The most significant development of the 1920s was the change from State Normal School to State Teachers College in 1929. President C. W. Daugette wrote in the first State Teachers College bulletin, June 1929:

"By recent act of the State Board of Education, the two-year normal schools of Alabama have become four-year state teachers colleges, granting at the completion of the four-year curriculum, standard B.S. degrees. The third year of the curriculum will be added at the beginning of the fall quarter of the present year, September 16, 1929, while the fourth year will be added with some quarter of the 1930 session, as early as conditions will allow."

The first mention of quality points is included in this bulletin: "For each grade of A, three points; for each B, two points; for each C, one point. Grade A represents ninety to one hundred per cent; grade B, eighty to eighty-nine per cent; and Grade C, seventy to seventy-nine per cent. Grades sixty to sixty-nine per cent are possible, but they do not earn any quality points; and before one can graduate, he must earn as many points as hours required by the course from which he wants to graduate." Applicable to all of the teachers colleges in the state, this rule has survived the passage of time.

Expenses for nine months were estimated at $250 to $300; board in dormitory, $60 per term, tuition, $20, textbooks, $10 to $15, and diploma fee, $5. There were 12,000 volumes in the library, now on the Dewey Decimal System. The faculty and staff had increased in number to fifty-one persons.

The report of examination by the Alabama Department of Examiners of Public Accounts for this period stated:

"During the year 1929, the City of Jacksonville sold all of the city school land and buildings to the Jacksonville State Teachers College. An agreement between the City Council and City School Board and the State Board of Education provided that the duties of the City School Board were to be performed by the State Board of Education, these duties, it appears having been subsequently delegated to the College."

Property conveyed at this time included the city school buildings (now the old ROTC building), surrounding property, and the elementary school for blacks, now used as a day care center. According to information from local citizens, there was strong sentiment to keep the city schools in operation; however, funds and the number of students would not support two school systems.

In 1928, Reuben Self came to Jacksonville to stay. He had been teaching in the Normal School in the summers, and at this time he began teaching in the regular session and was also made principal of the junior high school. Then he took over as principal of the high school and went into college teaching on a part-time basis. In 1943 he began teaching in the college alone. In the intervening years, Self had worked toward a doctor's degree, receiving an Ed.D. from New York University in 1943.

Self said in a recent conversation, "The first significant development after I came here was the acquisition of the city schools. Governor Bibb Graves came to Jacksonville, and he and Dr. Daugette met with Mr. W. I. Greenleaf, Mr. George P. Ide, and others about the acquisition. They entered into a deal in which the schools became the property of the state."

From 1943 to 1956, Self was a professor of secondary education, and in the late forties and early fifties he was also in charge of the Office of Veterans Affairs. In advising World War II veterans about their vocational and educational planning, many less-than-high-school graduates were persuaded to go to college and to graduate school. He advised one student to go into social work, although at the time the position did not pay much salary. That student is Larry Edwards, who is now a prominent professor of social work at Louisiana State University and is married to the daughter of Professor and Mrs. J. M. Anders, both well known in the history of this school.

As head of the Office of Veterans Affairs, Self prevailed upon the Montgomery office to allocate tuition payments for veterans at Jacksonville. Previously, only incidental fees were allowed. About a year later, in a meeting in Montgomery when other colleges discovered this windfall for Jacksonville, he recalls, "I was reproved for initiating this practice without consulting the other colleges. For some
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

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STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Students' Aid—Atkins Farm

Through the generosity and philanthropy of Mrs. Fannie Atkins, of Jacksonville, and her desire to perpetuate the name of her husband, we are able to offer rooms without cost to a limited number of young men. Mrs. Atkins donated a farm for this purpose about two miles out on the Anniston paved road. The house has ten rooms. Those who desire to secure reservations in this building will please communicate with the president as soon as possible. It is for the benefit of those who need assistance. Work can be secured for a limited number. All who wish to attend this college and who need help should write at once.

Dormitory for Women

Dormitory accommodations are had here for women as follows:

One brick dormitory, a three and a half story building. A cottage for pupils who desire to do light housekeeping. The rate for board is $60 per term. Meals furnished in the dining room of the girls' dormitory. Men and women should bring towels, pillow cases, pillow and cover. The rooms for light housekeeping are furnished and may be had for $4 per month for each person. Young ladies who desire to secure rooms in this cottage should bring their cover and room linen.

New Dormitory for Men

A modern fireproof three-story brick dormitory for men has just been completed. This is modern in every respect—steam heat, electric lights, two windows to each room, two sets of shower baths on each floor, and lockers and showers in the basement. It contains 76 bedrooms, including several small apartments, with private baths for teachers and their families. The architecture is similar to that of the girls' dormitory.

Loan Funds

Loan funds for assisting students are available as follows:
1. Alumni fund amounting to over $700.00 contributed by the Alumni.
2. Fund of $2,000.00 contributed by Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Henry.
3. Fund of $50.00 contributed by Jesse Richardson and wife.
4. Fund of $100.00 contributed by the class of 1924-25.

Excerpts from first State Teachers College Bulletin, 1929-30.

SCHOOL CALENDAR—1929-30

FALL TERM
Classification and Enrollment of Students: Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 16 and 17, 1929
Class work begins Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1929
Thanksgiving Day Thursday, Nov. 28, 1929
Term begins Saturday, Dec. 7, 1929

WINTER TERM
Term begins Monday, Dec. 9, 1929
Christmas holidays begin Saturday, Dec. 1, 1930
Work resumes Thursday, Jan. 2, 1930
Term closes Saturday, March 8, 1930

SPRING TERM
Term begins Tuesday, March 11, 1930
Term begins April 15, 1930
Annual commencement Monday, May 26, 1930
Term closes Friday, Aug. 8, 1930

SUMMER TERM
Term begins Tuesday, May 27, 1930
Term begins June 27, 1930

*This is a term of twelve weeks for teachers in service who cannot enter for the regular spring term.

Jacksonville, Alabama

3. A fund of $2,500.00, known as The Birmingham News Revolving Fund, contributed by The Birmingham News. These funds are available to those whose merit is known to the school officials and bear interest at 6 per cent.

