

The ALLENTON

Grow with Austin Peay State College

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Music, Drama, Art Exhibits

Fine Arts Festival To Be Held August 4-11

Anyone in Area May Enter Festival;
All Activities to be Admission Free

The fine arts are due to come in for a share of attention in Clarksville this summer.

During the week of August 4-11, a fine arts festival will be held in which there will be plays, concerts of choral and band music, and an exhibition of art-paintings, drawings, sculptures, etc.

The Clarksville Fine Arts Festival is to be an admission-free activity.

The festival is organized into three parts, Music, Drama and Art.

The Drama section of the Festival will be a play produced as a joint venture by the Clarksville Civic Theatre and the Austin Peay Players. The play is the Greek tragedy, "Medea," and will be given in the open with similar staging as found in the original presentation.

The music will be provided by the Community Band and the participants in the Austin Peay Band Camp. The first concert will be in the late afternoon of August 4.

The art exhibition will be shown in the Armory and will be open to visitors from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the week. The art exhibition will be works of people in this area.

Anyone in this general area who has done any sort of original art is invited to send in the application form.

The exhibit will be divided for purposes of judging into categories of age and medium and so that the competition will be fairer. There will be a non-competitive category.

One of 15

Schmidt Attended Music Workshop

Aaron Schmidt, instructor in music, has returned from a week's study at the Wind Ensemble Workshop held at the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester.

Attendance at the workshop was by selection from applicants over the nation. Only 15 were selected to attend.

The workshop was under the direction of Frederick Fennell of the faculty of the Eastman School of Music.

The Rochester Philharmonic and those attending the workshop formed a wind ensemble which read a number of contemporary compositions and other literature written especially for wind ensemble.

The week was spent in playing sessions, lectures, and discussions including a panel composed of some of the most outstanding conductors in cooperation.

One of the most interesting sessions of the workshop, according to Mr. Schmidt was a class on computer drums developed for electronic research into the evaluation of tone production on wind instruments. By playing before these electronic machines, Mr. Schmidt explained, the musician sees on a screen his tone production and is thus able to work on his tone production until it is perfect.

Also while at the workshop these attending saw a new comic opera, "Buffo."

gory for display of professional and semi-professional work. The age groups will be broken down into two major categories, adult and juvenile. The adult group will encompass from the age of 18 up. The juvenile group will encompass the ages between 6 and 18, and further subdivided into appropriate age levels. There will be no entry fee, but all work must be framed or matted. Framing may be a simple neat of enclosure of the canvas and matting may be any sort of neat strong cardboard.

All mats and frames must be sturdy enough to allow the work to be hung.

Prizes will be awarded in each age group and in each of the media areas. These prizes will be ribbons and certificates suitably identified as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, "Best in Medium," "Best in Area," "Special Mention," etc.

The categories are: oils, water color (including Tempera and Casein); Graphics (including pencil, charcoal, pen and ink, pastels, and crayons); Sculpture will be judged according to medium: stone, wood, metal, clay, soap and plaster. If there is none other medium in which anyone has done original work, it will probably be accepted for exhibit.

Entry blanks for individual pieces of work may be obtained from the following people or places: Charles Young, Austin Peay State College; Smith-Abel Paint Shop; Mauger, Lloyd's body on Franklin Street; Burton Paint and Wallpaper on Commerce Street; and The Clarksville Public Library, 100 West in Clarksville.

All entry blanks must be sent in by July 29, 1957.

Every separate piece of work must be accompanied by a separate blank.

McSwain Said

Population Loss Increases '50-'55

The Hon. Donald McSwain, commissioner of employment security, has testified to the study body of Austin Peay Wednesday, July 17.

His opening remarks consisted of telling how the department of employment security works, and how it helps the people of Tennessee.

Near the end of his speech he remarked on their loss of young people in Tennessee to other areas of higher paying jobs.

Mr. McSwain said that Tennessee between 1950 and 1955 gained more than 5 per cent. in population, but 62 of its 95 counties lost population.

You will be interested in the Montgomery County showing. This county gained 10,000 people between 1950 and 1955 and its outmigration during the period was only 1,004 or 3 percent.

The ladies in this room, Mr. McSwain said, 1950 and 1955, the population declined 1,019.

