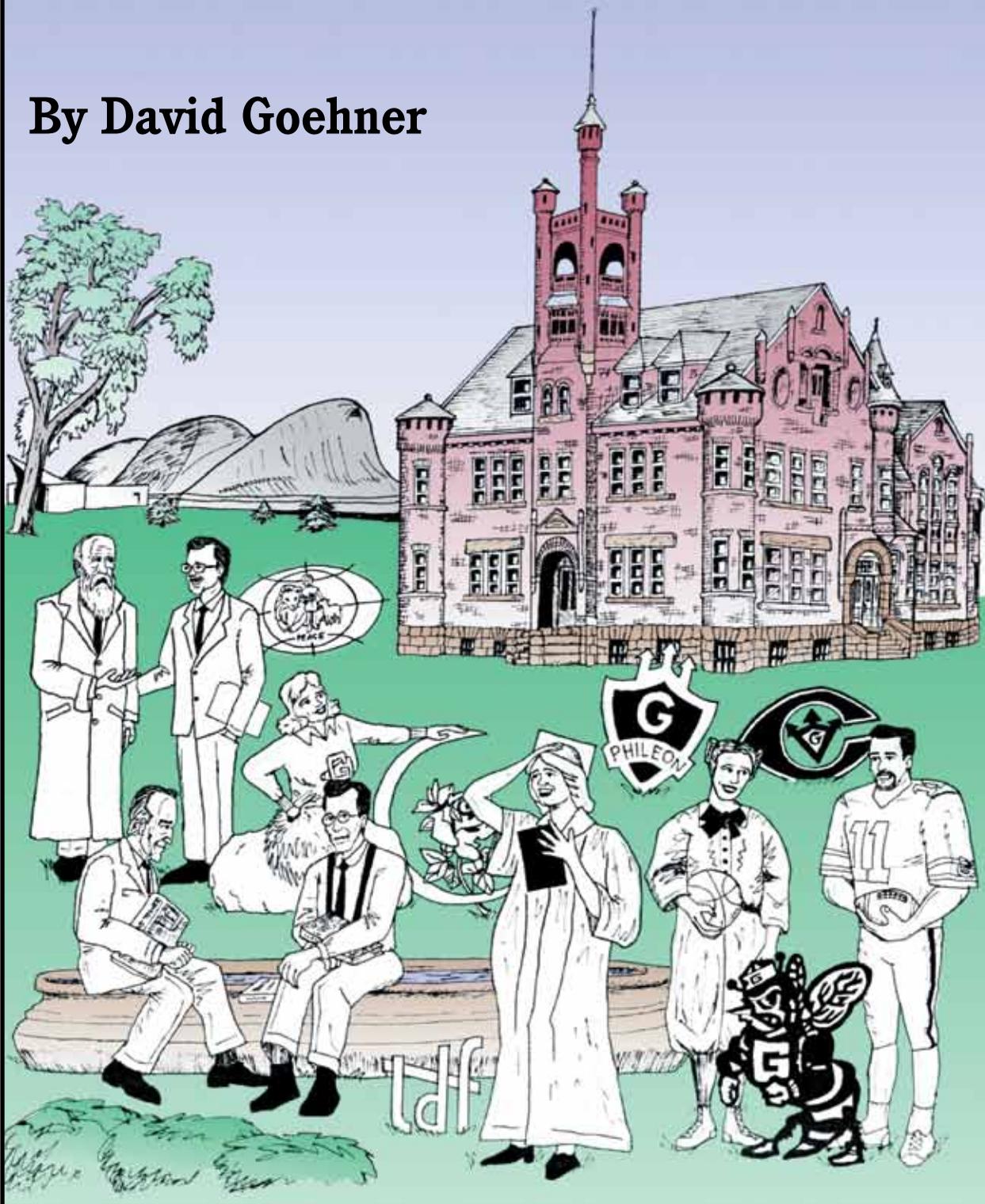


The Graceland College Book of Knowledge

By David Goehner



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**Graceland
College**

700 College Avenue
Lamoni, Iowa

copyright stuff

To all the educators.

...Especially Mrs. Marion Thies,
my sixth grade spelling and English teacher,
who told me back at Peshastin-Dryden Junior High School
that she wanted to be mentioned in my first book.

Cover artwork by David Goehner, computer colorization by Steve Edwards

Front cover legend: Higdon Administration Building, Closson Center, RLDS Church seal, President Pro Tem Joseph Smith III with President Dave Clinefelter, Graceland cheerleader with Crescents symbol, President George N. Briggs with *Graceland Tower*, first graduate Frederick M. Smith with *The Hilltop Where*, 1939-1972 fountain, t.d.f. Club logo, graduate (with a “ring by spring”), Phileon Club logo, Closson House logo, circa 1912 women’s basketball player, Yellowjacket mascot, circa 1995 football player.

Back cover legend: Marietta Hall, The Shaw Center, Big G Lake, water tower, Aaron House homecoming sidewalk climbers, Win Inslee, J.C. Bergman with Allover 6 Club symbol, Marietta Walker with Graceland flag, Ramblers, Paloma House symbol, L.E.A.D. logo, Graceland Engineers Club logo, Victory Bell, Audentia House mascot, Nursing seal, Tess Morgan with *Acacia*, Sherri Kirkpatrick, Velma Ruch with *Through The West Door*, Athenian Federation of Literary Societies symbol, Roy Cheville, Bill Gould, and Roscoe Faunce.

Therefore, verily I say unto you, my friends, Call your solemn assembly, as I have commanded you; and as all have not faith, seek ye diligently and teach one another words of wisdom; yea, seek ye out of the best books words of wisdom; seek learning even by study, and also by faith.

—Doctrine and Covenants, 85:36a

•

O remember my son, and learn wisdom in thy youth; yea, learn in thy youth to keep the commandments of God; yea, and cry unto God for thy support.

— Alma 17:68

•

But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them.

— Timothy II, 3:14

Introduction

Maybe you've only seen Graceland College during a 20-minute stopover while touring Interstate 35. Or maybe you're one of the people to spend your entire college career as a Graceland. Either way, your visit can't help but to spur some questions about the place. How did the campus develop? Who is this person who shares a name with that building? When did that student organization begin? How did that campus tradition get its start? What changes occurred during the time I wasn't here?

Well, hang on to your blue and gold socks, because you're about to find out *almost* everything you ever wanted to know about Graceland College. It's like freshman orientation all over again. And then some.

The Graceland College Book of Knowledge was designed as a commemoration of the college's centennial, but it actually had its roots way back with the celebration of Graceland's 50th anniversary. During the 1940-41 school year, a student honor society called the Lambda Delta Sigma Society initiated research on the backgrounds of the myriad of stuff that had become a part of campus life in its first five decades. Completed by librarian Cleo Hanthorne Moon and mimeographed into 14 copies in 1945, the result was an encyclopedia-styled work called *Graceland Firsts*.

Flash forward to the early spring of 1995. I had returned to campus a few months earlier as the editor/writer for *College Relations* and discovered one of my shelves a pink three-ring binder with "Graceland Firsts" written on an adhesive label. The inside of that plastic binder contained a copy of that half-century-old work that had been retyped by the Alumni Office just a few years earlier. Since 1995 marked Graceland's centennial, I figured it would be a good idea to update the thing during my spare time, creating a handy in-house reference work for those occasions when questions need to be answered about campus facilities or the college's background.

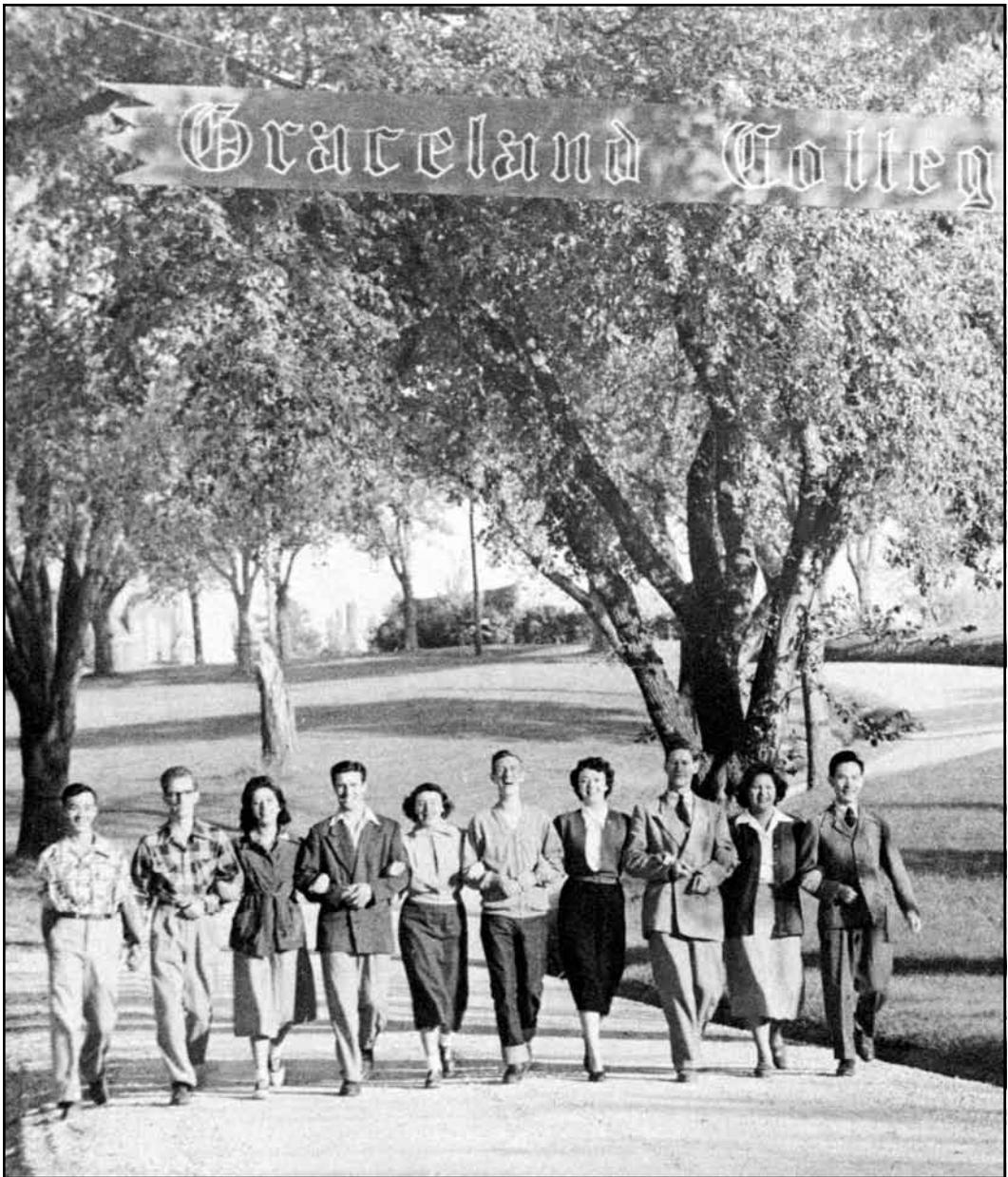
At the time, I didn't know that Alumni Programs coordinator Marvel Hansen and *College Relations* director Mary Kay Kenworthy would suggest a few months later that this would be an ideal project to publish as *The Graceland College centennial book*. (This necessitated correcting and significantly rewriting the material in *Graceland Firsts*, even eliminating several entries. For some reason, Cleo had a whole lot of stuff in there about every minor detail about the library.) I also didn't know that it would take 2 1/2 years to complete, overshooting the actual centennial mark.

So now, this project joins a small collection of other published works that have recorded the history of Graceland. Among that group, much acknowledgment is hereby given to Roy Cheville for writing *Through The West Door* (the definitive, detailed, and never-to-be equalled account of the college's first 50 years) and to Paul M. Edwards for updating the college's history to the 75-year mark with *The Hilltop Where*. Thanks also go to the people who didn't realize at the time that they were recording history: the student staffs of each *Acacia* yearbook and the reporters for each volume of *The Graceland Tower*. Dozens of alumni also helped provide details on previously unpublished portions of the college's history by responding to questions that were issued in the *Graceland Horizons* magazine. (There are more gaps to fill, and undoubtedly more corrections to make. If *The Tower* got it wrong way back when, odds are I repeated the mistake.. Anyone whose memories or scrapbooks can make Graceland's collected history more complete are officially invited to mail your additions in care of Graceland's Alumni Office.)

Further acknowledgements go to people who were closely involved in helping produce this book. Thanks to the Graceland proofreading team, who reviewed this massive text for accuracy, be it spelling, historical, or a better word (Marvel Hansen, President Emerita Barbara Higdon, Mary Kay Kenworthy, grants coordinator Jeannie McKinney, PPC director Myrna Morris, and the indispensable aide to seven Graceland presidents, Clara Morrell). Thanks to PPC photographer Mike Jaeger, who had to copy so many old photos and shoot a few new ones. Thanks to PPC graphic designer Steve Edwards, who helmed the technical side of the layout work. Thanks to Ron Romig and the folks at the RLDS Church archives for supplying several rare photographs. Thanks to a pair of my student assistants, Anne Williams and Brooke Nelson (both from Arizona — what are the

odds?), who retyped some lists and helped with a bit of the research. Thanks to former music faculty member Ken Cooper for creating sheet music for *Graceland Yellowjackets*. And, in a more general but probably more significant sense, thanks to the many more people who played a part in shaping my own “Graceland Experience”, both times around. (You all know who you are.)

Returning students know that change comes to Graceland College every year. Each fall, the makeup of the student community is reshuffled, new policies debut, and the campus gets accustomed to physical modifications that were made over the summer. A piece of Graceland’s ongoing evolution crumbles into the past, and foundations are introduced for the next stage of memories.



Graceland students from around the globe unite in the fall of 1951 for a walk down the college’s old main entrance toward town.

Throughout all the change, the constant has always been that students and educators gather to learn, associate, and grow. Here, then, is the development behind that learning, association, and growth during the first century of Graceland College.

—David Goehner
July 1997



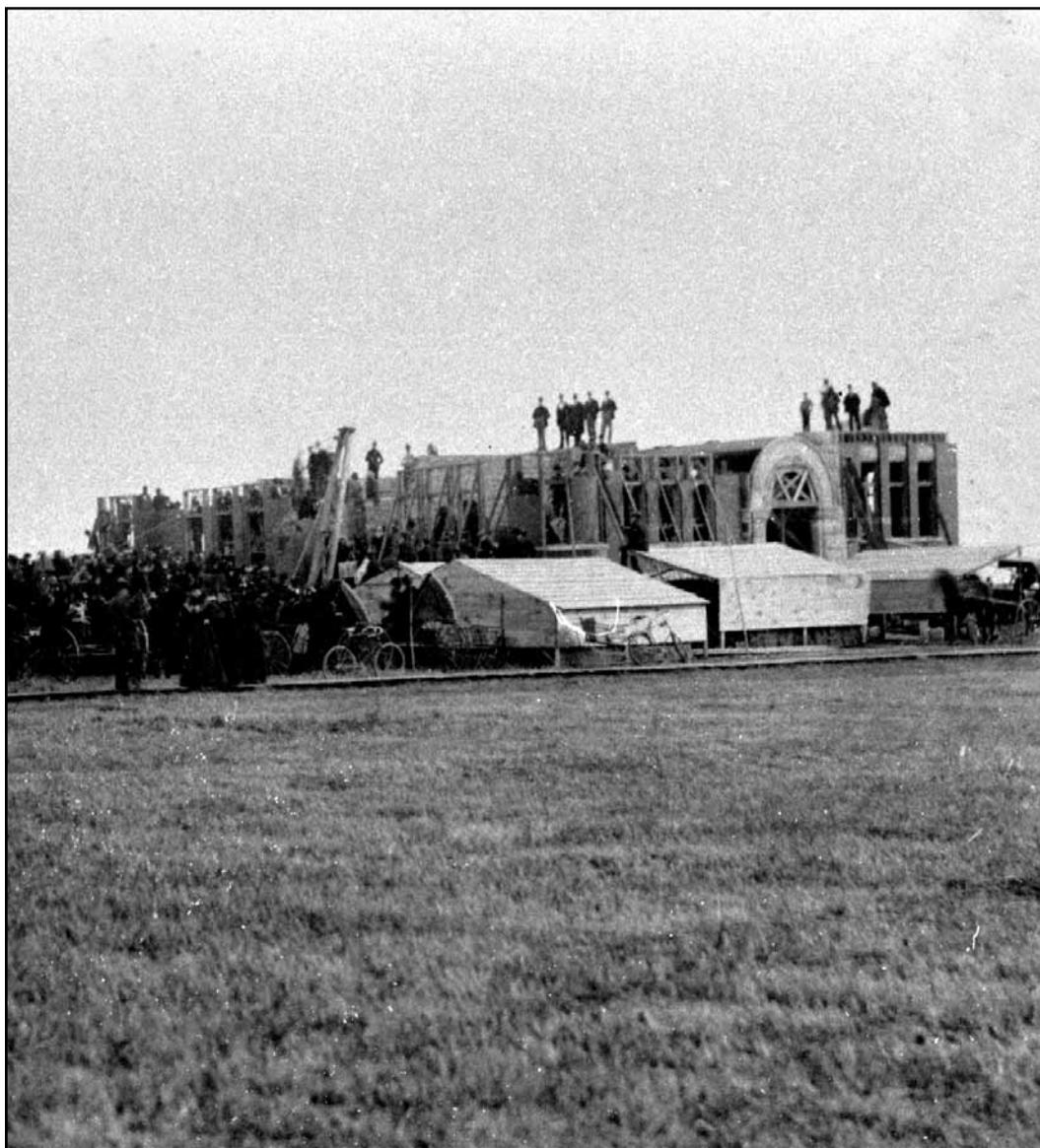
Graceland students from around the globe unite with Professor Les Gardner (sixth from left in the 1951 photo) for a walk down the college hill in the spring of 1996.