Athletics

The college always has a football team. Basketball for both men and women is given. Tennis and volleyball courts provide for those who prefer this form of sport.

Class Memorials

It has been the custom of the classes of the State Teachers College to make some gift to the college as a memorial. The following is the record since 1905:

Class of 1905—Set of lace curtains for the chapel.
Class of 1906—Three patent gasoline lamps.
Class of 1907—A stage chair for the president.
Class of 1908—A $30.00 set of books for the library and a $10.00 set of shades and curtains.
Class of 1909—A $4.00 set of shades and curtains.
Class of 1910—A table for reception room.
Class of 1911—Statue for fountain.
Class of 1912—Painting for parlor.
Class of 1913—A $10.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1914—A $3.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1915—A $20.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1916—Statues Victory and Minerva.
Class of 1917—Drop curtain for auditorium.
Class of 1918—One dollar each for swimming pool.
Class of 1919—A $10.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1920—A $50.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1921—A $50.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1922—A $50.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1923—A $50.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1924—A $50.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1925—A $50.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1926—A $50.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1927—A $50.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1928—A $50.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1929—A $50.00 set of books for the library.
Class of 1930—A $50.00 set of books for the library.

This is a term of twelve weeks for teachers in service who cannot enter for the regular spring term.
The Jacksonville City School building which was acquired in 1929. This building later became the home of the ROTC.

Bibb Graves Hall in the State Teachers College days.
reason, soon thereafter I was relieved of adminis-
trative duties, being told I was a scholar, not an admini-
strator."

In 1957, Reuben Self became the first director of the graduate program, a post he held until his retirement in 1966. James Reaves, one of his graduate students and now vice president for academic affairs became head of the Graduate School at that time.

As outstanding as her husband’s career was Jane D. Self’s work at the high school. She taught mathematics and various other subjects there and was assistant principal and sponsor of the senior class for many years. She also directed the girls’ physical education in the beginning years. The library in the high school is named in her honor.

Reuben Self recently spoke with justifiable pride of some of his graduate students, including Ronnie Harris, head of the physical education department at this university, and Ray Campbell, principal of the Hokes Bluff High School in Etowah County. Many of his former undergraduates are also quite well known — Ernest Stone, Charles Boozer, Reuben Boozer, Dan Henderson, Charles Nunn, Johnny Long, Judy Miles Merritt, and Bill McWhorter. The Self Cafeteria building, standing on the northwest side of the campus, honors a profes-
sor whose students reflect his ability.

The tradition goes on. "Ambitious students receive a quality education" at this institution.

At the time Leon McCluer came to the high school as a teacher and principal in 1927, there were more students in the senior class than in all of the other classes of the high school combined. A high school senior could in those years take a course in education in the Normal School while finishing his senior year and then teach in any school in Alabama.

When the school reached the four-year level, McCluer was transferred to the college, where he first taught education courses and later taught geography for a number of years. He was also chairman of the department for several years before his retirement.

The Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medallion hanging on the wall in the McCluer home bears the words, "for reaching out in helpfulness to his fellow men." This award was given to Leon McCluer when he received his master’s degree at Peabody.

A fitting tribute to Professor and Mrs. McCluer is the chapel bearing his name. Located on the north side of the Leone Cole Auditorium, the chapel is a lovely setting for interdenominational services and weddings. On the 31st day of July, 1987, Leon "Woody" McCluer, Jr., and Myrtle Turner of Eastaboga were among the first student couples to be married in the Leon McCluer Chapel.

The significant rock collections displayed in both the Houston Cole Library and Martin Hall have been donated by McCluer to the university where he taught thirty-seven years before his retirement in 1964.

J. Frank Glazner, who also taught geography during many of these years, was a 1909 Normal School graduate with a Ph.D. from Peabody, and became a member of the Normal School faculty in 1921. For ten years he served as registrar while continuing to teach his regular subject. A men’s dormitory, Glazner Hall, was named for him in 1956, four years prior to his death, and the J. Frank Glazner Scholarship Fund was also established.

A story is told about Glazner when he was registrar of the college. He was nicknamed “Buck” and was considered a rather difficult professor. Once, while helping a young lady to register, he asked her what courses she would like to take.

"Anybody but Buck Glazner," the student replied.

Many students remember other teachers of this period.

Stella Huger, trained in art at Columbia University, joined the faculty in 1927. Not only did she teach art to students, but also touched the rest of the campus community with her personality. David Walker, who helped to landscape the grounds and planted many of the trees that still shade the walks and
buildings, learned to express his feeling for beauty in art through her encouragement and instruction. Walker took up painting when he was seventy-five, and retired when he was eighty-nine years old. Roy Treadaway, custodian of Bibb Graves Hall, also learned to paint under the direction of Miss Huger.

At the time the college went back to a yearbook in 1947, a contest was held to select the name. The one chosen honored the beautiful mimosa trees, obtained by President Daugette in Georgia, which lined the quadrangle on the west side of Bibb Graves Hall and on the north side of Daugette Hall, shading the benches and the mixed flowers growing beneath the trees.

Miss Huger, it is said, was appalled at naming the yearbook for a Japanese plant. The mimosa trees, incidentally, later died from disease, but the yearbook name, THE MIMOSA, remains.

The Paul J. Arnolds arrived in 1929. Arnold was a professor of biology, and Sally Ford Arnold taught French and education. Years before President John F. Kennedy, Arnold was a rocking chair enthusiast, saying the rocking chair in his office was a good way to forget the race for space and relax from teaching students the difference between neutrons and protons. In 1929 he began teaching with only an 1897 microscope as equipment. Dissecting a frog is often traumatic for freshmen, but “Frog” Arnold had a way with students. In 1936 he was made head of the science department, and in 1954 he became chairman of the Division of Mathematics and Science. A lecture room in Martin Hall is named for him.

