executive secretary of Phi Mu Alpha, National Professional Music Fraternity, since 1949. He expects to continue work for the fraternity in his retirement.

Professor Paul W. Shahan became the Band Director in 1957, teaching lower brass, theory, and directing the College Bands.

Professor Shahan was born in Grafton, West Virginia, where he attended public schools. He holds degrees from Fairmont State College, West Virginia University, George Peabody College, and has had his advanced training at the Eastman School of Music of Rochester, New York.

The recipient of many honors, Shahan was elected to “Who’s Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities,” and was President of the student body at Fairmont State College where he also lettered in basketball. He was awarded a teaching fellowship in theory at the Eastman School of Music and has held positions of leadership in Phi Mu Alpha and Kappa Kappa Psi Music Honoraries.
The activities, briefly discussed, for the school year, 1957-58, were as follows: The Quad-State Music Festivals, Professor Darnall, Chairman, were held for the 10th year at Murray State. Dick Petty was selected as drum major for the Marching Thoroughbred Band for the second year. Dick Norris was named Director of the “Men of Note” dance band.

Dr. Ralph H. Woods, President of Murray State College, announced several additions to the college staff in 1957-58. One instructor was added to the music staff to replace Professor Rickert who resigned to further his studies at the University of Illinois. Professor Blaine Ballard replaced Professor Lawrence Rickert as a voice teacher in the Fine Arts Department. A lyric baritone, Mr. Ballard received his education at Pennsylvania State College in Mansfield,
Pennsylvania, and his graduate work from Indiana University. Professor Ballard taught voice and conducted the mixed college chorus.

The only music curriculum change was the addition of a new offering and a new course number. The addition was as follows: Music 109--Introduction to Music Literature--a course designed to acquaint the student with our vast musical heritage. It is designed to develop the understanding and appreciation of the evolution of musical composition, the various forms of music, and the correlation of historical, social and musical development. The study of composers of choral and orchestral literature through its development is included. The class is open to music majors only.

Happenings of interest for the school year 1958-59 were as follows: MSC's Phi Mu Alpha Chapter was chosen as The Outstanding Chapter in the United States at the fraternity's convention held in Cincinnati on July 10. Professor Paul Shahan, MSC's Band Director, was elected to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. "Leipzig Towers" by Professor Shahan was recorded by the Vienna Brass Ensemble on Westminster Records in an album called "Brass, Ancient and Modern." The First Festival of Contemporary Arts was presented by the Fine Arts Department; the Festival included Art, Drama and Music.

From 1930 to 1960, music fees were increased only slightly. Private lessons (per semester) only increased by $12.00 and practice room fees, by only $1.00.

In 1960, each member of the band received a refund of $10.00 per semester. Each member of the College Symphony Orchestra received a refund of $10.00, $15.00 or $20.00 per semester depending upon chairs held in the organization. Each member of the men's quartet and of the girl's quartet received a refund of $15.00 per semester.

There were seventeen special scholarships for strings (violin, viola, cello and string bass), amounting to $35.00 per semester. These scholarships were awarded annually to students with special abilities on these instruments and may be renewed.

In 1959-60, Roger Reichmuth, a junior music major, was selected as Drum Major for the Thoroughbred Marching Band with Jack Gardner, a freshman from Louisville, selected as drill assistant. Professor Shahan, Director of Bands, also announced the selection of the following majorettes: Wylene Jones, Murray; Mary Ann Roberts, Sturgis; Judy Bennett,
Union City. The 98-member Marching Band made its first appearance on September 26. The A Cappella Choir, directed by Robert Baar, presented the annual Christmas Convocation on December 18, and the Madrigal Singers, also directed by Baar, presented a program of Coventry Carols from the mezzanine of the library. The Symphonic Band performed an "All Handel Concert" to commemorate George Frederick Handel and to mark the 200th year since his death (1685-1759). Included on the program were his "Royal Fireworks Music," his famous "Water Music Suite" and his most familiar work, "The Hallelujah Chorus," assisted by Professor Baar and the A Cappella Choir. The Second Contemporary Arts Festival was presented from March 6 through April 3. Professor Ballard directed the opera, "Amahl and the Night Visitors," for a huge audience in the Student Union Building, and Roger Reichmuth was the Director of the 1960 production of "Campus Lights." Joe Prince was president of Phi Mu Alpha and Judy Barnett was president of Sigma Alpha Iota. A resolution naming the Fine Arts Building for Dr. Price Doyle was approved at the Board of Regents meeting of August, 1960.

The January, 1961 edition of the College News featured a long account of Professor Prydatkevytch and his life as a musician starting at the age of three years. Also, numerous accounts of his original compositions, his recitals and early life in the Ukraine and Europe were featured. In cooperation with the Jackson Purchase Historical Society, the Music Department was one of the first in the nation to present a concert to commemorate the one hundredth year since the Civil War (1861-1961). The MSU Symphonic Band and the A Cappella Choir joined forces to present the music of the Civil War period, both North and South.

The Music Department, in cooperation with the Divisions of Drama and Art, presented the third Contemporary Arts Festival with Professor Paul Shahan acting as coordinator. During the third Contemporary Festival, the new Recital Hall Grand Organ was introduced by Professor John Winter performing his original composition for organ called "Heraldic Variations."

In 1961-62, two added to the music faculty were Mrs. Beatrice Farrell and Mr. Carl S. Rogers. Mrs. Farrell, the new organ instructor, holds both the B.M.Ed. and M.M.Ed. Degrees from Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois. Since 1957, Mrs. Farrell has served as sponsor for Iota Beta
Chapter of Sigma Alpha Iota and is currently organist at the First Methodist Church.

The new voice professor, Carl S. Rogers, replaced Lawrence Rickert who resigned as of the end of May, 1961. Rogers has the B.M. and M.M. Degrees from North Texas State University at Denton, Texas.

A look at the music activities for the school year 1961-62 revealed that courses in music were offered for graduate students working for M.A. in Education with a field in music. Norris Lacy was elected president of Phi Mu Alpha and Sally Mae Morris was president of Sigma Alpha Iota. Jack Gardner directed the 25th production of “Campus Lights,” and the fourth annual Contemporary Arts Festival was held from March 11 through April 30. The College Symphony, Choir, String Orchestra, Band, Brass Choir and artist faculty performed during the festival which attracted large audiences to the campus. The Symphonic Band presented off-campus concerts to some 6,000 high school students at Madisonville, Providence, Henderson, Morganfield, Louisville, Russellville, Hopkinsville and Bardstown.

The 1962 college catalog lists changes in music course numbers and the addition of several new courses. The new courses listed that year are as follows:

Music 130 - Piano Class
Music 131 - Percussion Class
Music 132 - Woodwind Class
Music 133 - String Class
Music 134 - Voice Class
Music 135 - Brass Class
Music 136 - Piano Ensemble
Music 533 - String Techniques
Music 614 - Advanced Band Arranging
Music 620 - Seminar in Piano Performance
Music 621 - Seminar in Organ Performance

During the school year 1962-63, the A Cappella Choir increased its number to 60 members and embarked upon a tour-trip which took it to Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and New York City. The Fifth Annual Contemporary Arts Festival was again presented by the Fine Arts Department and included performances by all of the major performing organizations and art faculty. The Louisville Symphony
Orchestra, under conductor Robert Whitney, appeared in concert at Murray, and Gordon Findlay, former soloist with the United States Navy Band of Washington, D.C., acted as guest soloist with the Symphonic Band with Professor Shahan conducting. John Winter appeared as guest soloist with the college String Orchestra, conducted by David Gowans, and Professor Shahan composed an opera called, "The Stubblefield Story."

Selected activities for 1963-64 were as follows: Jack Henry was Drum Major of the Marching Thoroughbred Band, replacing Jack Gardner; The 90-member band included Joe Overby as featured twirler and majorettes: Janice Barnes, Henrietta Davis, and Pat Sellers. The Sixth Annual Contemporary Arts Festival was presented (February 24 through March 15) with Carl Rogers acting as coordinator of the festival. Professor Rogers presented a faculty recital assisted by Professor Russell Terhune. The Symphonic Band's spring tour included travel to four states with concerts presented at Milan, Tennessee; Huntsville, Alabama; Atlanta, Georgia; Okla, Tampa, West Palm Beach, and Jacksonville, Florida. The band program also included numbers by the "Men of Note" stage band, featuring a folk-song trio consisting of Alex Harvey, Bill Boone and John Darnall. Professor Prydatkevytch presented two sonata recitals to local audiences, and Carl Rogers also presented a second faculty recital assisted by John Winter at the piano.

Dr. Josiah Darnall, Professor of Music Education, completed his doctorate at Indiana University during the summer of 1964. Mr. Grover Baber, a graduate assistant, served the voice faculty in the school year 1964-65, and Dr. Eula McCain was added to the music faculty. Dr. McCain was awarded the Bachelor of Music Degree from the University of Texas and the Master of Music from North Texas State College and has taught in small colleges in Texas, in Los Angeles and St. Louis. Miss McCain held a teaching fellowship at North Texas State while completing the Ph.D. Degree in Music Composition.

Also, in 1964-65 the following graduate courses were added to the curriculum:

- Music 607 - Style Analysis
- Music 615 - Applied Music - Wind Instruments
- Music 616 - Applied Music - Organ
- Music 617 - Applied Music - Piano
Student Larry Watt directed "Campus Lights" and several faculty recitals, student recitals, concerts by the A Cappella Choir and College Chorus were a part of the scene for the school year.

One sad note as the school year 1964-65 came to an end was the retirement of the popular professor of violin--Roman Prydatkevytch. To honor him, the Music Division arranged a banquet which was attended by faculty and friends. Students who had known and studied under the Ukranian-born artist sent hundreds of letters of thanks and praise, which Richard W. Farrell, Head of the Fine Arts Department, presented to him with appropriate remarks of affection and respect.

The music faculty for the school year 1965-66 included the addition of the following four new members: Professor Harold L. Blair, a native of Parkersburg, West Virginia, holds Bachelor of Music Degree from West Virginia University and the Master of Music Degree from Ohio University; Professor Larrie N. Clark holds the Bachelor of Music degree from Westminster Choir College, Princeton, New Jersey, and the M.S. Degree from Indiana University; Prof. Charles Simons holds the B.S. degree from Murray State College and has done advanced study at the Knapp School of Percussion of Chicago, Illinois. While serving in the United States Army, he was percussionist with the G. I. Symphony Orchestra, The Eisenhower Band, and The Globetrotter's Dance Band in Europe. He is the author of "Happy Drumming," a book of percussion solos and etudes for the student, "Wire Brush Technic" and several solos, trios and ensembles for advanced percussion students. Professor James P. Woodard holds the A.B. Degree from the University of North Carolina, the B.S. Degree from Juilliard School of Music and the M.M. and Mus.D. from Florida State University. Professor Woodard taught piano, theory and composition. "Campus Lights" was directed by John Darnall, and the MSC Choir, under Professor Baar, toured Europe and presented concerts in major cities on the continent.

Although courses on the graduate level had been offered in music since 1961, it was not until 1966 that the Music Department offered a graduate degree. The purpose of the Master of Music Education program was to develop the candidate's qualities of professional leadership. Further,
opportunity is provided to acquire both breadth of musicianship and a useful degree of specialization. Students requesting admission to graduate study leading toward the Master of Music Education Degree must meet the general requirements of the Murray State University Graduate School. The undergraduate major must be in music education, if from this university, or the equivalent with teacher certification, if from another school. The curriculum consists of a minimum of twenty one semester hours in music. The program must be arranged with the approval of the Department of Music. Nine semester hours in professional education are required: Education 641, Secondary Curriculum; Education 630, Methods of Research; and Psychology 687, Guidance. The courses available to the graduate student, as of 1966, were:

Music 512 - Composition
Music 513 - Composition (a continuation of 512)
Music 533 - String Techniques
Music 600 - Fundamentals and Principles of Music Education (Considered as course in professional education)
Music 601 - Foundations and Principles of Music Education (Considered as course in professional education)
Music 607 - Style Analysis
Music 610 - Theory Seminar
Music 612 - Advanced Orchestration
Music 614 - Advanced Band Arranging
Music 615 - Applied Music - Wind Instruments
Music 616 - Applied Music - Organ
Music 617 - Applied Music - Piano
Music 618 - Applied Music - String Instruments
Music 619 - Applied Music - Voice
Music 620 - Seminar in Piano Performance
Music 621 - Seminar in Organ Performance
Music 624 - Choral Techniques and Repertoire
Music 625 - Marching Band Techniques
Music 640 - Piano or Pedagogy
Music 650 - Problems and Projects in Music

In 1966, new faculty additions in music were: R. Denson Elliott, John Sumrall, and Wayne M. Sheley. Professor R. Denson Elliott was an addition to the piano faculty. He holds
the Bachelor of Music Degree with a piano major from the University of Alabama and the Master of Music Degree from the same institution. He is a doctoral candidate at the University of Indiana during 1971-72. Professor John Sumrall taught clarinet and woodwind classes along with teaching methods for music education students. Professor Sumrall holds degrees from the Eastman School of Music (B.M. and M.M.) and is currently working toward the Doctor of Musical Arts Degree at the University of Illinois. He has played professionally and holds the performer’s certificate from the Eastman School. Professor Wayne M. Sheley teaches trombone and graduate music classes, Literature and History. He is director of the Brass Choir and small ensembles. Professor Sheley holds the Bachelor of Science, the Bachelor of Music and the Master of Music Degrees from Yale University, the Doctor of Musical Arts from the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester where he was a student of Emory Remington, Alan Ostrander and Donald Knaub. Dr. Sheley previously taught at Western Connecticut State College and has been a member of the Hartford, Rochester and Nashville Symphonies. He holds the Performer’s Certificate for the Trombone from the Eastman School.

The following changes in the music curriculum for the 1966-67 year were listed in the Murray State University catalog (undergraduate courses):

Music 110 - Theory (changed from four hours to three hours)
Music 111 - Theory (changed from four hours to three hours)
Music 210 - Theory (changed from four hours to three hours)
Music 211 - Theory (changed from four hours to three hours)

NEW ADDITIONS

Music 112 - Aural Skills (to be taken concurrently with 110)
Music 113 - Aural Skills (to be taken concurrently with 111)
Music 114 - Freshman and Sophomore Percussion Instruments
Music 125 - Italian Diction
Music 126 - German Diction
Music 127 - French Diction
Music 212 - Aural Skills (to be taken concurrently with 210)
Music 213 - Aural Skills (to be taken concurrently with 211)
Music 314 - Junior and Senior Percussion Instruments
During the school year 1966-67, the Iota Beta Chapter of Sigma Alpha Iota sponsored an "All-Campus Sing," co-sponsored with Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia, "Campus Lights," co-sponsored the "Contemporary Arts Festival," presented, with Phi Mu Alpha, an "All-American Concert" which has been a tradition for many years, and presented monthly musical. Jean M. Gross was president of Sigma Alpha Iota and Howard Harkins was president of Phi Mu Alpha. Also, in 1966-67, "Doc" Severinsen, of the Johnny Carson Tonight Show, was guest artist with the Marching Thoroughbred Band, Drum majored by Lawrence Thee and Majorettes Diane Shuffett, Janet Pebbles, Janssen Burham, Barbara Brown and featured twirler Dan McDaniel. The ninth Festival of Contemporary Arts included performances of "King David" by Honeger, sung by the University Choir and Chorus.

1967 was a sad year for Murray State University because of the death of "Pop" Doyle. The Professor Emeritus of music and former head of the Fine Arts Department died May 5 at the age of 71 after a short illness. "Murray State has lost a loyal, effective, and devoted worker and friend," said President Ralph H. Woods. "This world has lost a man of foresight, an effective contributor to progress, and diligent laborer in the vineyard," he added.

When school opened in September 1967, Dr. Woods announced the following music faculty additions: Donald L. Story and Henry Bannon.

Professor Donald L. Story received his B.M.E. Degree from Wichita State University in 1957 and the Master of Music Education Degree in 1962 from the same university. After receiving his B.M.E., he became instructor of instrumental music in the public school system at Springfield, Missouri, instructor of instrumental music in Wichita, Kansas, and was on the summer faculty of Wichita State University. He has performed as a member (clarinetist) of the Wichita Symphony Orchestra and has had a wide range of experience as guest conductor, clinician, and adjudicator. Professor Story teaches clarinet and woodwind methods along with instrumental methods.

Professor Henry Bannon was born in Dublin, Ireland, received his Bachelor of Music and the Master of Arts from the University of Iowa and is currently a doctoral candidate at the University of Texas. He has had much professional experience including some 34 leading operatic roles sung in Germany and
the United States. He has also been soloist from the San Diego and Dallas Symphony Orchestras. He previously taught voice for four years at Baylor University in Texas.

The music faculty for the school year 1968-69 had one new addition—David Elliott who teaches French horn and freshman theory classes. He came to Murray from the United States Marine Band of Washington, D.C. where he had performed for four years. Professor Elliott completed the Master of Music Degree at Catholic University of America and the Bachelor of Music Degree at the University of Michigan.

Three undergraduate and five graduate courses were added to the music program in 1968. The new undergraduate course additions were as follows: Music 128—English Diction; Music 330—Opera Workshop; and Music 334—Opera Production. The new graduate courses were as follows: Music 611—The Art of Song; Music 662—Symphonic Music; and Music 663—History of Chamber Music.