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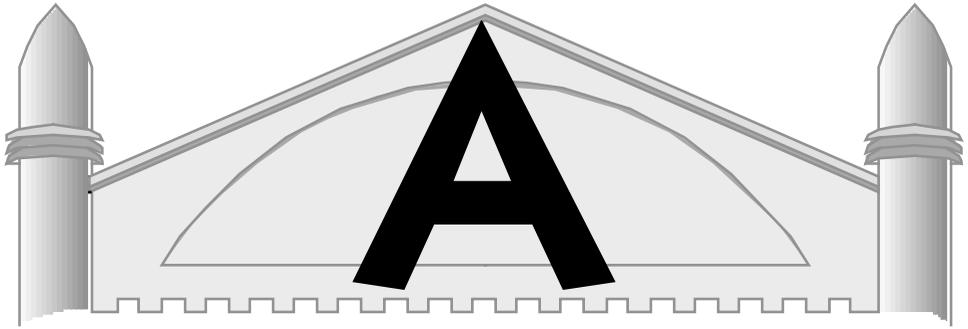
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Graceland College

From A To Z



Cornerstone laying ceremony for what would become known as the Graceland College Administration Building — November 12, 1895.



Aaron C. Engle Ceramics Award is an annual spring competition that offers a \$100 prize for a ceramic work made during the school year by a full-time student. The award was created and funded by the Engle family at the suggestion of Graceland College President Bill Higdon as a memorial to honor former MSC housekeeper Aaron C. Engle, who began taking ceramics classes at Graceland at the age of 72. The award was first presented in 1974 to Gary Ballinger and John Hoover. Since the 1980s, the winning pieces have been displayed in a case in The Shaw Center foyer. Some of the artwork was destroyed or damaged when one of the case's shelves slipped during the summer of 1994.



Aaron House is a men's residence hall house that was among the first houses to be named in October 1962. The name refers to the Book of Mormon's Aaronic priesthood (a name that was derived from Aaron, the brother of Moses in the Bible). The name was suggested by Neil Francis and was selected by house members during a contest. Aaron House was located in Herald Hall during its initial year under house president James Warnock.

Since the first year, the house mascot has been the Knight, which was chosen for its connotations of courage and strength. Aaron's members first became Knights at a "Knight's Night Out" function, which became an annual function involving formal induction of new house members in a knighting ceremony.

The initial house colors were black (symbolizing chivalry), white (symbolizing purity), and red (symbolizing courage and bravery).

The house once had a newspaper, *The Aaron News*, the first issue of which was dated December 13, 1962, under editor Cal Boardman. *The Lance*, an Aaron-Audentia newspaper, was first published on November 7, 1963, under editor Leon England and co-editor Neil Francis.

After several years at various locations, Aaron moved to the fourth floor of Gunsolley Annex (later Graybill Hall) in the fall of 1976. Later during that school year, college administrators decided to permanently leave all men's houses at their current floors. In the fall of 1997, Aaron relocated to the first two floors of Gunsolley Hall, trading sites with Stewart Manor. This move was made in part due to the feeling that Aaron's strong sense of identity would have the best chance of unifying a two-floor house.

The familiar red Aaron jacket, featuring the word "Aaron" in large, cursive white lettering on the back, has remained essentially unchanged since its introduction in 1977-78. Brian Carr designed the knight, armor, and shield for the jacket's front logo. Solah copied the jacket's design when it became Aaron's sister house the following year.



One of Aaron's most notable traditions has been its homecoming sidewalk rope climb, which was first staged in 1979.

Aaron is the first house that established an endowed scholarship fund. The idea began during the 1987-88 school year under house president Charles Wilmot. Two years later, house members wrote and phoned their alumni to raise funds for scholarships that are awarded to current Aaron House members.

See also: Homecoming: Homecoming sidewalk climb; K.O.G. Club

Acacia, the college yearbook, was first published in 1912 as a project of the Athenian Literary Society. The name is a reference to the acacia plant and was suggested by preparatory student Peter T. Chosokabe of Japan in a contest that drew more than 50 submissions. The first *Acacia* was dedicated to Jeremiah A. Gunsolley, acting president of the college. It took about eight weeks between the time the Athenian Literary Society began work on the 128-page book and the time it was ready for sale.

Chosokabe explained the significance of the "Acacia" name in a piece he wrote for the first yearbook: "The word shall be well compared to the distinctions of our college annual; the virtue of acacia to the virtue of Graceland College; the perfume of acacia to the sweet memories of old students; its euphonious sound to the peaceful atmosphere of the college location." In an observation that could only be made by someone who spoke English as a second language, Chosokabe also pointed out the preponderance of the letter "a" in "Acacia" and several other words associated with the college (such as "Graceland", "America", "Marietta", and others).

The first book's officers were Floyd M. McDowell (editor-in-chief), E.G. Roell (associate editor), M.C. Hutchinson (business manager), Milnor Case (assistant business manager), and department editors Inez Smith (literary), Hortense Wind (collegiate), Robert J. Farthing (preparatory), Arthur E. Benc (commercial), D. Emlin Kelley (stenography), Irene Hoffman (normal), Florence Thompson (music), Almon G. Hougas (oratory), H.H. Gold (alumni), Lucy K. Gunsolley (art), C.E. Irwin (athletics), and Mamie Worlund (humorous). The 1912 *Acacia* left a deficit of \$102.60, which was covered by the Athenian Literary Society during 1912-13.

The 1923 book was combined with the 1922-23 magazine-styled *Graceland Record* newspaper and came out in weekly installments, which were later bound into a 292-page volume. This one-time merger was the idea of Charles Sandage as an attempt to help the publications' costs break even.

The 1943 yearbook was the smallest, measuring 7 3/4" wide by 8 1/4" tall.

The 1959 *Acacia* included a 7" 33 1/3 RPM record lasting nearly 16 minutes over two sides. David Draper narrated the recording and Oliver Houston provided organ music. The disk included recordings of Board of Trustees chairman Earl T. Higdon inaugurating Harvey Grice as Graceland College president, Roy Cheville leading the carol *O Holy Night*, the final play-by-play moments of a basketball game against Tarkio, and Velma Ruch at an April Fool's Day assembly.





The 1961 book also came with a record that, although lasting approximately 12 minutes, included more recordings of events than the earlier one did. The 1961 record contained William S. Gould's opening convocation address, remarks by F. Henry Edwards, sports highlights, religious speakers and performers, and Apostle Clifford Cole at the closing communion service. Clive M. Davis was the narrator, Sue Carter was the record editor, and Richard Whittemore was the technician. The disk was manufactured by Century Record Company of Saugus, California.

The 1970 *Acacia* was composed of four separately issued sections (each staple-bound) that were later gathered in a plastic binder.

The 1995 *Acacia* was the first yearbook that did not include a listing of students' hometowns.

Academic divisions — The Board of Trustees voted in February 1965 to reorganize the faculty from 10 major academic areas into five academic divisions: Fine Arts, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Language Arts, Social Sciences, and Education and Psychology. The board felt that increasing the size of the divisions would improve administrative duties and create a better balance in division sizes. The academic divisions began with the 1965-66 school year.

Three of the divisions were renamed after the first year. The Natural Sciences and Mathematics Division was retitled the Science and Mathematics Division, the Language Arts Division was retitled the Language and Literature Division, and the Education and Psychology Division was retitled the Health and Education Division. The Nursing Division was added beginning with the 1968-69 school year. Starting with the 1986 fall semester, the Language and Literature Division was combined with the philosophy and religion areas (from Social Science) to form the Humanities Division.

See also: Fine Arts Division; Health and Education Division; Humanities Division; Language and Literature Division; Nursing Division; Science and Mathematics Division; Social Science Division

Academic robes for students and faculty were first worn during commencement in 1935. Robes had been advocated by a group of faculty members who felt that caps and gowns would cut the expense of graduation for students (who otherwise would have needed to buy some formal attire) and give an added dignity to the occasion.

In 1991, members of the senior class began donating their graduation robes for use as choir robes in Africa. This tradition was organized by senior Kraig Kirkpatrick, whose father, Jac Kirkpatrick, was the RLDS apostle to the Africa Region at the time.

Academy — *See:* Preparatory department

A Capella Chorus was organized in the fall of 1923 at the suggestion of voice instructor Mabel Carlile. The first chorus involved eight men and eight women and included Lamoni residents and Graceland students. The original members were Albert Brackenbury, Arlene Brackenbury, director Mabel Carlile, Roy Cheville, James Dempsey, Thad Howland, Mrs. Willomena Johnson, Fields Jones, Mrs. Raymond McElroy, Josephine Smith, Florence Thompson, Wilfred Tordoff, Walter Walden, Lena Wells, Reese Wells, and Mrs. Luella Wight. The A Capella Chorus's first out-of-town performance was at the K.P. Hall in Bethany, Missouri, for a program marking the 75th anniversary of the Order of the Knights of Pythias.

The group began a two-year absence after the spring of 1943 due to the lack of male members during World War II. The A Capella Chorus was revived on October 3, 1945.



The chorus's final

season was in 1949-50. After that year, director Henry Anderson felt the choir needed a more appropriate name, since the group had also started singing accompanied music. He changed the name to the Concert Choir the following school year.

Accounting major was approved by the Board of Trustees in March of 1988 and began that fall.

Accreditation of Graceland credits first came from the University of Kansas and the University of Missouri, as reported by Frederick M. Smith to the Board of Trustees on September 10, 1910.

In a letter dated July 17, 1916, the State University of Iowa Executive Committee College of Liberal Arts became the first school to accredit Graceland as a junior college. The University of Missouri then accredited Graceland on November 16 of that year since the University of Iowa had done so.

Accreditation of the junior college program from the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities first came in a letter dated April 26, 1920. Graceland's four-year bachelor of arts in religion program was first accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools on April 1, 1960, during the NCA's annual meeting in Chicago. Graceland President Harvey Grice and vice president and dean William S. Gould attended the NCA convention that week. Graceland had initiated the accreditation procedure for the four-year program with NCA in 1957.

A.C.M. — *See:* Association of Computing Machinery

The Ad Lib was the third name of the Graceland College employee newsletter and was issued on a weekly or semi-weekly basis. The first issue was dated June 18, 1974, replacing the *Staff Personnel Newsletter*. It was succeeded by *The Graceland* after the issue of August 31, 1995.



See also: The Gracelander; Staff Personnel Newsletter

Addiction studies major was introduced in the fall of 1993, the same time that the addiction studies certificate program began. Both the bachelor's and certificate programs are completed through a combination of independent studies and residency programs.

Adding machine — On January 16, 1911, commercial instructor Jeremiah Gunsolley reported to the Board of Trustees that a Burroughs adding machine had been used by the commercial department for several weeks. He recommended that it be purchased, but the board deferred action.

Administration Building (Ad Building) — *See: Higdon Administration Building*



AERO (Alcohol/other drugs Education Resource Office) was created in 1994 as a resource library and education center focusing on alcohol and drug abuse. It was formed through a \$126,762 FIPSE (Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education) grant that Graceland received to start a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program. AERO opened in the fall of 1994 at room 120 Patroness Hall under coordinator Holli Sherman. A contest was held that semester to select the name. The AERO program's funding ended in 1996.

See also: BACCHUS

Afghanistan was first represented by Sherrie Kline Smith of Kabul, who enrolled as a senior in 1974-75 in the experimental curriculum.

African American Coalition was the new name adopted by the former Black Student Union during 1991-92. The change was the result of a feeling by members that the previous name encouraged participation by black students only. The group returned to the Black Student Union name in 1994-95.

See also: Black Student Union

Afro-American History Month/Afro-American Week — *See: Black History Month*



Agape House began in the fall of 1962 as one of the original men's residence hall houses. The house name, a Greek term for "love", was suggested by Gary Bowman, who was inspired by the name of the Agape camp in the Des Moines, Iowa, area. Agape was among the first group of houses that selected a name in October 1962.

Agape was initially located on the second floor of Gunsolley Hall. House colors were navy blue and white from the beginning. The house symbol was originally an elongated "A" and the early house creed was "A house united can do what ten thousand men fail in." Agape's first sister house was Traver.



Agape's original house council members were James Gargano (president), Don Granvold (social chairman), Mike Utt (senator), Gary Bowman (chaplain), Gerry Hancock (assistant chaplain), Larry Slocum (assistant chaplain), Rick Swayne (intramurals).

In early years, Agape had a house choir and participated in a "chicken stealing party" (which involved taking chickens — *legally* — from a farmer and barbecuing them in a barn as part of a house "Hobo Hike").

Agape was the first existing house selected to move into Gunsolley Annex (Graybill Hall) during that facility's completion in 1965. Agape occupied the top floor of that building throughout the 1965-66 school year.

After several years at several different locations, Agape moved to the third floor of Gunsolley Annex in the fall of 1976. Later that school year, the college decided to keep each men's house at its existing location. With its location permanently established, Agape became the first house to add unique painting to its hallway, embellishing the walls with bold geometric designs containing wide, colorful stripes.

Age requirement for graduation first came under question by the Board of Trustees in June 1906. Marguerite Wickes, who had otherwise met all the requirements for graduation in piano, was granted provisional graduation and the board arranged that her diploma would be delivered to her on her 16th birthday.

Agri-business major was introduced in the fall of 1984 after being recommended by the faculty in April 1981. The major was last offered in the 1985-87 catalog.

Agricultural Club was pictured in each *Acacia* from 1983 through 1985. The club worked to maintain agriculture classes at Graceland and to raise awareness of jobs in agri-business. The group also donated trees to the campus.

See also: Graceland Agriculture Club

Agriculture Club — *See:* Graceland Agriculture Club

Air Band Contest was introduced by COSA in the spring of 1984 as an annual competition with prizes in which houses lip-synched and presented a stage routine to recorded songs. The first Air Band Contest was won by Edwards House, who "performed" the Michael Jackson song *Beat It*. The contest replaced the previous Spring Sing, which had involved live singing.

Airplane — In the spring of 1946, Graceland agreed to purchase a World War II surplus North American B-25 Mitchell bomber for \$200 (original government cost: \$200,000) for laboratory use in physics classes. The terms of the sale restricted the plane for instructional purpose only and required that the plane not be flown.

The following fall, Professor





Roy Mortimore and 1938 Graceland graduate Claremont Robinson travelled to receive their aircraft at Walnut Ridge, Arkansas, but learned that their plane couldn't be flown because its engines needed an overhaul. However, Mortimore was able to trade the grounded, war-weary B-25 for an essentially unused B-25H that had very few hours on it. Robinson, accompanied by Mortimore, piloted the plane back to Lamoni on September 12, 1946, and landed it at the old airport west of town.

Mortimore had intended to remove the outer wing panels at the Lamoni airport, tow the plane to the college campus, and reassemble it there. There were also plans to erect a building around the plane on campus. But none of this ever happened, and although all of its electrical equipment was removed and taken to the college, the plane remained at the Lamoni airport. The B-25 was sold to Charles E. Matthews of Miami, Florida, on July 8, 1952. It eventually made its way to the New England Air Museum in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, in 1969 and was restored to its original military configuration.

Alabama was first represented in 1898-99 by two normal department students, Myrtle Baldwin of Garland, and Bertha D. Harper of Lumber Mills. The first collegiate student was Mamie Worlund of Pollard, who entered as a freshman in 1911-12. Alabama's first male representatives may have been Cad Martin of Georgiana and Durward Harper of McKenzie, who both enrolled in the academy in 1920-21. However, a student with the gender unspecific first name of Marion S. Wiggins enrolled from McKenzie in 1902-03.

Alaska was first represented in 1940-41 when Ruth Allen came as a freshman from Juneau. The first male student from Alaska was Walter Barber, who enrolled in 1947-48 from Ketchikan. There were four students at Graceland when Alaska became the 49th state in January 1959: Mike Briggs of Anchorage, Lola Condit of Mount View, Marilyn C. Porter of Fairbanks, and Rena Ann Wight of Anchorage.

Alberta was first represented in 1911-12 by Leon E. Christy, a student from Calgary in the commercial school. In 1918-19, Margaret MacGregor of Oyen became the first woman and the first collegiate student from Alberta.

Alcohol Awareness Week is an annual program of educational activities focusing on alcohol abuse. It debuted at Graceland during the 1984-85 school year.

Alcohol/other drugs Education Resource Office — *See: AERO*

Alice M. Edwards Memorial Creative Writing Contest was first held in 1975, offering monetary awards for poetry or fiction writing by Graceland students. During its initial year, first-place awards of \$50 each went to Pamela Baker and Bruce Jones, and second-place awards of \$20 each went to Diane Johnson and David Grant. The memorial was named after F. Henry Edwards's wife, who died in 1973 and had a 15-year career teaching creative writing at the University of Kansas and the University of Missouri at Kansas City.

All Over Six Club — *See: S.I.X. Club*

All-School Social Activities Committee was created in 1934-35 to unify social life on campus. Its original leaders were Marion Cooper (the student body president), and student executive committee members J.C. Stuart, James Burdick, Mary Briggs, and Trudy Taylor. The group was last pictured in the 1941 *Acacia*.

Alma Mater Hymn is Graceland's official alumni song. The piece was written and



Alma Mater Hymn

R. A. Cheville

R. A. Cheville (arr. V. Schaar)

Come, Grace-land sons and daugh - ters all, And join our hap - py throng,
Through mem - o - ry a thread shall run, Of gold - en rich - ness made,
Through years and dec - ades long to come Thy bat - tle - men - ted tower

With loy - al voi - ces let us raise Our Al - ma Mat - er song;
Ce - men - ting there the treas - ures rare In thy foun - da - tion laid;
Shall rise to call the youth of lands To an - swer to the hour.

O hill - crest, home of vis - ion wide, Where broth - er - hood holds sway,
O Al - ma Mat - er, guide us on, Thy stan - dard e'er un - fold,
And while thy work shall car - ry on, Our ben - i - sons are told

Where all may learn in life and lore, 'Tis thee we praise to - day.
And call us on with mem - o - ries Of days 'neath the Blue and Gold.
In lives of hon - or, truth, and right: The seal of the Blue and Gold.



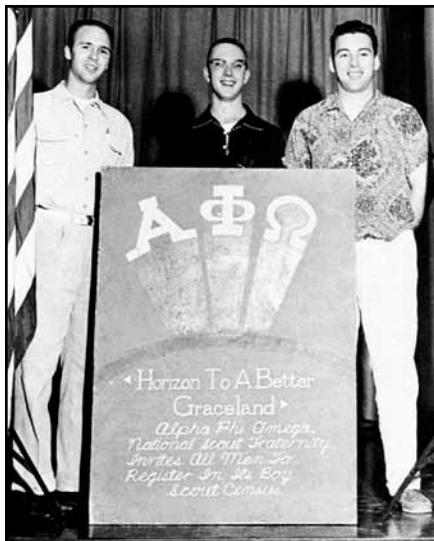
composed by Roy Cheville in 1926. Cheville felt the school needed a song for the more serious gatherings of Graceland students and wanted a song that fondly recalled former years, current campus life, and the greater Graceland yet to be. Cheville wrote the lyrics during a summer session at Berkeley while relaxing under the eucalyptus trees looking toward California's Golden Gate Bridge. He later sketched off the notes and passed the work to Graceland student Franklyn Weddle. Weddle worked out a tentative musical arrangement, then a more refined version was developed by alumna Verna Schaar.