In 1930, Loy W. Allison, with a new Ph.D. from Peabody, came to the State Teachers College to teach psychology. Many sharp minds soon comprehended the philosophical charm and wit in his lectures. He believed in taking a cross-section of students and bringing them all up on intelligence and achievement scales with “thoroughness, firmness, and fairness.” During this period, Allison recalls great progress:

No other teachers’ college had a faculty equal to ours. An outstanding group of teachers was assembled: Mock, Felgar, McLean, Hendrix, Miss Stella Huger with art students. “Art,” Miss Huger said, “enables a person to express himself more fully than he can do with words. It gives a person a chance to express his deepest feelings, and furnishes the satisfaction that comes with creative work. It teaches a person to think and to analyze those thoughts in a way that can never be accomplished through any other medium.”
Calvert, Luttrell, Arnold, and others. Dr. Daugette took advantage of the depression and turned it into a plus for the school. I do not believe anybody today could move a school upward in such a period of time as he did.

Allison also mentions that one of his school associates at that time "liked enemies, and if he didn't have any, he would go out and make one." Allison was head of the psychology department and chairman of the Division of Education of Jacksonville State College when he retired in 1962. Jacksonville, where he has served both the town and the university, is still home for this professor.

When Professor Bascom Mock retired on June 1, 1960, Dean Theron Montgomery said, "An institution is more indebted than words can express to those individuals whose sense of intellectual integrity and dedication to their job promotes an atmosphere for scholarship and appreciation for truth."

These and many other outstanding professors have come to Jacksonville, and a number have stayed for the rest of their lives.

The history of Jacksonville has been made richer by the many families who moved to this college town in order for their children to get a college education. Some sold their homes and farms and stayed; others went back home after their sons and daughters were graduated. Some of them found jobs or established businesses; others opened their homes to boarding students or did sewing in their homes. Some of these families were the Laminacks, the Morgans, the Hamrics, the Lowerys, and the Siberts.

Mrs. Mable Ashmore also brought her children to Jacksonville, and President Daugette sent teachers and students to her home to board. One of her younger daughters, Catherine Ashmore Whitehead, principal of the Johnston Elementary School in Anniston, has B.S. and M.S. degrees from Jacksonville State University and recently was given an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. The Nichols family came to Jacksonville during this period, and their daughter Bill was an outstanding basketball player. The Waters family included a girl and three boys who attended this college.

In spite of the hard times and the struggle for a college education, many students met and married at Jacksonville in the thirties. Among them were Howard Camp and Eloise Morris, who came to the State Teachers College in 1931. After their graduation they taught in the Sand Mountain area, and celebrated their fiftieth anniversary with a trip to Jacksonville on December 5, 1981. The romance of Kitty Gunn and Ernest Stone also began at this school, and they were married in 1934. The list is long. Children and grandchildren of former students continue to increase the enrollment and maintain the family tradition of attending this university.

The first bachelor of science degrees in elementary education were given in 1931, at the forty-seventh annual commencement.

No bleachers had been built at the football field in the 1930s, but spectators walked up and down the sidelines to watch the games of the State Teachers College Eagle Owls. The first "J" Club was organized in 1932 with Barto Hughes, captain of the football team and an all-round athlete, as the first president. Richard Waters was elected vice president, and F. D. Reese, secretary and treasurer. The club was composed of Coach Thomas B. Shotts and twenty men who had earned their letters.

The annual report of President Daugette to the state department of education for the year 1932-33 included this information:

I thought 1931-32 was a hard year but this past one has been even worse. However, the law has been complied with and every bill that the Teachers College at Jacksonville owed since October, 1932, has been paid in cash. Our teachers received three months' pay in money and three and one-half in warrants, which makes it extremely difficult for them to carry on with good morale, but they are making a brave and noble effort to do so with the hope that a
brighter day will dawn soon . . . The school owed its teachers for seven months’ work in 1932-33 for which it has warrants to guarantee final payment. Warrants will be issued for about three and a half months for the total of ten and one-half months’ work this past year.

Although the depression was taking a heavy toll, the president’s report stated that the Brookings Report showed the cost of a college education at Jacksonville was lower than that at any other state institution and the growth in the ten-year period from 1920-21 to 1930-31 was the greatest in the state.

Also mentioned in the report was the construction of tennis and volleyball courts and additional walks, and a golf course was also being built with the help of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at no cost to the college.

College mules had been used to pull the soil from around Bibb Graves Hall and to do other landscaping. The college newspaper said, “David D. Walker, hitched behind three teams of mules, landscaped much of the new campus.” These mules were quartered at the farm and foodstuff had been grown there to feed them.

The Great Depression of the 1930s was no doubt an influence which helped the president in attracting teachers with impressive credentials from the large universities to come to the Jacksonville State Teachers College, scholars like William J. Calvert, Jr., a Ph.D. from Harvard, who came to Jacksonville in September 1933. He was hired as an English teacher in the department headed by Lance Hendrix, but also taught French for a year or two. Calvert says he enjoyed working with many of the teachers at this time, among them Professors Cayley, Mock, and Glazner.

Not only did young students find spouses in these rolling hills, but also some of the young professors, as well, for this dashing Harvard man and the

A faculty group. Dr. E. J. Landers, Dr. Robert P. Felgar, Sr., Mrs. Ramona Wood, Dr. J. F. Glazner, and Coach J. W. Stephenson.
Palmer Daugette and Elbert Morris in a scene from "As You Like It."

The William and Palmer Calvert Amphitheater.
charming daughter of President Daugette were to marry and settle here.

Palmer Daugette Calvert, after graduating from Jacksonville, attended Peabody, received an M.S. degree from Louisiana State University and served as head of the physical education department at Auburn University before becoming a physical education teacher at Jacksonville State Teachers College in 1937. No doubt she inherited a love of sports and exercise from her father. Later she became head of the physical education department at Jacksonville and remained in that position until her retirement in 1971.

William Calvert, who was head of the English Department for many years, became dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1969, retiring in 1972. The amphitheater on the campus is named for the Calverts.

Calvert tells a story involving one of his best students, Charles "Pete" Mathews, a former Alabama legislator, now serving his second term on the board of trustees of the university.