Events and activities of interest for the school year 1968-69 were many and included the formal inauguration of the fifth president of the University—Dr. Harry M. Sparks. The October inauguration ceremony included performances by the A Cappella Choir, under the direction of Professor Robert K. Baar, and the University Wind Sinfonietta, under the direction of composer-conductor Paul W. Shahan. Professor John Winter was at the organ. The Inauguration Committee asked Mr. Shahan to write the music for the Inauguration. This was Shahan’s 35th composition. Of Professor Shahan’s compositions, he has had two prize-winning works. "Spectrums," for large brass choir and percussion, won the Thor Johnson Award in 1952, and "Leizig Towers" won the International Award in 1955.

In 1968, the plans were announced for the formation of the Purchase Symphony Orchestra. Membership is open to all junior-high and senior-high students of the area. Mr. Neale Mason, Murray State faculty member for 19 years, served as conductor of the organization. He is also the conductor of the Owensboro Symphony Orchestra. The PAYSO (Purchase Area Youth Symphony Orchestra) rehearses two and one half hours per week, each Saturday morning. Mr. Donald Story assists in rehearsing the woodwinds and brass and Mrs. Donna Story coaches the strings. Mr. Leonard Whitmer organizes the orchestra, writes letters, arranges transportation and acts as manager for the new orchestra.
Other activities carried on by the Music Department in 1968 were: William Crosswy appeared as guest conductor on the Winter Concert of the Symphonic Band in January. Dean Dowdy was honored by the University during the President’s Honor Concert for his 35 years of service to the youth of Kentucky, and he also appeared as guest conductor. Ernie Williams was elected drum major of the Thoroughbred Marching Band along with Majorettes Bonnie Nelson, Barbara Brown, Sharon Reid, Jeanne Lewis and Anne Williams. The University was host to the KMEA Marching Festival with Mr. Farrell acting as festival chairman. Dean Olson was the president of Sigma Alpha Iota and Ed Welte served as president of Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia. David Shaner directed the annual production of “Campus Lights.”

During the summer months of 1969, the Orchestra was conducted by Neale Mason while Professor Blair was working on an advanced degree. The Music Department of the School of Fine Arts enrolled a large number of teachers who started classwork on the Master of Music Education Degree.

Murray State University was honored by having two of its music faculty elected to important state education positions in 1968. For the first time in their history, the state’s two leading organizations for music teachers were headed by professors from the same school. Richard W. Farrell, Head of Murray State University’s Fine Arts Department, was the new president of the Kentucky Music Educators Association and John C. Winter, Associate Professor of piano and organ, was named president of the Kentucky Music Teachers Association. Since Farrell became Head of the Fine Arts Department in 1957, there has been tremendous expansion of the Music Division. The staff has grown from nine to nineteen full-time instructors, and the number of music majors has increased from 90 to 221.

The music faculty for the school year 1969-70 included the following new additions: Marie H. Taylor, Patrick E. McGuffey, Joan Bowker, and Adrian Ketcham.

Mrs. Marie Taylor was added to the Music faculty of Murray State to teach piano and advanced accompanist techniques. Mrs. Taylor holds the Bachelor of Music Degree from Southern Illinois University and a Master of Music Degree from Michigan State University. She has done further piano study with Dr. Silvio Scioti, and has taught most recently at Paducah Community College before coming to Murray.
Professor Patrick E. McGuffey earned the Bachelor of Music Degree from the University of Louisville and the Master of Music Degree from the same institution. He teaches on a part-time basis and will continue his work in Nashville, Tennessee. Presently he is the solo trumpeter with the Nashville Symphony Orchestra and Nashville Little Symphony under the direction of Dr. Thor Johnson.

Mrs. Joan Bowker taught classes in Public School Music and continued her work with the Murray City Schools. She holds both her Bachelor of Music Education and Masters Degree from Murray State University.

Professor Adrian Ketcham teaches voice and appreciation and is completing his Ph.D. at the Indiana University.

Another very important addition to the university was the creation of a School of Fine Arts which included Music, Drama and Art. To head the new school as Dean, the Board of Regents elected Dr. Joe N. Prince. The Murray State News published the following article concerning the new Dean of the School of Fine Arts:

**Board of Regents names Dr. Prince-Dean**

Dr. Joe N. Prince was named Dean of the newly created School of Fine Arts at Murray State University and is no stranger to the institution or to Western Kentucky. He is a 1959 graduate of Murray State with a Bachelor of Music Education Degree. One year later, he received his second Bachelor's Degree, this one in Voice, from the University. A native of Crossville, Illinois, Dr. Prince received his Master's Degree in Music Education in 1964 and his Doctorate in Music Education in 1968 from the University of Illinois. His first teaching assignment was that of Director of Choral Music at the Poplar Bluff, Missouri, Senior High School, a post he held for five years.

While at the University of Illinois and at work on his Master's Degree, he served as Supervisor of Student Teachers in Music and on the Council on Teacher Education. Moving into his doctoral program at Illinois in 1965, Dr. Prince at one time served as Coordinator of Advising for Undergraduate Music Education.

After receiving his doctorate, he was named assistant dean of the College of Education at the University of Illinois with the rank of Assistant Professor of Secondary and Continuing Education.
Mrs. Prince is the former Jane Henry of Madisonville. She also is a graduate of Murray State with a degree in Music Education and has received her Master’s Degree in the same area from the University of Illinois. They have one son, Tyler Morgan Prince, age two.

Dr. Prince will be in charge of the University’s music, drama, and art departments, which make up the new school, the sixth in the University’s academic structure. A new $3,606,000 building was completed in August, 1971, to house the new School of Fine Arts.

As of September, the faculty for the school year 1969-70 read as follows: Dr. Joe N. Prince, Dean, School of Fine Arts; Professor Richard W. Farrell, Chairman of the Music Division; Professor Robert K. Baar, Director of Choral Activities, Professor Paul W. Shahan, Director of University Bands; Professor David J. Gowans, Woodwinds and Theory; Professor Russell Terhune, Piano and Theory; Professor Neale B. Mason, Theory, Counterpoint and Low Strings; Professor Josiah Darnall, Advisor of Graduate Music Degrees and Professor of Music Education; Professor Wayne M. Sheley, Low Brass and Music Literature; Professor Charles Simons, Percussion; Professor H. Leo Blair, Strings, Music History and Conductor of the Orchestra; Professor Denson Elliott, Piano; Professor Eula McCain, Theory, Skills and Voice; Professor Carl Rogers, Voice and Diction and Graduate Studies; Professor James P. Woodard, Piano and Composition; Professor Henry P. Woodard, Voice, Opera Workshop and Appreciation; Professor Donald L. Story, Clarinet, Woodwinds, and Music Education Methods; Professor Beatrice Farrell, Piano and Organ; Professor David Elliott, French Horn and Theory; Professor Larrie Clark, Voice and Vocal Methods, and the new additions were: Professor Marie Taylor, Piano; Professor Patrick E. McGuffey, Trumpet; Professor Joan Bowker, Public School Methods; and Professor Drain Ketcham, Voice.

Names, activities and special events of interest during the 1969-70 school year were, briefly, as follows: Dr. Josiah Darnall had a new book published by the William C. Brown Company. The Book, “Children’s Music” was a 203-page college textbook. The 22nd series of Quad-State Music Festivals, with Josiah Darnall serving as Chairman were sponsored by the music division in cooperation with the First District Music Educators Association. Professor Harold Blair
conducted the Quad-State Orchestra, Professor Baar conducted the Quad-State Choral Festival and Professors Shahan and Darnall conducted the Quad-State Bands. At Homecoming, the LeRoy Offerman Orchestra that played at MSU from 1936 until 1939 held a Homecoming Eve reunion and jam session. The A Cappella Choir sang for the annual Christmas convocation, and Dr. James Woodard’s composition, “Partita-1969,” a piano composition, was chosen as the winning work of the Eighth Pedro Paz Composition Contest. The Symphonic Band and University Choir presented Children’s Concerts for the young people of West Kentucky. Professor Richard Farrell was honored by the University for his quarter-century of service. The occasion was the annual President’s Honor Concert by the University Wind Ensemble and Symphonic Band both of which were guest-conducted by Professor Farrell. The concert program featured both the Symphonic Band and the Wind Sinfonietta with Professor Shahan, Director of University Bands, as the conductor. An oil portrait of Professor Farrell, chapter advisor of Phi Mu Alpha, was unveiled during the Honor Concert. Commissioned for the portrait was Mrs. Henry Holton, resident of Murray. The unveiling was part of the festivities honoring Farrell for 25 years of service to the MSU music department. Professor Farrell was Director of Bands at MSU from 1945 to 1957. He has served as Head of the Fine Arts Department since 1957 and is currently serving as President of the Kentucky Music Educators Association, the Murray Civic Music Association and is advisor of the Gamma Delta Chapter of Phi Mu Alpha music fraternity.

Also in 1969-70, Phi Mu Alpha sponsored a three-day celebration to honor the memory of Price Doyle. The first event to honor Doyle was the premier performance of “Chamber Music, 1970” composed by Dr. James P. Woodard which was commissioned by the Gamma Delta Chapter. Other events honoring Doyle were banquets and a Brass Choir Concert of music composed by students and music faculty. Richard L. Petty, a 1960 music graduate, was elected president of the Murray State Alumni Association. William Averitt was awarded the first Composition BM Degree in the history of Murray State, and Doug Horn was the Director of the 1970 production of “Campus Lights.”

Mr. William Averitt was awarded the first Bachelor of Music with composition as a major. The 1970 catalog lists the
following requirements and curriculum for Bachelor of Music in Composition Degree:

CURRICULUM FOR BACHELOR OF MUSIC IN COMPOSITION

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<tr>
<td>Mus. 141 - 8 hrs. (4 semesters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mus. 341 - 16 hrs. (4 semesters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Applied major (8 semesters) ........................................... 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Applied minor (4 semesters) ............................................. 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Music 420 ................................................................. 1</td>
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| 5. Orchestral Instruments  
  (3 semesters chosen from 131, 132, 133, 135) ........... 3 |
| 6. Theory  
  Mus. 110, 111, 210 & 211 ............................................. 12 |
| Mus. 112, 113, 212 & 213 ............................................... 4 |
| Mus. 310 and 311 ............................................................. 4 |
| Mus. 322, 323 or 324 .......................................................... 4 |
| Mus. 410 & 411 ................................................................. 4 |
| Mus. 312 & 313 ................................................................. 4 |
| 7. Ensemble ................................................................. 4 |
  Participation in ensemble required each semester |
| 8. History and Literature  
  Music Literature ............................................................... 3 |
| History of Music ............................................................... 6 |
| 9. Diction ........................................................................ 0-3 |
  (If voice is applied major, 3 semesters must be chosen from 125, 126, 127 or 128) |
| 10. Physical Education (2 semesters) ................................... 2 |
In addition, a public recital of representative compositions must be given during the Junior and Senior years.

The music faculty for the school year 1970-71 included the following new additions: Professors Carl Mowery, Brass; Roger Reichmuth, Marching Band; Elizabeth Newnam, Voice; and Leonard Whitmer, Music Education.

Professor Carl Mowery taught low brass theory and composition. Dr. Mowery holds the Bachelor of Music Education Degree from the University of Denver with a voice major. He received the degree in 1966. He also received the Master of Arts Degree from the University of Denver in 1967 and the Doctor of Music Education Degree from the University of Oklahoma with a major in composition and theory in 1969. He taught one year at the Shenandoah Conservatory of Music of Winchester, Virginia, and has performed professionally with the Denver Businessman’s Orchestra, the Community Arts Symphony Orchestra and has directed several church choirs. Professor Mowery is an alumnus of Epsilon Zeta, and is a member of Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia.

Professor Roger Reichmuth taught saxophone, conducting, woodwind techniques, saxophone ensembles, percussion ensemble and direct the marching band. Mr. Reichmuth received his Bachelor of Music Education from Murray State University in 1961 and the Master of Science in Education Degree from the University of Illinois. Mr. Reichmuth taught instrumental music and was Director of Bands at Paducah-Tilghman (Kentucky) High School.

Professor Elizabeth Newnam received her Bachelor of Arts Degree from Randolph-Macon Women’s College and her M.M. at the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester. She is currently a candidate for the doctorate at Florida State University. Miss Newnam taught private voice, music literature, music appreciation, and music history. She is a member of Sigma Alpha Iota and was University fellow at Florida State.
Professor Leonard D. Whitmer has been a member of the Murray State faculty since 1963. However, his work was at the University School where he was instrumental and vocal supervisor and worked with student teachers. As of fall, 1970, Mr. Whitmer was added to the music faculty in a split appointment between the music department and the School of Education.

Professor Whitmer received his Bachelor of Music Education Degree from Murray State University in 1952 and his Master of Arts (Music Education) from Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1960. He taught Public School Music Methods, supervised student teachers, acted as critic teacher and managed the Purchase Area Youth Symphony Orchestra.

In 1970-71 the Music Department produced an album entitled “Music Happenings-- 1970, Here’s to ‘Doc’,” and the album was dedicated to Professor Richard W. Farrell who has been on the Murray faculty since 1945. The money from the sale of the record will go into the Music Department’s scholarship fund. Also, that year, Damaris T. Gray was elected to be drum major of the Marching Thoroughbred Band; the Music Department was host to the 18th annual conference of the Kentucky Music Teachers Association; Professor John Winter of the music faculty served as President of the visiting KMTA and presided at the conference sessions. Appearing on the conference program schedule were--The Nashville Little Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Thor Johnson, Quad-State Festival Choir, the Murray State University Sinfonietta and other small ensembles. Robert K. Baar, director of Choral Activities was honored as the Distinguished Professor of the Year and was appointed the first Ombudsman in the history of the University. Dr. Josiah Darnall acted as Chairman of the 23rd annual series of Quad-State Music Festivals. The MSU Symphonic Brass Choir presented a concert of modern brass literature on April 1 and was broadcast over the University Radio Station WKMS-FM. A new event took place in April, 1971, when Professors Baar and Darnall organized the Mid-America Choral Festival which included guest singers from the many junior and two-year colleges from Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio and Mississippi. Dr. Darnall appeared as guest conductor on the President’s Honor Band Concert and was presented a gold plaque for his outstanding contributions to the University by
Dr. Harry M. Sparks, President of MSU. Tom Jones directed the 1971 production of “Campus Lights.”

The summer months of 1971 were very exciting for the Music Department, both faculty and students. August was spent in moving, packing and loading belongings to be taken to the new building. Also during the summer, the following new faculty members were added: Professor Thomas Baker, piano, and Professor Jeffrey Foote, voice. Professor Baker is a graduate of Baltimore Friends School in 1960 and of the preparatory department of Peabody Conservatory of Baltimore, piano in 1959 and theory in 1960. Professor Baker attended Yale graduating with departmental honors in theory of music (B.A. in 1964) and Yale School of Music graduating with a major in piano (M.M. in 1966). He also attended the University of Illinois School of Music in 1966-68 where he is a candidate for the D.M.A. in Piano. He teaches piano at Murray.

Jeffrey H. Foote replaces Carl Rogers on the voice faculty while Rogers is taking advanced work at the University of Illinois. He is a native of Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, and received his Bachelor of Music Degree in 1970 from the University of Illinois and the Master of Music Degree in June, 1971.

When the New Price Doyle Fine Arts Building opened in the fall of 1971, the Music Department enrollment had increased to approximately 250. The new Fine Arts complex opened with new classrooms, rehearsal halls, recording facilities, etc., and the Band got new uniforms and instruments. The Choir bought new tuxedos. The dedication of the new fine arts center, and the naming of the new recital hall in honor of Richard Farrell were part of the 1971-72 school year activities.

The author of this chapter would like to thank Van Valentine, local music historian; Mrs. Edna Milliken, assistant librarian; Robert Finch, student researcher; Professor Farrell, Chairman of the Music Department, and lastly, the music faculty for contributing information when called upon.