And during that period, 5,220 or nearly 12 per cent of the total population left this county! The worst of the story is that most of those leaving were young people. (Continued on Page 2)

Medea To Run Three Nights

Greek tragedy of the fifth century B.C. in its natural setting that is what one will get when the Austin Peay State College and the Clarksville Civic Theatre present Medea by Euripides, Aug. 5, 6, and 9.

This production is only one of the many activities going on at this week for the Clarksville Fine Arts Festival.

In the past Austin Peay has not had any kind of dramatic production in the summer quarter. The Science Building being in Neo-Greek Classical Revival architecture would give a setting somewhat near that of the original outdoor dramas of the Greeks.

For many people in this area this will be the first time that they have had a chance to see an original Greek tragedy, especially in the advantageous way in which it was chosen to be presented.

Nearly all Austin Peay students know the story of Medea. Medea has forsaken all her family and friends for Jason, her husband, now finds herself turned over for a fairer, more appealing girl. She swears vengeance on Jason and his bride. What terrible lengths she goes to secure the vengeance is the plot of the play.

Medea will be played by Barbara Darnell dramatic teacher at Clarksville High School and a former Austin Peay student.

Jason is done by Ronald Johnson, last quarter Senior here at Austin Peay. He is a familiar figure on the campus (if he wasn't before, he is now since he is growing his own beard).

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stiffin are both in this production. Mrs. Stiffin is the old nurse to Medea and Mr. Stiffin is Aegaeus, the visiting king from Athens.

Two men from Fort Campbell have the roles of the Messenger and King Creon. The messenger is Paul Craik, and Creon is Roland Brown.

James C. Poole, graduate of Clarksville High School and freshman-to-be here at APSU, will play the attendant to Medea's children.

The chorus leader is Mrs. Aaron Schmidt.

College for the 3 and 4

Home Management House Converted Into Nursery; Opens in September

Things are really stirring down in the southeast corner of Austin Peay campus. The Home Management house is being remodeled and part of it will be made into a nursery school.

Mrs. Doris Milton announced that the nursery school would be open to 14 children, but that she already had more than 30 applications for the nursery.

A new bathroom has been put in downstairs. One of the bedrooms, the back porch, and the new bathroom will make up the area of the nursery. The whole southeast corner lot will be the playground.

The school will have a full-time director. The new director is skilled in nursery, having had

Vacation Bound?

Open Air Stage Proves to Be Hit

Come August 16 most of the students will have a few days vacation some of them four weeks. If you travel anywhere toward the Smokies or up through Kentucky, you will perhaps come close to something new in this part of the country.

Outdoor drama, as it is called, has grown in the past few years to where you now have a wide selection.

These include:

"Wilderness Road," Berea, Ky., June 28-August 31.

"Chucky Jack," Gatlinburg, Tenn. July 28-September 1.

"Unto These Hills," Cherokee, North Carolina, June 28-September 1.

"Horn in the West," Boone, North Carolina, June 28-September 2.

"The Lost Colony," Manteo, North Carolina, June 28-September 1.

"Tie Kingdom Come," Salem, Virginia, June 21-September 1.

"The Common Glory," Williamsburg, Virginia (evenings).

"The Founders" (matinees), May 13-August 19.

U. S. News and Report carried the following report:

Despite the cold sedation of the air-conditioning unit and the hypnotic haze of the television screen, many Americans still choose to wander out of doors on a hot night and take their entertainment under the stars. Traditionally, summer is the time of festivals and pageants, and so broad and easygoing is the taste of the nation during this season that both symphonies and jazz, vanderbilts and Shakespeares find the evenings with their sound.

In this relaxed babble of entertainment, however, there is one diversion which is rapidly becoming more popular than any other. In simpler times it was called a pageant, and simpler form of entertainment it once was. Now, at the hands of the veteran playwright Paul Green, who brought it to the mid-South, it retains all of the spectacle of pageantry and adds to it the forces of music, theater, and dance. The parts are welded into a closely knit whole which green calls "outdoor historical or symphonic drama."

Green's earlier efforts in this form seemed out of place when they were first produced on the highway.

(Continued on Page 3)

Dean Savage

Dr. Savage Named Dean of Students

By Evalene Stagg

July 1, 1957 Dr. Savage, professor of education, was promoted to Dean of Students. In this post he will take over student personnel services such as freshman orientation, student organization, and student morale and discipline.