Pete and a group of students were talking and did not know their teacher was listening. Pete said, "I haven't had time to look at that assignment. I'll just have to give Dr. Calvert some 'bull' and get by with it."

Of course the fun-loving teacher called on him first. "Pete, have you read the poem?"

"Well, I think I did," answered Pete, and then he proceeded to quote the whole long, romantic poem.

Ernest Stone also has a story to tell about another student of the thirties, Wallace Rains, a brother of former Congressman Albert Rains, who was in Lance Hendrix's English class.

Wallace turned in a theme titled "The Back Forty." His teacher returned the theme with the notation, "It's as good as it was when your brother Albert wrote it several years ago."

Charles M. "Doc" Gary came in 1934 to teach science. Gary had A.B. and A.M. degrees from Howard College (now Samford University, Birmingham) and had done some graduate work at the University of Chicago. His students gave him the title, "Doc," and he made history at Jacksonville teaching chemistry and physics.

In addition to teaching, he was Forney Hall director for fourteen years. His "boys" number in the thousands. Six of them are known to have named their sons for this Southern gentleman.

After leaving the dormitory, he bought a house on the site of the University Branch of the First National Bank and furnished it with antiques from his Barbour County home. Gary's beautifully landscaped place soon became truly a home, with students rooming with him as he grew older and retired in 1962. This house was later moved to Eleventh Street and restored, and is now the home of faculty members Thomas and Sylvia Malone. Before his death in 1967, Gary gave the university an antique silver punch bowl and other pieces, valued then at $10,000. This silver service is used on formal occasions at the International House and at other facilities on campus. The auditorium in Ayers Science Hall is named for Doc Gary.

In 1934 Jacksonville State Teachers College celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. An historical pageant was presented by the students, former Governor Thomas E. Kilby presided over a forum, and all of the state officials and other college presidents were invited. Thousands of people came, probably the largest crowd ever before assembled at the college. The pageant for the semicentennial celebration emphasized the important steps in the growth of the institution.
President Bruce R. Payne, of Peabody College, Nashville, speaking on "The American Teachers College," said, "One of the greatest values in the scholarly method of the teachers colleges accrues from the fact that they are not satisfied to know that the student knows only his subject. They must know that he knows it and knows how to make other people know it . . . . The demonstration school, or practice school, developed distinctly by the teachers college, is the greatest achievement in public education."

The celebration did, however, prove a little disappointing in one detail for William Calvert and six of his students who were in charge of a special project. As the pageant was to be viewed from the grounds of the campus, they had prepared a thousand pinestraw-filled pillows for sale to the spectators. None were sold. It seems nobody objected to sitting on the grass.

Another money-making venture created some anxious moments. A. C. Shelton's suggestion for having an old-fashioned barbecue resulted in his being placed in charge of securing the meat. He went out to Iron City and bought twenty-five goats and several young beef cattle from a Mr. Faulkner. The cooking began the night before, and the meat was seasoned in true Southern style. Concession stands were set up with soft drinks for sale to offset some of the cost of the food, and enterprising helpers turned the water off so the drink market would flourish as the barbecue was served. Shelton says plenty of meat was available, and the crowd finally settled down to enjoy the lunch.

President Daugette's portrait had been painted secretly, and Shelton presented it to him as a surprise for the occasion.

In the semicentennial year, Alta Millican, dean of the College of Library Science, Communications, and Instructional Media, came as a student to the State Teachers College. She signed notes with President Daugette to pay for her tuition and with Mrs. Daugette for rent in the cottage behind the president's home. She also worked in the library where Ramona Wood and Annie Forney Daugette were librarians. The National Youth Administration program paid fifteen cents an hour for her services.

At this time, the library was on the third floor of Bibb Graves Hall over the entrance. In classrooms in the building, Calvert taught English, Allison, psychology, and Arnold, biology. Teachers did not have offices and were provided only a very small desk with a built-in wooden cabinet and glass doors.

Charles M. "Doc" Gary and a group of students. Professor Gary is second from the left.
The seal of the college was adopted in the 1930s. At the request of President Daugette, Grace Stevenson McAbee did the original painting, now under glass at the Daugette home. When the photographer copied the painting for this publication, the motif was located on the back of the painting. This crest continues as the official seal of Jacksonville State University.
in the corner of the classroom. Millican also
remembers that Calvert sometimes kept his class
wondering if they would have a teacher very long —
he liked to sit on the third-floor window ledge.

After teaching for a year at Valley Head,
Alabama, Alta Millican came back to Jacksonville
for her B.S. degree in 1937. Other of her experiences
at this institution include student teaching and
teaching American history at one time. For five
years in the fifties she was the dormitory director
of Daugette Hall and freshman advisor. One freezing
night there was a bad fire in Daugette Hall, and
although director Millican got all of the girls out
unhurt, damage to the building was considerable.

Alta Millican has studied and taught in Nara,
Japan, as principal of the American Dependents
School with Nara University, at the University of
Alabama, Florida State University, Auburn Univer-
sity, Mercer University at Macon, Georgia, and
State University of New York at Buffalo. Her doc-
torate in administration and supervision is from
Auburn University, and she has an M.A. degree
from Auburn and an M.S. from Florida State.

The term “information explosion” would describe
what has happened at Jacksonville State University
since 1966, when Dean Millican returned to the
school. Her duties include writing proposals for
federal grants in many different areas and building
materials collections for every program for juniors
and seniors, as well as the graduate level. The
library contains nearly 397,000 bound volumes, as
well as some 68,500 microform book titles, 300 other
microforms, 9,200 titles in audiovisual materials,
and other library materials including more than
3,500 flat pictures, maps, and prints.

Dean Millican is at the helm of the Houston Cole
Library, supported by a staff of twenty professional
librarians in teaching and service and ten clerical
people, and she still finds time to teach at graduate
level.

Many other longtime faculty and staff members
came to the State Teachers College in the thirties.
Geneva Stephens Pyron, a favorite with the
students, became assistant treasurer and financial
secretary in 1935 while Liston Crow was treasurer.
After thirty-five years — she had just finished a
semester’s work and everything was in order — she
died in the summer of 1970.