The *Alma Mater Hymn* was first published in the November 2, 1926, *Graceland Record*. One of its earliest performances was by a male quartet at the football banquet on Friday evening, November 23, 1926. It was later included as hymn 523 of *The Hymnal* of the RLDS Church.

In March 1981, the Division of Language and Literature approved a proposal to the RLDS Hymn Committee to reword two lines of the song. "O come ye sons of Graceland all" was changed to "Come Graceland sons and daughters all." Also, "Where men may learn in life and lore" was changed to "Where all may learn in life and lore." Cheville supported the revisions.

Alpha Omega Club — See: A.O. Club

Alpha Phi Omega (A.P.O.) was formed as a national fraternity to assemble college men in the fellowship of the Scout Oath and Law and promote leadership, fellowship, and service to school. The Graceland chapter, Zeta-Zeta, was organized by Dick Nies, Dick Anderson, Don Comer, and William Gould, who sent letters about the fraternity to Graceland students. The college's charter was presented during a banquet held May 16, 1948. Fifteen fraternity members from Drake University were on hand for the charter's presentation, and 27 Graceland men were initiated following the banquet's dinner. Graceland became the first junior college in the nation to have membership in A.P.O.



The Graceland chapter raised and lowered the campus flag on Sundays and holidays, sponsored a program for the local Boy Scout troop, assisted in human welfare projects, and helped the college on special occasions. Initially, Alpha Phi Omega had a long-term project to collect trees from every U.S. state and every country represented at Graceland to be used in an outdoor chapel.

A.P.O. also sponsored an annual spring "Talenterama", which was first held Saturday, March 16, 1957, at 7:30 p.m. The first Talenterama lasted more than two hours and featured over a dozen acts, including a faculty group. Tickets were 25¢, with proceeds benefiting the World Fellowship Fund. Mark Thoman, the previous year's student body president, hosted that year's show. An annual "Ugly Man Contest" was added to the Talenterama show beginning in 1959.

By 1960, the Zeta-Zeta Chapter was in charge of the campus lost and found and sponsored projects for the World Fellowship Fund. A.P.O.'s lost and found office was in room 302 of the Ad Building prior to relocating to the east side addition of the MSC on March 5, 1962. A.P.O. hosted a reception for its new MSC office and its new lost and found on Monday, March 12, 1962 (The lost and found had opened there on March 5.). Graceland's Alpha Phi Omega chapter was last pictured in the 1968 *Acacia*, although the club was still



advertised in the 1970-71 college catalog.

Talk arose in the spring of 1965 to start a chapter of Gamma Sigma Sigma, the national service sorority considered a sister group to Alpha Phi Omega, for the following fall. However, no such group was ever pictured in an *Acacia*.

See also: Chapel in the Grove

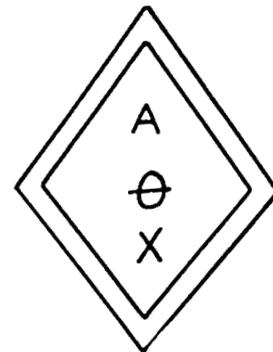
Alpha Pi Sigma Literary Society was one of the three original clubs formed under the revamped Athenian Federation of Literary Societies in the fall of 1920. The group's colors were black and gold, and its name meant "first over all". The group had an Alpha Pi Sigma Sextet musical band, a girls singing quartet, and a publication called *Alpha Pi Star*. Original officers were David Lewis (president), Stanley Russell (vice president), Richard Hartnell (secretary), Roland Travis (treasurer), and Charles Curtis (sergeant at arms).



The group had to change its name and in the fall of 1928 became the Pleiades Literary Society, but its nickname as "the Pi's" remained. The change was apparently due to sentiment against sorority/fraternity-sounding names, since the Kappa Delta Society was also required to change its name. The Athenian Federation of Literary Societies disbanded after the 1931-32 school year.

See also: Athenian Literary Society

Alpha Theta Chi was a women's social club that began in the fall of 1959 and continued through the spring of 1962. The group succeeded the C.M.C. Theta club, from which some of the original Alpha Theta Chi members came. It was the second-to-last women's social club formed at Graceland.



Under sponsor Doris Conklin, the first Alpha Theta Chi officers were Lola Condit (president), Karen Boekman (vice president), Yvonne Buchanan (secretary), Margery Donnelson (treasurer), Sharon Wick (scribe), and Doris Fox (chaplain).

Alumni Association — *See:* Graceland College Alumni Association

Alumni Award for Excellence in Teaching is given by the Graceland Alumni Association to one faculty member each commencement in the form of a framed citation and a monetary gift. It was originally called the Alumni Award for Outstanding Teacher when Jerry Runkle was named as the first recipient in 1978. The name was changed in 1984.

Alumni Day, the predecessor of homecoming, was first held among local alumni on May 7, 1907, the Saturday before commencement. It developed into an annual event and by 1912 involved an annual business meeting of the Alumni Association on Saturday morning and an evening banquet. Banquets, which were held in the I.O.O.F. Hall until Patroness Hall opened, were followed by an address in the Ad Building chapel. Alumni Day banquets continued through at least 1913.

See also: Homecoming



Alumni director had been a volunteer role until Pam Clinefelter assumed the job as a paid position in 1983. She graduated from Graceland as Pam Watkins in 1972.

Alumni Family Weekend was first held on campus under the name “Mini-Spec” in 1983. The name was changed with the gathering held during the 1984 Memorial Day weekend. Activities that year involved classes and tournaments.



Alumni House is the informal name of the two-story home located north across College Avenue from the Tess Morgan/Walker parking lot. Graceland purchased the building for \$57,800 in August 1994 from Ivan and Audrey Williams and began using it as the headquarters for the school’s alumni, college relations, and grants activities. The house was built around 1968.

Alumni magazines — Graceland’s alumni magazine has undergone several name and format changes over the years. Following is a list of those titles and developments:

- *Graceland College Bulletin* was first published in 1906 as a quarterly publication. Once a year, the *Bulletin* would be devoted to the college catalog, a tradition that continued through 1920. The Greater Graceland Association began editing the publication in 1916-17 as a quarterly news bulletin.

- A magazine called the *Alumni Tower* debuted around 1941. It was officially known in the indicia as the *Graceland Tower* (the same name as the student newspaper), but was informally referred to as the *Alumni Tower*.

- *Frontiers*, edited by R.E. Browne, debuted in June 1947.

- The magazine returned to the name *Graceland College Bulletin* with volume 1, number 1, issued September 1948, under editor R. Edwin Browne. (During the run of the *Alumni Tower*, a four-page publication called *Graceland Bulletin* promoting the construction of the Memorial Student Center was issued in May 1948.) The *Graceland Bulletin* was usually printed in a 6” x 9” format.



- The magazine, under editor Barney Parker, became cover-titled *The Graceland Alumni Magazine* with the November/December 1961 issue.
- The cover title changed to *The Gracelander* with the November/December 1962 issue under editor John A. Barr, although the previous *Graceland Alumni Magazine* title made a one-time reappearance with the January/February 1964 issue. *The Graceland Alumni Newsletter*, providing updates of college and alumni news, was a newspaper-format publication issued four times a year between issues of *The Gracelander*.
- For a third time, the name returned to *The Graceland Bulletin* (volume 1, number 1) and adopted an 11" x 14" "magpaper" format with the September 1971 issue under editor Richard A. Edwards. The magpaper format was dropped with the September 1972 issue, which contained 8 pages and used lighter paper stock.
- *Horizons*, which adopted a magazine format with slick covers, debuted with an August 1985 cover date under editor David Perkins.
- The title was amended to *Graceland Horizons* and full-color covers began with the Fall 1995 issue under editor David Goehner.

Alumni Plaza — The campaign to create a plaza east of the Administration Building with up to 1,000 engraved bricks began at the 1994 homecoming. The plaza was designed to feature engraved bricks produced by Royale House in Racine, Wisconsin. Alumni and friends could purchase bricks at \$100 each, with all profits going toward the Alumni Endowed Scholarship Fund. Jim Ash (class of 1978) served as campaign chairman. Dedication of the plaza had been targeted for the 1995 homecoming, but those plans were delayed due to the upcoming renovation work on the Administration Building. The Alumni Plaza was finally built in 1997 and was unveiled at that fall's homecoming.

Alumni School, first held October 22-25, 1942, substituted the usual social activities of homecoming with an educational program. Due to World War II, fewer people were able to come to the campus, so the college administration felt it would be more patriotic to offer something of an educational nature. The experiment was so successful that this school feature continued for a few subsequent gatherings.

The theme of the first Alumni School was "The College and the Changing Society". Activities included addresses, forums, classes, football, fellowship meetings, pep meetings, and a play. Leonard Lea, managing editor of *Saints' Herald*, gave the opening speech. Other speakers were Dean Lonzo Jones (Warrensburg State Teachers' College), Prof. Walter Daykin (University of Iowa), Dr. Charles Grabske, David W. Hopkins (former U.S.

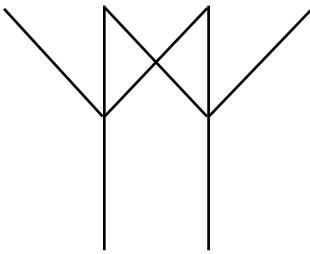


congressman from St. Louis, Missouri), Apostle F. Henry Edwards, Dr. Floyd M. McDowell, Bishop G. Leslie DeLapp, Joy Harder, Morris Mortimore, President Henry G. Harmon (Drake University), and President Irwin J. Lubbers (Central College, Pella, Iowa).

Ambassadors is a student group that offers campus tours for visitors and prospective students throughout the school year and assists with homecoming. The Ambassadors' first yearbook appearance was in the 1980 *Acacia*.

American Institute of Business — On March 13, 1995, Graceland announced a partnership program to offer a curriculum toward completing a bachelor's degree in business administration at American Institute of Business, a two-year business school in Des Moines, Iowa. The first session of night classes under the partnership began on August 15, 1995, with 28 students. AIB was Graceland's third partnership program school, following Indian Hills Community College and North Central Missouri College.

Americas Room — *See:* Memorial Student Center



Amici House is a women's residence hall house that was formed by the merger of Kimora and Traver in 1985 due to the closure of Walker Hall. Amici began that fall at Tess Morgan Hall's south wing (which had been the previous home of Atara House before its merger with Belevera to form Leilani). The name "Amici" means "friends" in Latin and Italian. The house's name is pronounced with the "c" as a hard "k" and the ending having a long "i", although the Latin pronunciation is different.

The original house officers were Lisa Smith (president), Debbie Bayless (SAC), Dena Perlenfein (chaplain), Karen McLean (Crescent), Karen Young (senator), Shauna Trachsel (intramurals), and Beth Eichfield (COSA).

Amici's co-vice presidents during the first year were two residents of Cheville House, Todd Davison and John Snider. After hearing the Amici H.P.'s concerns about favoring either Kimora or Traver in selecting a vice president, Davison and Snider volunteered for the role. They were approved after head resident Betty Winholtz said there were no rules prohibiting two guys from being vice presidents of a women's house. Davison and Snider attended Amici's house functions and even appeared in their house picture.

Amici's original house colors were pink, gray, and white. The original house mascot was Gumby, chosen because the character was able to bend and stretch in any situation. The mascot became the penguin during 1986-87, then the cow during 1989-96. In an effort to promote better house unity and to make house memberships more equal, Amici was reduced to the two floors on the west side beginning with the 1996 fall semester. The east floor then became reserved for juniors and seniors from various houses.

Lyrics to the Amici House Song, written by Todd Davison, are:

*It is my joy in life to find at every turning of the road
The strong arm of a comrade kind to help me onward with my load.
And since I have no gold to give, and love alone can make amends,
My only prayer is, while I live — God make me worthy of my friends.
Amici, oh Amici, House of Friends.
Amici, oh Amici. God make me worthy of my friends.*



Amnesty International, a worldwide organization that campaigns for human rights, formed a chapter at Graceland on Thursday, October 8, 1992, with 16 people.

Ananta House was a women’s residence hall house that was created at the end of the spring of 1965. Ananta originated when the north and west wings were being added to Tess Morgan Hall and the decision was made to have separate houses in each wing. Ananta’s original leadership came from volunteers from other houses.

The original house officers for 1965-66 included Mary Jane Donnelson (president), Phyllis “Dee” Carlson (vice president and secretary), Mary Jo Huffer (senator), Ruth Darlene Siler (senator), Janie Warnock (co-chaplain), Marcy Iseman (co-chaplain), and Barbara Storm (Crescent).

“Ananta” is a Hindu term signifying “infinite love”. The house symbol was three circles, each interlocked with each other. The circles represented faith, hope, and love. The original house colors were coral and white.

Ananta was originally located on all three floors of Tess Morgan Hall, which at that time was completed only as far as the south wing. After residing at different locations throughout the years, Ananta moved into the south wing of Tess Morgan Hall in the fall of 1976, and college administrators decided to make the location permanent later that school year.

Upon the decision in March of 1979 to convert Patroness Hall into offices, Ananta was one of five women’s houses that offered to combine and get first choice on location for the fall. Drawing out of a hat in the MSC on Wednesday, April 4, 1979, G.S.G. President Ken McClain picked Audentia to combine with Ananta. (Audentia hadn’t volunteered to combine, but was randomly selected in order reduce the number of women’s houses by three.) The name of the combined Ananta-Audentia house later became Atara.

Lyrics to the Ananta House song:

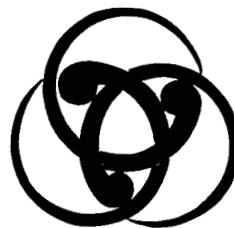
*Ananta, the symbol of infinite love,
Encircling our sisterhood throughout the world.
We’ll strive for the fellowship, faith, hope, and love,
Forever spreading the spirit of peace we share.*

Andover Zion Builders was a student group whose goal was to implement Zion principles through works, and to build individuals through study, fellowship, and service. The group was pictured in each *Acacia* from 1973 through 1975.

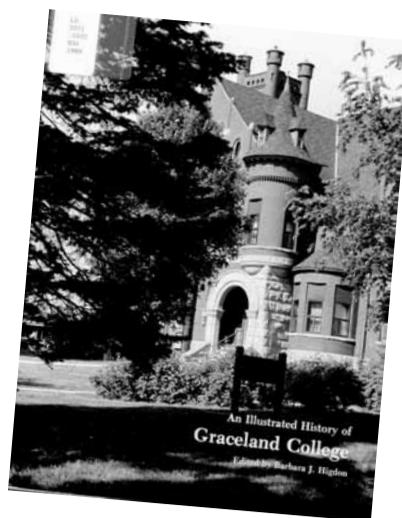
An Illustrated History of Graceland College is a 48-page, staple-bound publication that was released in 1989 through Herald Publishing House. The 8-1/2” x 11-1/2” book was the third installment in the “Illustrated History Series” of RLDS church sites. Graceland President Barbara Higdon edited the book, which was largely researched and written by students in Professor Jon Wallace’s Senior Seminar class.

Annex — See: Graybill Hall

Anthony-Hyde Scholarship was initiated through funding



ANANTA





by a group of Graceland music alumni for current music majors. Students are evaluated on performance auditions, scholastic achievement, and service to the college. The endowed scholarship is named in honor of two Graceland music professors, Joseph Anthony (who taught during 1917-42) and Mabel Carlile Hyde (who taught during 1921-45 and 1955-61). The first awards were presented by former Graceland band director Bill Graves during halftime of the 1983 homecoming game; winners the first year were Kyla Boyt (\$250 first place, piano), Cherie Fielder (\$125 second place, organ), and Hemdah Salonimer (\$125 third place, piano).

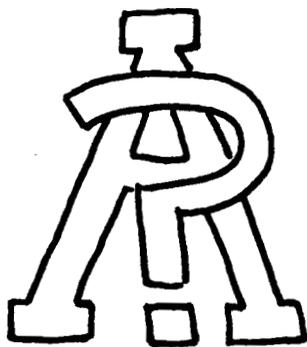
Anthony Place was the basic residence unit name given to the off-campus Williams, Butts, Pearson, and Hughes homes in September 1956. It was named after Joe H. Anthony, who directed the band and orchestra at Graceland during 1917-42 and composed the *Graceland Yellow Jackets* song. It was a group residence unit for men during 1957-58.

Anthropology — *See:* Sociology major

A.O. (Alpha Omega) Club was a women's social club that organized at the beginning of the 1920-21 school year by six girls who were roommates at the original Patroness Hall. The club's purpose was to promote pep at games. Its colors were white and gold, its flower was the white chrysanthemum, and its motto was "Work and Play." The club's first officers were Ethel Frazier (president) and Frances Callahan (secretary/treasurer). The A.O. Club disappeared after the 1921-22 school year.

Aponivi House, a women's residence hall house, debuted in 1979 with the merger of Chemin and Mahana houses. Aponivi was created after the decision in the spring of 1979 to convert Patroness Hall into offices. Chemin (on Walker's second floor) and Mahana (on Walker's third floor) volunteered to combine since they were near each other and shared a good relationship. Their union was officially announced during a drawing in the MSC to combine six of the women's houses on Wednesday, April 4, 1979. Aponivi debuted that fall on Walker's top two floors.

"Aponivi" is a Hopi Indian word for "where the wind blows". The name was chosen because of the RLDS Church's Lamanite heritage and, as one member commented, "Have you ever been here in the wintertime?" Members selected the name on Thursday, September 13, 1979. The runner-up name was "Chehana", a combination of the previous two houses (On the same night, members of the former Kimball Manor and Dimora went that route and named themselves "Kimora"). The Executive Advisory Council approved Aponivi's name on Tuesday, September 18, 1979.