In the years that Dr. Savage has been at Austin Peay, he has certainly proved his liking for his fellowman and his willingness to be of service to him. His is a well-known figure in the student center, hobnobbing with the students, lending a sympathetic ear here, adding a note of cheer there.



Dr. Tom Savage

Dr. Savage graduated from Milligan College in 1936 with an A. B., from U. T. with a M.S. in 1940 and an Ed. D. in 1953. He began teaching in a one teacher school and then went on to high school where he taught English and Mathematics for four years. After this, he became County Superintendent of Education in Perry County in which position he served for eight years, from 1940 to 1948. Four years of this time, however, were spent in the army and his wife took over his duties while he was away. During '48 '49 and also '52 and '53, he was a graduate assistant at U.T. Between this time, from '40 to '50, he taught school at Union City, Tennessee. Then in September, 1952, he came to Austin Peay as Assistant Professor of Education. July 1, 1956 he became Professor of Education, and July 1, 1957, he became Dean of Students, the title by which he is now known.

Former Student

Cohen Chosen Dean at Tulane

Dr. Joseph Cohen, former student at Austin Peay State College, has been recently named assistant dean of Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

He will teach in the English department, in addition to performing his duties as assistant dean.

Cohen attended the Clarksville public schools, Austin Peay State College and holds a master of arts degree from Vanderbilt University. He has been a member of the Tulane faculty since 1953.

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Salem Witch Days

In the last two years the whole segregation controversy has had some strange and frightening effects on the Ole Miss campus at Oxford (pop. 3,956). Last week, in a series of articles on the morale of the university, the Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat-Times told just how serious those effects have been. Of 136 assistant, associate and full professors, 31 have resigned to seek "greener and freer pastures" elsewhere.

"At Ole Miss, professors chafed under the legislature's bullying, became increasingly resentful of the affidavits they were required to sign listing all organizations they had ever joined or contributed to. Some legislators demanded that every book on Negroes be banned from the university library. Others have kept up a running attack on Dean Robert J. Farley for the law school because he signed a document asking respect for the U. S. Supreme Court after its decision against segregation. Worst of all, the anti-integration hysteria has become so pervasive that many students have become spies and informers for segregationists in the state, each keeping his own blacklist of suspects. 'You can imagine,' says one graduate student, 'the frustration of those people who live in fear of being put on one of the lists. They spend their time talking about nothing but how much they favor segregation.'"

Time, July 29, 1957.

If this report be true, one wonders what has happened to academic freedom? Here is a case of one of the respected state universities being forced to stoop to a condition which has not existed in America, with one or two exceptions, for the past three hundred years. This is a Southern university, full of students who pride themselves on being Southerners, on being part of the South. Yet does what this incident remind one of? New England, late seventeenth century. Salem and the witch hunting. It is a far cry in geography and in time and from New England 1690 to Mississippi 1957. But, sociologically it seems to be parallel.

It is the hope that anyone who thinks of creating such a condition on a college campus, deliberates long before something is started. Do you want a condition existing like the Salem witch trials?

Summer Assemblies

At first glance the summer assembly schedule seemed to be boring and well-overloaded with speakers. It is still overloaded with speakers, but it has not proved boring. With only one speaker left, we feel, it can be safely said that these assemblies have proved to be among the most interesting that we have ever had. Former Governor McCord was noted for his speech making, and he did not disappoint us. Commissioner Molven's speech was most interesting, but too long for a summer day. Commissioner Leach proved to be the most delightful, the most terse, and the shortest.

No one should complain too much about these assemblies, for they have been enjoyable.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS

By Dick Bibler



"SHE'S IN ONE OF MY CLASSES—RATHER DISTRACTING ISN'T SHE?"



"THE HOUSEHOLD THINGS IT'S NICE OF YOU BOYS TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN OUR YARD?"

- space filler -

BY RAOUL JOHNSON

It was strange how James Benson suddenly came into my mind as I reached the city limits of Springfield — Population 1200. Twelve years ago when the war ended I never imagined that I might someday visit Springfield. Well, really it wasn't a visit but it was on my route to Memphis where our insurance company in Chicago was buying out a small firm. I was to transact the business and had decided to make one of my overnight stops at Springfield.

As I drove away from the little hotel where I was going to stay, my thoughts kept picturing James Benson hugging his brother to his chest and crying. I was going to visit James and his parents. I found out that their farm was about six miles out of town. The road was dusty so I rolled up the windows. The light car made me sweat.