Carolyn West Andrews, a student assistant,
remembers her dedication: “She tried to help every
student in every way she could and wanted
everything accounted for before she carefully locked
the doors at night. She was never upset. Mrs. Pyron
had the unusual asset of collecting money with the
greatest of ease, and she was admired by students,
faculty, and staff.”

Maude Luttrell, with a master’s degree from
Howard College, came to teach English in 1935 and
left a lasting impression on her students. The college
newspaper of August 9, 1935, features her photograph and the following statement:

Miss Maude Luttrell, teacher of English, is noted
for her personal interest in J.S.T.C. students. She is
always ready to listen to a story of grief or a
perplexing problem, then offer her advice. Miss Lut-
trell is also faculty advisor to the TEACOLA during
the summer quarter.

English classes in Miss Luttrel’s “jungle” — the
forest of growing plants that decorated her
classroom — were never dull. She would say, “You
are green, but it takes green things to grow.” This
teacher was not above hurling an eraser at a student
who had misspelled “all right” or “separate,” and
she admonished, “If you are going to be a Baptist,
learn how to spell it.” Maude Luttrel retired in
1959, and a men’s dormitory was named in her
honor in 1962.

Another beloved teacher serving a total of twenty-
seven years was Douglass Olsen, who came in 1936,
left for a few years, and returned in the fifties. With
a B.A. degree from the University of Mississippi
and an M.A. from Columbia, she taught in the
education department and then in the English
department. She had worked toward a Ph.D. at
Washington University in St. Louis. Douglass
Olsen retired from teaching in 1970.

Horace Lee Stevenson came to teach in the high
school in 1936. From a pioneer family of the town,
he was an alumnus of the Jacksonville State
Teachers College and his M.A. degree was from the
University of Alabama. He taught and coached in
the high school and later became an associate pro-
fessor of history in the university, retiring in 1972.

Stevenson’s interest in athletics began as a young
boy. His father, Macon Stevenson, was a great pro-
moter of athletics for young people. He built a gym-
sium and workshop in the backyard of their home
in Jacksonville, complete with stationary and swing
bars, swinging rings, tumbling mats, fencing sticks,
and dumbbells. Horace Lee and his brother, John

Miss Douglass Olsen and Dr. and Mrs. William J.
Calvert, Jr., in later years.
Forney Stevenson, had instruction in boxing and wrestling from local instructors and those of the Anniston Athletic Club; during World War I, they were coached by the great Spike Webb in boxing.

Clarence Daugette Jr. recently recalled, "Macon Stevenson helped my father develop the first gymnasium for the university, which was on the third floor of Hanes Hall. Boys would go there at night to work out and box. They had all kinds of equipment."

Daugette also said that Macon Stevenson was the first sports writer for the school and referred to the "Jacksonville Fighting Gamecocks" as early as 1920.

Other teachers of long service should be mentioned.

Although Coach Julian W. Stephenson began his career in athletics at the Normal School in 1919, it was not until 1927 that athletics made much headway. "Coach Steve" traditions made a distinctive mark during the years of the State Teachers College. "This man, who served as coach from 1919 to 1954," the ANNISTON STAR reported on July 14, 1966, "... holding a B.S. from the University of Alabama and M.S. from Columbia, coached every type of athletics offered ... His strong point, however, was basketball."

James B. Kemp, a student during 1935-40, has nothing but praise for Coach Steve. "He was one of the greatest individuals I have ever been around," retired Colonel Kemp said recently.

Stephenson coached baseball, volleyball, basketball, and football. Kemp was a guard on the basketball team that won the second-place trophy in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet in Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1939.

The ANNISTON STAR reported, "It was a surprise to the other teams when Coach J. W. Stephenson and his strong JSTC basketball team went into the final round in the games. The games Jacksonville won were not upsets but spoils due to a good team."

After winning the first game, Coach Steve is reported to have said, "Aye, Doggies, we were just lucky."

Kemp, who was president of his senior class, was elected to WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, pitched on the baseball team, and became a member of both the Glee Club and the History Club. Kemp says that he could not have gone to college the first year if he had not been able to sign a note for $75 with Daugette. Several odd jobs, such as digging postholes and planting trees,
enabled him to make a few more dollars during the hard times.

Other students in the 1935 news were Cullen and Erin Swafford of Gadsden. The freshman class chose this brother and sister as the handsomest boy and the prettiest girl in the freshman class.

Students may not have admired all of their professors, but many remember the special ones in this and other periods of history.

James M. Anders, B.S., University of Alabama, M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Peabody, began teaching history in the State Teachers College in 1937. Professor Anders had been head of the history department and was chairman of the Division of Social Sciences when he retired in 1968. Anders Hall, commonly referred to as the "Round House," is named for him. This professor's quiet and unassuming manner made him a favorite teacher with many students. James Marvin Anders died in an automobile accident in 1970, and a memorial scholarship has been established in his name.

Coach Chester C. Dillon also arrived on the campus in 1937 to teach physical education and coach intramural sports. Dillon established the first student-teacher program in physical education. A native of Bloomington, Illinois, he was a prominent athlete at the University of Illinois, where he received his B.S. degree. He took his master's work at the University of Kentucky. Coach Dillon retired from Jacksonville State University in 1962, and died on October 11, 1972. Ruby Dillon, who married Professor Dillon when he was teaching at Howard College, was a teacher in the Jacksonville laboratory schools for a number of years and still makes Jacksonville her home.

In the thirties a dream came true. President Daugette had long been interested in a hill a mile from the old campus, toward the north and east. Surrounded by mountains and overlooking the town, it was the camp site selected by Gen. Joseph W. Burke, a colonel in the tenth Ohio Regiment of the Union Army, when he came through Jacksonville during the War Between the States. General Burke had admired this site, thinking of his far-off Ireland, and declared: "I am going to return here after the war, buy this hill, build my home, bring my Irish bride, and rear my family." This he did, and he became a leading citizen of this area.