House colors the first year were cranberry and white, but were changed to navy blue and white within a few years. The original house council members of Aponivi were Carina Lord (president, for the first semester only), Dana Kelly (Council on Academic Development), Kristi Parker (COSA), Lisa Terada (chaplain), Lori Burnell (intramurals), April Sherman (Crescent), Cindy Weldon (senator), and Donna Blair (treasurer). Aponivi's first brother house was Aaron. In 1992-93, Aponivi introduced a house symbol composed of an "A" and a question mark; the symbol represents the things yet to be revealed in the

future, and the questions asked as people discover their hidden potential.

When Walker closed to regular use after the spring of 1985, Aponivi relocated to Tess Morgan's north wing on the middle floor. In the spring of 1994, a drawing was held to determine which two houses would move into Walker Hall following its extensive renovations. When the 1994 fall semester began, Aponivi returned to that building's second floor.

Arbitration Council was created in 1981 as the short-lived successor of Primary Court. In May of that year, the Senate voted 11-4 to reject a proposal to change Primary Court into a three-member Arbitration Council. However, student petitions brought the issue to a student vote for a constitutional amendment on the plan. Students overrode the Senate by a 316-128 vote. A new chief councillor and two associate council members were to be appointed that fall.

Arbor Villa was a house that was moved for Marietta Walker in 1909 to the present location of the parking lot north of Walker Hall. In 1915, the college purchased the property from C.B. Woodstock and began using it as a dormitory for female students until 1921, when it was converted into auxiliary hospital space. Construction in 1923 extended the building, and in 1923 the house was jointly occupied by the business manager and the treasurer of the college. Arbor Villa was redeco-



rated in 1934 and occupied by business manager A. Neal Deaver. Granville Thompson lived there during 1946-52 and James Burdick occupied the building from 1952 until his resignation in the spring of 1956. After being redecorated and modernized in 1955, Arbor Villa was destroyed by a fire early on the morning of Monday, July 2, 1956, when lightning struck a tree that fell onto the house.

Archery Club began in 1944-45 under sponsor Roy Mortimore and met three times a week to shoot in the Zimmermann gym. The club originated after archery was added as a W.A.A. activity in September 1943 with the addition of four new women's regulation college archery sets. Original officers of the Archery Club were Tom Mortimore (president), Mildred Robinson (vice president), and Orine Bornhauser (secretary-treasurer). The club was last pictured in the 1946 *Acacia*.

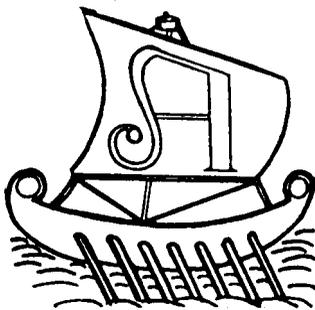
Argentina was first represented by Gary Bowman, who listed his address as Buenos Aires during his senior year in 1964-65. (His address was listed as Cedar Rapids, Iowa, during his freshman through junior years.) The first woman from Argentina was Debra Kay Turner of Córdoba, who enrolled as a freshman in 1972-73 to study elementary education.



Aristotle the owl was a stuffed owl that presided over the library when it was housed in the Ad Building and later Briggs Hall. According to Roy Cheville's *Through the West Door*, Aristotle was presented as a stuffed owl by Thomas Leitch. The owl was moved from the Ad Building's third-floor museum collection as early as 1903. The owl then became part of the library when it was on the main floor of the Ad Building after President George Briggs asked librarian Lyda Elefson if she wanted it. Roy Cheville gave the owl its name during his student days. Librarian Cleo Hanthorne (Moon) adopted the owl symbol for the library stationery and public programs. She eventually threw away the dusty owl sometime prior to the opening of the Frederick Madison Smith Library.

Arizona was first represented in 1904-05 by Edna Fike (a music school sophomore) and Ora Belle Fike, both of Naco. Graceland's first Arizona man, Lyman Walter Fike, came in 1906-07. The first Arizonan to enroll after its 1912 statehood was Marie Nelson of Phoenix, a freshman in teacher training in 1927-28.

Arkansas was first represented in 1900-01 by Hollis J. Clapp and Asa F. Clement, both from Cove. The first collegiate enrollee was Opal White, a 1935-36 freshman from Little Rock.



Aroha Club was a women's social club that organized in April 1933. The idea for the club came during a lunch in Briggs Hall among some off-campus students who were unable to join a social club because they couldn't afford the money for a banquet. The students decided to form their own club and organized at the home of speech and drama teacher Florence Thompson, whose uncle and aunt lived in the Society Islands for many years. The club's name is a Tahitian term for friendship and was suggested by Pataha Samuella, a male student from Tahiti. The Aroha Club designated friendship as its theme and used a Tahitian motif in its decorations. Aroha's first "with party" (meaning "with dates") was a dinner at Rogene Wyckoff's home.

The club started with 12 charter student members. Original officers under sponsor Florence Thompson were Rogene Wyckoff (president), Aileen Simmons (vice president), Edith Sivits (secretary), Aleen Preston (treasurer), and Winifred Carter (chef).

Aroha remained sailing through the spring of 1962.

Art Club was first pictured in the 1950 *Acacia* as the Art Guild with Beth Fife as its president. It was reactivated as the Art Club on Tuesday, October 9, 1962, with acting officers Jora Casci, Larry Lee, and Karen Sortore. The club was formed as a means for Graceland art students to gather and to help them promote opportunities for the campus community to appreciate art. The Art Club has remained active throughout the years, despite sporadic appearances in the *Acacia*.

Art major was first advertised in the 1964-65 college catalog. The major was divided into separate commercial design and studio concentrations beginning in the fall of 1990. Graceland first introduced a studio art curriculum in the 1952 fall semester.

Articles of Incorporation — See: Graceland College



Aruba — *See:* Netherlands Antilles

Associate of arts degree — *See:* Junior college

Association for Childhood Education International was a 1952-53 group of female students who planned to teach in elementary schools. Y'vetta Reilly was its president during the first semester.

Association of Computing Machinery (A.C.M.) is a national group that promotes increased knowledge of the science, design, development, construction, and applications of modern computing machinery. ACM began at Graceland during the 1982 spring semester through the efforts of student Keith Chappelow, who wrote to the national ACM organization requesting information about starting a chapter on campus. Original officers under faculty advisor Will Raiser were Mike Eason (president), Bob Watt (vice president), Keith Chappelow (secretary), and Linda Hampton (treasurer).

Association of Young Executives was a 1979-80 club for students interested in the organization and self-perpetuation of corporations. The group formed during the 1979 fall semester with 21 members.

Astronomers Club started during the 1964-65 school year upon the addition of the observatory at Platz-Mortimore Science Hall. The club had 15 students the first year under advisor Ronald Carter and met for lectures on telescope instruction, astrophysics, and general astronomy every other week at 146 Platz-Mortimore. Ron Fanto was the club's original acting chairman. The group was last pictured in the 1966 *Acacia* and was last advertised (as the Graceland College Astronomy Club) in the 1970-71 college catalog.

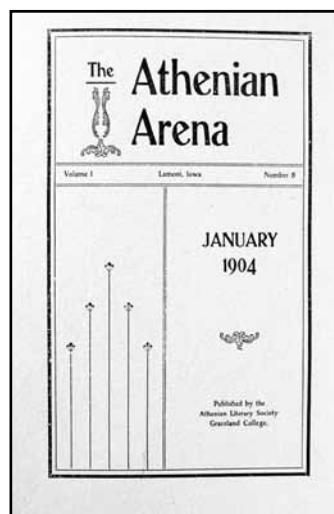
Atara House was a women's residence hall house that was created from the merger of Ananta and Audentia houses in 1979. Following the announced conversion of Patroness Hall into offices that spring, Ananta had offered to combine with another house. Audentia (which hadn't volunteered to merge with another house) was selected during a drawing out of a hat in the MSC on April 4, 1979, to join with Ananta.

Atara occupied the south wing of Tess Morgan Hall. "Atara" means "crown" or "royal diadem", and the house symbol was a crown. The house's colors were maroon and white.

The original house council members for Atara were Marjorie Lake (president), Theresa Kaat and Sandi Fugate (social co-chairs), Karen Smith (intramurals), Julie Snetten (SAC), Susan Pratt (senator), Lynette Shoemaker (treasurer), Gina Parsons (chaplain), and Liza deGuzman and Shelley Woodson (Crescents).

When Walker Hall closed after the spring of 1985, its two houses relocated to Tess Morgan, forcing some of the women's houses to combine. Atara's members decided that spring to merge with Belavera to form Leilani at the lower floor of Tess Morgan's west wing.

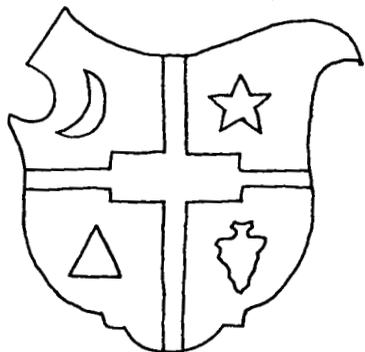
Athenian Arena was the first publication issued by students as a separate work of journalism. The first monthly issue debuted in March 1903. However, the *Arena* can't quite





be classified as the first student newspaper, due to its format. The *Arena* had 24 pages and heavy stock covers and contained essays and campus news. It was published by the Athenian Literary Society and printed by Herald Publishing House with a subscription price of 50¢ per year. The last issue was released in March 1904.

The original officers for the *Arena* were Julian E. Butterworth (editor-in-chief), Pearl Jones (associate editor), Myron McConly (associate editor), Lucy Y. Smith (literary editor), Laura Kelley (athletic editor), Hale W. Smith (athletic editor), Nellie Anderson (alumni editor), Viola Allender (artist), and John F. Garver (business manager).



Athenian Literary Society (later known as the **Athenian Federation of Literary Societies**) was an early organization that sponsored educational and social activities and, later, performed the functions of student government. The society was first organized at a meeting called by Acting President Joseph T. Pence on Friday, October 8, 1897, but the project soon died. A second organizational meeting occurred on Tuesday, February 8, 1898, with Prof. Pence serving as chairman. A committee on constitution and bylaws was appointed to report Wednesday after chapel; committee members were Israel A. Smith, Wilber D. Gillen, LaJune Howard, Nellie M. Anderson, and Frederick M. Smith. The constitution and bylaws were read on

February 9 and adopted the evening of February 12.

The Athenian Literary Society's original officers were Prof. Joseph T. Pence (president), Oliver Leeka (vice president), Louise Smith (secretary), Israel A. Smith (treasurer), and Frederick M. Smith (critic).

The organization's first program was on Saturday evening, February 19, 1898. Prof. Pence read his inaugural, reviewing the history of the ancient Athenians and alluding to the destiny of the modern Athenians. The group also furnished the chapel with the Administration Building's first lamps for this meeting. Programs were scheduled every Saturday evening in the chapel while school was in session, and the group published a paper called *The Mirror*.

In 1912, the society published Graceland's first yearbook, the *Acacia*. In 1916-17, the organization became composed of all the students, who were drawn by lot into one of three groups: the Spartan Literary Society, the Nainehta Literary Society, and the Sophosian Literary Society. The Athenian Literary Society also began hosting the annual oratorical contest in the fall of 1916. (The contest had been hosted by the Oratorical Association from 1907 to 1914.)

The organization was revamped in the fall of 1920 as the Athenian Federation of Literary Societies. In addition to hosting the inter-society oratory contests, the new organization assumed the duties of Graceland's student government. The society was divided into three clubs: the Alpha Pi Sigma (renamed Pleiades in 1928), the Niketes, and the Victorians. The Kappas (renamed Kapforean in 1927-28) were added in April 1921. Each member of the student body belonged to one group, and every society had a room in Briggs Hall to display their pennant and trophies. Society events continued to be held on Saturday nights.

A president and an Athenian Council were elected by the student body in 1920. The council was composed of executive committees and faculty members representing each group.



In the summer of 1932, a committee of faculty was appointed to develop a plan that would meet the needs of the students in a more effective way and in closer line with the college's educational program. The Athenian Federation of Literary Societies and its clubs were disbanded and, in September 1932, replaced by the Federated Council and the Student Activity Committee.

Tess Morgan revived the Athenian Literary Society as a scholarly organization on October 13, 1945. The group disappeared again after the following spring.

See also: Alpha Pi Sigma Literary Society; Kappa Delta Literary Society; Niketes Literary Society; President's Cup for Scholarship and Athletics; President's Forensic Cup; Victorian Literary Society

Athletic Club sponsored intramural athletics under the direction of Julia Closson during 1932-33, its only year of existence. The club met monthly in the Ad Building chapel to discuss famous athletes, coaching issues, and unusual sports. The meetings also involved musical performances.

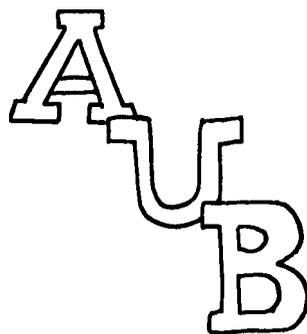
Athletic conferences — Graceland's intercollegiate sports programs have played in several athletic conferences over the years, with some conferences focused on just a single sport. On the national level, Graceland is affiliated with the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA). For additional information on some of Graceland's athletic conferences, see the following entries: Heart of America Athletic Conference; Inter-State Conference; Iowa State Junior College Conference; Missouri Collegiate Athletic Union; North Central Intercollegiate Volleyball Association; Volleyball: Men's volleyball.

Athletic director — Roy V. Hopkins was named by the Board of Trustees on May 4, 1911, as Graceland's first official athletic director and began that role during the following term.

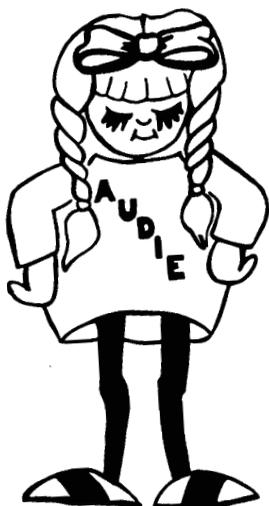
Athletic field — *See:* Bruce Jenner Sports Complex

Athletic training major was introduced as a baccalaureate degree program in the fall of 1994. Eight students declared majors under this curriculum that fall.

A.U.B. (A United Brotherhood; also Alpha Upsilon Beta) Club, was a men's social club that formed in September 1920 with seven charter members. William B. Hartley was its president the first semester. The club died out in the fall of 1921 due to lack of returning members, but was revived in the fall of 1939 under the sponsorship of charter member Eugene Closson. A.U.B.'s first officers under the revival were Dale Hoyt (president), Donald Harvey (vice president), and Marvin Wintermeyer (secretary-treasurer). The club was suspended again after 1941-42 due to World War II then reactivated in 1945-46 with 12 men. A.U.B. continued through the spring of 1962.



Audentia House was one of the original women's residence hall houses and was among the first house names that were selected in October 1962. The house was named for Mary Audentia Smith Anderson (born March 23, 1872; died February 14, 1921), the



daughter of RLDS President Joseph III and Bertha Smith; Audentia Anderson wrote *The Old, Old Path* and was the first treasurer of the original Graceland College Alumni Association.

Audentia was initially located at the east and west wings of Patroness Hall. Carolyn Carter was Audentia's first house president. During the house's early years, members wore lavalieres containing the Greek symbols alpha (A), upsilon (U), and delta (D). The house symbol was a caricature of a little girl named "Audie" (a name that also served as a nickname for the house). The house colors were dark green and light blue.

Early house activities included secret pals with members from the opposite wing of Patroness or off-campus, and a "Pumpkin's Pilgrimage" function involving a hayride and a party. *The Lance*, an Aaron-Audentia newspaper, was first published on November 7, 1963, under editor Leon England and co-editor Neil Francis.

A u d e n t i a r e l o c a t e d to different floors and buildings each school year (as was the system for all residence hall houses until the late 1970s), and was settled at the lower level of Tess Morgan Hall's west wing during 1978-79. In March 1979, plans were announced to convert Patroness Hall from a women's dormitory into offices, and five women's houses offered to combine to get first pick on location for the following school year. A drawing was held in the MSC on April 4, 1979, to determine the mergers and to randomly select the sixth house that would have to combine. G.S.G. President Ken McClain reached into a hat and picked Audentia as that sixth house, which merged with Ananta. The name of the combined Audentia-Ananta house became Atara.

Lyrics to the Audentia House song, *Audentia, My Home* (to the tune of *Sent Forth By God's Blessing*):

*Upon yonder green hill on Graceland's fair campus
Amid the dark pine trees where I love to roam
With my friends most dear or in solitude quiet,
My heart reaches out to Audentia my home.
Tis there where strong bonds of life-long and true friendship
Are formed with my sisters, the Audentia girls.
The fellowship, fun and the quiet devotion;
All these go to make Audentia my home.*

Australia was first represented by John Blackmore and William Patterson, who enrolled as religious education students from Sydney in 1921-22. Patterson became Australia's first collegiate student at Graceland in 1922-23. The first woman student from Australia was Beryl Judd, a 1947-48 freshman from Canberra. Australia was the fourth continent to be represented at Graceland, following North America, Asia, and Europe.

Austria was first represented in 1921-22 by academy voice student Alexander Klein of Vienna.

Authors and Critics Club organized in October 1935 to replace the Literary Club. The club was designed to enhance general appreciation of literature and the art of writing

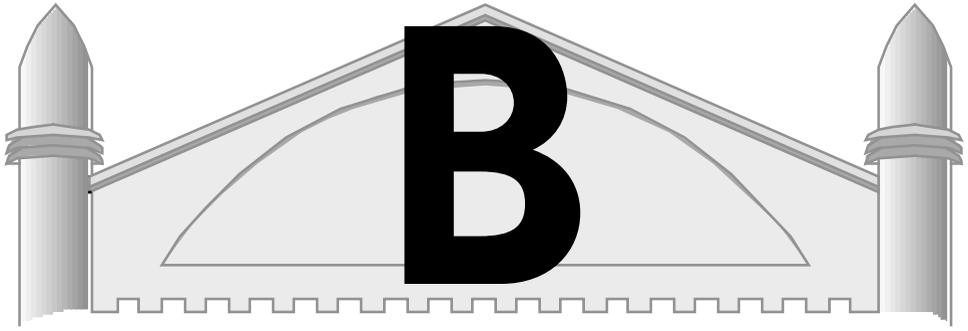


through programs on the works of great masters, individual creative writing, and other activities. The club reorganized in the fall of 1936 but did not continue beyond that year. The club's original executive chairman was Della Mae Breakie, and faculty counselors were Cleo Hanthorne and Charlotte Condit.