The material submitted of the Music Department’s activities through the years is not all inclusive. Numerous student recitals, concerts, chapel programs, etc., have not been mentioned. Rather, it is an attempt to give the reader a cross-section view of the Music Department.
### MUSIC FACULTY

#### FORMER MEMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period Served</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stella Pennington</td>
<td>10/23 - 9/29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Geneve Wells</td>
<td>7/1/24 - 6/30/27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheppard Lehnhoff</td>
<td>5/26 - 6/27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ewing J. Moore</td>
<td>7/8/27 - 8/31/27</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Fred P. Hale</td>
<td>9/1/27 - 5/31/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annye Long</td>
<td>9/1/27 - 6/6/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Burnham</td>
<td>6/28 - 8/22/30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ralph C. Briggs</td>
<td>2/24/29 - 7/14/30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Italy Conner Boyd</td>
<td>6/6/27 - 6/30/33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gwendyline Haynes</td>
<td>9/28 - 8/31/35</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. K. Hubbard</td>
<td>9/14/29 - 5/31/30</td>
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<td>*Dr. Price Doyle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Thalia Rice</td>
<td>6/30 - 8/31/30</td>
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<td>Miss Lillian Watters</td>
<td>9/1/30 - 8/31/30</td>
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<td>R. K. Eden</td>
<td>8/31 - 6/33</td>
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<td>Arthur T. Meyer</td>
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<td>Warren M. Angell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daisy Hinkle</td>
<td>9/36 - 7/40</td>
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<td>J osept N. Garton</td>
<td>10/1/37 - 6/30/41</td>
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<td>C. R. McGavern</td>
<td>6/1/36 - 8/31/49</td>
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<td>Marjorie Palmquist</td>
<td>9/16/40 - 8/31/46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leslie R. Putnam</td>
<td>9/16/40 - Ret./55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charlotte Durkee</td>
<td>10/13/42 - 8/31/49</td>
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<td>John Shenault</td>
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<td>Howard B. Swyers</td>
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<td>Jean Bridges</td>
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<td>Krystal Smith</td>
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<td>Merle Kesler</td>
<td>9/20/44 - 10/31/46</td>
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<td>Patricia Merrill</td>
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<td>George Morey</td>
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<td>Mary Louise Nigro</td>
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<td>Joseph Golz</td>
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<td>Dr. Roman Prydatkevytch</td>
<td>10/28/46 - Ret./65</td>
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<td>Dr. James F. Woodard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. John Sumrall, Jr.</td>
<td>9/1/66 - 6/30/67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denson Elliott</td>
<td>9/1/66 - 6/30/71</td>
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</table>

*Head of Department

**Dean of School
# Present Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Employed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Richard W. Farrell</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Josiah Darnall</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Dr. Joe N. Prince</td>
<td>1969</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Wayne M. Sheley</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert K. Baar</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<tr>
<td>David J. Gowans</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Eula L. McCain</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neale B. Mason</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carl S. Rogers</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul W. Shahan</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. W. Terhune</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<tr>
<td>John C. Winter</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry C. Bannon</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harold Leo Blair</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larrie N. Clark</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Carl D. Mowery</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Newnam</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donald L. Story</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>Leonard Whitmer</td>
<td>1963</td>
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<td>Thomas Baker</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<td>David G. Elliott</td>
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<td>Beatrice A. Farrell</td>
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<td>Jeffrey H. Foote</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrick McGuffey</td>
<td>1969</td>
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<td>Eberhard F. Ramm</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<td>Roger Reichmuth</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Simons</td>
<td>1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marie H. Taylor</td>
<td>1970</td>
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As early as 1924, correspondence and extension were listed as a part of the course offerings. These were offered on a similar plan to other normal schools of Kentucky; namely, by correspondence and by the establishment of extension classes in different centers. Teachers in service could take advantage of these courses to improve themselves professionally and to shorten the time and lessen the expense of work done in resident for graduation for any kind of certificates.

A student was required to be at least sixteen years of age, and present satisfactory evidence of having completed the eighth grade. This could be done by presenting a county diploma, a statement from a county or city superintendent or principal of a high school that the applicant had completed the eighth grade or that he was a teacher.

The enrollment fee was $3 (this was to be paid only once); the fee for each half unit of high school level course was $10.50; and the fee for each semester hour of college level was $3.50. The time when the fee was to be paid was indicated when the student enrolled. No fees were refunded unless the student was found to be unprepared to take the course or the school was unable to offer the course.

A student was advised to take only one course at a time. He was not permitted to take more than two courses at the same time. Not more than one-fourth of the work required for any certificate could be taken by correspondence.

The same credit was allowed for correspondence as for work done in residence. As a rule, the textbooks were the same as those used in residence.

The textbooks could be obtained either from the publisher or the Normal Bookstore. A student could begin a correspondence course at any time, but it had to be completed in a reasonable time. During the summer months and the first half of September, the school did not give correspondence work, but might do so in unusual cases.
Miss Vivian Hale

Correspondence work was done under the direction of the heads of various departments of the school.

Fourteen, one-half unit, high school courses were offered by correspondence, and twelve college level courses were offered by correspondence. Eight of the College level courses carried three semester hours of credit and four carried two semester hours of credit.

Extension classes could be established in different centers by members of the faculty of Murray State Normal School or other persons employed by the Board of Regents for such purpose.

The fees were $3 per student for enrollment (paid at once) and the necessary local expenses, the traveling and other expenses of the instructor, and his fees provided the instructor does not receive more than $5 per recitation period of fifty minutes for his services.

No student was allowed to take more than one course at a time. Any subject in the curriculum could be taken, provided there was adequate laboratory and library facilities. The same credit was given for work done in extension as in residence.

In the 1925-26 catalog, Murray State Normal School was offering three types of extension courses which were as follows:

1. Teaching in the Field Under Special Supervision. This course was given by the Supervisor of Rural Education. Only former students of this institution who had at least one year of college work were eligible to enroll for the course. Special arrangements were made between the county superintendent and the Murray State Normal School before this course was given. The length of the course was at least eighteen weeks;
credit, four semester hours. As this was the best form of practice teaching, the course was counted as work done in residence.

In this course a limited number of regularly employed rural teachers were allowed to enroll for “Practice Teaching” under actual school conditions.

The persons met with the Rural Supervisor from time to time for consultation, lesson planning and study of practice school problems. The Supervisor visited each school at frequent intervals in the capacity of friend and helper to the teacher, and her services could be had any time on request.

2. Correspondence Courses--Instruction is given in both high school and college subjects. Entrance requirements were the same as those for resident students. Persons who were attending the Murray State Normal School or any other institution were not eligible for enrollment for correspondence courses.

3. Courses Given at Extension Centers--These courses were given in different localities by members of the faculty of the Murray State Normal School or by competent instructors chosen on account of their fitness to give such courses. Instruction is given in both high school and college subjects. Entrance requirements were the same as for resident students.

In the 1926-27 catalog, Mr. E. H. Smith was listed as the Director of Correspondence Study and Extension Centers; however, his name appeared as a member of the first faculty listed in the first catalog. Miss Pearle Jordan was listed as the Director of Teaching and Supervision in the Field, and Miss Mary Gabbert was listed as the Associate Director.

In the 1928-29 catalog, the maximum credit which could be earned by extension in this institution for any one calendar year was twelve semester hours. The maximum credit which could be earned by extension and accepted toward a degree or certificate was limited to sixteen semester hours for a standard certificate and thirty-two semester hours for a degree. A student who had acquired ninety-six semester hours could not take more than twelve additional hours by extension.

In 1938, Mr. M. O. Wrather was employed as Assistant Director of Extension, to assist Mr. E. H. Smith, the Director of Extension and Personnel Service.

In the 1940 Department of Public Relations Extension Bulletin, it was stated that within the last year, the whole question of college extension work had been carefully
considered by a special committee appointed by the Director of Teacher Training and Certification. A representative of that committee visited each of the state colleges and the University of Kentucky for the purpose of investigating not only the courses offered by each institution but the methods of carrying on the extension work. The committee made a report relative to extension which had been duly approved by the proper authorities.

In accordance with the recommendations of the committee the list of courses given through extension by this college were carefully revised.

Murray State Teachers College was listed as a member of the Teachers College Extension Association, the national organization of the standard teacher-training institutions of the United States. In the organization of its activities, provisions for courses offered, and requirements for credit through extension work, the Murray State Teachers College recognizes and is guided by the standards set up by the Association.

In 1939, Mr. M. O. Wrather was listed as Assistant Director of Public Relations, and Mr. E. H. Smith, Director of Public Relations.

In 1948, Mr. M.O. Wrather became Director of Public Relations.

A Cooperative College Extension Program was established in 1968, at Madisonville, Kentucky, by Murray State College, the University of Kentucky and Western Kentucky State College in cooperation with the Hopkins County Board of Education.

The first courses were offered during the second semester, 1960-61. It was decided that a total of eighteen semester hours would be offered the first semester of operation, and each institution would offer two courses with three semester hours each. Murray State College, University of Kentucky and Western Kentucky State College provided instructors for all courses. The tuition fee was $10 per semester hour ($30 for a three semester hour course).

The Hopkins County Board of Education provided the facilities of the Madisonville High School for this Program without charge.

A total of thirty-two semester hours of off-campus credit could be accepted by an institution accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Credit earned
at the Madisonville Cooperative College Extension Program was recorded at the school furnishing the instructor, and could be transferred to either of the other schools participating in the program at the request of the student. All courses offered extension credit and all students who desired to continue work on a college campus would be required to satisfy college entrance requirements upon entering college.

The school year 1967-68 was the last year that the Madisonville Cooperative College Extension Program was in operation. Murray State offered twelve extension courses at Madisonville during the 1967-68 school year with an enrollment of 323 students.

The Office of Extension was administered through the Office of Public Relations until the administrative restructuring took place in 1968. The Office of Extension is now administered by the Graduate Dean, who is under the Vice President for Academic Affairs.

In 1968, Dr. Ralph A. Tesseneer, then Dean of the Graduate School, became the Director of Extension. Following Dr. Tesseneer’s resignation to become Academic Vice President of Northern Kentucky State College, in July, 1970, Dr. Kenneth A. Harrell became the Director of Extension.

In July, 1971, Dr. Donald E. Jones became the Director of Extension.

At the present time, Murray State University Department of Extension provides for college and high school correspondence courses, study center classes, consultants and other types of public school services.

Under the direction of a regular member of the faculty, study centers may be organized in any suitable place, provided a sufficient number of students are enrolled to pay the expenses of conducting the study center. The courses given are the same as those given in residence. In the 1969-70 academic year, 52 courses were taught off-campus by Murray State University professors. Forty-two of these courses were taught by faculty members above their normal load; the other 10 were taught within normal loads.

In 1970-71, there were 51 off-campus courses. Forty-four courses were taught by faculty members above their normal load; seven were taught within normal loads.

Seventeen faculty members are teaching extension courses off-campus this semester, 1971-72. Eight faculty members are teaching courses within their normal load. Seven courses are
being taught at Paducah Community College in Paducah; four courses at North Hopkins High School in Madisonville; one course at Breckinridge Job Corps Center at Morganfield; two at Hopkinsville Community College in Hopkinsville; and three at Bethel College in McKenzie, Tennessee.

This year (1971-72) there are 18 faculty members conducting 34 college correspondence courses. Ten high school correspondence courses are offered.
CHAPTER XLIII

THE IN-SERVICE PROGRAM

AT MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY

by

Eugene Russell

Assistant Professor of Elementary Education

and

Dr. Donald E. Jones
Chairman of the Department
of Educational Services

In January 1950, the Kentucky Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards approved a program of improvement through which elementary principals could receive in-service training. They, in turn, were then responsible for a program of improvement in elementary education in their schools.

On July 1, 1950, an Act of the General Assembly gave authorization to the Kentucky State Department of Education to establish, direct and maintain a program of in-service training on a state-wide basis. Funds were made available for the in-service program for a period of two years. Additional staff members were hired by the Department of Education to assist in improving services in the 232 local school systems. The responsibility for directing and supervising this program was placed in the Division of Teacher Training and Certification under the leadership of Miss Louise Combs, Acting Director. The program at that time was primarily concerned with improving instruction and leadership in the elementary and secondary school programs.

In July 1952, the Kentucky State Department of Education had on its staff four regional supervisors to coordinate in-service activities across the state. Dr. Tom Venable was employed for the area served by Murray State University. The total state program had as its goals:
1. Providing assistance to teachers in the service area of each of the five state institutions.
2. Assisting superintendents in developing a continuous in-service program with the total teaching staff.
3. Providing leadership in 2-day workshops for the total staff.
4. Conducting work conferences in cooperation with institutions of higher education to improve teaching and leadership.

The area served by Dr. Venable, known as Region 1, included all of the First and Second Educational Districts and some of the Third District—a total of thirty-six counties. His responsibilities were with all school systems, both county and independent, within these thirty-six counties.

In 1953, Mr. Frank Vittetow was employed to serve this area upon the resignation of Dr. Venable who was employed in the School of Education at Murray State University. Mr. Vittetow served in this capacity until July 1956.

Beginning July 1, 1956, the in-service teacher education program was expanded and became tied closely to pre-service teacher preparation. Each of the four state colleges joined with the Kentucky State Department of Education to share in the program and assume half of the cost of the services of one staff member to be officed on each of the four campuses. An additional staff member was employed by the Department with headquarters in the office of the Department at Frankfort. The program remained in the Division of Teacher Education and Certification with Miss Louise Combs, Director, coordinating the activities of the consultants.

The overall purpose of the new program was to improve the quality of teacher-education; the product of the colleges and teaching in the public schools of Kentucky. Specific purposes were:

1. To strengthen relationships and services of the State Department of Education and of the state colleges in the local school systems and the improvement of instruction through the education of teachers while in service.
2. To develop appropriate relationships between in-service and pre-service programs by the involvement of college and local school staffs in efforts to keep abreast of new developments in learning theory and in curriculum processes.
3. To strengthen teacher preparation by bringing into the pre-service programs the findings revealed through the in-service cooperative experiences.
4. To provide a unified attack upon the problem of upgrading teachers.
5. To assist the college in serving school systems participating in this cooperative program.
6. To provide resource people from the colleges to serve as consultants to the local schools engaging in in-service activities.

In this new cooperative program, Mr. Eugene Russell was hired to serve the school systems in the First and Second School Districts. He was placed in the Division of Extension Services under the direction of the late Mr. Marvin O. Wrather at Murray State University. An In-Service Training Committee was established at the University to work with Mr. Russell consisting of Dr. Ralph Woods, President; Mr. Wrather; Mr. Russell and one member from each department on campus.

Of the thirty county and independent districts serviced by Murray State University at the beginning of this new program, some twenty-five participated in the program during the immediate school year. Mr. Russell served as consultant to the school staffs in organizing activities based on expressed needs of the teachers and administrators of the twenty-five school systems. During the next eight years, the number of participating school systems rose to twenty-eight. The two
remaining systems had their own in-service programs and projects but did not ask for prior approval with the State in order to count in-service days as days taught. (Two days during the school year had been approved by the state for in-service activities as days taught.)

During these eight years, total staffs 1-12, worked together on such problems as:

1. Identifying needed improvements in school program.
2. Studying the latest research findings on how children grow and learn.
3. Meeting individual differences through materials based on each child’s interests, abilities, needs and achievement.
4. Evaluating the school program to determine how effectively it was meeting the needs of each child.
5. Developing a philosophy or statement of beliefs.
6. Developing a plan of action for curriculum improvement.
7. Keeping cumulative records for each child.
8. Establishing a reading program in a 12-grade program.
9. Improving arithmetic and science instruction in the elementary grades.
10. Studying promotional policies and reporting to parents.
11. Developing curriculum guides, grades 1-12, in all subject areas.
12. Establishing a testing and guidance service for all children.

As the program developed, local school systems began to select in-service committees which had the responsibility of determining the needs of teachers through interviews, questionnaires and casual conversation. This committee then organized the program, determined the length of the conference, who would be invited as consultants and how the local staff would be involved.

Another committee, the follow-up committee, would take the suggestions and recommendations from such a conference and decide how the recommendations would be handled and how many subsequent meetings would be needed in order to implement them. These additional meetings and activities, if necessary, were planned periodically throughout the entire
year. In this type in-service work, college personnel were very often looked to for help and guidance.

Murray State University made its faculty available to serve the local schools in numerous ways. Not only were college professors available for consultant work but the campus facilities and grounds were also available for area or regional meetings. A two-day science workshop was held on campus in the summer of 1957.

All local school people interested in attending were invited. Also two in-service conferences were held on campus for the superintendents and principals in the First and Second Districts to discuss their roles in curriculum improvement and instruction.

This cooperative in-service venture between the state and colleges was terminated in June 1964. Since that time, Mr. Russell served one year as contact person on the Murray campus for consultant help in planning when needed.

In 1967, Dr. Donald E. Jones was appointed In-Service Coordinator for Murray State University to serve as contact with the Kentucky State Department of Education and Schools in Kentucky.

The goal and purpose of teacher education is the improvement of instruction. After the institution has trained the beginning teacher, interest as well as responsibility should not and does not end. Providing leadership in in-service education is an effective way the institution can fulfill this responsibility for the continued growth in teaching at Murray State.

In-Service objectives which should be kept in mind are:

1. A continuing responsibility to prepare teachers who can enhance the success of programs they are helping to develop.
2. A continuing involvement in the development of new procedures in the instructional process.

In November 1967, an In-Service organizational meeting was held at Murray State University. Dr. Sidney Simandle and Mr. Estill Davidson of the State Department of Education met with key people in the School of Education. Dr. Simandle gave pertinent information in regard to certain programs that should be of interest to the University and the schools.

Later, Dr. Simandle and Mr. Davidson met with representatives from other schools and departments on the
campus, encouraging faculty members in different departments to be concerned with teacher education. It was suggested that the faculty members throughout the University work in cooperation with the Coordinator, Dr. Donald E. Jones, Chairman of the Department of Educational Services of the School of Education, that all faculty members be concerned with improvement of instruction on the Murray State campus, in the schools, in West Kentucky and throughout the State.

In 1968, a steering committee was set up to plan for an in-service regional conference to be held at Murray State University in cooperation with the State Department of Education. On this committee were Dr. Martin McCullough, then of the Paducah City Schools; Miss Rubie Smith, Chairman of Elementary Education; Dr. William Ryan, Chairman of Secondary Education, both from Murray State; Mrs. Margaret Rudd, Supervisor, Trigg County Schools and Mrs. Eula Mae Doherty, Supervisor of Instruction, Murray City Schools.

A regional clinic was held in April 1968, at Murray State University, and more than 100 people from the area of West Kentucky were in attendance. The theme of the conference was “Management-The Key Process in In-Service Growth.”