President Daugette's dream came to fulfillment with the building program of the thirties. A new campus was established on the imposing site of the Gen. Joseph W. Burke estate. In 1930 Bibb Graves Hall was built on the hill surrounded by the horseshoe of water oaks planted by General Burke. The building cost approximately $300,000 and was named for the late Bibb Graves, a former governor. It was the main classroom and administration building then; today it is the main administration building of Jacksonville State University.

Still a favorite dormitory for women is Daugette Hall, with a beautiful balcony that brings back memories to former students when they visit the

This picture was taken by A. D. "Gus" Edwards when he was about twelve years old, from the south porch of the Edwards home (now the west porch of the home of Mrs. Walter Lee). The Edwards home was located on the site of the present International House. Barely visible on the far left is the north side of the Burke home. In the center are its well house and the cottage that became the home of the International House program in the second year. The barn is shown on the right.

Courtesy of A. D. Edwards
campus. Built a little to the south and west of Bibb Graves in 1930, Daugette Hall has been expanded three times. This building was named for Clarence W. Daugette, the dreamer and builder.

Hammond Hall, located directly south of Bibb Graves Hall, present home of the art department, was built in the mid-thirties. The building was named for J. D. Hammond, the Alabama legislator who was instrumental in getting the State Normal School for Jacksonville. Mr. Hammond died in 1919. This building was used originally for social functions and for the school dining room, student lounge, and supply store. A central heating plant was also built during this period. By 1937, the college owned 115 acres of campus and property valued at over $1 million.

In 1939 three additional buildings lifted the campus to almost Ivy League beauty. The library, housing 50,000 volumes, was built with the cooperation of the Public Works Administration. This building is now the Wood Education Building. The new J. W. Stephenson Gymnasium boasted a basketball court comparable to any in the state. Abercrombie Hall was the first light-housekeeping facility provided for students. John W. Abercrombie, for whom it was named, had served on the state board of education for a number of years and later became president of the University of Alabama. President Houston Cole and his family lived for a time in this dormitory, as there was then no home for the president on campus. The apartment dormitory had suites of two bedrooms with a kitchen between.

Many of the trees planted by General Burke still stand. Much of the artistic landscaping for the first
The Ramona Wood Library, built in 1939 with the cooperation of the PWA, housed 50,000 books. The building has been remodeled and is now the Wood Education Building.

The J. W. Stephenson Gymnasium. This health and physical education building was built in 1939 and contained a basketball court comparable to any in the state.
Abercrombie Hall. The first apartment dormitory.

Company H, 167th Infantry, Alabama National Guard. C. W. Daugette, Jr., Captain.
ten years of the new campus was done by Mary C. Forney, mentioned earlier as a graduate and teacher of the Normal School. After forty years of teaching at the college, she died in the summer of 1939. The TEACOLA reported. "The new college, balanced among the aged oaks, has the dignity and beauty that come only through old age."

Malcolm Street, a junior in the college in 1938, had become a radio announcer with Station WJBY in Gadsden. Before his graduation the next year, he had become associated with WHMA radio station in Anniston. For almost half a century, Street has actively supported his alma mater. This professional news broadcaster and leading businessman has covered over WHMA television and radio the highlights of Jacksonville State University's history and practically all of its sports events all over the country. "The Voice of the Gamecocks" is synonymous with Jacksonville's athletics.

Although the school catalogues, newspapers, and yearbooks prior to 1939 reflect interesting events and personalities, as well as the historical development of the school and the town of Jacksonville, publicity for this institution became more professional in coverage and wider in scope in 1939, when Clifford Sharpe Coffee, a professional staff member, was added.

The TEACOLA of August 9, 1939, contains the following news item:

Dr. Daugette announced this week that he had appointed Mrs. R. K. Coffee to handle the college publicity. Mrs. Coffee has taught piano in the high school during the past year and has been associated with her husband, R. K. Coffee, in the editing of the JACKSONVILLE NEWS. A native of Hartselle, she received her education in the schools of that city and Athens College.

For twenty-nine years, Mrs. Coffee wrote and published the news of the school and its growth to university status. From 1939 until 1968, she sent news articles to hometown newspapers giving proud parents more than the sometimes-limited correspondence with their sons and daughters. As editor of the ALUMNI NEWS, she made extended ef-

It is not exactly croquet they are playing — it is roque, a much faster French version that requires more skill than the ordinary variety. This game combines the shooting skills of golf, the positional maneuver of billiards, and the strategic cunning of chess. Dr. C. W. Daugette is on the left and Dean C. R. Wood on the right. Both were excellent tennis players, and turned to roque when tennis became too strenuous.
forts to extol the world-wide achievements of Jacksonville State College alumni. Dozens of her scrapbooks are preserved in the Houston Cole Library and contain important historical details of the school not to be found elsewhere. She still contributes her talents to the town of Jacksonville and to alumni and friends of the university.

The first scrapbook begins with news of 104 graduates in September, 1939—all of whom had found jobs scattered through twenty-four counties of the state—and news of Coach Dillon’s Eagle Owls in football, together with the announcement that several hundred new volumes had been added to the shelves of the new library. One book was FORTY ACRES AND STEEL MULES, written by an alumnus of this college, Clarence Nixon, then a teacher of history at the University of Missouri.

Headlines also announced classes for the new JSTC flight school, open to twenty students. Dean Wood was in charge of the added course, and the school had the use of two 1939 Piper Cubs as flying equipment. Flying instruction was given at the Anniston Airport with Gordon Pierce of Gadsden as the head instructor.

On October 26, 1939, the BIRMINGHAM NEWS carried a special news item from Jacksonville:

The first woman applicant for a course in the Civil Aeronautical Unit at the Jacksonville State Teachers College was Jane Felgar, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Felgar. Helen Barnes Wilson, of Piedmont, is the other woman applicant . . . Ten percent of the quota can be women students.

Later articles indicate that Jane Felgar made her first solo flight in February of 1940.