Automobiles — For several decades, most Graceland students were not allowed to drive automobiles while at the college. The restriction was lifted to some degree during the fall of 1960, at which time students were allowed to drive while attending Graceland if they had a 3.0 grade point average and had completed two semesters, or if they had a 2.5 grade point average and had completed three semesters. Students over 21, Lamoni residents living at home, and off-campus married students were permitted to drive. However, students who were granted a college work assignment were not allowed to operate their own cars. Students could bring their own cars to the college, but could only drive them under the specified conditions; a storage lot was provided behind the Physical Plant.

On April 15, 1970, the Senate recommended registration and operation of cars for all students regardless of classification, as long as such students had a grade point average above academic probation. The faculty approved the measure on September 7, 1970.

The 1972 fall semester finally marked the first time that any student (who had a driver's license) could drive an automobile while attending Graceland.



B-25 — *See:* Airplane

Baccalaureate service was first held for Graceland at 11 a.m. on Sunday, June 12, 1898, at Lamoni's RLDS "Brick Church". Joseph Smith III had been selected by the Board of Directors on May 10, 1898, to deliver the address. The one graduate that year was his son, Frederick M. Smith.

BACCHUS (Boosting Alcohol Consciousness Concerns for Health of University Students), a national organization promoting educational programs on drug abuse, formed a chapter at Graceland in September 1994. Students were recruited on September 26, 1994, during the annual Health Fair at the MSC. The chapter was started as part of the funding for Graceland's AERO program, which was coordinated by Holli Sherman.

See also: AERO

Bachelor's degree programs — Graceland College opened in 1895 with a four-year collegiate program, although it wasn't until the Board of Trustees meeting of January 7, 1904, that the college decided to confer degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science. During that same meeting, the board also voted to rescind a previous arrangement for a bachelor of philosophy curriculum.

Before Graceland's emergence as a junior college, only eight students had graduated from the four-year collegiate program: Frederick M. Smith (1898), Nellie Anderson (1899), Harry Nicholson (1899), Wilber Gillen (1899), Winfred B. Kelley (1899), Floyd Hopkins (1903), H.H. Gold (1911), and Bertha Steele (1911). Floyd McDowell, the college dean, recommended that Graceland limit itself to a two-year program, which was approved by the Board of Trustees in 1912. Graceland then opened as a junior college in 1914. Some junior-level courses returned a few years later, but plans to revive fourth-year courses during the 1920s were halted by the Depression.

The return of baccalaureate degree offerings began on Saturday, February 25, 1956, when the Graceland Board of Trustees approved a proposal for a four-year program in religion to start the following September. This revived bachelor of arts degree required a minimum of 124 semester hours (40 upper division), a 2.0 grade point average, two years at Graceland (one of which had to be the senior year), and 30 semester hours in the major field. Dr. Roy Cheville, Alma Blair, Dr. Harold Condit, Dr. Edmund Gleazer Jr., and Dr. William Gould were the committee that drew up the proposal. That fall, 19 juniors enrolled in the program.

Upper division courses to be offered during the 1956-57 school year for juniors were: History of Christianity, Introduction to Religious Education, Applied Writing, Curriculum of Religious Education, The Community, and Advanced Speech. All were 3 semester hour courses.



Upper division courses designed for the senior year were: Christian Theology, Guidance and Counseling, World Movements, Practicum, Religions of the World, and Group Projects. All were 3 s.h. courses, with the exception of Practicum, which was 2 s.h. Cheville and Blair (both in religion), Gould (communication), and Raymond Zinser (social studies) were assigned to teach the senior-level courses.

In 1957, Graceland requested that the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (NCA) initiate its accreditation procedure for the program (a process that couldn't occur until after the first class in the program graduated). NCA accredited Graceland's four-year bachelor of arts in religion program on April 1, 1960, during its annual meeting in Chicago. Graceland President Harvey Grice and William S. Gould, vice president and dean, attended that week's NCA convention.

Teacher education and medical technology were the next four-year degrees offered, both beginning in the fall of 1960. The teacher education program offered concentrations in four areas: elementary education, physical science, biological and general science, and physical and health education and recreation.

The medical technology program involved three years of training at Graceland and a one-year internship at an approved hospital. It awarded a bachelor of arts degree and a certificate of license from the American Society of Clinical Pathologists. Neither of the two new programs could be accredited until its first class of students had graduated.

Other four-year programs were added throughout the decade. Graceland's junior college eventually came to an end after the 1968-69 school year. At the 1969 commencement ceremony, bachelor's degrees were conferred to 177 graduates, and associate's degrees were awarded to another 77.

The following is a chronology of bachelor's degree majors that have been offered at Graceland, each of which has an individual listing in this book. The numbers in parentheses indicate the first year the major was offered (usually according to its first appearance in the college catalog) and, where applicable, the last year the major was offered. For the most part, this list does not include specific emphases or name evolutions involved with some majors (These are detailed in the individual listings for each major):

Religion (1956), biology (1960, as "biological and general science"), clinical laboratory/medical technology (1960, as "medical technology"), elementary education (1960), health (1960, as "physical and health education and recreation"), mathematics (1960, as "physical science and mathematics"), physical education and health (1960, as "physical and health education and recreation"), recreation (1960, as "physical and health education and recreation"), science (1960), business administration (1961), business education (1961), English (1961), history (1961), secretarial science (1961-67), social science (1961-1989, originally "social studies"), art (1964), sociology (1965), Spanish (1965), economics (1966), music education (1966), chemistry (1968), German (1968), nursing (1968), psychology (1968), experimental curriculum (1970-1989), international studies (1972), liberal studies (1972), music (1972), modern foreign language (1973-1980), speech (1973, as "speech and drama"), theatre (1973, as "speech and drama"), computer science (1974), political science-history (1977-1987, originally "history-political science"), computer engineering (1979), French (1981), philosophy and religion (1982-1983, revived 1988), agri-business (1984-1987), computer information systems (1984-1994), communications (1987), accounting (1988), addiction studies (1993), athletic training (1994), sociology: criminal justice (1994), wellness program management (1994).

See also: Junior college

Bahamas was first represented by Glen Antonio Wright of Nassau, who enrolled as a junior in 1978-79 to study business.



Baker Hall was the former Hyde and Vredenburg bakery building in Lamoni that was converted into a men's dormitory in 1946. Baker was located north of the silos in town and stretched an entire block between Maple and Linden streets. Architects on the dormitory's remodeling were Seth J. Temple and Arthur Temple of Davenport, Iowa, who also designed Gunsolley Hall.

The original officers of Baker Hall, elected September 25, 1946, were N. Rex Hield (dorm president), Cedric "Sed" Hougas (vice president), Duco Hamasaki (secretary-treasurer), Jack Swall (counselor), Don Powell (counselor), Bill Carriker (counselor), Wallace Wells (counselor), Howard Shank (north side athletic manager), and Max Mann (south side athletic manager).

Baker Hall housed 60 men in the fall of 1947. In the fall of 1956, residents built a lounge in the south central portion of the dorm, providing a section for reading and study, and an opposite area containing a pop machine, piano, and table tennis.

On March 5, 1960, the Board of Trustees approved a \$10,000-\$11,000 remodeling project for the building. The work involved placing solid walls between rooms, lowering ceilings, redesigning the heating system, remodeling the shower rooms, improving storage facilities, and creating an ironing room.

When the first residence hall house names were chosen in October 1962, Baker Hall became the first home of Edwards House.

Remodeling during the summer of 1965 reduced the building's capacity from 53 to 33 residents. Due to an increase in women students, women moved into Baker that fall for the first time. Its members were part of the newly formed Dimora House, with Marge McCauley as house president and Leitha Markham as head resident. Dimora's residents referred to the building as "Baker Barn".

Baker's use as a Graceland dormitory ended after the residents of Paloma House left on January 18, 1967, for the newly completed third level of the north wing of Tess Morgan Hall. Baker Hall was then used by Farmers Co-Op for grain and fertilizer storage, and housed the Lamoni Chronicle offices at its east end from around 1970 to the early 1980s. This period marked the college's final association with Baker Hall, since *The Graceland Tower* was printed at the Chronicle office. The co-op tore down Baker Hall in 1989 to make way for a new building.

See also: McDowell House; Walden House

Ball and Chain Club officially organized during the second semester of the 1945-46 school year to provide social activities for married students and their spouses. The group was known as the GeC's during the 1946-47 school year; this name represented the Greek words *Globus* and *Chalaston*, the rough equivalent of "ball" and "chain". The Ball and Chain Club was last pictured in the 1960 *Acacia*.

Baltic Countries — Graceland became the first American institution to host students from the Baltic countries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The college received about 25 student applications from each country and selected two from each nation. Those six students arrived at Graceland at the start of the 1992 spring semester.

See also: Estonia; Latvia; Lithuania

Band — The first recorded existence of an organized band at Graceland appears in the 1918 *Acacia*. Joseph Anthony joined the faculty during the fall of 1917 to teach band and orchestra. Orchestras had existed at the college before, and instrumental music was taught as early as the 1897-98 school year (when Arthur H. Mills served as professor of music), but it is unclear as to whether any of those efforts resulted in an organized band. The Graceland College Band first appeared in uniforms of blue and gold in 1940.

Bangladesh was first represented by a male student, Ayman Shams Husain, who enrolled in 1990-91 to study computer engineering, computer science, and business administration.

Banta Hall was the Banta farm building that was occupied as a dormitory for male students for two years beginning in September 1928. Graceland had purchased the farm in 1926. Hillard Cox was the dormitory's dean. Original officers for the hall were Gilbert Brooks (president), La Rue Hall (secretary/treasurer), and Cecil Willetts (chef). Fourteen were present at the dormitory's organization meeting.

See also: Farms

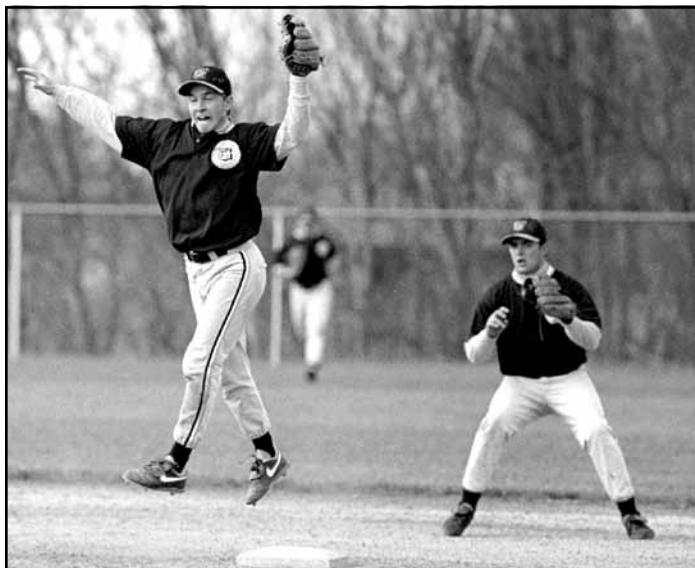
Banta Place was the basic residence unit name given to the south end of Walker Hall's second floor in September 1956. The name honored Elija Banta, who suggested the name "Lamoni". The college farm was also called Banta Place at one time.

Barbados was first represented by Lionel Gale, who enrolled in 1954-55.

Baseball was the first sport offered for male students at Graceland. The first baseball game was probably one that occurred on a Friday afternoon in October 1896, when the collegians defeated a team of nine Lamoni boys, 26-23. Graceland's first out-of-town sporting event was probably a baseball game held May 8, 1897, when the collegians dropped an 11-7 game at Leon High School.

Several decades later, Frederick M. Smith was presented a belated varsity letter certificate for his batting power in Graceland's first baseball games. The certificate's "coach" line was signed by A.R. Gilbert and the "chairman" line was signed by G.N. Briggs. The "19" preceding the blank line for the year was crossed out, and a retroactive "1898" was





written in its place.

Baseball disappeared at Graceland during the early 1920s and wasn't revived on an intercollegiate basis until the spring of 1964.

Basic residence units (B.R.U.s) were introduced in the fall of 1956 as the precursor to the residence hall house system during the final years of social clubs at Graceland. The floors and sections of each dormitory and groupings of off-campus residences were all assigned a basic residence unit name that recognized college or church figures. The B.R.U. system was used for intramurals,

small group meetings, chapel services, and social functions. Each B.R.U. held an annual invitational party at the start of the school year. During the 1960 homecoming, each B.R.U. created a homecoming decoration as part of an annual contest that had previously been a competition among the entire dormitory buildings.

B.R.U.s were introduced as the idea of 1955-56 student body president Mark Thoman, who was inspired by the housing system he had experienced as a member of the Marine Corps.

The original presidents for the women's B.R.U.s were Anne Berryhille, Juanita Burdick, Mildred Carter, Anne Dobson, Gwen Harrington, Carolyn Johnson, Norma Kidd, Jean Morris, Kay Newcomb, Beryle Olson, and Barb Skinner. The original presidents for the men's B.R.U.s were Jerry Griffin, Damon Hillery, Francis Hunt, Victor Lancaster, Russ Mann, Carl Morris, Ed Warner, Bill Wendlandt, Jerry Wiley. Each B.R.U. also elected one member to the student Senate.

Following is a complete listing of every B.R.U. name, all of which have individual entries in this book: Anthony Place, Banta Place, Blair, Burgess Hall, Burton Place, Carlile Manor, Carmichael Place, Choso Hall, Derry's, Edwards House, Forscutt House, Garver Hall, Irwin House, McDowell House, Mortimore's, Platz House, Rigdon House, Royce Hall, Stewart Manor, Tiona House, Walden House, Wandell House, Weldon's Hall, and Woodstock Hall.

Basic science major — *See:* Science major

Basketball (men's) — Graceland's first basketball team for male students was organized in 1918-19, when an on-campus gym became available on the second floor of the College Shop (which later became the Playshop). The College Shop provided only a half-court gym, and was so small that it didn't allow room for spectators. During the sport's early years, games were sometimes also played in the Lamoni High School gym.

The basketball team was first pictured in the 1919 *Acacia*. The following year, some male students from the college farm organized their own squad, since Graceland couldn't support a team due to the limited available equipment. Coach Hartley's 1920-21 squad was

Graceland's first college-supported men's basketball team. Graceland basketball fielded two groups that year: a "midgets" team composed of men weighing less than 150 pounds (captained by Blair Roush) and a college team featuring center W. Wallace Smith. Graceland's midgets won the first game that season, a 35-25 home win over Humeston High School.



The first basketball game in the Zimmermann Hall gym was on Saturday, February 21, 1925, when Still College defeated the Graceland men, 43-23.

The men's team won the Iowa Junior College State Championship for the first time in 1937. The Yellowjackets also won the title on February 28, 1953, in a 71-65 victory over Eagle Grove.

The first Graceland men's basketball game in the Closson Center gymnasium was played on Saturday night, February 1, 1969. The Yellowjackets defeated Missouri Valley that night, 93-73, before an overflow crowd of 1,100.

The following decade was marked by the widest possible extremes of success and defeat. During the 1973-74 season, the Yellowjackets went 0-22, a losing streak that continued into the first two games of the following season. But just a few years later, Graceland earned a share of the Heart of America Athletic Conference championship for the first time in 1977-78 (tying with William Jewell), then claimed sole possession of the title in 1978-79.

See also: Playshop

Basketball (women's)

— Basketball and tennis were the only sports available to women during Graceland's initial years, and even then were offered as simply exercise activities. Basketball was originally a fall offering and was played outdoors. On October 14, 1902, the Board of Trustees voted to prohibit basketball playing within the Administration Building. Formal organization of a Graceland women's basketball team came in September 1912 under





coach Mabel Knipschild. Graceland played its first two games that season against Lamoni High School during the Harvest Home Festival of September 26-27, 1912. Graceland won the first contest, 20-9, then dropped the next day's meeting, 0-2. Roy V. Hopkins assumed coaching duties the following year, when the Graceland women played their first indoor game at Grant City on October 18, 1913, and emerged with a 47-4 blowout.

Interscholar contests ended shortly before the erection of Zimmermann Hall during the 1920s. As with all other women's sports during the next few decades, basketball games were limited to intramural play between Graceland teams. Women's basketball finally achieved intercollegiate varsity status during 1965-66 through the efforts of Betty Welch.

Bean Field was an area of the campus west of the Administration Building and Briggs Hall. The site was cultivated into a large bean field during World War I, when it was necessary for all available land to be turned into farm tracts producing agricultural products. Although the farming ended after the war, students continued for several years to call that part of campus "the Bean Field".

Bear pits are open-discussion meetings usually held to allow students to discuss and address campus concerns or to ask questions of student government candidates. The first officially designated bear pit occurred February 5, 1967, at 7 p.m. in the MSC main room, and was designed by the Cooperative Government Association. President William Higdon offered introductory comments, followed by an open discussion on such topics as an expanded laundry, upgraded sidewalks, and early closing hours at Kelley and Zimmermann halls. Higdon, who wanted to let students know that he would be completely open to all questions, conceived the "bear pit" name, which is a reference to a bear (the college president) being surrounded and tormented by a crowd of people.

Belavera House was one of the original women's residence hall houses that debuted in the fall of 1962. The house's name was also among the first group that was selected in October 1962. The name "Belavera" means "truth and beauty" in the international language of Esperanto and was chosen in part to reflect Graceland's status as an international school. "Truth and Beauty" also served as the house creed. The house colors were maroon and cream.



Belavera was initially located in Tess Morgan, which in the fall of 1962 had only been constructed as far as its south wing. Rita Norvell was Belavera's first house president. After several years at different locations, Belavera permanently moved to the bottom floor of Tess Morgan Hall's west wing in the fall of 1979. The move became permanent when college administrators decided later that school year to keep each house at its existing location.

During 1980, the house mascot was Tigger (from *Winnie the Pooh*) and the house symbol was a cross with a rose, symbolizing truth and beauty.

When Walker Hall closed after the 1985 spring semester and its two houses were relocated into Tess Morgan, Belavera agreed to merge with Atara. This union created Leilani House, which debuted at the lower level of Tess Morgan's west wing that fall.