James and his brother, Tom, had both been in my squad all through Germany. They had fought side by side and I owed my life to both of them many times over. They were good men and always stayed, worked, and fought together. I used to believe nothing could separate them until one day we had a skirmish on a small side street on the outskirts of Munich. Tom was killed when a hand grenade hit nearby and blew half his head off. James went berserk. He grabbed Tom and pulled him to his chest. He pulled out his automatic and began firing and screaming in all directions. Long after the fighting was over and we had taken the street, James sat holding Tom to his chest rocking back and forth and crying. He threatened to shoot anyone who tried to take Tom away. Finally, though, I got both of them to a medic. I later found out that both James and Tom had been sent home.

As I neared the small farm house, the old man hoeing beside the fence stopped and peered at me. I pulled up beside the gate and stopped.

"Hello," I said as I got out of the car.

"Hello."

"You must be Mr. Benson," I said. "My name's Phillip Jarman or perhaps you know me as Captain Jarman. James said he used to write home about me."

"Shore. I remember James wrote to us about ya. Well, come in Captain Jarman. Hey, Ma, we got company."

Mrs. Benson came out onto the porch.

"Ma, this is Captain Jarman. You know, James and Tom used to write 't us about him."

"Why, Captain Jarman, we're so glad to have ya come to see us. We wondered if we'd ever see ya to thank ya for what ya did for our sons."

"Well, I said, "they did plenty for me a lot of times. I just thought I'd see how James was getting along. I haven't heard for so long. Where is he?"

"Oh, he's up at the graveyard behind the house," Mr. Benson said slowly.

"Graveyard?"

"Yes sair, ya see he goes up there every day, been doin' it for twelve years, ever since he came home. He just goes up an' sits by Tom's grave an' rocks back an' forth. He don't say much. Never has since he came home. I don't know whether he'd know ya or not. Sometimes he don't know us even. But he's a good boy, Captain Jarman. He's a good boy."

"I know he is, Mr. Benson. I know. But perhaps it's better that I don't see him. Maybe sometimes you can mention that I was here, but only if you're sure it won't bring back too much."

I hated to leave so abruptly, but all I could do was turn, get in the car and drive off. I didn't know what else to say. As I pulled away I watched Mrs. Benson go back into the house and Mr. Benson double himself again over his loss.

Continued from Page One

Seven Symphonic Dramas Now Found In Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia

"Toll, Sweet Charlie" closed after a week's run in 1934 and "Johnny Johnson," with music by Kurt Weill, ran for only 68 performances in 1936. However, the spurious effects of such "symphonic dramas" seem right at home among the natural settings which can be found little mountains and on the coasts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Since "The Lost Colony" for example, opened on Roanoke Island in 1937, more than 5 million tourists and home folks have paid (average admission runs from \$1 to \$3) their way to see it and have seen other outdoor historical dramas which Green and Kermit Hunter went to follow it. Of the seven, only three are more than two years old and two are brand new this season.

Those who want a pleasant introduction to some of the legendary moments of American history can find it in the extensive repertoire which Green and Hunter have created. Their dramas, including one religious pageant, are:

THE LOST COLONY—Tale of the ill-fated settlement, Green. Produced Mantle, North Carolina, 1937 to celebrate 350th anniversary of Roanoke Island.

THE KOSKONKOS GLORY, The maximus during the Revolution, Green, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1947.

UNTO THESE HILLS, History of the Cherokee Indians, Hunter, Cherokee, North Carolina, 1956.

BORN IN THE WEST, Daniel Boone moves West, Hunter, Boone, North Carolina, 1952.

WILDERNESS ROAD, Kentucky as a border state in the Civil War, Green, Bertha, Kentucky, 1955.

CRUCKY JACK, John Sevier, first governor of Tennessee, Green, Gatlinburg, Tennessee, 1956.

THE FOUNDERS, Capt. John Smith and Pocahontas, Green, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1957, in celebration of the 350th anniversary of Jamestown.

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life of Saint Paul, Hunter, Salem, Virginia, 1957.

Green supervises every detail of his productions even to the point of selecting the natural site for the proposed amphitheater. This attraction, written into his contract, allows him, as he puts it, to "sart of sit around and make yourself a nuisance." The fellow who writes a thing usually has an artistic conception of how it should be done. "In Green's case, this also includes the music. 'I work out my own music'," he says. "I find I can move quicker that way. It's got to be the music of the times, you know. One day I want I usually go to the fellow who plays the organ or the conductor of the orchestra and get him to arrange it for me."