Women were also making news in a more traditional manner. A small group of faculty wives began meeting on the lawns of the various members’ homes, bringing knitting, crocheting, and needlepoint to work on as they talked. Mrs. Reuben Self recalls some of the first members as Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Mrs. Horace Lee Stevenson, Mrs. C. C. Dillon, Mrs. Charles Cayley, Mrs. E. J. Landers, Mrs. P. J. Arnold, Mrs. J. G. Austin, and Mrs. Loy Allison. As the numbers grew, the meetings became more formal. Meetings were held in the Recreation Center and various places on the college campus, and at the Faculty Club when it was opened. The Faculty Women’s Club is now a large active group, sponsoring social events and a shopping trip to Atlanta in December of each year.

The 1939 newspapers reported that Dr. John F. Rowan had died at eighty-one years of age: “For the past thirty years Dr. Rowan had served as physician for the State Teachers College and the Profile Mill . . . . He was regarded as one of the best doctors in this part of the country.” The Rowan family were among the first settlers of Jacksonville.

Carrie Peques Rowan, the wife of Dr. Rowan, became hostess at Daugette Hall in 1940, succeeding Ada Pitts. Her love of animals caused her a serious injury once when she intervened in a fight between two of her adopted dogs. But her broken kneecap healed, and she continued her “maternity ward” for the stray cats and dogs, and provided food for the campus birds as well. This charming woman was loved by the students and was always on the side of romance. No student in her dormitory, she was certain, could possibly be guilty of any wrongdoing. A dormitory for women is named in her honor.

An historic December seventh came in 1940 when the college and the people of the town united in a farewell program for the National Guard unit. Reports indicate that more than a thousand students and townspeople were present to bid Godspeed to the men of Company H, made up mainly of students and former students of the college, with Captain C. W. Daugette, Jr., as leader of the company. Other officers were Edwin Morgan, first lieutenant, and James Kemp and Ray S. Silbert, second lieutenants. There were musical salutes from the orchestra, and the president and several professors gave farewell messages to the 119 Jacksonville men as they left for camp.

All was not war news and defense training, however. In an article in the GADSDEN TIMES on June 3, 1941, Ted York records what he called “perhaps the greatest episode of man takes wife ever witnessed in this section.” As the seniors marched in the fifty-seventh annual graduation procession, Lieutenant Bartley S. Hodges, Jr., formerly of Gadsden, rushed up and rather amorously seized Ruth Stockdale, a graduating senior from Childersburg, Alabama. Nearby in a trailer, the Reverend A. C. Summers, a Presbyterian minister, was waiting to perform the marriage ceremony.

The account continued, “A minute or so later they were man and wife. The surprised bride still carried her diploma as she examined her wedding ring. Hodges and his bride drove away leaving a somewhat bewildered throng of spectators.”

Another well-known and recently graduated couple became engaged that year, Christine Glass of Anniston and J. Lamar Triplett of Gadsden. Miss Glass had been chosen for WHO’S WHO IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES and was a teacher in the Gadsden city schools. Triplett, who was president of his senior class and had conducted his own dance orchestra during college days, was band director at Emma Sansom High School in Gadsden.

Many other outstanding students were mentioned in the news during this period: Clay Brittian, Constance Mock, Opal Tucker, Lee Honea, Fred Bramlett, and Ben Kirk, Jr. Articles were also written about Jack Dempsey, Monta Jones, Burney Bishop, and Margaret Dishman.

And Professor William Calvert wrote and produced the play, “This Thing Called War.” Members of the cast were Lee Honea, Piedmont; Herman
Prickett, Ashville; Robert Cox, Guntersville; and Mrs. A. C. Shelton, Jacksonville.

Another story announced that Henry Lee Greer, class of 1939, after two successful years as football coach, had become one of the youngest high school principals in the state, as head of the eighteen-teacher high school at Millersville in Clay County, Alabama.

As the 1939-42 scrapbook recorded, the publications of the school and the newspapers of the town and state indicated that the college had developed from a small normal school into one of the foremost teachers colleges in the state. Not only had the buildings mushroomed, but the faculty and curriculum had also expanded. This scrapbook ends with the news that President Clarence William Daugette had died on August 9, 1942.

When the war in Europe reached the United States, Alabama colleges sent out a powerful and patriotic student contingent to the military forces. Enrollment, of course, went down, and the schools, as did the rest of the country, buckled down in readiness to aid the war effort.

One of the last plans of Dr. Daugette was to dedicate a service flag to the Jacksonville alumni in the armed services. The flag, with a blue star for each man in service who had attended the college and a gold star for each who had died in service, was to be unveiled the next spring. Three hundred or

President C. W. Daugette making plans in his office in Bibb Graves Hall.

more names on the flag symbolized by blue stars included two of the president’s sons, Lieutenant Colonel Clarence W. Daugette, Jr., and Sergeant Rankin M. Daugette.

On December 7, 1940, Co. H of the Alabama National Guard left for camp. With Captain C. W. Daugette, Jr., and Lieutenants Edwin Morgan, James Kemp and Ray S. Sibert were 119 Jacksonville men. All but six of these men became officers. Six of the company were killed in action.
President Houston Cole
1942-1971
Houston Cole
1942-1971

When the new president of Jacksonville State Teachers College was introduced to his first assembly of freshmen on September 7, 1942, Houston Cole spoke to the group as “fellow freshmen.”

The ANNISTON STAR reported further that he emphasized the point made by Abraham Lincoln, “I shall prepare myself, and someday my chance will come.” The citizens of Jacksonville welcomed President and Mrs. Cole and their daughter Beth with a reception at the Recreation Center. The freshman president was prepared for his task, and continued progress of this educational center was inevitable.

After twenty-eight years, Houston Cole retired as president of one of the largest universities in Alabama on December 31, 1970.

The son of Pollyanna and John Cole was born on a farm on Lookout Mountain in DeKalb County, Alabama. After graduation as valedictorian of his class at the DeKalb County High School in 1922, Houston Cole entered the State Normal School at Jacksonville. He received a two-year certificate and continued his education at the University of Alabama. With a bachelor of science degree in the fall of 1926, he became superintendent of schools at Guntersville. After receiving his master’s degree from the University of Alabama, he studied at Columbia University. Along the way, Cole was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Kappa, and Kappa Delta Pi fraternities. Both of the Alabama universities of his choice have honored President Cole. He holds two honorary degrees, an L.L.D. from the University of Alabama and an Litt.D. from Jacksonville State University.