Lyrics to the Belavera House song, *Belavera Love*, written and composed by Kathy

Kent and Della Shaw:

*We came here as strangers searching for new friends
We leave here as sisters, a bond that never ends.*

(Chorus:)

*Belavera Love is truth and beauty to me.
The friendships that we make here will last eternally.
The memories that we share will never fade away.
Our Belavera Love, with us, will always stay.*

*In times of joy or sadness someone will be there,
Reaching out to you saying that she cares.*

(Chorus)

*Our Belavera Love means unity to me
Sharing hopes and dreams of the future that we see.*

(Chorus)

*This year spent together will linger in our hearts.
The friendships will remain, even when we part.*

(Chorus)

Belgium was first represented in 1975-76 by two students from Brussels, sophomore Albert Lorance Bennett (majoring in health and physical education) and freshman Barry Keith Bennett (majoring in music education).

Bell Tower's Eye by Cleo M. Hanthorne was the first volume of poems published about Graceland. It was printed in May 1944, and arrived at campus for distribution during commencement day, June 2, 1944.

The book contains 24 poems about Graceland life, events, buildings, traditions, and people, and was written over a five-year period. It was dedicated to "All the men and women of Graceland College, 1895-1945." The book was hand-lettered by Edna Stevenson Johansen, and Dale Ballantyne sketched the Administration Building for the title page. The pages were printed by Brown-Lowell-White Press of Kansas City, Missouri. There were 700 copies printed.

The first autographed copy was presented to George N. Briggs, who was retiring that year as college president. The college bookstore distributed 133 copies on the first day. Other distributors were Herald Publishing House and two Lamoni businesses, Jones Drug Store and Williams Cafe.

A second edition of 37 poems was published in 1957 as *The Bell Tower's Eye and the Bell*. This book was released on May 17, 1957, during the first annual Graceland Fine Arts Festival. Judith Steedman hand-lettered the words on the new poems.



B.I.C. was the 10-member men's farm dormitory group of 1912-13. Its president was Sterling Cox and the dean was Lockwood Moore, who lived with his wife on the farm that year.



Bide-A-Wee was the women's dormitory on the third floor of Briggs Hall that began in September 1921. ("Bide-A-Wee" also sometimes referred to the entire building before its official designation as Briggs Hall.) The floor was intended to be used as a dormitory until a new women's housing facility could be constructed. Vida E. Smith, dean of women, was dean of the hall.

An epidemic of scarlet fever forced the residents out of the hall in September 1921. They moved back in October following fumigation, and an open house was finally held on Friday afternoon, November 11, 1921.

The rooms were equipped with rugs, draperies, and curtains, which were donated by Bishop Zimmermann of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and put together by the Patroness Society.

Bide-A-Wee ended with the conclusion of the 1928-29 school year, after which the space was replaced by a library and classrooms. Walker Hall opened as a women's residence at the end of 1929.

Big Brother/Big Sister program — *See:* Graceland Functional Stake



Big G Lake is an eight-acre body of water located east of the football field, facing the grandstand. Construction for the lake began in April 1959 through a donation by the Mothers' Club of Independence. Within a year, the completed lake had a dock at its southwest side, a beach, diving boards, boating, and swimming, and there were plans to stock the water with fish.

Bud O'Dell received \$10 in the contest to name the lake. The Campus Planning Committee officially accepted the name on November 8, 1959, after first selecting it during 1958-59. In the fall of 1960, the K.O.G. Club proposed constructing a large concrete "G" measuring 72 feet from top to bottom that could be visible from the west football stands. K.O.G. members laid the concrete for the G on Saturday, November 19, 1960. Yellow paint was mixed with the concrete.

During homecoming, houses have routinely augmented the concrete G, sometimes

painting it in house colors or adding other letters around it to spell out a house name.

Billboards — The first billboards advertising Graceland were two signs placed on each side of Lamoni on Highway 69 as an 1938-39 project of the Graceland College Alumni Association. The two signs, measuring 12' x 20', cost \$125 each. The bottom of the signs originally contained the phrase “Where Maine Meets California In College Life.”



During the early fall of 1973, members of Sariah, Chemin, and Tiona painted a new design on the Graceland billboard entering Lamoni from the east on Highway 69. The redesign included gold and blue lettering against a wavy representation of the Closson gym and a red representation of the Ad Building tower. It was designed by Tiona’s Dick Charter, and was at least the second time the billboard had been repainted since its construction. The signs were removed later that decade.

A new billboard was painted and built to commemorate Graceland’s centennial. The sign was placed about a mile north of Interstate 35’s intersection with Highway 69 during the summer of 1995 to face southbound traffic. The yellow sign (a joint project between Graceland and the city of Lamoni) with blue lettering was built measuring 44' x 20' and had lighting. The sign reads “Welcome to Lamoni Home of Graceland College”. During its first year, the sign included the centennial banner design at the bottom (although it wasn’t large enough to be read from the highway).

Another billboard was placed facing northbound traffic on Interstate 35 at Bethany, Missouri, in 1996. The colorful sign was designed by Mary Kay Kenworthy and Steve Edwards with artwork of the Ad Building.

Biology major had its beginnings as a bachelor’s degree offering in 1960-61 as the “biological and general science” major. A separate biology major was developed in 1963-64, although the original biological and general science major continued through the following year.

The pre-professional concentration began as the “basic science — premedical” major in 1963-64. It then became the premedical option of the biology major in 1965-66. The concentration’s name was modified to “premedical and preidental” in 1971-72, and an animal biology option was added 1979-80. The animal biology concentration was renamed as the pre-veterinary option in the 1990-91 catalog.

A physical therapy concentration was offered from 1970-71 through 1974-75.

Black Culture House — *See:* East Hall

Black History Month is held each February by the Black Student Union to focus attention on black culture and issues. The event had its origins with a weekend conference in 1967 during which four students from Arkansas A&M offered a presentation on Afro-American culture. The activity has had varying names throughout the years, such as Afro-American Week and Black Awareness Month.

The first “Afro-American Week” began on February 9, 1969, as a two-week program



titled “Afro-American History: The Many Sides of Soul”. The event was coordinated by Graceland visiting professor of history Dr. George D. King of Paine College (Augusta, Georgia), who offered the program’s initial address on February 9. Several black students from Arkansas A & M College visited the Graceland campus during February 12-16. Al-lie Woods, an actor with the Negro Ensemble Company of New York, presented a series of readings titled “Soon One Mornin’” on February 10. Also that evening, the Commons hosted a “soul meal” of boiled pig hocks, fried catfish, blackeyed peas, hominy grits, crack-lin’ bread, greens, and blackberry cobbler. On February 11, Dr. Allan Lomax of Columbia University in New York offered a presentation on “Black Music and the Black Culture Stream in America”.

Black Culture House — *See:* East Hall

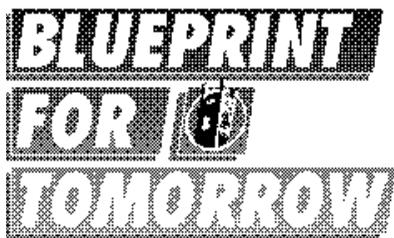
Black Student Union is a support group for black students that helps its members share black cultural issues with each other and the campus community. BSU had its beginnings with a meeting in the Gunsolley lounge during the 1969 fall semester that came out of a need among black members to unite and share concerns. The first gathering involved about half of the college’s dozen black students, who wanted to address perceived discrimination against a black member of the basketball team. At that same meeting, the group also discussed their desire for the college to permit students to have more freedom in selecting their roommates. During the first year, BSU was informally organized, had no faculty sponsor, and had no officers. The group eventually evolved into an official Graceland student organization, and has regularly sponsored the February activities known by such names as Afro-American Week and Black History Month. In 1991-92, the group adopted a new name, African American Coalition, feeling that the BSU name encouraged participation only by black students. The name went back to Black Student Union in the fall of 1994.

See also: African American Coalition

Blair House was the basic residence unit name given to the second floor of Herald Hall in September 1956. It was named after W.W. Blair, an apostle and member of the RLDS First Presidency.

Blue Drag-In — *See:* Bus

Blue Gold Room — *See:* Eugene E. Closson Physical Education Center



Blueprint For Tomorrow was a 1992-1996 fund-raising campaign that generated a total of \$26,780,694 in gifts and commitments for Graceland. The campaign’s honorary chairpersons were RLDS President Wallace B. Smith and his wife, Anne.

BFT kicked off with a homecoming barbecue luncheon for more than 2,000 people on Saturday, October 3, 1992. The homecoming program included the burning of The Shaw Center mortgage at the Commons lawn.

Blueprint’s focus was on developing and funding four key centers that were established for the campaign: the Center for Student Development (to increase scholarship aid, renovate the MSC for improved student services, improve student programs, and upgrade residence



halls), the Center for Free Enterprise and Entrepreneurship (to support business faculty, students, and programs), the Center for Health Education (to provide a first-class learning facility and technological components for nursing), and the Center for Christian Leadership (to develop programs that enhance theological understanding and ministerial training).

BFT began with a \$20 million goal and advance gifts of \$10,250,000. In March 1995, the Board of Trustees agreed to increase the goal to \$25 million and extend the campaign's time period in order to accommodate several potential donors. The campaign was successfully completed on May 31, 1996, and resulted in the first seven \$1 million-plus gifts to Graceland.

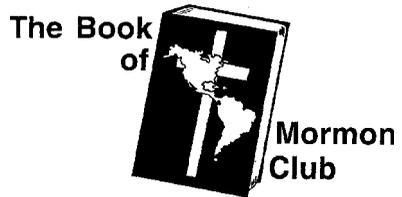
Board of Directors — *See:* Graceland College Board of Directors

Board of Trustees — *See:* Graceland College Board of Trustees

Bolivia was first represented in 1963-64 by Wilson Mih, a male freshman from La Paz.

Bookkeeper — Graceland's first bookkeeper was H.H. Gold, who was appointed by the Board of Trustees on September 13, 1909. Auditors had recommended during the previous summer that the college hire someone to work out a book-keeping system. Mr. Gold's responsibilities also included managing the college bookstore.

Book of Mormon Club was organized in the spring of 1995 under faculty sponsor Gaylord Shaw and remained active through the following school year. The original officers were president Jared Anderson and vice president Lisa Duffer.



The first 24-hour Book of Mormon read-a-thon began Saturday, March 27, 1993, at 8 a.m. in the Walker Hall lounge. The 1908 authorized edition was used for consistency.

Bookstore facilities have existed since the beginning of the college as a place to purchase class texts and supplies. Snacks and other items were added later. On June 1, 1909, Jeremiah A. Gunsolley was appointed by the Board of Trustees to fix up a room for a book and stationery store and provide someone to run it. The Board of Trustees appointed H.H. Gold as book-keeper and bookstore manager on September 13, 1909. Prior to the construction of the Memorial Student Center, the bookstore and snack shop occupied a room in the northwest corner of the Ad Building basement. When the MSC opened during 1949-50, the bookstore and its adjacent storage area moved to the two rooms at the





south end along the raised walkway at the building's west side.

In early 1962, the Bookstore and its storage area moved to a larger location in the east-side addition of the MSC. The new Bookstore was built with a self-service sales area of approximately 33' x 40'. Its new storeroom was located directly east of the new store, which eliminated the previous problem of supplies being stored in various buildings and around the sales area.

See also: Memorial Student Center

Booster Club was organized February 3, 1908, under the supervision of Graceland President Rolland M. Stewart. On the morning of the organization, some students were asked during the chapel hour to discuss their opinions about an organization that would encourage college spirit and raise funds for the college's activities. The club was planned to be active through the summer as well as during the school year. After approving the club, the meeting closed with the college yells. An executive committee for the club was composed of the executive officers of the college and members of the various departments. A successful fund-raising program for the college was held at the Ad Building chapel on March 2, 1908. The Booster Club was last pictured in the 1921 *Acacia*.

Bosnia-Herzegovina was first represented in the spring of 1996 by Nebojsa "Nesh" Malic, a male student from Sarajevo, and Senada Adzem, a woman student from Sarajevo.

Boxing existed as an intramural sport at Graceland at least during the 1896-97 school year. Equipment was available at a room in the Ad Building basement. Boxing competitions continued at least into 1930.

Brazil was first represented by Dean Thomas Wight of Rio de Janeiro during the 1965-66 school year; he had listed his home as Lima, Peru, the previous year. The first woman from Brazil was Carol Lee Murdock of Brasilia, a 1976-77 freshman majoring in nursing.

Bread For The World, an organization devoted to hunger-related issues, organized a chapter at Graceland during 1987-88 under Shandra Newcom, president.

Briggs Hall is a three-level classroom building located south of the Administration Building. The facility measures 105' x 64' at the base and has the distinction of having served the college for the second-longest period of time.

The 1919 RLDS General Conference appropriated \$80,000 to construct the building, and groundbreaking occurred in December of that year. It was designed by RLDS church architect Henry C. Smith and erected under his direction. The building was constructed with Bedford stone and pressed brick and included metal window casings, metal floor supports, metal doors (replaced by glass panel doors in 1927), a ventilating system, and steam heat. Final construction costs for the facility came to about \$92,000.

Classes first met in the building on Monday, April 18, 1921. The dedication ceremony occurred outdoors on the evening of September 16, 1921, at the building's east side before an estimated crowd of 1,200 students, parents, and friends. Seating accommodated less than half the crowd. The program's theme was "Going Back to Beginnings". Daniel Anderson, a member of the first Board of Directors, was in charge of the services. Speeches were made by Bishop T.A. Smith, Bishop Albert Carmichael, W.A. Hopkins (one of the original land donors), Lena (Lambert) Graham (one of the original students), and RLDS church President Frederick M. Smith. Paul Edwards notes in *The Hilltop Where* that "the band played for over half an hour waiting for Daniel Anderson to begin, and some



remember waiting nearly that long for J.A. Gunsolley to complete his dedication prayer.”

During its initial years, the structure was called “the new building” or “Central Recitation Hall”. The building acquired its name a few years later when Frederick M. Smith was speaking on campus and parenthetically referred to the site as “Briggs Hall” (honoring 1915-1944 Graceland President George N. Briggs).

The basement and middle floor opened as classrooms. The top floor was temporarily partitioned for dormitory use in 1921 to accommodate 50 to 60 female students, including a dean’s room and a reception room. This dormitory was called “Bide-A-Wee”, a name that was sometimes used in reference to the entire building before it became known as Briggs Hall. The partitions on the east side of that floor were taken down and the space was re-modeled for classroom and library use after the spring of 1929. The library was eventually expanded to include a portion of the middle floor.

With the opening of the new science building (Platz-Mortimore) in 1955, the Briggs classrooms formerly used for home economics, biology, and zoology labs became classrooms for language and literature. Offices for the English faculty were built in the basement after the home economics department moved from there to the science building. This office space was extended during the summer of 1965 for the Division of Language and Literature. Offices for





the Division of Social Sciences were added to the middle floor in 1966.

After the library left the building in 1966, remodeling on the top floor created two large lecture rooms, each seating about 150. On the middle floor, six new classrooms and six new faculty offices for the Division of Social Sciences were created.

The building's double entry doors were replaced by a single door in the early 1970s. The large lecture room on the west side of the top floor was divided into two classrooms during the summer of 1996.

See also: Bide-A-Wee

British Columbia was first represented by Willard Leslie Hartnell and Laura Eudora Hartnell, both of Clayburn, in 1908-09. He was enrolled in the school of oratory, she in business. Laura was also one of the first two Canadian women at Graceland (along with 1908-09 student Mary Batchelor of Ontario). The first collegiate student from the province was Richard Hartnell, who listed his home as Vancouver as a sophomore in 1921-22. (He listed Flint, Michigan, as his residence the previous year.)

British Commonwealth Club formed during 1947-48 by students from England, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The club promoted better understanding of British life and dealt with consolidating the missionary programs of British nations. Members also maintained a British Commonwealth news board in the library. The original officers under club advisor Edmund J. Gleazer were: Andy Scott (Dunedin, New Zealand), president; Merle North (Middlesex, England), vice president; and Don Swain (Sydney, Australia), secretary-treasurer. The club continued through the spring of 1955, after which all foreign groups were combined into the International Club.

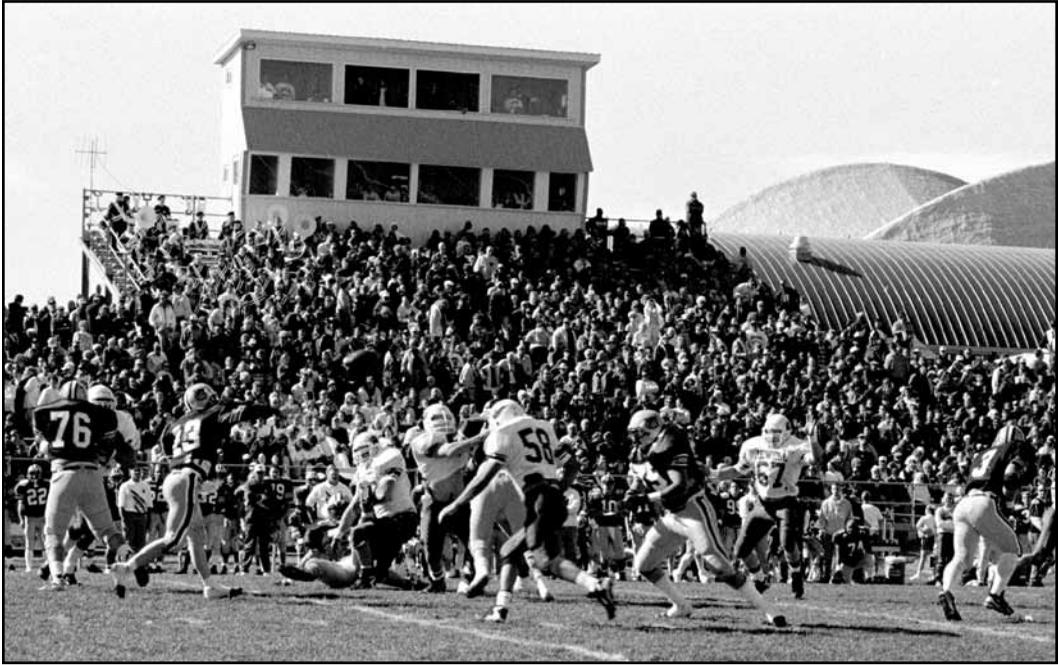
British East Africa — *See:* Kenya

British West Indies were first represented in 1925-26 by religious education enrollee Theo Bush of Grand Cayman. The first woman from the islands was 1966-67 freshman Berna L. Thompson, also of Grand Cayman.