During the past few years, Murray State has worked with local schools in many different in-service programs. Some of these have been in the area of helping schools to evaluate and set up Title I ESEA projects.

Two of the school systems with which Murray has worked over a period of three years are Trigg and Crittenden County Schools. Also, there has been frequent in-service work done by Dr. Alsup and others in remedial and developmental reading.

During each of the past five years, Murray State, through the Department of Educational Services and the Division of Student Teaching, has held a one-day in-service meeting for supervisors of Student Teaching. A workshop for supervising teachers was held during the 1970 school year. An ongoing in-service program between Murray State University and the schools of West Kentucky is now an integral part of the teacher educational program.

At the present time some typical programs which Murray State has engaged in with school systems are the Novice Teacher Program in Paducah City Schools, development of a middle school program for the Murray City Schools, and development of leadership training with Trigg County Schools.
Murray State University has worked with numerous school systems in helping them to make plans for Southern Association evaluation. Individual faculty members frequently work with schools in many different in-service programs. These contacts are often initiated by the in-service coordinator.

Present day school systems are becoming more sophisticated in conducting their own in-service programs. Improvement of faculty in the schools and assistance from the regional Title III program have helped to bring about a climate of self-evaluation, improvement and continued growth of faculties, both in the elementary and secondary schools. Continuing evaluation, appraisal and improvement is the purpose of the In-Service Program now in the years to come.

The In-Service Program helped the schools in West Kentucky to isolate difficulties and bring to light problems which could be solved. Progress was made, and the continuing relationship between school systems and Murray State University has been most helpful to the University and the schools.
CHAPTER XLIV

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

by

Dr. Donald E. Jones, Dean

The history of the Graduate School of Murray State University correlates closely with the growth of Murray State from a normal school to a teacher's college, from a teacher's college to a college, and from a college to a university.

At a meeting of the Board of Regents on September 25, 1935, Dr. Carr recommended to the Board that a Graduate Division of the Murray State Teacher's College be established and that the degree of Master of Arts be authorized to be conferred on students who have received a bachelor's degree from this or some other fully accredited senior college. This recommendation was unanimously approved.

In 1935-36, Murray State Teacher's College offered graduate work leading to the master's degree. Eight students earned this degree, which was later conferred by the University of Kentucky, due to the action of the Council on Public Higher Education doing away with graduate work in teacher's colleges. This action was urged upon them by Governor Chandler.

In the summer of 1941, beginning with summer school, the college again offered graduate work confining its major to the field of Education. Dr. Richmond had previously informed the Board that the Council on Public Higher Education had agreed to allow teacher's colleges to offer this degree. The first degrees were conferred on August 15, 1942. These degrees were awarded to Mary Sue Dunn and Mary Frances Ward of Paris, Tennessee.

Murray State Teacher's College was renamed Murray State College in 1948 by an act of the State Legislature. This change did not denote a de-emphasis of teacher education but gave increased emphasis to the broad scope of the program and
services. In June, 1961, the program of giving twenty-four semester hours above the master's degree was inaugurated. This was increased to thirty hours in 1962.

Graduate work progressed under the leadership of Dr. William G. Nash as Dean of undergraduate and graduate programs. Dean Nash served as Dean of the College until July 1, 1963 when he began to devote full-time to his position as Dean of Undergraduate work and Dean of the Faculty. The growth of the Graduate program necessitated a full-time Graduate Dean. Dr. Ralph A. Tesseneer was appointed in 1963 by President Ralph H. Woods to guide the Graduate School in a period of rapid growth and development. Dr. Tesseneer served with great effectiveness through June, 1970. Dr. Kenneth E. Harrell served as Graduate Dean from July 1, 1970 through June, 1971 at which time he returned to teaching full-time in the History Department. Dr. Donald E. Jones, who had served as Chairman of the Department of Educational Services since 1966, assumed the duties of the Graduate Dean on July 1, 1971.

Murray State College was again renamed Murray State University by action of the General Assembly in 1966 and in recognition of the expanded role of the University, the legislature extended the authority to provide "graduate programs of instruction at the master's level in education, business, and the arts and sciences, and programs beyond the master's degree level to meet the requirements for teachers, school leaders, and other certified personnel."

By the fall semester of 1967, master's degrees were offered in six areas at Murray State University. Work could be taken leading to the degrees of Master of Arts in Education; Master of Business Administration; Master of Music Education; Master of Arts in the Departments of Communications, English, History, and Psychology; Master of Science in the Departments of Biology, Chemistry, Physics, and Psychology; and Master of Arts in Teaching Science in the various sciences.

The Graduate School was organized under the administration of the President of the University, the Graduate Dean, and a Graduate Council, in cooperation with other deans and directors of the University.

The Graduate Council met for the first time on August 10, 1943 and increased in size until it consisted of 35 members in 1971. The Dean of the College served as Chairman of the Graduate Council with the other members being appointed or
reappointed annually by the President of Murray State University. The Deans and Faculties of the five schools in cooperation with the Graduate Dean direct the Graduate programs. The student's Graduate Committee, more specifically, the chairman of the committee is the student's primary advisor. The Dean of the Graduate School, in collaboration with the Graduate Council, reviews and supervises graduate programs and provides coordination both in developing new programs and improving standards for existing programs. He serves as the general advisor for all graduate students.

The Graduate Cabinet, the student representative body of the Graduate School, was organized during the fall semester, 1967. This Cabinet is composed of one full-time graduate student from each of the Schools at Murray State University.
The Graduate Dean serves as the Graduate Cabinet's advisor. The purpose of the Graduate Cabinet is to promote more effective relations between the Graduate School and the Graduate Administration and to benefit the Graduate student in all phases of academic work and consequent endeavors.

Murray State University and the Murray State University Graduate School are accredited by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education and the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the National Association of Schools of Music, the American Chemical Society, and the National League for Nursing. It is a member of American Association of State Colleges and Universities, American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, American Council of Education, National Association for Business Teacher Education, The Council of Graduate Schools in the United States, and The Council on Social Work Education (Associate Member).

By 1971, nine different graduate degrees were being offered by Murray State University Graduate School. In addition to the degrees offered in 1967, work could be taken leading to the degrees of Master of Arts in the Departments of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Mathematics, Spanish, Geography, German, and Studio Art; Master of Arts in Teaching in the Departments of Biology, Chemistry, Foreign Language, Mathematics, and Physics; Master of Science in the Departments of Agriculture, Economics, Home Economics, Industrial Education, and Mathematics; Specialist in Education; Master of Arts in College Teaching; and Specialist in College Teaching.

The Specialist in Education degree was approved and inaugurated in 1968. This degree required at least 30 semester hours of graduate work, including the specialty study, beyond the master's degree. The program provided greater depths of specialization than was possible at the master's level. The first Specialist in Education degrees were awarded to Betty S. Riley of Murray and Casey J. Vinson of Dyersburg, Tennessee.

The urgent need for faculty members at two-year colleges prompted Murray State University to inaugurate a new degree program leading to the Master of Arts in College Teaching and the Specialist in College Teaching. Approved during the fall semester, 1969, these degrees were designed to provide greater depth in major fields and related fields, study the nature of a two-year college and its students, and study the instructional
competencies required. This program includes an internship in two-year college teaching and seminars focused on problems encountered in junior or community college teaching. Eight students had completed the Specialist in College Teaching degree at the end of the 1970-71 school year.

A joint doctoral program in education with the University of Kentucky was initiated in 1966. The program permitted a qualified candidate to complete approximately one year of graduate work above the master's degree at Murray State University. A minimum of 18 semester hours of course work, the qualifying examination, and the dissertation were required to be completed at the University of Kentucky. In addition, a minimum of one academic year in full-time residence on the University of Kentucky campus was required. James B. Shrewsbury of Princeton, Kentucky was the first student to receive a doctorate under the joint doctoral program at Murray State University.

Total enrollment in the Graduate School continued to increase showing a 278 percent increase in enrollment from 281 in the fall semester of 1961 to an enrollment of 1010 in the fall semester of 1971. The summer terms which had the largest number of graduate students enrolled, showed a 315 percent increase from 1961 to 1971. Acting under the authority given Murray State by the General Assembly when it achieved University status in 1966, master's degrees conferred by the Graduate School more than doubled from 1966 to 1972. More than 3640 graduate degrees have been conferred by the Graduate School at Murray State University as of May, 1972. Of the 3640 or more degrees, 206 were degrees requiring the completion of a thesis. Also, Murray State University has conferred 15 Ed.S. (Education Specialist) degrees and 14 S.C.T. (Specialist in College Teaching) degrees.

The Graduate program steadily progressed, from its beginning, in enrollment and the number and quality of degrees offered. All figures indicate that this trend will continue and that the role played by the Graduate School at Murray State University will continue to be an important one.
INDEX

A Capella Choir, 459-460, 463, 469, 476, 478, 482-483, 485, 489, 493
A Carman Livestock Pavilion, 81
Aaron, Jack, 130
Aaron, Mary Evelyn Eaves, 456
Abbott, Douglas, 225
Abell, Paul, 256
Abell's Dance Orchestra, 460
Academic Affairs, Vice President for, 505
Accounting & Finance, Department of, 354, 356
Acre, Ron, 120
Adams, David R., 355
Adams, E. G., 27
Adams, Ed D., 174
Adams, Eddie, 205
Adams, Frank, 258
Adams, Jerry, 435
Adams, John H., 272, 274, 276
Adams, Kenneth C., 48
Adams, Lillian Hollowell, 266, 270-271, 409
Adams, Martha, 220
Adams, Virgil, 259
Adams, W. C., 175
Adair, Billy, 470
Aderhold, O. C., 363, 380
Adkinson, Austin, 105, 257
Administration Building (now Wrather Hall), 97; war years, 133; 145-146, 149-150; chemistry, 227; philosophy, 324
Administration Building (New), 95, 150
Administration & Supervision, Department of, 377
Aeschbacher, William D., 298
Agey, Buel, 456
Agee, K. Machree, 420
Agricultural Economics, 183
Agricultural Education, 184; minimum requirements to teach vocational education, 184
Agricultural Engineering, 183
Agriculture, Department of, 60, 150, 177-189; initial offerings, 177-178; first degree graduates, 180; divisions of Agriculture Department, 183-184; distinguished alumni, 189; 205, 229-230
Agriculture Shop, 436
Agro-Business, 183
Agronomy, 183-184
Alderdice, Horace, 162
Aldred, Eldon, 227
Alexander, Gola, 236
Alexander, Leo, 152
Alexander, Nell, 105
Alexander, Rex, 118, 120, 157, 289, 295
Alexander, William Ralph, 189
Allbritten, Evelyn Linn, 69-70
Allbritten, Herbert, 185, 230, 254
Allbritton, Walter, 463
Alcock, Nattie, 146
Allen, Homer, 433, 444
Allen, James Lane, 103
Allen, Louise, 259
Allen, William, 241
Allen, William "Speedy," 252
Allenian, The, 103
Allison, Henry C., 335
Allison, James E., 162
Allmon, Dean E., 355
Alma Mater, 456-457
Alpha Beta Alpha, 109
Alpha Chi, 108
Alpha Delta Pi, 112
Alpha Gamma Delta, 112
Alpha Gamma Rho, 112
Alpha Lambda Delta, 108
Alpha Omicron Pi, 112
Alpha Phi Alpha, 112
Alpha Phi Gamma, 110
Alpha Phi Omega, 110
Alpha Psi Omega, 110
Alpha Sigma Alpha, 112
Alpha Tau Omega, 112
Alsup, Robert F., 365, 381, 512
Alumni Association, 141, 143-144, 155-165; clubs, 159, banquet, 161, 163; Century Club, 163; Century Club members, 163-164; 167
Alumnus Magazine, 158
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, 518
American Association of State Colleges and Universities, 518
American Association of University Women, 428
American Chemical Society, 170, 230-231, 518
American College of Surgeons, 208, 210
American Council of Education, 518
American Dialect Society, 270
American Institute of Physics, 331-332, 334
American Mathematical Society, 307
Anderson, B. R., 332, 336
Anderson, Jack, 259
Anderson, Mamie, 99
Anderson, Thayle K., 276
Anderson, Vernon, 351, 355-356, 404
Andrus, Carnie, 175
Andrus, Coy, 162
Angell, Warren M., 458-459, 498
Animal Science, 184
Antibus, Paul, 459
Applegate, John, 369, 383
Applegate, Lewis, 122
Applegate, Louis, 105, 107
Applied Science Building, 81, 117, 195, 205, 222, 332
Arabie, Randall, 434, 444
Architectural Record, 214
Arkansas, University of, 121
Arledge, Robert C., 313-314
Armbruster, J. I., 49, 174
Armbruster, Margie, 147
Armstrong, Eugene, 396
Armstrong, Ruth, 105
Aronson, Maurice, 452
Art, Department of, 423-445; formation of department, 434; M.A. in Studio Art instituted, 435; enrollment, 439-440; art graduates, 440-441, art faculty, 442-445
Art of the Loom, 438
Arts & Sciences, School of, 231
Ashbrook, Joe, 130
Ashby, Alma A., 157
Ashcraft, G. C., (Mrs.), 156
Ashcraft, Glen C., 55, 298
Ashmore, Gloria, 477
Ashmore, Ruth, 51
Ashmore, Guy, 463
Assistant Business Manager and Treasurer, 145
Associated School of Nursing, 208
Athletics, 115-128; first baseball game, 115; football, 116-117, 122-124, 127; basketball, 117-119, 124-128; track, 119, 128; baseball, 120; tennis, 120; cross-country, 120; golf, 120, boxing, 120-121
Atkins, Neal M., 137
Atkinson, Daisy, 194, 197
Atomic Energy Commission, 170, 204
Attorney General, 8
Atwood, Alma, 106
Audio-Visual Laboratory, 377
Auditor of Public Accounts, 8
Auditorium, 75, 91, 118, 200-201, 324, 436, 461
Augustus, Anne H., 55, 99, 317-318
Austin, A. B., 51, 305, 456
Austin, A. B., (Mrs.), 156
Austin, Acree, 255
Auxiliary Services, 145-154
Avery, William Jr., 160
Baar, Jason, 106
Baar, Robert K., 69-70, 476-478, 480, 482, 485, 489, 492-493, 496, 499
Babb, Georgiana, 322
Baber, Grover, 484
Bachman, Frank P., 54
Baggett, Wallace, 349
Bagwell, Willard, 124
Bailey, Ernest, 254-255
Bailey, Gene N., 205
Bailey, Joe H., 99, 409
Bailey, Margaret, 98-99, 264
Bale, Larry, 126
Baird, Ronald J., 205-206
Baker, Donald W., 355
Baker, John 291, 295
Baker, Thomas, 497, 499
Balentine, Nancy, 49
Baldwin, Russell, 466-467
Ball, Bertrand L., 320, 322
Ball, S. H., 132
Ballard, Blaine, 480, 482
Ballard, Thruston, 5
Bancroft, Clara, 451
Band, University, 113
Bank of Murray, 5, 72
Banken, Joe, 105
Banks, Geneve Wells, 94
Bannon, Henry, 488-499
Barclay, Lin Hatch, 134
Barksdale, Hugh, 275-276
Barret, Alex G., 157-158, 71
Barrett, Warren, 470
Bartholomy, John, 362, 369, 383, 419
Bartley, Gwynneth, 238, 259
Barton, Len, 475
Barton, Lon Carter, 258
Barton, Majorie, 458-459
Barton, Rufus B., 355, 357
Baseball, 120
Basel, Helen, 219
Bashan, William E., 448
Basketball, 117-119; All-Conference Basketball players, 124-127; All-Americans, 127-128; Gymnasium, 118-119.
Battle, Guy, 243, 245, 265, 270-275
Baugh, Charles, 105, 157
Baxter, Ruth, 106
Beard, Catherine, 255
Bead, Joe, 152
Beasley, Wayne, 297, 299, 302
Beatty, Durwood W., 188
Beeker, Jon, 320-321
Beers, Marian, 464-465
Behrendt, Bernie, 123
Bell, Doris, 258
Bell, Mary Elizabeth, 365, 380
Bell, W. C., 29
Bellarmine College, 231
Below, Mary, 194, 197
Bel, Geneva, 450
Belt, John H., 206
Bennett, Charles Louis, 451
Bennett, Donald, 306-307
Bennett, Judy, 481
Benton, 5
Benton Marshall Courier, 256
Benton Tribune-Democrat, 252
Berssenbrugge, John C., 448, 450
Beshear, Garrett, 126-127, 289, 398, 406
Beshear, Ron, 106
Berry, Green, 121
Beta, Beta, Beta, 110
Bethel College, 506
Beyer, Lewis, 333-336
Bickel, Orrin W., 174-175
Bier, Justus, 429
Big Sandy Valley, 1
Biggs, James W., 260
Bigham, Bill, 478
Bill Douglas Memorial Scholarship, 162
Billington, Guy, 157, 167
Bingham, Margaret, 240
Biological Science, Beta Beta Beta, 110
Biological Station, 224
Biology, Department of, 221; first offered 221; initially housed, 221; graduate achievements, 223; Present and Former faculty, 225; 227, 229
Birdsong, Col. Eff W., Jr., 309, 311
Bishop, Mary L., 317-318, 321
Bizzle, Nelle, 105
Blackburn, John B., 25
Blackburn Science Building, 117, 184, 194, 199, 233, 329, 331-333
Blackburn, Walter E., dean 46, 59, 69-70, 200, 227-233; 328
Blackman, Alfred, 451
Blaeser, Bob, 450
Blair, Harold L., 485, 490, 492, 499
Blalock, Paul, 187
Bland, Gene, 125, 256
Blankenship, Mark, 106
Blom, Douglas, 421
Blondet, Hector, 127
Blythe, Max, 27
Board of Regents' minutes, 145
Boaz, Seth, T., 255, 450
Boaz, William G., 430, 443.
Bockman, Guy A., 474-475
Boggess, Gary, 231
Bolts, John, 123
Boitnott, Earle, 134
Boling, Johnnie, 460
Boling, William F., 180
Bolton, Cecil M., 469
Bond, Dorothea, 477
Bonham, William D., 244
Bookstore, 145
Boone, Bill, 484
Booth, Lance, 152
Booth, Col. Lance E., 311
Borchers, Nancy, 105
Boswell, Jackie, 477
Botto, Mildred, 192, 197
Bottom, Mary, 105
Bottos, Dave, 123
Boucher, Eli, 132
Bourne, William Ross, 55, 360, 371, 379
Bowden, Robert, 330, 335
Bowers, Alice, 320, 322
Bowker, Joan, 490-492
Bowman, James, 122
Boxing, 120-121
Boyd, 3
Boyd, Ardath, 477
Boyd, Bill, 120
Boyd, Bob, 105
Boyd, Gerald G., 175
Boyd, Italy Grippo Conner, 456, 498
Boyd, Karen, 433-434, 436, 444
Boyer, Theodore, 350
Bradley College of the Pacific, 118
Bradley, Evelyn, 420
Bradley, Lewis, 201
Bradshaw, Ted, 49
Branch, C. W., 132
Branscome, C. E., 134
Branstley, William Thomas, 253
Brass Choir, 113, 463, 483, 493, 496
Brass Ensembles, 113, 461
Bratcher, Austin S., 351, 355
Breckinridge Job Corps Center, 506
Breckinridge, Tinnie, 21
Bridgeman, Margaret, 211
Bridges, Jean, 466, 498
Bridwell, L. B., 332, 334, 336
Briggs, Ralph Clemons, 456, 498
Brinn, John, 251
Briscoe, George, 159
Britt, G. N., 306
Broach, C. E., 47
Broach, Robert E., 5, 44, 47, 201
Broach, Verna Goode, 409
Broack, Carolyn, 318, 321
Brock, Hiram, 2
Brock, Ola, 398, 404
Brockett, Charles K., 355-356
Brooker, John W., 30
Brooks, Ernest T., 370
Brooks, Hamp, 396
Brooks, Hays, 330, 335
Brooks, W. H., 156, 185, 395, 405
Brown, Ann., 139, 212
Brown, Barbara, 488, 490
Brown, Dorothy, 51
Brown, Ellison L., 99, 129, 409
Brown, Emma Lou, 478
Brown, Frances E., 194, 197
Brown, Joe Owen, 157
Brown, Mary Ellen, 462
Brown, Robert, 395
Brown, Shelby, 428
Brown, Sue, 275-276
Brown, William, 162
Brown, Zella V., 51
Browsing Room, SUB, 149
Brumbaugh, Don, 297
Brunner, Edward F., 365, 380
Bryant, Paul, 228, 459, 465
Bugg, Leon, 130
Bullock, Kenneth, 306
Bunn, Neal, 259, 465
Burch, Inez, 238, 259
Burdette, Floyd, 125
Burdick, Wayne, 460, 463
Burnham, Janssen, 488
Burke, Robert, 302
Burkeen, Emmett, 253
Burkeen, Talmage W., 130
Burkhalter, Betty, 246
Burks, Marion, 250, 254
Burnett, James H., 132
Burnham, John, 455-456, 498
Burnley, B. E., 332-333, 336
Burns, L. D., 336
Burton, Bob, 123
Burton, Eric James, 355-356
Bushart, June, 105
Business and Education Building, 80, 352
Business Education and Off Administration, Department of, 109, 112, 354, 356
Business Library, 352
Business Office, 147
Business, School of, 351-357; first offered, 351; graduate program
first offered, 352; Department of Business made a School, 354; Number of Business majors in 1968, 354-355.