Production details can be extremely complicated. "This thing at Jamestown, Green explained. "You ought to see the labor that goes into it. There's the business of getting the ship into the harbor it's run by an underwater cable, and this has to be timed with setting the sails. So you get the ship across and the colonists start building. So how in the heck are you going to start build in a right there in broad daylight?" The problem was solved by a dance routine—"like they did in 'Tennessee of the August Moon'."

Through his symphonic drama, Green appears to have found a meter which is deeply satisfying—something which neither Broadway nor Hollywood was able to offer him, although his "In Abraham's Bosom" won the Pulitzer Prize in 1947 and his screen scripts like "State Fair" and "David Harum" for Will Rogers brought him plenty of money. A vigorous 65-year-old who likes hard outdoor work, Green is now writing an outdoor play on Robert E. Lee. "I'm going to dramatize his life," he says. "It'll be a story of the tragedy of the Civil War."

He has this to say about his dramas in general: "It's a new kind of entertainment. The American people are really out-door people in a way. I think they do enjoy coming and sitting outdoors and seeing something worthwhile. American are getting used of this trip on television. And they're not satisfied with this stuff Hollywood puts out on cheap sex and a lot of killing. The American people are interested in religion and sound ideas. Most of these plays have something to say to them."

Continued from Page One

Community Loses Creative Ability

ple from their teens up to 29 years of age.

They have left this and 61 other counties because of a scarcity of good-paying jobs.

When a community fails to provide employment for its children that community suffers a severe loss.

It has spent large sums of tax money building schools, equipping them, buying buses, and providing highly qualified teachers.

It has built churches and roads and has maintained the protective services such as the courts and fire, water, sewer, and health systems—all in the expectation that the children would be here to use them.

Then they go away to earn their livelihood, and some other community reaps the value from the community's tax money.

But vastly more important than the tax money is their creative ability their energy and their productiveness which they take with them.

Maybe the community can afford to lose the tax values but no community in this State can long afford to export its brains.

Of course people are moving here, too, and we are glad to have them because they add to our production and to our cultural environment.

The challenge is before us—right now.

And unless we meet it with determination, resourcefulness and constructive planning, the exodus from our rural areas will present a spectacle that will dwarf in significance the migration of the Children of Israel out of Egypt.

Let me assure you that perhaps a thousand or more communities in this country are facing the same problem.

As for this state, I am proud that the rate of out-migration is less than for 11 Southern States, excepting only Florida and Virginia.

Your State government is tackling the problem vigorously.

As you know, a new agency was set up early in the administration of Governor Clement. It is the State Industrial and Agricultural Development Commission.

The Commission reports that 1,200 other new, or expansions of existing, facilities, have taken place since the end of World War II.

And that figure does not take into consideration any values under \$25,000.

When completed the vast program will involve the investment of a billion dollars and will provide 50,000 jobs.

Last year alone there were 367 new plants or expansions to existing ones, valued at \$129 million.

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How Green Were You?

Two Freshmen View College

Registration Day
Called Barbaric

By Bill Costi

College is not new to me. It is true that this is my first quarter but I was brought up with the idea of going to college. I've lived in college bulletins and plotted courses of study all the way to the doctorate. I had it drilled into me that college would be difficult and I would be on my own to solve my own problems. At one time I could easily believe that college was the final accomplishment of life. It was the pinnacle of intellectual success. Eventually I came to realize, though, that college was but another step up a never ending ladder.

So I came prepared. But still it was a shock to me. No one had ever mentioned the barbaric tradition known as Registration Day which is to the uninitiated like me seems the epitome of bureaucratic confusion. Forms, forms, forms! Registration Day could also be called Brainwashing the Freshmen Day. It was a relief the next day to go to class and receive a nice, simple homework assignment.

And I soon learned that my outmoded idea that college was a place of serious study and concentration was out of focus. The students must have dominion on all the teachers to help them choose the easiest one for any particular subject. Instead of being a bunch of bookworms most of the students I've met are actually nice. I'll generalize and say that Austin Peay is a very friendly college. I felt that right away. With such a pleasant place to come to college I must feel like an old hand in a couple of more quarters.

They will bring about 12,900 new jobs.