Bruce Jenner Sports Complex is the designation for the outdoor athletic area at south campus. It comprises the football and track field, the McKain Tennis Courts, the soccer field, intramural fields, and two sand volleyball courts.

The football field is surrounded by a 400-meter track with 780-foot straightaways and has a grandstand along the west side. The field replaced Graceland's original field, which was built in 1935 immediately south of Zimmermann Hall. The new field was constructed in the 1950s at a cost of approximately \$40,000 after the older field proved inadequate for football. The new field had its beginnings at the October 1952 homecoming, when the Graceland College Alumni Association decided to start construction on a track and field about 50 yards east of the existing football field. Work finally began on September 20, 1953, when the site of the new field and parking area was staked out. The Graceland Physical Plant performed most of the work, which was still in progress in the days before the first game in 1956. Lights were installed before the 1956 fall semester, providing 1,500 watts (three times more illumination than what was available at the older field) at a completed cost of \$9,000.

Graceland won the first game played on the field, which kicked off at 8 p.m. on Friday, September 21, 1956, against Burlington Community College. Burlington scored the first touchdown on the new field during first period. Everett Graffeo countered by scoring Graceland's first touchdown on a four-yard run, initiating the Yellowjackets'



eventual 19-7 victory.

New football stands resembling an inverted “T” debuted at the west side of the field prior to the start of the 1960 season. The new stands cost \$27,000 and could seat 1,900 people, which still wasn’t enough to accommodate spectators at the 1960 homecoming game. A permanent press box was added during the summer of 1962. A new, two-level press box replaced the older one during the summer of 1995.

The athletic area was named the Bruce Jenner Sports Complex during a ceremony just before the October 6, 1984, homecoming game against Culver-Stockton (which Graceland won, 42-24). 1973 alumnus Bruce Jenner, who won the 1976 Olympic decathlon gold medal, was present for the ceremony and sign unveiling. The sign, featuring a likeness of Jenner, was placed between Kelley Hall and the entry gate to the football stands.

During the summer of 1990, the eight-pole lighting system was replaced with a four-pole system. A new 8’ x 24’ scoreboard for football and track (featuring the Graceland Yellowjackets logo) was also installed. The scoreboard was a gift from Atlantic Bottling Company as part of an agreement for exclusive vending rights on campus.

See also: Football field (original); McKain Tennis Courts; Olympics





Bulgaria — Graceland’s exchange program with Bulgaria was initiated during the late 1980s by former Graceland student John Menzies while he was serving as public affairs officer with the U.S. embassy in Sofia, Bulgaria. (Menzies had also initiated the college’s exchanges with Hungary in 1985.) The exchanges with Sofia University began with a three-day visit to Graceland in March 1989 by Eugeni Kirilov, general secretary of Bulgaria’s Lyudmila Zhivkova Foundation, which funded the program. Kirilov was on a 30-day visit to educational institutions and foundations interested in undergraduate exchanges. Three Bulgarian students then enrolled at Graceland during the fall of 1989: Snezhana Stoyanova Dimitrova, a woman sophomore from Kubrat studying biology; Yavor Borissov Parashkevov, a male junior studying biology; and Vassil Dontchev Peytchev, a male junior studying computer science. During the 1990 winter term, Prof. Les Gardner led students Tanya Bolingbroke, Kirt DeHaan, Amy Hancock, Scott Hough, Michael Lewis, Kelly Phipps, Darton Simons, and Rebecca Skutt to Sofia University and sites in Bulgaria.

Burgess Hall was the basic residence unit name given to the east wing of Patroness Hall in September 1956. It was named after Sam A. Burgess, a former Graceland College president.

Burton Place was the basic residence unit name given to the south end of Walker Hall’s third floor in September 1956. It was named after Joseph and Emma Burton, who made a mission to the South Seas in the “Gospel Boat”.

Bus — Graceland used a bus service during the 1940s to transport students between off-campus housing areas and the college grounds.

The college purchased a big panel van in the fall of 1941 to transport men (and women) to and from North Hall and Herald Hall. This bus, with seats backed against the vehicle’s right and left sides, was painted bright orange and was dubbed “the Orange Crate” by Roscoe Faunce. The vehicle was painted blue during the summer of 1943 and became known as “the Blue Drag-In” (or “Blue Dragon”, in reference to the amount of noise the thing made). The bus was driven by Pleasant Cole during 1943-44, which was the first year that women lived in North Hall.

A nine-passenger, station-wagon-size bus was added during 1943-44. Sophomore Dorace Fike, the bus driver, named the bus “Patsy” (full name: “Patsy Lynn North”) after a little girl she knew at her home in Independence, Missouri.

The college purchased a new bus in the fall of 1944 that was dubbed “the Silver Eagle” due to its aluminum-colored paint.

In the fall of 1947, bus service was only offered to Herald Hall men on rainy and very cold days, but continued to be available on a regular basis to the women of North Hall.

On October 21, 1949, Graceland obtained a 1942 Dodge bus to replace the Ford “Blue Bolt” used by the North Hall women. The 37-passenger Dodge was acquired from St. Louis, Missouri.

Business administration major began as a bachelor’s degree program in the fall of 1961, providing bachelor of arts degrees in business administration, business education, and executive secretarial. The business major in executive secretarial was discontinued after the spring of 1967. Expansion to the business major beginning in the fall of 1995 added emphases in entrepreneurship and free enterprise, finance, international business, management, and marketing.



Business education major was first offered as a bachelor's degree program in the fall of 1961. The major was renamed "business education/administrative services" with the start of the 1981-82 school year, and was discontinued after the spring of 1990.

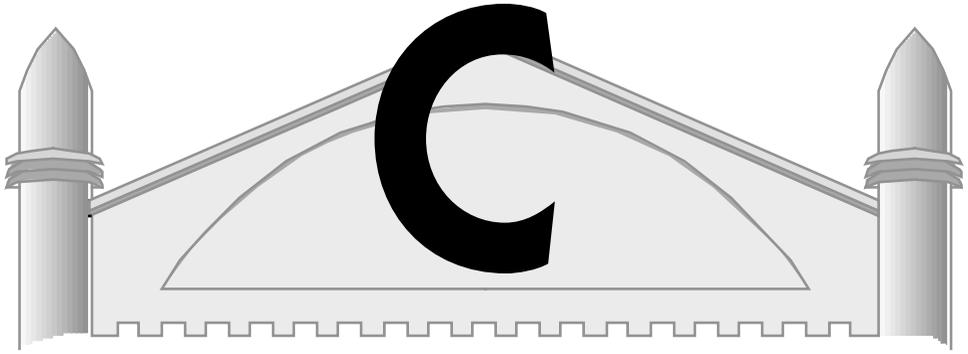
The Business Club Corporation was organized Monday evening, October 21, 1929, in the chapel. The club was formed to stimulate business students' interest and knowledge in modern business methods. The group also heard businessmen lecture on topical issues. The club was organized as a corporation, selling common stock to the eligible students and preferred stock to the businessmen of Lamoni. (The 1941 *Acacia* noted that the club's dues were two-cent stock shares.) Although the club was designed to consider issues of interest to the community and the school, a fun club was also organized as a social subsidiary. Club news was publicized through "The Inkwell", which was posted at a bulletin board in the Ad Building. The original officers elected were Hillard Cox (president), Harry R. Lewis (vice president), Gertrude Laird (secretary), and Irving Cook (treasurer). Harry Lewis was the original chairman of the corporation's 12-member board of directors. The Business Club Corporation was last pictured in the 1943 *Acacia*.

See also: Business and Economics Club; Graceland Businessmen's Association

Business and Economics Club was pictured in the *Acacia* for two years beginning with the 1978 edition. The group, under advisor Frank Hough, invited business people to campus to speak on their profession. The group reorganized under George LaVance, assistant professor of business, on Saturday, February 11, 1984, in room 107 Briggs.

Business manager — The first person to hold the title of Graceland College business manager and handle the work as a separate assignment was Samuel A. Burgess, who was elected to the role by the Board of Trustees on March 25, 1914. At the time, Burgess was also president of the college and a member of the board. He was present at the meeting but did not vote on his election.

B.V.D. (Bait 'em, Vamp 'em, Date 'em) Club was a men's social club that began in 1923. Its members, composed of students who roomed at the Lane home, wore blue shirts and carried a roll of white underwear. The group became the D.U.X. Club later that same year.



C.A.C. — *See:* Curricular Adjustment Committee

California was first represented in 1900-01 by Clara Dudley of Ferndale. The state's first male was Albert Maxwell Carmichael of Anaheim; he was a preparatory student in 1907-08 and enrolled as a freshman in the collegiate department during the same year.

California Club was organized in November 1925 of students who had resided in California at least two years. Thad Howland was the president.

Camera Club — *See:* Photography Club

Cameroon was first represented by a male student, Gaston Poufong, who enrolled as a freshman in the fall of 1983 to study business administration.

Camp and Kit was a group that developed students' skills in program planning, youth camp work, and song leading. It was organized during the 1946-47 school year under advisors Dorothy Mills and Roy Cheville. The group was last pictured in the 1948 *Acacia*.

Campus Advisory Board was a student group that coordinated various campus clubs and interest groups. The C.A.B. was composed of the chairs and presidents of the groups and worked with the Cooperative Government Association president in planning activities. During the spring of 1969, students voted to make the Student Academic Committee a part of the C.G.A., and CAB was disbanded after Graceland President William T. Higdon approved the change in early 1970.

Campus Chatter was a two-sheet typed newsletter sent in March 1960 to alumni chapters to relay chapter activities.

Campus congregation — *See:* Religious life

Campus Cuties was an experimental six-page dittoed booklet given to Graceland's women students during the early part of April 1947. It was edited by social director Dorothy Mills. The cover page featured a drawing by Mariann Mussell of a girl waiting in a depot with the Ad Building in the background. Margaret Spencer contributed a short story that was illustrated by Delores Goodridge. Donna Williams contributed an exercise column. Other material included a feature on General Conference, a question box, a book section, poetry, cartoons, and a gossip column.



Campus Day was first celebrated on Friday, April 3, 1925, as an observation of Arbor Day during which the student body spent the afternoon beautifying the campus. The event was conceived by education instructor Eva Lewers to replace the annual Hobo Day, which had met with some disapproval by the faculty.

The first Campus Day began with the four literary societies marching in their groups to the south entrance of Briggs Hall (which was then informally called Bide-A-Wee). The program opened with a performance of the band under conductor Jessie Mae Norris, followed by a reading by Ruth Fisher of Joyce Kilmer's *Trees*, a short talk by Graceland dean Lonzo Jones, and some singing of college songs. Each society then adjourned to various campus areas and planted two trees. The Victorians planted oaks, the Kappa Deltas planted lindens, the Alpha Pis planted blue birches, and the Niketes planted river birches. Each planting included a ceremony consisting of a song by the society quartet, a dedication speech, another song by the quartet, then the singing of *Auld Lang Syne* by the entire club. Other campus clean-up work followed.

The event later included the annual selection of a Campus Queen. Clara Wood was selected as the first Campus Queen during the Campus Day of May 7, 1928. Her official title was actually the Dandelion Queen of Graceland Campus, since the honor was given the woman who dug out the most dandelions. One girl from each of the literary societies competed for the title. The "disappointed pages" from 1928 were Lyda Elefson and Anna Mae Hough. The trio ascended a gorgeously decorated throne.

The yearly clean-up day continued as a celebration of May Day through 1942.

Campus minister became a full-time appointed position under the RLDS Church in 1964. At the time, church leaders were concerned about the theological division between conservatives and liberals, a division that crossed both faculty and student lines. The church decided to help resolve the matter by placing a church appointee at the college to perform duties that had earlier been done by other Graceland employees (such as Roy Cheville) on a volunteer basis. J.C. Stuart was Graceland's first official campus minister, serving from 1964 to 1970. He was succeeded by Lee Pfohl (1970-1975), Bill Williams (1975-1978), Everett Graffeo (1978-1980), Rick Bunch (1980-1989), Richard Hawks (1989-1993), and Paul Sears (appointed in 1993).

Campus Organization for Student Activities (COSA) is the group that coordinates campus-wide student entertainment such as movies, dances, and guest performers. COSA debuted at the start of the 1962 fall semester, replacing the MSC Activity Board (which two years earlier had replaced the Social Activities Planning Committee). The first COSA officers were Bill Howard (president), Murray Arnold (vice president), and Claire Brooks (secretary). The COSA Executive Council was formed to coordinate between its Campus Activity Board and the house social committee.

After some activities with freshmen orientation meetings and a freshman mixer, the first major COSA event was a "COSA Hour" of entertainment from the various classes that was presented Friday, September 7, 1962, at 7:30 p.m. The first movie presented by COSA (or at least the first one advertised in the *Graceland Tower*) was *Imitation of Life* starring Lana Turner, John Gavin, and Sandra Dee, shown on Saturday, October 20, 1962, at 8 p.m. in the MSC; admission was 35¢, or \$2 for an eight-movie punch card.

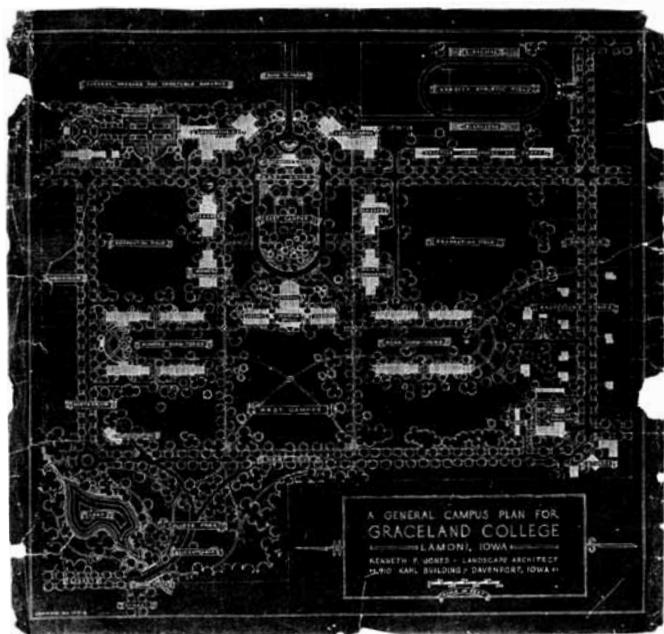
COSA sponsored the contest that led to the naming of the Swarm Inn in January 1963. That spring, COSA also assumed sponsorship of the College Bowl tournament. On the more anecdotal side, COSA briefly began showing movies two times during the fall of 1974, when enrollment increased by 150 students and retention was at a record 75%.



Until the mid-1970s, COSA had to sell individual passes to finance many of its activities and events. This made it difficult to book movies or entertainers for the school year, since the group never had a definitive budget. In 1976-77, the student activity fee was introduced to finance COSA activities as part of the cost of enrollment for full-time students.

See also: Cooperative Government Association; Graceland Student Government

Campus plan — Although Graceland has developed several campus plans over the



decades, the first one was created around 1895 by Kenneth F. Jones of Davenport, Iowa. This concept called for a central building containing executive offices and a campus chapel, with a connecting library to the north and classrooms at the south. Four women's dormitories were envisioned to the north, and four men's dormitories were proposed to the south. Two more class buildings, two lab buildings, separate women's and men's gymnasiums, and a post office and store were sited east of the central building. Four practice rooms and shop buildings were planned just to the south of these facilities. Two recreation fields were proposed east of the men's and women's dorms, and a formal athletic field was envisioned for the southeast part of campus. The first campus plan also called for

faculty homes to be built at the southwest part of campus.

Campus Queen — *See:* Campus Day

Canada was first represented in 1906-07 by two students, Nelson Edsall (a commercial school enrollee from Cheapside, Ontario) and Ralph Johnson (a stenography student from Spring Hill, Nova Scotia). The first Canadian woman was Laura Eudora Hartnell of Clayburn, British Columbia, a 1908-09 business student. Canada's first collegiate student was Frank B. Almon of Toronto, Ontario, in 1916-17.

In chronological order, Canada's provinces were first represented at Graceland by Ontario (1906-07), Nova Scotia (1906-07), Saskatchewan (1907-08), British Columbia (1908-09), Alberta (1911-12), Manitoba (1941-42), Quebec (1972-73), and Newfoundland (fall 1995). Each of these provinces has an individual listing in this book.

Candle passings are a tradition among Graceland women students to announce the wedding engagement of a residence hall house member. Usually, the bride-to-be keeps news of the engagement secret except to her house president, who schedules the candle passing and posts signs announcing the activity. A long candle is decorated with long ribbons, one of which is tied to the engagement ring. The events usually take place in the Cheville Cha-



pel, or occasionally in a house lounge. During the activity, house members sit in a circle as the candle is lit and passed around at least once. Some students may try to jokingly fit their finger into the ring or pretend to blow out the candle. After the first pass, students start handing the candle to people they think may be the engaged person. The identity of the engaged student is revealed by the person who blows out the candle. The bride-to-be then relates the details of her proposal. The tradition apparently came to Graceland sometime during the early 1960s.

Although it became prohibited during the 1980s, the male counterpart to candle passings involved the fellow house members of the groom-to-be carrying him down to Founders Lake for a late night dunking.

Canucks, a club for Graceland Canadian students, was created during the 1994-95 school year under advisors Di Smith and Gaylord Shaw. Club activities during the first year included gatherings for Canadian Thanksgiving and Canadian sports events, and discussions of Canadian scholarship opportunities. The group's first presidents were Ivan Joseph and Andrew Lue.

Cap and gown — *See*: Academic robes

CAP (Career, Academic and Personal counseling) Center offers services to students in career planning, academic advising, and personal counseling. The CAP Center had its beginnings in a proposal submitted in the summer of 1989 by counselor Nancy Wallace. The plan she developed made it possible for all new students to be advised in a central location through their first year until they declared a major. (Previously, all new students were assigned a faculty member as an academic advisor upon their enrollment.) The new academic advising center debuted with the 1989 fall semester at 131 Patroness Hall under coordinator Authella Collins Hawks. However, it didn't acquire the "CAP Center" name until 1990. For the first few years, the CAP Center included faculty members who served as academic advisors for their divisions; the original academic advisors were Gerald Bolingbroke (Division of Science and Math), Gary Heisserer (Fine Arts and Humanities), Susan Maroldo (Humanities), and William Norman (Social Sciences).