Butler, Ruth, 321
Butler, Wendell P., 31
Butterworth, A. D., 137
Butterworth, Charles, 253
Byars, Jenny Woodward, 194, 197
Byerly, Don H., 231-232
Byers, Charles, 396
Byers, Robert 151
Byron, John Clay, 134
Cafeteria, Orchard Heights, 148
Cafeteria, Student Union Building, 148-149
Cafeteria, Winslow, 148-149
Cagle, Sherri, Health Services, 139
Cain, Kenneth, 105
Caldwell, Carlene, 462
Call, W. L., 336
Callahan, Darryl, board, 20, 23
Calloway County, 5-6, 71, 100
Calloway County, Board of Education, 390
Campbell, Don, 430, 443
Campbell, Florence M., 451
Campbell, Margaret, Margaret, 55, 134, 338, 398, 403
Campbell, Pauline, 220
Campus Lights, 461, 463-466, 468-469, 474-475, 477-478, 482-483, 488, 490, 493, 497
Canon, Ardath, war years, 132, 134; chemistry, 228, 230, 328, 330, 336
Cantrell, Grady, 306-307
Caplinger, William J., 55, 132, 133, 227, 305-306
Carter, Edward J., 364, 380
Carter, Emma Lynn, 360, 379
Carter, Herbert L., 463, 465
Carter, John Mack, 253
Carter, Morris, 460-462
Carter, Sam, 335
Carter, W. Z., 156, 167-169, 172, 253, 364, 380
Cartwright, Joe, 302
Casos, Roger, 320, 322
Castle, Shirley, 105, 107, 256
Cates, Richard, 159
Cathey, Herman, 173-174
Cathey, William Ralph, 134
Catlett, Mac, 123
Caudill, Bennie, 258
Caudill, W.M., 52-55, 97-98, 103, 132-133, 277, 297, 303, 341, 343, 345, 350
Cavitt, Margaret, 49
Cella, Charles R., 272, 276
Cella, Doris, 276
Cent, Mary Jane Perry, 218-219
Central Heating Plant, 91-92
Century Club, 162
Chambers, Mrs. Henry, 157
Chambers, William, 418
Chamness, Ben, 123
Champion, Boyd, 259
Chandler, Albert, Governor, 515
Chaney, Charles H., 188
Chaney, Sue C., 407
Chapman, Alberta, 355-356
Charuk, John, 421
Chemistry and Geology, 200, 227-234; forming of science and math dept., 227; new science building planned, 228-229; department formed, 230; master's in chemistry formed, 231; graduate degrees offered, 232; summer science institute, 232; research
currently underway, 233; present faculty members, 233-234.
Chemistry, Student Affiliates of the American Chemical Society, 112, 229
Chenoweth, Maunone, 406
Cherry, Herbert, 396
Cherry, William N., 188
Chi Delta Phi, 273
Children's Theater, 449
Choate, J. E., 241
Choir, University, 113
Cholson, Ray Wolford, 134
Chorus, University, 113
Chrisman, R. B., Jr., 450
Christian County Health Department, 217
Christmas Art Sale, 437
Christopher, M. P., 230-232, 234
Clark, Armin L., 230-232, 234
Clark, Carolyn, 321
Clark, Charles, M.D., 138-139, 394
Clark Hall, 87
Clark, Howell R., Dr., 231-232, 234
Clark, Linnie N., 485, 492, 499
Clark, Lee, 87, 145, 149, 173
Clark, Lillian Lee, 235-236, 239, 259, 262, 447, 450
Clark, Robert, 259
Claypool, James C., 300
Cleaver, Charles, 306
Clemens, Donald J., 366, 380
Clinton, 5
Clotpon, Donnye, 404
Clymer, Betty, 105
Coehran, Elmer, 122, 127
Codell, Rose Mary, 193, 197
Cohron, Joe, 242, 260, 448, 450
Colaianni, Gil, 461-463
Cole, Abert C., 355
Cole, A. E. (Jack) Company, 77-78, 83
Cole, Evelyn M., 225
Cole, Ralph, 464, 469
Cole, Ruth E., R. N., 139, 207, 209, 210, 212-213, 219
College Chorus, 459-460, 463-464, 478, 485, 488
College Courts, 87, 89
College News, 130-131, 158
Colley, Richard, 130
Colley, Wilma, 146
Collins, Carol, 421
Collis, Charles, 394
Colvin, George, 1, 6, 9-11, 13, 15, 29
Combs, Louise, 508
Combs, Thomas A., 3, 5, 7-8
Committee-on-Institutional Studies-and-Research Grants, 170
Communications, Department of, 235-260; conversation club, 236; public speaking made department, 236; journalism made department, 237; Henry Clay debating club, 238; speech division formed, 242; major first offered in speech-drama, 242-243; the thoroughbred hour; formation of communications department, 245, 273-274
Compton, J. W., 397, 404
Conley, Harry L., Dr., 231, 234
Connette, Earle, 458-459
Contemporary Arts Festival, 481-484, 488
Conversation Club, 236
Cook, M. G., 132
Cooperative College Extension Program, 504-505
Cooper, D. T., 363, 379
Cooper, Geneva L., 220
Cooper, Krista, 407
Cooper, Lawrence, 13
Cope, A., 122
Copeland, Clay, 250, 254
Corey, Maura, 306
Corman, Bobby Dale, 157
Cornell, William, 119, 296
Correll, Caroline Albert, 218
Cost, Katie Blan, 462
Cote, Louis, 451
Cottrell, Ben, 395
Cottrell, Ben F., 185
Coulter, Joe, 460
Council of Graduate Schools in the United States, 518
Council on Public Higher Education, 515
Council on Social Work Education, 518
The Counterguerrilla Company, 110
Courier-Journal, 256-257
Court of Appeals, 9, 11, 15
Covington, Bob, 258
Cowin, Cecil, 188
Cowin, Hazel, 306
Cowin, Joseph G., 205
Cox, J. B., 361, 403
Crabb, A., Leland, 272
Crafton, Arvin, 367, 383
Crane, Everett, 460
Crant, Philip A., 320
Crawford, Clara, 462
Crawford, Thomas Perry, 130, 134
Crenshaw, Mary, 194, 196-197
Crider, Basil, 124
Crittenden, Howie, 126
Cromwell, Kenneth, 188
Cromwell, Robert, war years, 134
Cross-Country, 120
Crosson, Tom, 106
Crosswy, Bill, 470, 490
Crouch, Maxine, 258
Crouch, Ralph, war years, 134; 241, 251, 257, 307
Crowder, Elaine, 195, 197
Crowder, Pete, 475
Crowder, W. H., 253
Crowley, Forrest G., 451
Crum, Gary, 296
Crume, C. E., 24
Crutchcher, W. H., 175
Culbert, Barbara K., 220
Cullivan, James, 116, 289
Cummins, Kelsey R., 361, 403
Cunningham, Bill, 106, 108
Cunningham, Dick, 126
Cunningham, Mark, 419
Cunningham, Martha, 106
Cunningham, Mary, 425, 442
Curtis, Dave, board, 20, 33, 106
Cutchin, Carlisle, 91, 116, 132-133, 287-288, 305
Cutchin Stadium, 117
Dalbey, S.C., 85, 90
Dale, Marsha H., 220
Dameron, J.H., 458
Daniel, Robert E., 225
Daniels, Elizabeth, 450
Darnell, John, 484-485
Darnell, Josiah, 394, 399, 405, 460, 462, 470, 474, 480, 484, 492-493, 496, 499
Darnell, Terry, 126
Darnell, Edna, 382, 412
Darnell, Roy, 460
Daughaday, Charles B., 272, 276
Daugherty, William, 49
DaVania, R. W., 130
Davenport, Mary R., 139
Davidson, Estill, 511
Davidson, Sharon VanSell, 218-219
Davis, Gwilia, 477
Davis, Henrietta, 484
Davis, Louis, 254
Davis, Novella L., 156
Davis, Richard, 232
David, Roy, 463
Dawson, Charles L., 9
Dean, Kenny S., 369, 381
DeBold, Emma, 403
Dent, Mayme B., 155
Department of the Army, 309
Depew, Ollie, 264
Depression, The, 239
Derryberry, Everett, 58, 240, 267
DeSchepper, Gerald, 431, 434-435, 443
Devine, John, 353, 355, 356
Dewees, James B., 254
Dew, Lee A., 299
Dibble, Edith, 152
Dick, Joe, 161, 189
Dick, Patricia Holt, 429, 442
Dickson, Bill, 463
Diebert, Dale, 122
Dill, Willard, 130
Dill, Winnie, 122
Dinean, Mary, 213
Dining Hall, 146-147
Dining Room, 148
Director, Student Union Building and Supervisor, Recreation Room, 153-154
Director of Teacher Training, 386
Dismukes, J.M., 256
Distinguished Professor of the Year, 69-70, 162-164
Division of Teacher Education and Certification, 507, 508
Dixon, June, 462
Dodd, Tommy, 257
Doherty, Eula Mae, 512
Donaho, Edd, 188
Donovan, Marjory, 300
Doran, Adron, 156
Doran, H. Glenn, 19, 26, 161, 394
Doran, J. Lewis, 159
Double Male Quartette, 454
Dougherty, Ronald, 357
Dowdy, Dean, 490
Downey, Lacy, 122
Downing, Billie, 367, 383
Dowdy, Dean,

Droge, Tony, 434, 436, 444
Dubia, Frank, 259
Duggins, Ed., 346, 350
Duman, Doyle, 477
Duncan, D. D., 333, 336
Duncan, Evadean, 139
Duncan, Martha S., 21
Dunn, D. D., 334
Dunn, Gayle, 140
Dunn, James, 477, 478
Dunn, John Edd., 105
Dunn, Mary Sue, 515
Durkee, Charlotte, 469, 474-475, 498
Durrant, Marcia, 435-445
Dyer, Joe, 154
Dyer, Patsy Rowland, 21
E. B. Howton Agricultural Engineering Building, 82
Eagle, Clara M., 423, 427, 428-431, 433-435, 438, 441, 444
Earth Science, 231
Easley, Sidney, 106
East Hall, 194, 306
Easterly, Ambrose, 99
Eastern Kentucky University, 118, 231
Eastern State Normal School, (Richmond) 1
Eatherly, Mary Porter, 462
Economics, Department of, 354, 356
Eden, R. K., 456-457, 498
Edison, Dalton Elwood, 134
Edman, Larry, 434, 444
Edmondson, Louis H., 244, 247, 260
Edmonds, Otis D., 51