There have been remarkable gains in a number of classifications including construction, trade and the services.

This State is rapidly becoming a paradise for fishermen, hunters and tourists.

Every year sees new employment at our boat docks, in plants manufacturing boats and in stores selling fishing tackle, watercraft and outfits for hunters.

Our tourist trade in recent years has been truly phenomenal, providing upwards of 70,000 jobs.

Our highways are teeming with tourists. About 2,300,000 out-of-state visitors spent about \$125,000,000 here last year.

Mr. McQueen then told of how their exits today a great race—"one of the most exciting races in history—the race between jobs opening and that fast flying bird of song and story—the Stork! And the stork is winning!"

But he said his office of employment security was in there planning and tugging and they hoped to beat the stork.

Mr. McQueen closed by offering assistance that his office might give to anyone who might want it.

Varied Groups Found in College

By Tod Leavies

College is where new experiences and relationships are found. When a person enters college as a freshman he must expect the fact that there are many changes he will have to make. Some he will not want to make.

Entering college as freshman, we have the just graduated high school students, the ex-service men, and people who will still depend until they have gotten older then decide to go to college. Each of these three groups will have to set a new pattern for themselves.

First lets take the just graduated high school student. How will he react to college? Will he enter college with the understanding that he is there to learn and not to play. The step-over from high school into college is a difficult task at first because the high school student has not been used to having breaks in between classes. He must learn to budget his schedule so that he will have proper time to study and proper time for social activities.

Second, lets take the ex-service men. Although the ex-service men had had training, his training was in one or few specific jobs. He must learn how to study again.

Third, lets take the people who have waited until they have gotten older then decided to go to college. They at first because the study again. They must learn the new methods being taught.

Each person is a separate individual. Each must find his own way. So, I, like most students, remember when I was what the upper classroom might say a green freshman. I can't say I was a green freshman, but I was a green freshman. But we as humans are green. In college, we are green. We are green with our first job, our home life, social and church activities.

I feel that college is the foundation of life. Students enter college and say, "why did I have to take that course? I didn't learn much." I feel that it is better to know little than none at all.

School is hard with its many troubles and errors. But if we want to reach that goal we are sure to find it. We must set ourself to the idea that one day it will be worth while.

College involves a great change, but we can only find out by knowing how students feel about college. Martha Sue Wallace, a freshman here at Austin Peay, said, "How do you feel about being in college? What do you dislike most about it?"

She said, "College is something new and it's hard to get used to. I very much because everyone is so friendly. I don't like those 7:30 classes though."

Each student reacts differently toward college. I stated before that the college freshman is all green to be green. Sure, we are all green at first. But if we enter with the responsibilities given us, we can become a brighter color. We can become a color to one to take from us because we have knowledge and wisdom which started that first quarter in college. A quarter each individual shall hold their through life.

151 Years of Education on This Campus

Established 1829, as a normal school named for one of Tennessee's governors, its present title dates from 1942. The seven educational institutions preceding it here were: Rural Academy, 1866-69; Mt. Pleasant Academy, 1811-24; Clarksville Academy, 1825-48; Masonic College of Tenn., 1849-50; Montgomery Masonic College, 1851-54; Stewart College, 1855-74; Southwestern Presbyterian University, 1875-1925.

As you walk across campus, do you realize that your feet are beating out a path that has been trod by people in search of education for the past 151 years?

The frontier had just moved into the White House with Andrew Jackson when the first college established on this site.

"The white population in Clarksville in 1829 numbered approximately 250 souls. This number included 65 unmarried men and eight unmarried women. These men and women had little time to think of 'high schools,' even if they had been greatly interested in formal education. There were but 54 buildings of any description in the town. There was not a resident minister of the Gospel in the place, no church building, and only about 100 professing Christians of different creeds. John Bartleson ruled the hour. He was in every home; in the pockets of the rattlesnake; and in the bushes. Every house kept whiskey in a conspicuous place for the free use of their respective customers. There were no main hall, the office of the mayor was in the street, and the official papers were carried around 'in the crown of his Honor's hat.'"

The Masonic order was interested in establishing the Clarksville or Montgomery Academy. It was modeled on the "log school" of the Carolinas. The hours were long from sunup to sundown; the work was hard and the discipline severe. Reading, writing, arithmetic, English, grammar, geography, together with Latin and Greek composed the curriculum of the Academy.