As a civic leader and educator, Cole has received recognition and many awards. In 1939, he was elected District Governor of Rotary International, and he has served as president of both the Tuscaloosa and Anniston Rotary Clubs. He was chosen as Man of the Year in 1942 by the ALABAMA MAGAZINE and by the ANNISTON STAR in 1966. His home county, DeKalb, honored him in 1975 as “one born and reared in our county who has gone forth to reach high levels of achievement.”

Ten years as principal of the Tuscaloosa County High School, three years as superintendent of schools in Tuscaloosa, and a stint as assistant to President Richard Clarke Foster at the University of Alabama in 1939 provided additional experience in the education field. Cole’s administrative ability had been proven further by his directorship of Civilian Defense and the Office of Price Administration for the State of Alabama in the early years of World War II.

This Alabama farm boy became interested in public speaking in grammar school, and today the voice of DeKalb County’s “Patrick Henry” is familiar over the state and region. In demand at church and civic groups, Houston Cole, president emeritus of Jacksonville State University, enjoys speaking and traveling over the state.

The Calhoun and Morgan debates while he was a student at the State Normal School, Cole has said, sharpened his wits. About one debate, he said, he and John Howze from Flat Rock were on the Morgan side and had the affirmative on the question, “Should we give World War I veterans a pension?” Frank Harwell, who later became superintendent of education in Talladega, and Andy Moore, a veteran of World War I and older than the others, were on the Calhoun side. Cole had not acquired his reputation as an orator then, and Andy Moore argued that Howze was the better speaker and should speak first. President Daugette disagreed with Moore, and this gave Houston Cole inspiration for the best speech he ever made. And the Morgans won.

As speaker, teacher, and historian, Cole believed the students at this college should be exposed to some of the country’s best talent. Outstanding personalities were invited to speak on the campus, including four Presidential candidates — Senators Barry Goldwater, Edmund Muskie, and Henry Jackson and Governor George C. Wallace. Others were French Ambassador Henri Bonnet, Drew Pearson, Pauline Frederick, and Charles Laughton. Amy Vanderbilt, Pearl Buck, Margaret Chase Smith, Dorothy Thompson, and others made appearances at the college. This provided an extra dimension to the educational experiences for students at this school.

Many “firsts” have been credited to President Houston Cole. Two big steps upward were expanding from the Jacksonville State Teachers College to
the Jacksonville State College in 1957, and then to the Jacksonville State University in 1966. Other firsts were the development of the Student Government Association, the ROTC program, the student center, the football stadium, the Teacher Hall of Fame, the nursing school, and the police academy.

Rapidly increasing enrollment necessitated additional faculty members and changes in curriculum. This president has pointed out that he was ably assisted on the academic side by Deans C. R. Wood and Theron E. Montgomery, Jr.

The campus grew and new buildings seemed to appear overnight. A home for the president, an auditorium, another cafeteria, two science buildings, seven dormitories for men, five dormitories for women and two annexes to women’s dormitories, a music hall, a cottage for home management, the International House, the business administration building, the law enforcement building, the nursing school, and a new library were all built or begun under this administration. The value of the physical plant increased by $35 million in terms of 1970 values.

While planning and building and making speeches, President Cole also added writing and television appearances to his busy schedule. On a regular program, “What’s Your Problem?” he matched wits superbly with two Birmingham ministers, Dale LeCount, a Presbyterian, and Edwin Kimbrough, a Methodist, as well as other guests. The panel answered some profound questions and a few on the light side, and occasionally the entertainment outweighed the advice. Nevertheless, thousands of viewers discovered Jacksonville State University through the talented performances of its president.

Being lefthanded might have been an advantage in high school baseball and in roque with some of the town’s leading citizens, but Cole’s lefthanded penmanship would not measure up to the quality of his writing. He has admitted his first ambition was to be a newspaperman, and even his early efforts did not require editing. He has contributed articles to SOCIAL STUDIES MAGAZINE, the NATIONAL EDUCATION JOURNAL, and other publications, and he is a columnist for the ALABAMA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The life of Houston Cole has been enriched, and the university has benefited, from the presence of two first ladies during his administration.

Houston Cole and Leone Pruett, of Boaz, met and married while both were attending the State Normal School. They returned to Jacksonville when he became president in 1942. Leone Cole entered into the campus life and helped to plan the president’s home but did not live there before her death. She died in August of 1949.

Houston Cole and Martha Bellenger Graves of Gadsden were married in 1952. Martha Cole has served as a gracious hostess and has contributed to the social life of the town and many activities on the campus.

From a farm on Lookout Mountain to the hills of Jacksonville, Cole has traveled far. The twelve-story Houston Cole Library at Jacksonville State University beckons visitors and students from several miles away and stands tall, as does the man whose name the building bears.
Leone Pruett Cole

Leone Pruett Cole, a native of Boaz, Alabama, and a graduate of the Jacksonville State Normal School and the University of Alabama, planned the president's home that was constructed in 1949, but died one month before the completion of this building. An editorial in the ANNISTON STAR referred to her as "the ideal college president's wife." The Leone Cole Auditorium at Jacksonville State University, the Jacksonville Book Club's Leone Cole Memorial Scholarship, and the Leone Cole Home Economics Club are all named in her honor.
Martha Bellenger Cole

Martha Bellenger Cole presided over the president's mansion from 1952 to 1971. The warmth of her personality and constant thoughtfulness of others have endeared her to all with whom she comes in contact. With sincerity and grace, Martha Cole supports the university's activities, and her contributions to the school and town are many.
Come, friend, seek herein the mind of man, 
the product of his toil, the stirring of 
his spirit, the beauty of his love, the 
culmination of his dreams. Look deep into 
this mirror and find thy true self.