Education Building, 417-418, 420
Education, Department of, 388
Education, School of, 359-383; first courses offered, 359-360;
Requirements for Standard Certificate in 1926, 371-372;
Requirements for College Certificate in 1926, 372;
Certification laws changed in 1930-35, 373; Courses added in
1926, 372; Graduate program in Education formed, 374; School of
Education present organization, 377-378; 415, 417
Educational Commission, 1, 2
Educational Services, Department of, 377, 512, 516
Edwards, Lindsey, 236
Eisenhower, Dwight D., 250
Eldridge, Charles L., 185, 395, 399, 406
Elementary Education, Department of, 378
Elizabeth Hall, 87
Elliott, Beulah, 363, 380
Elliott, David, 489, 492, 499
Elliott, R. Denson, 486-487, 498
Ellis, Frank, 264
Ellis, Jewell Deene, 194, 197
Ellis, Reggie H., 175
Elzie, Leonard, 356
Emener, William G., 370, 382
Emmert, Janis M., 220
English Club, 103, 262, 266
English Department of; Lambda Iota Tau, 109; 235; 237; 238, 261-276; list of 1924 English courses, 262; new courses in 1925-26, 263
English, Joe, 459
Enrollment, 129, 131-132 420
Epsilon Pi Tau, 110
Equipment, Printing Services, 151
Erickson, W. W., 101
Erwin, James, 130
Erwin, Joe Tom, 115, 243, 247, 258, 260
Estes, Dennis, 106
Etherton, R.C., 333-334, 336
Etter, Barbara N., 195, 197
European Conflict, 129
Evans, Bob, 257
Evans, Bobby, 396
Everett, Robert A., "Fats", 156, 159, 161, 255
Everett Scholarship, 161
Eversmeyer, Harold, 225
Extension and Correspondence, 141, 158, 501-506
Extension, Director, 141
Ezell, Wayne, 396
Faculty, 53-70
Faculty Hall, 82, 307, 420
Faculty Quintet, 459-460
Faculty String Quartet, 463
Fairless, Alice S., 194, 196-197
Fall, J. Ernest, board, 17, 27
Falwell, B., 154
Falwell, Bobby, 434, 444
Fannin, T. E., 175
Farrell, Beatrice, 482-483, 492, 499
Faugh, Attie, 405
Faugh, Dale, 253
Faughn, J. S., 331-332, 336
Faurat, Fred, 91, 116, 119, 288-289
Faust, Geneva, war years, 132, 134
Fazi, Frank, 206, 248
Federal Works Agency, 78
Federal Work-Study Program, 411
Fee, James V., 244, 248, 260
Feiock, Frank, 330-331, 335
Fenton, Harry, war years, 132
Ferguson, Charles, 24
Ferguson, Colin, 303
Ferguson, John W., 317, 320-322
Ferguson, Tom, 477
Ferrell, John T., 355
Fieldhouse, 78, 119
Fields, William J., 15-16, 84
Filbeck, Ed, 103, 134, 147, 261-262
Finance, State Department of, (Engineering), 79
Finch, Robert, 497
Findlay, Gordon, 484
Fine Arts Grant, 170
Fine Arts, School, 241-242;
formation of department of fine arts, 425; bachelor of fine arts originated, 433; formation of school of fine arts, 433-434; 491
Finegan, Donald, 429-430, 442
Fink, Rodney, 185
Finley, Hugh, 105
First District Education Association, 410
First National Bank, 5, 72
Fischel, Max, 452
Fiser, Bob, 121
Fiser, Hal, 105
Fisher Heating Company, 73
Fitch, Franklin G., 365, 383
Fitch, Joseph C., 450
Fletcher, Marian, 105
Flint, Thelma, 146
Floody, Eugene, 355-357
Flora, Fay Nell, 258
Florida, University of, 121
Fly, Joyce, 105
Flotz, Gary 123, 127
Food Purchaser, 147-148
Food Services, Director, 147-148
Fooshee, Elizabeth Ann, 462
Football, 116-117; all-conference football players, 122-124; all-Americans, 127
Foote, Jeffrey, 497, 499
Forbes Manufacturing Company, 72-73
Ford, H. W., 106-107
Ford, Wendall, Governor, 259
Foreign Language, Department of, 273-274, 317-322
Forrest, Charlie, 123
Forrest, Marilyn, 417
Forrester, Kent H., 276
Fortin, John E., 203
Foster, Clayborne, 435
Foster, Creighton Company, 81
Foster, Len, 469-470, 474
Foster, Phil, 123, 478
Founding of Murray State, 1-13
Fowler, Beverly, 196-197
Fowler, Joseph, (Lt. Col.), 311
Fowler, Lythle C., 129, 351, 355
Fox, Robert, 368, 381
Gore, Bailey, 116, 289, 296
Gorrell, Doris J., 220
Gott, Rich, 126
Gowans, David, 470, 474, 484, 492, 499
Graduate Cabinet, 517-518
Graduate Council, 516-517
Graduate School, The, 416
Graduate School, Dean of, 505, 515-519
Graham, Bill, 120
Graham, Carman, 132, 156-157, 228, 361, 380, 388, 397, 404
Graham, Gene, 105, 107, 257, 394
Graham, Jarrell, 126
Graham, Jimmy, 49
Graham, Lewis, 124
Graham, Anita, 289, 296
Graham, Sharon R., 49
Grant, Etta Beale, 49
Grasty, William J., 353, 356
Graves, Carolyn, 105
Gray, Damaris T., 496
Gray, Laurie, 99
Greathouse, Jessie, 209
Green, Bob, 6, 8
Green, Daniel, 357
Green, Florence Lemon, 238
Green, Joe, 152, 369, 383
Green, William, 443
Greenway, Imagene, 97-98
Greenhouse, 185
Greer, Albert, 238
Gregory, Thomas B., 448, 450
Griffith, Hugh, 106
Grimmer, Hyland, 125
Grissom, Daron, 450
Grogan, B. C., 175
Grogan, Ben, 5
Grogan, Bobby R., 185, 395, 405
Gonbeck, David, 342-343
Gross, Jean M., 488
Groth, Clara Rimmer, 399, 405
Goudakus, Pete, 122, 127
Guidance-Counseling, Department of, 378, 419
Guier, Martha, 52, 142, 160, 172
Gunter, Emmett, 475
Gunter, Esco, 351, 355, 397, 405
Gunter, Frank, 430-431, 443
Gunter, Sue, 105
Guyette, Loraine, 220
Hackett, Donald F., 174, 201-202, 204
Hackett, Wallace J., Lt. Col, 310
Hackler, Lucille, 139
Hackney, John, 122
Haile, Inez, 194, 197, 405
Haines, Jack, 122
Hainsworth, Jerome, 368, 383
Hal Perry Construction Company, 214
Hale, Fred P., 455, 498
Hale, Jerry, 396
Hale, O. T., 5
Hale, Ruth, 48
Hale, Solon, 49, 147-148
Hale, Vivian, 501-502
Haley, Howard, 130
Hall, Ben D., 275-276, 478
Hall, Claude H., 26
Hall, Floyd, 237
Hall, Frederick B., 131
Hall, James, 230
Hall, M. E., 132
Hall, Mary Ed McCoy, 424-426, 428; Mary Ed McCoy Hall Permanent Collection, 429; 437, 442
Hall, Nell, 450
Halley, Bert, 105
Halpert, Herbert, 242, 269-270, 273
Hamm, Irene, 211
Hammack, James, 303
Hammack, Judy, 462
Hammond, Jan, 106
Hampsher, Harry, 477
Hancock, Hunter M., 59, 223-225, 254
Haney, Harry Ellsworth, 134
Hanifan, L. J., 363, 379
Hannan and Company, 73, 76
Hansen, Chris, 435
Happy, Verda Head, 351, 355-356
Harcourt, Jules V., 355-356
Hardin, C. W., 122
Harding, Ezell Leonard, 134
Hare, F. C., 134
Hargrove, Kenneth R., 161
Harkins, Howard, 488
Harkless, Mary Louise, 287
Harmann, J. L., 1, 5, 8, 13, 71
Harmeyer, Virginia, 219
Harmon, Corine, 451
Harrell, Kenneth, 46, 302-303, 505, 516-517
Harrington, Charles, 232, 234
Harris-Beyer Electrical Company, 73, 75
Harris, Brig H., 2
Harris, James S., 243-245, 260
Harris, Mary Alice, 212
Harrison, Betty, 211
Harrison, Carroll, 246, 260
Harrison, Dannie E., 355
Harrison, Yeowell, 455
Hart, George, 24, 88
Hart Hall, 87-88, 153
Hart Hall Recreation Room, 153
Hart, James, 137-138
Hart, John, 132
Hart, Lochie, 27, 156, 158, 254, 409
Hart, P.A., 9
Hart, Theodore, 134
Harvey, Alex, 484
Harvey, Nolan, 368, 381
Harvill, A. M., 225
Hassell, Marion D., 20, 32, 225
Hatcher, Halene, 134
Hatcher, Mildred, 156, 276
Hatton, Roy O., 303
Haws, Gary L., 320, 322
Hayden, Marvin Lee, 219
Haydon, C. J., 1
Hayes, James T., 274-276
Haynes, Gwendolyn, 393-394, 399, 403, 455-456, 498
Hazleden, Jane, 51
Head, Robert, 432, 434, 436, 444
Health, Physical Education & Recreation, Department of, 118, 154, 283-296
Health Services, 137-140; list of physicians, 137-138; location of, 138
Heathcott, Eldon E., 188
Heine, Don, 123
Heinicke, H. R., Inc., 91
Helm, Emma J., 155-156, 386, 399, 403
Helton, Roy A., 276
Henderson, 5
Henderson, Charles, 430, 443
Henderson, Jerry, 248
Hendon, Joseph C., 232, 234
Hendon, Robert, 20, 32, 188
Hendrickson, Busch, 258
Hendrickson, Stanford, 281
Henley, Melvin B., 230-231, 234
Henry Clay Debating Club, 238
Henry County General Hospital, 217
Hery, Jack, 484
Henry, Laura, 146-147
Henson, Eltis, 157, 254
Henson, Janie, 477
Hepburn, Ruth, 425-426, 442
Herndon, Dwain, 450
Herndon, Floyd, 130
Herndon, Gene, 126
Herndon, Jerry A., 271-272, 276
Herrold, Junior, 125
Herron, Ann, 99
Hess, Billy, 124
Hester, Cleo Gillis, 44, 46, 55, 59, 88, 365
Hester Hall, 87-88
Hewett, Ted, 430, 443
Hewitt, R. T., 289, 296
Hickerson, Willis, 123
Hicks, Donald, 230
Hicks, Emma, 237
Hicks, Frances, 134, 363, 380
Hicks, G. Turner, 58, 363, 379
Hicks, Jack, 105
Hicks, John Daniel, 134
Hiers, J. Manning, 291
Higgins, Ada T., 99, 361, 379, 385, 403
Higgins, W. Robert, 303
High School Art Honors Workshop, 437
Highfill, Robert, 134
Hill, Eldred V., 134
Hill, W. M. & Son, 85
Hina, Bill, 116, 289, 296
Hinds, Charles F., 97-99
Hinkle, Daisy, 460, 463, 498
Hinton, Betty, 417, 245-246, 260
Hire, Charles, 51, 55, 130-132, 227, 305, 327-328, 335
History, Department of, 297-303, courses offered in 1925, 297; courses offered in 1956, 298-299; former teachers, 299-300; courses offered in 1971-72, 300-302; present faculty, 302-303
Hjerpe, Jack, 463
365, 373; art, 424-425, 429-430; change from 12-grade to elementary, 433; music, 455-456, 460, 464, 466, 470
Lacy, Norris, 483
*Ladies Home Journal, The* 253
LaFollette, A. C., 132-133, 241-242, 260, 268
LaFollette, Bob, 252
Lamb, Fred, 258
Lamb, Larry, 49
Lambda Chi Alpha, 112
Lambda Iota Tau, 109, 262, 272-273
Lampert, Carl A., 451
Land, Mary Grace, 467
Landowska, Wanda, 455
Lane, Carolyn, 48
Lane, Norman, 50, 52
Langland, Harold, 433-434, 436, 438, 444
Languages and Literature, Department of, 240, 242, 245, 318
Lanning, Adam B., 349
Larson, Arv, 463, 465
Larson, Edwin, 272-273
Lassiter, Charles, 396
Lassiter, Mary Lou, 405
Lassiter, Prentice, 167
Latanation, Steve, 463
Latin Club, 317
Lawson, Anita S., 276
Lawson, Hughie, 303
Lawson, Mary, 197
Lawson, Reva, 105
Lawton, Robert, 162
Lax, Verna, 147, 154
Layman, Gilbert, 290
Lazarus, Frederick, 324
Lechner, Anna, 132
Lee, Joyce, 49
Lee Potter Smith and Associates, 214
Legislature, 237
Lehnoff, Sheppard I., 454, 498
Lehto, Erwin A., 231-232, 234
Leine, Inga Farr, 239, 259, 447
Lemonds, Alleen, 305
Lemons, Dale, 200, 204-205
Leppert, Norbert, 309, 383
Levandoski, Steve, 121
Levitt, Al, 475
Lewis, Eloise, 214
Lewis, James B., 306
Lewis, Jeanne, 490
Lewis, W. D., 132-133, 363, 380, 415-416
Libraries, 89, 97-100; locations of, 97; first opened, 97; directors, 97-99, library committee, 99-100; university library system, 100; library doors, 101; 145, 149
Library Building, 239
Library Science, Department of, 409-414; Alpha Beta Alpha, 109; department established, 409; first graduates, 409; first offerings, 409; faculty in 1965-1966, 412-413; number of graduates in library science, 414
Library Science Laboratory, 413-414
Ligon, Betty, 147
Ligon, George H., 105, 351, 354-355, 357
Ligon, Lavonda K., 383
Lilly, George, 200, 204-205
Lindsey, Martha, 194, 197
Linn, Evelyn (see Albritton) 132-133, 155-156, 305, 393, 398, 404
Lipford, Billy, 130, 241
Lipscomb, Sally Treklad, 218
Litchfield, Louis, 25, 251, 255-256
Literary societies, 103
Little chapel, 145, 150, 155
Little, Joe, 105
Littleton, Mary Jane, 230
Loberger, Gordon J., 275-276
Lockard, Annie Kate, 404
Lockman, Dorothy, 156
Lockwood, Mattie Lou, 404; 424, 442
Lofren, Jackie, 477
Logan, William, 157, 162
Long, Annye W., 455
Long, Bob T., 26
Long, Brenda, 139
Lookofsky, Bennie, 254
Lorrah, Jean, 272, 276
Loughary, Harold, 125
Louisville General Hospital, 212
Lounsbury, Charles B., 355
Love, Ralph, 122
Lovett, Elizabeth, 191-193
Lovett, Jo Hortin, 385, 389, 407
Lovett, Joe, 94
Lovett, Laurine Wells, 16, 21-22, 36, 94
Lovett, Robert E., 475-476
Lovett, Wells, 241, 252
Lovins, Gene W., 355-356
Lovins, Julie, 349
Lower Tennessee River Research, 170
Lowry Annex, 97
Lowry, C. S., 137-138
Lowry, C. C., 137-138
Lowry, Lillian, 391, 400, 403, 429, 450
Lowry, Lucille, 237
Lubachko, Ivan, 319
Lunch Room, 146-147
Lund, Peter D., 276
Luther, Cal, 115, 118, 289, 296
Lynch, George E., 279
Lynn, Paul K., 205
Lyons, Paul, 205
McArthur, Charles R., 418
McCain, Eula, 484, 492, 499
McCain, Mary N., 106
McCalls, 253
McCamish, Mavis, 400, 405
McCann, Robert W., 355-356
McCants, Maxine, 276
McCarter, Bobbie, 346-347, 350
McCarthy, Pat, 105
McClain, Charles, 157
McClain, Geroldean, 431, 443
McClellan, B. E., 230-231, 234
McClellan, Mary Katherin, 465
McClellan, Mary Katherine, 465
McCord, Marjorie, 477
McCowan, Eugene Russell, 134
McCuirston, Pat, 189
McCullough, Martin, 512
McDaniel, Dan, 488
McDaniel, Dennis, 156
McDaniel, Katie, 1
McDevitt, Coleman, M. D., 137
McDill, Jim 369, 383
McDonald, Martha, 139
McDonald, Roy, 157, 162, 165, 167, 172
McDowell, Bobby, 145
McDowell, Charlie, 161
McDowell, Willard, 130
McElrath, Hugh, 258, 423
McFadden, Marilyn, 99, 412
McGarvey, Butler Eugene, 256
McGaughey, Bob, 247, 260
McGavern, Clair, 132-133, 460-464, 469, 474, 498
McGinnis, Charles A., 361, 379
McGinnis, Lee Roy, 119
McGivaren, Nina Stamps, 409
McGough, Charles, 236
McGregor, Gayle R., 160
McGregor, Thomas P., 9-11, 15
McGuffey, Patrick E., 490-492, 499
McIntosh, Dwain, 52
McIntosh, Larry, 106
McIntyre, Thelma, 221-222
McKeel, Ethridge, 124-125
McKeel, Leslie, 125
McKenny, Michael, 159
McKeevey, H., 464
McLemore, Gloria, 477
McMullen, C. E., 333, 336
McMullin, David L., 175
McNeely, Pat, 21
McPherson, Herb, 126
McRaney, Mac G., 376, 397, 406
McRaven, Claude, 122
McRae, Kenneth, 289
Macha, Roger L., 189
Maddox, J. C., 157
Maddox, W. E., 333-334, 336
Madisonville High School, 504
Madrigal Singers, 113, 482
Magruder, Ross, 124-125
Mahfoud, M., 306
Mains, Gilbert, 123
Maintenance Building (first), 91; (new), 92
Maintenancen of Buildings and Grounds, 173-176