"From the time (1840) the Academy increased steadily in reputation and prosperity. The number of at large students of the Trustees came to be the development of a university in keeping with the progress of the people itself, which soon had become one of the most prosperous towns in the West, with its flourishing tobacco markets. It was determined to build two profitable banks. The most beautiful of the more than 50 stone bridges erected in the Cumberland River trade in 1840 had been christened "The Clarksville" as a compliment to the "Old City." It was to mean the Queen City? It was "The Clarksville" which took General Jackson to New Orleans in the winter 1840, and was vital to the scene of his victory. When the boat landed at the Clarksville wharf, every bay from the Academy's main door to welcome "Old Hickory." Hundreds of other people were there, too, and the Chronicle records that such "the demonstrations of enthusiasts as were made in honor of the grand old soldier" had never before been recorded."

On Feb. 4, 1842, the trustees of the Clarksville Academy were authorized by the State Legislature to convey the property of the Academy to the Masonic Lodge of Tennessee. They in turn were to set up and maintain a college. The legislature department opened Jan. 1, 1843 known as Montgomery Masonic College. The faculty consisted of six men whose

salaries ran from \$500 to \$1200 for the President.

In 1851 the college was reorganized. Among the new faculty was William M. Stewart who was to become President and founder of a new college.

"One of the first needs of the Masonic College had been a suitable college building. One might think that an inexpensive building without pretense to architectural beauty would have been contemplated by the Trustees in the distressing days following the Mexican War, but such was not the case. The Masonic leaders were wiser than this. They wanted a building that would fitly express the high ideals of their Order, one that would be famed throughout the West; and in carrying out this purpose they were surprisingly successful."

"The well-known architect, G. B. Vannoy of Gallatin, had been employed to design and superintend the construction of the building at the then extravagant cost of \$22,000. It is no wonder that this building immediately on its completion in 1859 became the pride of Clarksville. Professor Stewart boasted: 'The College Building is our glory on its completion of a native forest trees near the limits of the Corporation, on a gently elevated, but commanding position, well calculated to attract the eye, and improve the taste, and so remote from the business part of the town that it will be well calculated to attract the eye, and improve the taste, and so remote from the business part of the town that it will be well calculated to attract the eye, and improve the taste. The edifice is one of the most stately, elegant, capacious and imposing in any city, built in the Greek style of architecture, a fine model of a castellated building; and the edifice of the Jeffersonian style. That an elegant structure it is of vast extent; and built in the handsomest style of Elizabethan architecture. It arrests the admiring attention of every passer-by, no matter where from Rome, that city of St. Peter's Cathedral.' The Castle Building remained one of the most imposing structures until it was torn down in 1907 to make room for the Administration Building."

The fame of the college was greatly enhanced by William M. Stewart, a distinguished chemist and philanthropist. Finding that the Masonic lodges lacking interest in support of the college, the Presbyterian Church to purchase the college. In 1855 buildings and grounds were purchased in the name of Synod of Nashville and the college was named in honor of its distinguished patron and President, Stewart College.

The faculty of Stewart College was organized with President, four members of the college faculty, and one teacher in the preparatory department.

"Two courses of instruction were offered the four-year preparatory course leading to a degree, and the three-year scientific course for those students who may not desire to pursue the degree, but to obtain a college degree. The prescribed course was that offered in practically all of the better colleges of the day. It consisted of enough study of Latin, Greek, Mathematics in the freshman year; Latin, Greek, Mathematics in the sophomore year; Latin, Greek, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics and Chemistry in the junior year; and Latin, Greek, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Christianity, Miscellaneous

algebra, Astronomy, Meteorology, Geology, Zoology in the senior year.

All students of the college were required to take part in the 'exercises in elocution and composition' on a Monday afternoon, and both students and professors were required to assemble in the chapel each morning before beginning the regular duties of the day, for prayers and roll call." (One can see that the practice of going to assemblies before the period of 100 years ago.)

During the regime of President Stewart, the college established a reputation for high standards and thorough scholarship. Its faculty was unexcelled in the Southwest, but also unpaid.

The personal interest of Mr. Alfred Robb and William Forbes had much to do with forming the early traditions at Stewart College. In 1859 there were no dormitories. Alfred Robb offered his property adjoining the campus if dormitories would be built. Thus Robb Hall, the first college dormitory, was built.