Major, Jim, war years, 134

Malloy, Georgia, 237

Malloy, Jeanette, 364

Malone, Bill, 300

Malone, Bobby, 369, 381

Malone, Jean, 477

Management and General Business, Department of, 354, 356-357

Manley, Robert, 436, 444

Manning, Max, 49

Manor, Bertie, 385, 400, 403

Mantle, Buck, 162

Maple, Naomi, 403

Marching Band, 460, 463, 465, 478, 480-482, 484, 488, 490

Marine, Robbie, 48

Marketing, Department of, 354, 357

Markham, Annie, 273

Marlow, Dorothy, 213

Marquardt, Gary, M.D., 138

Married Housing, 87, 89

Marshall County, 100

Marshall Foundation, 58

Marshall, George C., 250

Marshall, Margaret, 462

Martin, James C., 189

Martin, Robert R., 21, 31

Martin, William James, 154

Mason Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, 207, 214

Mason, Neale B., 474-475, 489-490, 492, 499

Mason, Ora K., 17, 21, 23, 137, 207, 214

Massey, Lila B., 186

Massey, T. J., 186

Matarazzo, Frances, 306

Matarazzo, S. M., 367, 382

Mathematical Association of America 307

Mathematics, Department of, 227, 305-307

Mathis, Gilbert, 355-356

Matthai, James, 279, 281

Maxwell, Walter, 132

May, Eric, 432-433, 443

May, Hugh, 124

Mayfield Duke, 253

Mayfield High School, 115

Mayfield Messenger, 257

Mayfield, Robert, 187-188

Maynard, Rupert, 153

Maypole Dances, 393

Meador, John A., 300

Megow, Gerhart, 322

Mellon, Fredrick D., 239, 260, 264, 267, 447, 450

Melton, Baxter, 246-247

Melton, Eddie, 465

Mellugin, Dale, 130, 132, 134

"Men of Note," 477, 480, 484

Men's Glee Club, 463, 469

Men's Vocal Quartet, 460, 463, 469

Mental Retardation Grant, 170

Menzie, Robert, 355

Meredith, Hubert, 25

Mepo, James A., 303

Merrill, Patricia, 467, 498

Metzer, Bill, 106

Meyer, Arthur T., 404, 458-459, 498

Mid-America Choral Festival, 496

Mieder, Wolfgang, 320

Mikulcik, John D., 189

Milled, Herman, 329, 335

Military Science, 59-60, 91, 151-152, 309-315

Miller, Bob, 251

Miller, Claude, 156

Miller, Ethel B., 366, 381

Miller, Gene Raye, 450

Miller, Herman, 156

Miller, J. P., 255

Miller, James E., 306

Miller, James Parker, 250

Miller, Jim, 124

Miller, John, 117, 124, 288

Miller, John E., 404

Miller, Leemon, 105

Miller, Michael G., 276

Miller, Pat Mason, 214

Miller, Reba Brown, 155-166, 305

Miller, Robert O., 255

Miller, Rozelle, 425, 442

Miller, Thomas J., 355-356

Milles, Carl, 427

Milligan, Ken, 106

Milliken, Edna, 497

Mills, Curtin, 470

Mills, Diana, 368, 383

Mills, Elbert R., 361, 379

Milton, Hugh M., (General), 59, 309

Mississippi, University of, 121
Nall, James O., 137
Nall, James R., 134
Nall, Ray, 225
Nanciu, John, 126
Nance, Jack, 350
Nance, Walter, 463
Nanney, James T., 162
Nanney, Virgil L., 55, 361, 403
Nanny, "Pewee", 121
Nash, William G., 44·46, 132·133, 207, 380, 516
Nashville Tennessean, 254-255, 257-258
National AAU, 119
National Association for Business Teacher Education, 518
National Association of the Schools of Music, 456-457, 460, 474-475, 477-478, 518
National Collegiate Athletic Association, 119-121
National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education, 518
National Forensic League, 394
National Honor Societies, 108-109
National League for Nursing, 211, 213, 219, 518
National Science Foundation, 170, 224, 232, 330, 333
National Science Foundation, Institute, Math, 307
National Social Fraternities, 112
National Social Sororities, 112
National Society of Pershing Rifles, 310
National Youth Administration, 86
Naval Academic Refresher Unit (V-5), 133-134; faculty members teaching in unit, 133-134
Naval Flight Preparatory School, 241-242
Naval Pre-flight Prep. Training Unit, 131-133; faculty teaching in unit, 132; termination of, 133
Neale, Graves (Skip), 28
Neale, Layman, 173
Neat, Donald L., 300
Neeley, Sam Boyd, 255
Neidiz, Ken, 475
Nelson, Bonnie, 490
Nelson, Gerald, 105
Nethers, John L., 300
Neubaur, John C. 132
Neumeyer, Carl M., 478
New York String Quartet, 455
Newberry, Nick, 162
Newell, Howard, 356
Newnam, Elizabeth, 495, 499
Newspaper, (MS News), 150
Newton, Hazel, 261, 265, 276
Newton, Paul C., 173
Nicholas, Mike, 121
Nichols, George, 206
Nigro, Mary Louise, 468, 498
Noe, Rowena, 403
Noffsinger, Hugh, 362, 366, 382
Normal School Commission, 3-4, 6-8, 13, 15, 71-72
Norman, Marilyn Lucille, 253
Norris, Dick, 480
Norris, Ed, 253
Norris, June Bushart, 108
Norris, Nancy, 105
North Hopkins High School, 506
Northern Kentucky State College, 505
Norton, Wayne, 247
Novelty Orchestra (The Kentucky Stompers Orchestra), 454-455
Novice Teacher Program, 512
Nunn, Jim, 106
Nursing Building, 95, 213
Nursing, Department of, 207-220; purpose of, 209; nursing curriculum, 215-216; first class graduating with BS in nursing, 217; present faculty 219-220
Nursing Education, 55
Oakhurst, 93
Oakley, Carl, 290, 296
Oakley, Hugh L., 46, 79, 199-202, 204
Oakley, Roy L., 174
Oas, Luke, 434, 445
Obert, Charles L., 355
O'Brien, Tim, 105, 157, 405
O'Dell, Tom, 20, 33, 106
Oettinger, Elmer, 342
Offerman, Leroy, 459, 461-462, 465
Ohio Valley Conference, 116-120, 122-127
Oliver, Jane, 404
Oliver, Levi, 105
Olsen, Dean, 490
Omicron Delta Kappa, 109
Orchard Heights, 87, 89, 91, 186
Orchestra, University, 113
Ordway, Elizabeth L., 194, 197
Ordway, G. P., 23, 85
Ordway Hall, 85, 131
Ordway, Preston W., 47, 50, 129, 193, 209, 459
O’Rear, Edward C., 5-6, 8, 10, 84
O’Riordan, Mike, 126
O’Rear, Edward C., 5-6, 8, 10, 84
O’Riordan, Mike, 126
Orr, Bill, 462
Orr, Vester, 105
Otey, Hilliard, 237, 253
Outland, Betty, 237, 253
Outland, Charles D., 48, 396
Outland, R. H., 257
Overall, Nadine Webb, 55, 132, 265, 268, 317-318, 321, 400, 404
Overbey, Mary Belle, 409
Overby, Burgess, 130, 134
Overby, J. E., 134
Overby, James, 251, 255, 355, 357
Overby, Joe, 484
Overton, Fred J., 290, 296
Owen, Ellick B., 254
Owen, Hoyt, 253
Owen, Joe, 106
Owensboro, 5
Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital, 55, 208, 211-212
Paafl, Leo, 452
Pace, Don M., 406
Pace, E. Glenn, 157, 161
Pace, Ellet, W., 130
Paddock, 268
Padgett, John, 105
Paducah, 5
Paducah City School, 512
Paducah Community College, 506
Paducah-McCracken County Health Department, 217
Paducah Sun-Democrat, 251, 255, 257
Page, Ann, 48
Page, George, 475
Palmgren, Donald, 436
Palmgren, Pompi Buranabunpot, 434, 436, 445
Palmquist, Marjory, 405, 463-464, 466, 498
Panhellenic Council, 112
Panzera, Pete, 229-233
Pappalardo, Margaret Doyle, 291
Parker, Christine, 306
Parker, Evadeine, 193, 197, 405
Parker, Preston W., 47, 50, 129, 193, 209, 459
O’Rear, Edward C., 5-6, 8, 10, 84
O’Riordan, Mike, 126
Orr, Bill, 462
Orr, Vester, 105
Otey, Hilliard, 237, 253
Outland, Betty, 146
Outland, Charles D., 48, 396
Outland, R. H., 257
Overall, Nadine Webb, 55, 132, 265, 268, 317-318, 321, 400, 404
Overbey, Mary Belle, 409
Overby, Burgess, 130, 134
Overby, J. E., 134
Overby, James, 251, 255, 355, 357
Overby, Joe, 484
Overton, Fred J., 290, 296
Owen, Ellick B., 254
Owen, Hoyt, 253
Owen, Joe, 106
Owensboro, 5
Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital, 55, 208, 211-212
Paafl, Leo, 452
Pace, Don M., 406
Pace, E. Glenn, 157, 161
Pace, Ellet, W., 130
Paddock, 268
Padgett, John, 105
Paducah, 5
Paducah City School, 512
Paducah Community College, 506
Paducah-McCracken County Health Department, 217
Paducah Sun-Democrat, 251, 255, 257
Page, Ann, 48
Page, George, 475
Palmgren, Donald, 436
Palmgren, Pompi Buranabunpot, 434, 436, 445
Palmquist, Marjory, 405, 463-464, 466, 498
Panhellenic Council, 112
Panzera, Pete, 229-233
Pappalardo, Margaret Doyle, 291
Parker, Christine, 306
Parker, Evadeine, 193, 197, 405
Parker, I. N., 176
Parker, John, 474
Parker, R. T., 151
Parker, Russell, 259
Parker, V. W., 355-356
Parks, Robbie Jo, 437
Parr, James, 245, 273, 319-320, 322
Parr, Robert, 421
Parrigan, Johnny Alfred, 134
Parrish, Edith Barnes, 462
Parrish, Jerry, 175
Parrot, Helen, 194, 197
Parson, Rhey Boyd, 364, 380, 416
Paschall, Joe, 130
Patterson, George C., 228, 328-329, 335
Patterson, Tommy, 49
Patton, J. E., 174
Payne, David, 303, 406
Payne, Robert K., 244, 260
Paz-Garcia, Helen, 320, 322
Pearl Harbor, 241
Pearson, Evelyn, 195, 197
Pebbles, Janet, 488
Peiffer, Susan, 51, 263
Pellut, Dixie, 55, 99, 221, 225, 227
Pence, Sallie, 305
Pendlebury, Bob, 105
Pennebaker, Gordon, 221, 225
Pennington, Stella, 53-54, 103, 423-424, 442, 451, 454, 498
Perdue, Herman J., 254
Perkins, George, 276
Perkins, Robert Lee, 323-324
Perron, Nancy, 421
Perrier, Vince, 475
Perrier, Gayle B., 180
Pershing Rifle Society, 111
Peter, A., 5, 8, 71-72
Peters, Harry W., 30
Peterson, Clell T., 271-272, 275
Peterson, James Kark, 259
Peterson, Palmer, (Col.), 315
Petty, Dick, 480
Petty, Richard, L., 157, 493
Pfeiffer, Susan, 236
Pfeiffer, George P., 132
Phi Delta Kappa, 111
Phi Mu Alpha, 111, 461, 463, 465-
Public Relations, 158, 505
Public Speaking, Department of, 236-239
Public Works Administration, 77
Puckett, Billy Joe, 167-169, 172
Puckett, Powell, 122
Puckett, Sylvia C., 407, 433, 444-445
Pullen, Mable, 55, 177, 179, 185
Pullen, Stanley, 177, 179, 185
Pulliam, Ruby, 236
Pullin, Bob, 105
Pullen, Mable, 55, 177, 179, 185
Pullen, Stanley, 177, 179, 185
Puell, Walter, 335
Purchase Symphony Orchestra, 489
Purchasing Division, 147
Purdue University, 121
Putnam, Leslie, 134, 456, 458, 464, 469, 474, 478, 498
Putnam, Loren, 132
Quad-State Music Festival, 474, 477, 480, 492-493, 496
Quality Construction Company, 81
Radford, Robert, 470
Radio-TV, Division of (See Department of Communications)
Rainey, L. Jane, 219
Raleigh, Vera, 278
Ramer, Mary Alice, 194-195, 197
Ramm, Eberhard F., 499
Rang, Charles B., 276
Rangers, 313
Ratliff, Larry, 232, 234
Ray, Annie, 400, 404
Rayan, Jean L., 258
Rayburn, J. D., 157, 255, 381
Rayburn, Joe Nell, 401, 407
Rayburn, Waylon, 156, 238, 249
Raymer, Martha L., 405
Raymond Contracting Company, 89
Reading Clinic, 377-378
Reagan, Johnny, 105, 120, 121, 125, 258, 355, 357
Recognition and Other Societies, 109-112
Recreation Room, 153
Redmond Heating Company, 73, 75
Redmond, James P., 276
Reed, Elmo, 463, 465
Reed, I. Max, 355-356
Reed, Martin, 451
Rees, Ida C., 191, 197
Regents, Board of; 15-33, 88, 100; student organization, 104; war years, 131; Nursing, 213-214; Communications, 235, 245-246, 254; Biology, 269; Physics, 333, 385, 387, 392; Library Science, 409; Psychology, 417; Music, 455, 464, 482, 491
Regents Hall, 88
Registrar's Office, 425
Reichmuth, Roger, 481-482, 495, 499
Reid, Howard, 157-158
Reid, Mike, 106
Reid, Mimi, 105
Reid, Sharon, 490
Reidlinger, Charles R., 225
Reithel, Marion, 478
Reserve Officers Training Corp (See Military Science)
Rice, George, 124
Rice, Thalia Levy, 456, 498
Richardson, Bethel, 356
Richardson, W. Park, 127, 287, 288
Richerson, Buron, 258
Richey, Frances, 355-356
Richey, Jay, 396
Richmond Hall, 86, 87
Richmond, James H., 29, 37, 38, 42, 86, 93, 131-132, 161, 242, 464, 515
Rickert, Lawrence G., 478, 480, 483
Riddle, Hal, 450
Riggle, Mickey, 475
Riley, Betty S., 518
Riley, Lindo, 152
Riverside Hospital, 208-210
Rhoads, Allen, 162
Rhoads, McHenry, 16, 29, 84
Robbins, Bill, 478
Robbins, Floy, 55, 99, 277
Robbins, Paul, 185
Robbins, Rick, 106
Roberts, Gene, 431, 443
Roberts, Danny, 260
Roberts, Helen, 462
Roberts, Hollis, 153
Roberts, John, 123
Roberts, Mary Ann, 481
Roberts, Mary E., 105, 462
Roberts, Vernon, 152
Robertson, Charlie, 149
Robertson, Harold, 305-307
Robertson, Lucille, 156
Robertson, Martha, 257
Robertson, W. J., 448, 450
Robinson, Franklin, 324
Robinson, Janet L., 276
Robinson, John, 397, 405
Robers, Ruth Ambrose, 462
Robertson, W. J., 477
Rogers, A. Robert, 101
Rogers, Carl S., 482, 484, 492, 497, 499
Rogers, Eugene, 153
Rogers, James, 47, 145
Rogers, James Franklin, 252
Rogers, Joe, 24
Rogers, Maurine, 211
Rogers, Naomi, 48
Rogers, Venona, 401, 407
Rogers, Wallace, 254
Rohlfing, Amelia, 363, 379, 403
Roman, Arthur R., 544
Roultston, C. Robert; 272, 275
Roultston, Helen, H., 276
Rowan, Robert, 370, 382, 418
Rowlett, Clinton, 367, 382
Rowlett, Dew Drop, 157, 290, 296
Rowlett, Dorothy, 405, 425-426, 437, 442
Rowlett, J. D., 11
Roy Stewart Stadium, 91, 117
Royal Capitolians, The, 459
Royal Design Cherry, 179, 180
Royal Design Jeweler, 179
Royster, Lawrence, 477
Royster, Wimberly, 258, 307
Ruby Simpson Child Development Center, 81
Rudd, Margaret, 512
Rudd, Roberta, 193, 197
Rudolph, Evan, 246
Ruhl, Bud, 460
Rumfelt, Zelma, 176
Russell, A. Pont, 137
Russell, Eugene, 364, 382, 507, 509
Russell, Joe, 258
Russell, Johnny, 259
Russell, Max, 20, 33, 106
Rutherford, Bob, 105
Rye, Donald, 370, 382
Ryan, LaVerne, C., 355-356
Ryan, Mary, 406
Ryan, Nat, 5
Ryan, William J., 362, 366, 383, 512
Saar, Louis Victor, 452
Sackman, Uhl O., 474
Sagre, Walter, 303
Sale, Elsie, 237
Salmons, Bob, 125, 127
Sampson, T. J., Memorial Hospital, 208-210
Samuels, Ashman, 119
Samuelson, Elwine, 434, 444
Sanders, Bob, 122
Sanders, Charles E., 175
Sanders, Curt, 120
Sanderson, Robert, 255
Sandwick, Trond, 435, 445
Sanford, Mike, 106
Sanford, Theodore, 227, 327, 335
Saterwhite, Joseph, 259
Sauber, Vivian, 429-430, 442
Saunders, Hal, 105
Savage, William, 138
Saville, Gayle Anderson, 218
Saxon, Jane, 106
Scabbard & Blade Society, 111, 312
Schambacher, Eugene M., 205
Scherruns, Ben, 151
Schiel, Boris, A., 320, 322
Schmidt, E. G., 243-244, 260
Schoenfeldt, Roger, 355
Schoepflin, W. G., 26
Scholar, T. P., 382
Scholarship, Roberta Whitnah, 232
Schorri, Erhard, 320, 322
Schultz, Doris, 322
Schultz, Fred, 52, 132-134, 168-169, 363, 379
Schumacher, R., 333-334
Schutter, Emma, 139
Schwartz, Clifford J., 279
Schweizer, Bill, 314
Science Building, 79
Science Club, 393
Scott, Arlie, 189
Seale, William B., 353, 355, 357
Searcy, Buddy, 106
Seay, Albert, 255
Secondary Education, Department of, 378
Secretarial Science Program, 355
Secretaries, Board of Regents, 21
Security Force, 151-153
Security Office (See Security Force)
Segal, Bernard, 419
Segall, William E., 367-368, 381
Sellers, Pat, 484
Senate, 3, 4, 15
Senate Bill No. 14, 2, 3
Senff, Judge E. W., 72
Senior English Club, 392
Sensing, Erl, 243
Senter, Rezina E., 409-413
Severs, Charles Leslie, 134
Severinsen, “Doc,” 488
Sexton, J. D., 11
Sexton, Jane, 462
Sexton, Ruth, 147, 191-193, 197
Shaffer, Luther, 257
Shahan, Paul W., 451, 479-482, 484, 489, 492-493, 499
Shaner, David, 490
Shay, Tom, 106
Sheeks, Wayne, 323-324
Sheley, Wayne M., 486-487, 492, 499
Shelley, Drane, 49
Shelton, Billy, 462-465
Shelton, Don, 116-117, 289, 368, 381
Shelton, John Stanley, 477
Shelton, Orville Wendell, Jr., 134
Shelton, Robert E., 450
Shelton, V. R., 189
Shelton, William (Mrs.), 477
Shenault, John F., 465, 467, 498
Shepard, Fred, 434, 444
Shield, 104, 237, 239, 262, 387, 461-476
Shipley, Dan, 396
Sholar, Ronnie, 105
Sholar, Thomas P., 412
Shown, Margery T., 407
Shown, Vernon, 383, 392, 398, 407
Shrewsbury, James B., 519
Shuffett, Diane, 488
Shupe, Elmo, 130
Sigle, John, 306
Sigma Alpha Iota, 111, 462-463, 465-467, 469, 474, 477, 482-483, 485, 488, 490
Sigma Chi, 112
Sigma Delta Pi, 109
Sigma Nu, 112
Sigma Lambda Iota, 112
Sigma Phi Epsilon, 112
Sigma Pi, 112
Sigma Pi Sigma, 109, 331
Sigma Sigma Sigma, 112
Simandle, Sidney, 511
Simmons, Margaret Parker, 290, 296
Simmons, May Boaz, 355-356
Simmons, Tom, 290, 296
Simmons, Woodrow, 122
Simons, Charles, 259, 465, 475, 485, 492, 499
Simpson, Ruby, 193-195, 197
Sims, Bobby Joe, 342
Sims, Tony, 124
Sinclair, Winnie, 193, 197
Singleton, John, 470
Sisk, Morgan, 224-225
Siswick, Donna, 106
Slater, Evelyn, 192-193, 197
Slayden, Howard, 105
Sledd, Fay, 21, 47-48, 429
Sledd, Frances, 105
Sledd, T., 145
Sloan, William, 469-470
Slow, J. Ralph, 272, 276
Smith, Brinda, 290, 296
Smith, Charles G., 225
Smith, E. H., 44, 53-54, 141, 305, 503, 504
Smith, Eugene, 355, 396, 401, 406
Smith, Houston, 132
Smith, June W., 367, 382
Smith, Krystal, 498
Smith, Leon, 169, 172
Smith, Leslie, 146
Smith, Lillian, 105
Smith, Martha Tandy, 462
Smith, Mary Lou, 106
Smith, Michael J., 299
Smith, Nancy, 417
Smith, Randy, 119
Smith, Roy A., 305
Smith, Ruby E., 362-363, 382, 401, 404, 512
Smith, Ruth, 132
Smith, W. A., 347, 349
Smith, W. F., 333, 336
Smith, William M., 279, 291
Smock, W. Hunt., 276
Snack Bars, 153-154
Sneff, Earl W., 5
Sneffen, Ron, 106
Snook, S. J., 23
Snow, Charles, 105
Snyder, Russell, 134
Society of Industrial and Applied Mathematics, 307
Society of Physics Students, The, 112
Sociology and Anthropology, Department of, 279, 345-350; first offered, 345; courses offered in 1964-67, 347; Sociology Club, 347; made separate department, 348; present courses offered, 348-349; present faculty, 349
Sociology Club, 347
Sock and Buskin Club, 448
Solomon, Spencer, 20, 33, 106
Southerland, Virginia, 139
Southern Association, 387
Southern Association of Colleges & Schools, 100, 504, 518
Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, 116-118, 122, 124-125
Southwestern Louisiana University, 120
Sowel, Patrick, 300
Sowell, Jeannie, 314
Spanish String Orchestra, 455
Spann, Bettie Ann, 48
Spann, Liza, 59, 61, 69, 132, 222, 224-225
Spann Scholarship, 161
Sparkman, J. Matt, 50, 52, 156
Sparks, Don, 106
Sparks, Harry M., Board of Regents, 31; president, 42-43, 45, 93, 161; foundation, 169, 172; education, 364-365, 375; 380; 392; psychology, 416; 489, 496
Sparks, Jonathan D., 382, 413
Special Education, Department of, 378, 419
Special Fund Drives, 165
Specialist in College Teaching, 518
Speech and Hearing Clinic, 80
Speech & Hearing, Division of, 378
Speech and Hearing Institute, 417-419
Speech, Division of, (See Department of Communications)
Spencer, Jesse, 120, 291
Speth, George, 122
Spoerner, Tom, 431, 434, 444
Spratt, Shirley, 220
Springer Hall, 87
Springer, O. B., 16, 25, 87
Sprowles, Lee, 364, 380
Spurrer, Beverly, 157
Stahr, Elvis, 309
Stamper, Clifford M., 279
Stamps, Charles, 242, 260, 450
Starks, Joe, 253
Starks, Roy, 229-230
Starks, Winston, 241, 252
Startt, James, 300
State Board of Education, 4, 6-9, 11-12, 15, 35, 39, 386
State Department of Education,
State Property and Buildings Commission, 79
Staten Island Advance, 252
Staton, Jane, 140
Steely, Frank, 298, 303
Steely, Walter, 396
Steffins, Carl, 125
Steinbrook, Roy, 397, 406
Stephens, Margarette, 462
Stephens, R. L., 331-332, 336
Stephenson, Jimmye, 219
Stevens, James, 257
Stewart, Chad, 120, 283, 285, 290, 295
Stewart, Marjorie, 196-197
Stewart, Roy, 91, 116, 285, 288, 290, 405
Steytler, Edmond J., 298
Stice, Mary Ann, 477
Stillman, Richard, 428, 442
Stiman, Gene, 465
Stockton, George, 48, 355
Stokes, Thomas A., 5, 16, 21, 22
Stone, James, 174
Stone, Janice, 49
Stoneburg, Charles, 228
Stonecipher, Lowell, 106
Story, Donald L., 488-489, 492, 499
Story, Donna, 489
Strader, James, 173-174
Starks, Urban, 173
Stratton, William T., 306
Streuter, Lois E., 207, 208, 210
String Orchestra, 478, 483-484
Stripling, Jefe, 123, 296
Stubblefield, Frank A., 47, 159
Stubblefield, Nathan, B., 460-461
Stubblefield, Odessa, 47
Student Affiliates of the American Chemical Society, 112
Student Class Assembly, 104
Student Council, 104
Student Government (See Student Organization)
Student Life and Student Organization, 103-113; music organizations, 103, 113; national honor societies, 108-109; recognition and other societies, 109-112; national social sororities, 112; national social fraternities, 112
Student Nursing Association of Kentucky, 218
Student Organization, 104; first organized, 104; purpose of, 104; constitution of, 104; name changed, 104; officers of, 105-106
Student String Choir, 460
Student String Quartet, 113, 460, 463, 470
Student Teaching, Division of, 377, 512
Student Union Building (See also Waterfield Student Union Building), 138, 145, 149
Student Union Cafeteria, 147, 154
Student Union Snack Bar, 154
Sturm, Hobert, 132
Sublette, Tom, 105
Suffill, Lawrence, 260, 406
Suiter, Lottye, 366, 380, 401, 405
Sul Ross State College, 116
Sullins, Quitman, 126
Sullivan, Dan, 232
Summer Science Institute, 224, 232
Summer Theater, 449
Sumrall, John, 486-487, 498
Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1, 6, 8, 16, 19-20, 39
Swan, Wallace, 272, 276
Swann Hall, 86, 131, 427-428, 436
Swann, Louise, 196
Swann, Odine, 462
Swann Panhellenic House, 112
Swann, Warren S., 17, 23, 86
Swyers, Florence, 239, 260, 447, 450
Swyers, Bill, 463
Swyers, Elwood, 463
Swyers, Howard, 132, 465, 467, 498
Sykes, Andrea, 106
Sykes, Arthur, F., 176
Sykes, Ted, 106
Syndergaard, Rex, 52, 298
Tabers, Refus, 175
Tackett, Amos D., 175, 189
Tandy, Margaret, 263
Tangerine Bowl, 116
Tanner, Datch, 105
Tanner, Harvy, 123
Tarry, Hazel M., 368, 381, 407
Tate, Lillian, 50-51, 112
Tau Kappa Alpha-Delta Sigma Rho, 108
Tau Kappa Epsilon, 112
Taylor, Ann, 139
Taylor, Barr W., 369, 382
Taylor, Dennis, 259
Taylor, Gaston, 461
Taylor, John G., 368, 381
Taylor, Lester, 127
Taylor, Marie H., 490, 492, 499
Taylor, Robert William, 105, 107
Taylor, William B., 69-70, 332, 336, 401, 406
Taylor, William C., 105, 107, 307
Tennessee River, 1
Tennessee, University of, 121
Tennessee Valley Authority, 100
Tennis, 120
Tepping, Herbert, 427-428
Tepping, Ruth, 427-428
Terhune, Russell W., 474-475, 484, 492, 499

547
Tesseneer, Ralph, 44, 46, 416, 418, 421, 505, 516-517
Texas, University of, 121
Thee, Lawrence, 488
Thomas, Carol, 147, 154
Thomas, G., Prentice, 16, 22
Thomas, Moulton O., 430
Thompson, Ann W., 355-356
Thompson, James H., 4
Thompson, John, 48
Thompson, James H., 355
Thompson, Rex, 48
Thompson, William H., 157, 254
Thomson, Vaginaee, 105, 462
Thornton, Helen, 241, 447, 450
Thoroughbred Dance Band, 459
Thurman, Clifton, 156-157, 388, 402, 404
Thurman, Lanette, 355-356
Tiller, Charles, 161
Towner, Clem A., 451
Townsland, Darrell, 290
Townsend, Lucille G., 155-156
Track, 119, 128
Tracy, J. Albert, 242-243, 253, 260
Training School Building, 386-387, 389
Treasurer, 145
Trevathan, B. L., 24
Trevathan, Margaret, 460, 462
Trigg County Schools, 512
Trigg, Ruth Richmond, 94
Trotter, Edgar, 260
Truax, Charles B., 421
Tucker, Don, 186
Tucker, Kenneth P., 276
Tucker, Stephen, 161
Turner, Henry Fielding, 134
Turner, Paul, 106
Turner, Tom O., 24
Turner, Tommie, 119, 128
Tuska, John, 430, 443
Tuthill, Burnett C., 458
Tutt, Charles, 396
Twiss, Pat, 288
Umar, Farouk F., 342
Underwood, E. A., 186
Underwood, John, 105, 122
Union Carbide Corporation, 204
United States Navy V-5 Program, 306
United States Office of Education, 204, 417-418
United States Track and Field Meet, 119
University Band, 454-455, 459-460, 463, 466, 469-470, 482, 484, 493, 497
University Choir, 493, 497
University Health Services, 83
University of Kentucky, 100, 158, 231, 504, 515, 519
University Library System, 100
University of Louisville, 231
University Orchestra, 454-455, 459-460, 463, 466, 469-470, 478, 483, 490
University Psychological Center, 378, 418, 420-421
University School (Laboratory School), 54-55, 73; kindergarten, 96, 385-407, 389
University Testing Center, 378, 418
University Wind Ensemble, 493
University Wind Sinfonietta, 489, 496
Upton, Jerry, 355, 357
Upward Bound, 170
Usrey, Robert S., 276
Vallentine, Van, 497
Vanderbilt University, 120
Vanderhart, Alexander, 320
Wells, Juanita Roberts, 94
Wells, Martha Nell, 105
Wells, Rainey T., 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 36-38, 42, 71, 83-84, 93, 150, 161-162, 165, 239, 249, 252, 270, 388, 451
Wells, Stum, 94
Wells, William, 231
Wells, William Hunt, 134
Welt, Carroll Orren, 130
Welte, Ed, 490
Werder, Pamela, 421
West, Ed, 460-461
West, Eddie, 462
West, Harold, 257
West Kentucky Production Credit Association, 171
West Kentucky Symphony Orchestra, 468
West, Lester Ray, 134
West, Ray D., 154
Western Kentucky Center for the Handicapped, 217
Western Kentucky Hospital Council, 207-208, 210, 217
Western Kentucky State College, 504
Western Kentucky University, 231
Western State Hospital, 418
Western State Normal School (Bowling Green), 1
Western State Normal School (Murray), 6, 9
Wetherington, Bill, 466
Whaley, Peter W., 231, 234
Wheeler, John, 123
Whipple, Adron, 241
Whisenhunt, Donald W., 300
White, Carrie Allison, 287
White Hall, 88
White, Jason, 162
White, John, 306
White, R. H. (Bob), 17, 26, 88
Whitecotton, George, 130
Whitehead, Don, 237
Whitehead, Kyle, 237-238, 259
Whitman, Charles, 450
Whitmer, Leonard, 381, 406, 489, 495-496, 499
Whitnah, Roberta; war years, 132-133; chemistry, 227-232; 229; Roberta Whitnah Scholarship, 232; 402-404
Whitnel, Mayne, 405, 409
Whitney, Robert, 484
Whitten, Robert, 349
Whittington, Melinda, 139
Whittle, Joseph M., 28
Wiggins, LaJean, 258
Wikstrom, Thomas M., 475-476
Wilder, C. D., 225
Wiley, Charles L., 131
Wilferd, Shirley, 407
Wilkerson, Marvin, 255
Wilkins, Patsy, 139, 213
Williams, Alfred, 175
Williams, Anne, 490
Williams, Barbara, 246
Williams, Bill, 478
Williams, Donnie, 124
Williams, Elizabeth, 256
Williams, Ernie, 490
Williams, Herbert Lee, 255-256
Williams, Jerry, 470, 477
Williams, Joan, 106
Williams, John, 224-225
Williams, John Fred, 30
Williams, L. D., 361, 379
Williams, Lee, 105, 107
Williams, Mary, 276
Williams, Nelson, 159
Williams, Olleen, 406, 430, 443
Williams, Ruffie Lee, 195, 197
Williams, Shirley, 49
Williams, Wayne, 365, 381
Willis, A. L., 290, 296
Willis, Annie Beth, 462
Willis, Eugene, 355
Willis, Governor, 79
Wilson, Aubrey, 9
Wilson, F. L., 335
Wilson, Frances, 150
Wilson Hall, 73-74, 97, 118; war years, 133; health services, 138; 150; agriculture, 184; home economics, 191-193; industrial education, 201; 306; foreign languages, 319; philosophy, 324; 386; psychology, 416, 420; art, 426-427
Wilson, Jack D., 306
Wilson, James F., 16, 21, 73
Wilson, Mary C., 317, 363, 379, 404
Wilson, Pious, 236
Wilson, R. O., Memorial Scholarship, 170
Wilson, William E., 260
Wilson, Woodrow, 103
Wilsonian, The, 103
Wiman, Robert, 436, 445
Winchester, Leon, 259
Wind Sinfonietta, 113
Windsor, Elsie, 254
Winget, Lynn W., 321
Wingo, Caroline, 193-194, 197
Wingo, John W., 347
Winslow Cafeteria, 87, 95, 147
Winslow, Claude T., Sr., 16, 23, 95
Winston, Dix, 259
Winston, Kendred, 256
Winters, Kenneth W., 205
Wirtala, Arnold, 470
Wolf, Jack, 124
Wolf, Kenneth R., 303
Wolfe, Lewis Jackson, 253
Wolfson, Emily Wilson, 426, 431-432, 434, 436, 438, 442
Wolfson, Marcella, 222
Women’s Self-Government Association, 103-104
Women’s Student Government Association, 104
Women’s Vocal Quartet, 460, 463
Woodall, Dalton, 162, 187
Woodall, James, 257
Woodall, Jerry, 106
Woodard, James P., 485, 492-493, 498
Woodbridge, Annie Smith, 319-321
Woodbridge, Henry Charles, 99, 319
Woodbridge, Hensley, 409
Wooding, Dorothy, 319-320, 322
Woodrow Wilson Foundation Fellowship, 271, 330
Woodruff, Neil, 260
Woodruff, Nick, 187
Woods, Elizabeth Harkless, 87
Woods Hall, 86, 89
Woods, Ralph H., 39-53, 54, 59, 71, 79, 86, 89, 93; student org., 103; war years, 129; health services, 137; 159-161; foundation, 167-172; maintenance, 173-174; agriculture, 181; home economics, 195; industrial education 199-202; nursing, 207, 209, 213; biology, 224; communications, 242, 245, 247, 252; 309; education, 375; psychology, 417-418; art, 428, 432; music, 475, 480, 488; 509
Woods, Walter, 189
Woodwind Choir, 113
Woodwind Ensemble, 463
Woodwind Quintet, 113, 460
Wooldridge, Howard Baker, 424, 442
Wooldridge, Margaret, 423-425, 442
Woolley, Wilson, 52, 260
Wooten, George, 162
World Affairs Club, 103
World War II, 121, 129, 309
Worley, David H., 276
Wrather, Anne, 106
Wrather Hall, 72, 74, 83, 97, 145, 150, 200, 221, 306, 324, 327, 329, 386
Wrather, M. O., 42-43, 52, 72, 132, 141, 156-158, 160-162, 165, 167-169, 172, 503-504, 509
Wyatt, Grace, 222, 225, 402, 404
Wyatt, Marshall, 256
Wyman, Flavius, 228
Wyman, Nellie May, 55, 99, 361, 379
Yancey, A. Franklin, 52, 132-133, 228, 328-329, 335
Yarbrough, Stephen, 356
Yates, Donald G., 103
Yoder, Arthur, 134
Young, Annie H., 147, 191-192, 197
Young, Bill, 106
Young, Charles L., 276
Young, Henry M., 154
Young, Jim, 106, 127
Young, Laone, 105
Youngblood, Joe Taylor, 256
Zande, Ernest Vande, 314
Zanetta, Polly N., 260
Zuber, William, 230