Stewart College managed to stay open until the siege of Fort Donelson during the War between the States. Even before the fall, however, the college buildings had been used for hospitals by the Confederacy. The buildings were taken over by the Federals after Donelson's fall and used first as a hospital, then as barracks, finally as quarters for run away Negroes.

Stewart College managed to reopen its doors in 1869, but struggled pitifully along. In 1874 the Presbyterians in the Southwest decided to found a university. Clarksville and Stewart College were chosen to be the location. Thus in 1875 Southwestern University came into being.

"Judge John W. Green of Knoxville, who entered the University in 1876, records as the most memorable event during his student days in Clarksville a visit made by Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederacy, to his former secretary, then living in Clarksville. When President Shearer, of the University, learned that Jefferson Davis was in the city, he suspended classes and gave orders for the students to march in a body across town to Madison Street, where Mr. Davis was visiting, and pay him their respects. J. T. Plunket, the most talented orator among the students, was asked to make an

appropriate speech. This was answered by President Davis, who then asked to be introduced to each individual student. In his excitement, Plunket was unable to remember the names of all the students, but he was equal to the occasion. He gave to each boy the first name that occurred to him, knowing that Mr. Davis would never know the difference. The graciousness of Jefferson Davis on this occasion made a lasting impression on the students of the University."

In June, 1877, William M. Stewart died. This was a blow to the new university. Stewart, for more than a quarter of a century had acted in various capacities of professor, president, trustee, patron; and it was his name which had honored the college in earlier years.

Earlier in the year before the death of Professor Stewart, an erection of a new building had been started. The board decided to give the building the title of "The Stewart Cabinet Building." In May 1879, Dr. John N. Waddell of Memphis, formerly Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, was unanimously chosen as Chancellor.

The editor of the Chronicle in that year announced that the recreational needs of the students had been provided for, by the erection of an outdoor gymnasium, the forming of a baseball team, and the organization of the student body into a military company who are regularly drilled in infantry tactics every afternoon at five. (This was undoubtedly to prepare the students so that they might soon invade the North.)

One of the most distinguished men added to the Southwestern faculty during this period was Dr. Joseph R. Wilson. Dr. Wilson came in 1884 to head the new School of Theology. Dr. Wilson was the father of Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States from 1912-21.

"In 1887 he (Dr. Wilson) moved his family to Clarksville, where his home in the heart of the city soon became a gathering place not only for his students at the University, but for the intellectual leaders of the community. Woodrow at the time was a student at Johns Hopkins, but Joseph R., the younger son, entered Southwestern, taking on active part in all phases of college life. The companionship and love and pride which existed between father and older son is revealed

in the many letters which Dr. Wilson wrote from Clarksville to his son at Baltimore, as well as in those which Woodrow wrote to his father at Clarksville during this period."

"Student life at the University during the eighties and nineties centered in the two literary societies. There was no great stadium and no great 'varsity' football team, yet the colorful contest arranged by the Washington Irving and Stewart Societies furnished as many a college 'heroes' and provided to a large extent for the exciting social life of the student. Attractive classrooms and libraries were fitted up by each society. The young ladies of the community became loyal partisans, and the public debates arranged throughout the term were the outstanding social events of the year. So much time did the students spend on the work of the societies that they solemnly petitioned the Board of Directors to establish each Saturday as a holiday on which they might devote their whole time to the work of their societies."

Dr. Waddell was forced to resign as Chancellor because of illness in 1887. Two years later the Young Men's Christian Association sponsored the building of the Waddell Memorial Building, a well-known landscape gardener from Louisville was secured and walks and drives were laid out; over 300 acres were planted on the back campus. In 1898 Southwestern's football schedule was: University of Kentucky 6-6; University of Mississippi 9-5; Cumberland University 23-0; Mississippi A. and M. College 6-5; Union University at Jackson 6-6; Maryville College 4-0; Vanderbilt 5-11. The first score being that of Southwestern's.

About 1899 the church began to realize that the college, being located on the northernmost border of the territory in the four operating synods, was badly situated with reference to the territory it was presumed to serve and there was an agitation in some quarters to relocate the institution in a more central position. In 1925, Southwestern Presbyterian University was moved to Memphis, Tenn. and in 1927, for a consideration of \$25,000, the property was conveyed to the city of Clarksville. (Next time we will pick up the founding of Austin Peay Normal School in 1927 and continue to the present day.)