See also: Counseling; National Employment Wire Service.

Card playing — The Council of House Presidents enacted legislation in March 1965 outlining the times and places that students could play cards on campus.

Carillon bells — *See*: Roy A. Cheville Chapel

Carlile Manor was the basic residence unit name given to the north and east portions of the first floor of Walker Hall in September 1956. The name honored Mabel Carlile Hyde, who served as a director and teacher of music at Graceland for 30 years.

Carmichael House, located west of the Frederick M. Smith Library, is the official residence of the college president and provides overnight accommodations for guests. The house's name honors the five members of the Carmichael family who served on Graceland's Board of Trustees during the college's first century: Albert Carmichael (1911-1935), A. Max Carmichael (1922-1925), N. Ray Carmichael (1934-1937), D.R. Carmichael (1952-1965), and David Carmichael (began in 1988). A plaque on the front door recognizes the service of all five men.

Carmichael House was completed in 1994 and was the first structure built specifically



as a home for the Graceland College president. Until 1964, Graceland did not provide a house for the college president. That year, Harvey Grice left the college presidency and sold Graceland his home, a two-level building at 109 E. South Street, west of the college campus across from Cherry Street, for use as a president's house. Under Graceland ownership, this house was first used by Acting President Earl T. Higdon and last used by President Barbara Higdon. In anticipation of constructing a new president's residence on campus, the home was sold to Mark Easter in August 1990. During the period between the building's sale and the completion of Carmichael House, the college president resided in a rented home at 520 South Cherry Street.

During the fall of 1991, President Barbara Higdon sent a financial proposal to the Board of Trustees for a new president's house and soon received a phone call from board member David Carmichael. Dr. Carmichael (a 1942 Graceland graduate) and his wife Ava offered to donate the bulk of the construction cost for a residence much larger than the cottage-styled one envisioned by Higdon. On November 2, 1991, the Board of Trustees accepted the Carmichaels' offer and voted to name the new building Carmichael House.

David and Ava Carmichael jointly shoveled the first piece of ground during the groundbreaking ceremony on July 26, 1992. The building's architect was Hugh Kensler, who was David Carmichael's roommate at Graceland and a fellow member of the class of 1942. The house was constructed by Graceland Physical Plant and individual builders. As part of the construction process, the college built a new road from Cherry Street to the library. The dedication ceremony for the Carmichael House was Sunday, May 15, 1994, beginning at 5 p.m.



Carmichael Place was the basic residence unit name given to Gunsolley Hall's third floor north in September 1956. It was named after Albert Carmichael (a Board of Trustees president and bishop of the Lamoni Stake) and N. Ray Carmichael (a Graceland College business manager).

Carnegie Music Library was awarded to Graceland College by the Carnegie Corporation of New York in May 1940. The grant, worth approximately \$1,500, consisted of an electric two-cabinet phonograph, 620 phonograph records ranging from ancient to modern music, a walnut cabinet containing buckram to store the records, a four-drawer cabinet with printed cards indexing all the records in the set, and a six-volume set of *Groves' Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. The material was assembled by Lyon and Healy, Inc., of Chicago. Mabel Carlile, head of the Music Department, had applied for the award during the previous year. Graceland was the only junior college in Iowa to receive the grant, which was made eligible only to colleges that had previously received library grants. During the fall of 1940, a room on the third floor of the Administration Building was named the Carnegie Music Library, which contained the music equipment and served as a listening room.

Caroline Islands were first represented by James Semensin Kapus, a 1968-69 pre-medicine freshman from Ponape. The first woman from the Caroline Islands was Marline I. Roby of Moen Trok District, who enrolled in 1977-78 as a sophomore.

Catalog — *See:* Graceland College Catalog

Catalyst was a short-lived underground newspaper that was first published in early February 1967. Charter subscribers were promised five issues for \$1, but only two issues were ever published. Dave Allen, Dave Minton, Roger Hershey, Dave Holmes, Dave Andes, and John Gleazer were involved in the newspaper's publication.

Don Sheridan authored a piece in the second issue under the heading "Letters Sent but Never Received" (humorously dated "December 29, 1836") to a "Mr. Smith" detailing Sheridan's review of Smith's manuscript about ancient America.

After the editors met with President Bill Higdon, it was determined that there would be no third issue.

Cayman Islands — *See:* British West Indies

Cecilian Glee Club was a vocal club for young women in 1908. The club was noted for its high grade work and artistic performances. Elizabeth Wellemyer was instructor in voice culture and conducting that year.

Centennial — *See:* Founders' Weekend

Center for the Study of Free Enterprise and Entrepreneurship was formed in 1990 at the suggestion of 1923 Graceland graduate Charles Sandage, who taught advertising at the University of Illinois. The center's three goals are: to recommend and teach principles of free enterprise and entrepreneurship; to teach Christian values of human dignity, mutual respect, and social responsibility; and to provide a corrective for human greed that often accompanies entrepreneurial activity. One of the center's key activities is its sponsorship of Graceland's Entrepreneurial Roundtable.

See also: Entrepreneurial Roundtable

Central Hall was the name given to the home of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Briggs



when it was put into use as a dormitory for 17 male students beginning in the fall of 1949 through the spring of 1950. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs opened their home because they were traveling around the country visiting relatives.

C.G.A. — *See:* Cooperative Government Association

CGUN was a dormitory radio station operated by the residents of Gunsolley Hall. It first broadcast on Monday, September 26, 1955, at 9:45 p.m. and was heard at 570 kc.

Chamber Music Society of the Upper Ad Building was created in 1942-43 as a student orchestra that played popular

music. The group was created by trumpeter/director Jack Mercer and saxophonist George Ainsworth, and its name was intended to appease people who objected to popular music. The ensemble first performed at the “Big Broadcast” all-school variety show of January 15, 1943. The Chamber Music Society later added violins and performed at other events, such as skating parties. The organization was faculty approved but not faculty sponsored, and practiced every week in Mabel Carlile’s music classroom in the Ad Building. Due to Graceland’s reduced enrollment during World War II, Lamoni High School students joined the group in 1943-44. The Chamber Music Society of the Upper Ad Building was last pictured in the 1944 *Acacia*.

Chamber Singers was created in the fall of 1976 under choir director Don Breshears as a student group organized to perform undirected vocal music.

See also: Madrigal Dinner

Chance is a program that focuses on problems in reading, spelling, and language comprehension for students with learning disabilities. It started as a pilot program in 1987 under director Paul Worthington. Chance was introduced to the Independence campus in the summer of 1993.

Chapel in the Grove was the name of the outdoor bandstand area south of the present location of the Frederick Madison Smith Library. It had its beginnings through the efforts of the Graceland chapter of Alphi Phi Omega, which attempted to plant trees from every U.S. state and country represented at Graceland for an outdoor chapel. The Chapel in the Grove was completed at the start of the 1959 fall semester (although portions of it had existed a couple of years before) and originally had numerous trees surrounding several rows of benches that faced the bandstand. The site was used for graduations and some of the college’s major theatrical productions. Dutch elm disease claimed several of the trees during the summer of 1970 and, although the bandstand and some of the seating remained, the area gradually fell into disuse over the years. Due to structural concerns, the wooden stage portion was dismantled during early February 1997.



Chara Club (pronounced “kara”; also known as **X.A.P.A. Club**) was a women’s social club that held its organizational meeting on Friday evening, October 25, 1954. The club’s name translates to “joy” from the scripture, “Man [woman] is that [s]he might have joy.” The club was also known as Chi Alpha Rho Alpha (the initials of which form “Chara” and serve as the Greek translation for the letters “X.A.P.A.”). The club flower was the orchid.

The club started with 19 members under sponsor Velma Ruch. Officers elected at the first meeting were Geraldine Grigg (president), Charlotte Morgan (vice president), Charleen King (secretary-treasurer), Oletta Duvall (scribe), and Ellen Henretty (chaplain). Chara continued through the spring of 1962.

Charles Allen Memorial Day of Peace was first held during the Friday of homecoming weekend in 1987. The event was designed as an annual activity to discuss issues relating to attaining peace. It was created through a joint effort of the class of 1957 (which wanted to encourage a peace studies program at the college) and sisters Charlene Gleazer and Evelyn Guenther (who wanted to start a fund for a peace program in memory of their father, 1912 Graceland graduate Charles Allen). The Day of Peace was held annually through 1992, then returned in the spring of 1997.

Charles H. Sandage Chair of Economics became the second fully funded academic chair at Graceland. The chair was created through a \$1 million endowment from 1923 Graceland graduate Dr. Charles Sandage, who taught advertising at the University of Illinois. Graceland professor of economics Steve Anders was named in the spring of 1997 as the first person to hold the Sandage chair.

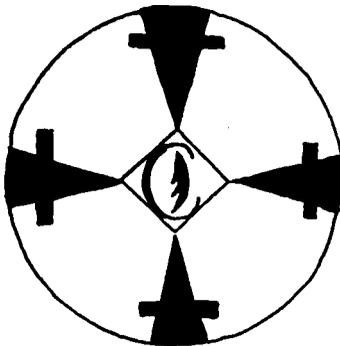


Cheerleaders had their beginnings at Graceland as the pep clubs that were active at the college during the early years of the 20th century. Cheerleaders existed at Graceland on an organized basis from at least the fall of 1928, when two male yell leaders formed the Strategic Board of Pep. The first official Graceland College cheer existed as early as the 1897-98 school year.

See also: Pep Club; Strategic Board of Pep; Yell

Chemin House was a women's residence hall house that began in the fall of 1967 at the east and west wings of Patroness Hall. The house was formed because the newly created Mahana House was set to occupy all of Patroness Hall, and the college felt that this made Mahana too big of a house. "Chemin" (pronounced "sheh-min") is a French term meaning "way", "road", or "path". Chemin and Mahana shared Agape as their brother house during the first semester.

Original house officers were Sharon Engle (president), Cathy Harrop (vice president/senator), Della Dennis (secretary/treasurer), Charlene Shank (chaplain), Sharon James (assistant chaplain), Karen Ritchie (social chair), Jane Miller (W.R.A.), Joy Armstrong (Crescent), and Ruth Walrath (historian).



Chemin's house colors were lavender and burgundy.

Lyrics to the house song, written by Joy Armstrong, were:

*Chemin, our home upon the Graceland hill,
We treasure days that we have spent here.
Our hearts will ne'er forget the bonds of love
We have shared throughout the years.
And when the moment comes for paths to part,
Oh Lord, our solemn prayer will be
That we may ne'er forget the bonds of love
We have shared throughout the years.*

After moving to different buildings and floors each school year, Chemin gained a permanent location at the second floor of Walker Hall in the fall of 1977. In the spring of 1979, the college decided to convert the Patroness Hall dormitory into offices, and Chemin was one of five women's houses that offered to combine in order to get first choice for location in the fall. Since Chemin already had good relations with Mahana (on Walker's third floor) and wanted to remain in Walker, the two houses decided to merge, bringing their existence full circle. The union became official on April 4, 1979, and the new house debuted as Aponivi that fall.

Chemistry major was introduced as a bachelor's degree program in the fall of 1968. It had been available as a minor since 1960-61.

Chess Club first organized in the fall of 1943 and apparently only existed during that school year. Its officers were Nora Moser (president), Bob Carr (vice president), and Lois Van Hoesen (secretary-treasurer).



A new Chess Club organized on September 24, 1965, at room 102 Platz-Mortimore. Officers under advisor Dennis Steele that first year were Jim Menzies (captain) and David Jensen (secretary). Dave Condit emerged as champion in the men's intramural chess tournament co-sponsored by the club in 1965-66. The Chess Club was last pictured in the 1967 *Acacia*.

Cheville House is a men's residence hall house that was organized during the spring of 1965 in anticipation of the opening of Gunsolley Annex (Graybill Hall) that following fall. The house took its name from 1923-1960 religion professor Roy Cheville. The name was suggested by Roy E. Browne during the fall of 1965.

Cheville's original house council members were Roger W. Hershey (president), Robert Ritchie (vice president/secretary), Gordon Suddaby (vice president/treasurer), Clare D. Vlahos (senator), Steve L. Raiser (senator), Garland M. Land (chaplain), Earnie Garner (assistant chaplain), Chuck Harris (intramurals chair), Harold G. Hawley (assistant intramurals chair), and Stephen "Bruce" Hobart (social chairman).

Cheville was located on the first floor of the Annex during its first two years of existence. The original house colors were forest green and black (later changed to green and yellow). The original house symbol was a cross (to symbolize Christianity) with a circle that passed behind its horizontal arms and in front of its vertical lines (to symbolize unity) and a "C" in the center. The symbol was later changed into a coat of arms.

After several years at different locations, Cheville moved to the second floor of Gunsolley Annex (now Graybill Hall) in the fall of 1976. During that school year, college administrators decided to keep each men's house at its existing location and the move became permanent. About a dozen years later, the house mascot name became "the Cheville Gods".

Cheville Chapel — *See:* Roy A. Cheville Chapel

Chi Alpha Rho Alpha — *See:* Chara

Chi Gamma Iota was a fraternal organization formed in the fall of 1961 for ex-servicemen. The Greek letters of the club's name stood for "X (Ex-) G.I." Members had to have served some country during regular enlistment. Students who had only served in the reserves, National Guard, or Coast Guard were ineligible. The group's goals were to help servicemen adjust back to civilian life and to prepare others for service in the armed forces. The organization met on Thursday nights and attempted to encourage RLDS members in the service to enroll at Graceland. Chi Gamma Iota only appeared in the 1962 *Acacia*.

The group's original officers were Rawlie R. Sullivan (commander), Jim Robison (executive officer), Marty Day (liaison officer), and Jim Riley (chaplain). (The 1962 *Acacia* apparently listed only the officers who were elected later.) Delwood Bagley was the sponsor. Other charter members were Dave Allen, Arthur Butler, Bob Connell, Gerald Thomas, Ralph Strait, Larry Albrecht, Willy Wixom, and Duane Look.

Chi Mu Chi — *See:* C.M.C. Club



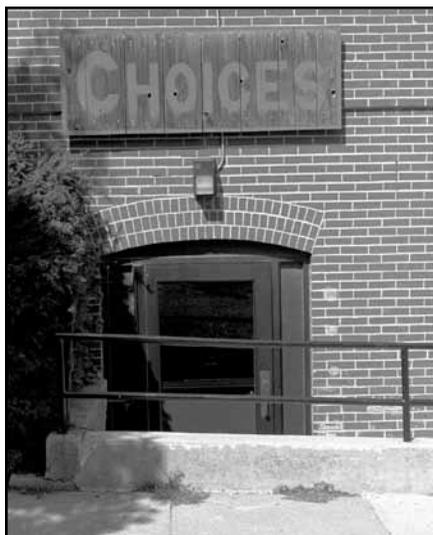


Chicken-House — *See:* Farms

China was first represented by Wilson Mih, an engineering student who came in the fall of 1964. The first four Chinese women enrolled in 1990-91: Wei Fang (majoring in business administration and communications: publication design), Yuzhou Mao (majoring in accounting and business administration), Hiu-Jen Tsai (majoring in computer science), and Li-Jin Zhang (majoring in business administration, economics, and accounting).

Choices is a student dance and music spot in the basement of the Coliseum Theatre. It was created by a committee comprising campus minister Rick Bunch, Kay Bunch, Patti McDole, and dean of students Tom Powell. Choices opened on Thursday, October 30, 1985, at 10 p.m. as part of that year's Alcohol Awareness Week activities. Under manager Mike Foster and supervisor Doug MacArthur, the first weekend included music, dancing, music videos, pool tables, soft drinks, mini-pizzas, and free popcorn. Although it wasn't intended to continue beyond the 1985 Alcohol Awareness Week, Choices proved so popular that it became an ongoing weekend fixture of Graceland campus life. Students presented a series of "Off-Off-Graceland" plays there during the spring of 1986.

See also: Dew Drop Den



Choso Hall was the basic residence unit name given to the north wing of Patroness Hall in September 1956. It was named after Peter Chosokabe (a.k.a. Peter Choso), Graceland's first Japanese student and the namer of the *Acacia* yearbook.

C.H.P. — *See:* Council of House Presidents

Christmas at Graceland — *See:* Madrigal Dinner

Chrysalis was published during the 1992 fall semester as the college's first literary journal since the *Pierian* ceased its annual appearances in 1971. *Chrysalis* contained 21 poems and six short stories from 18 students, two alumni, and one Graceland employee. It was produced as a Senior Seminar project under the coordination of English seniors David Negaard, Sarah Stephens, and Peter Wilkinson. The journal sold for \$1.50. "Chrysalis" means a sheltered stage of growth, and was used in reference to writer W.E.B. DuBois's quote: "A budding writer could not emerge from his chrysalis too soon."

Cigar — During a meeting at the Lamoni State Savings Bank on November 25, 1902, the Graceland College Board of Trustees refused a request of cigar makers to produce a product labeled as a "Graceland College Cigar".

Cistern — The first cistern added to the campus was authorized by the Board of Trustees on June 1, 1907, to be built for the new Marietta Hall. It was to be not less than 10' x 20'. The 300-barrel cistern was bricked and cemented by September of that year by the Industrial Department. On August 19, 1909, the board decided to provide a pump for the cistern.

Class bells were installed in the college buildings by a physics class around 1910. The



first building to have them was the Administration Building. The original clock to sound program bells quickly became inefficient and broken, so the Board of Trustees voted on December 29, 1910, to purchase a new one. The business office in the Ad Building housed the official clock that regulated the class bells.

Efforts to end the bell system climaxed in 1971-72 through the efforts of the student Senate and speaker Dave Clinefelter. In March 1972, the faculty voted by a 2:1 margin to silence the bells, with the action taking effect on Monday, March 20, 1972. Debate during the meeting had opposed the proposal to silence the bells until the librarian noted that there had never been any bells in the new Frederick Madison Smith Library and that students seemed to be getting to class on time. The faculty later decided to restore the bell system for the following fall semester by a close vote, but the bells never did return.

Class Day was an annual social event that marked the end of the school year. It was first held throughout the morning and afternoon of Wednesday, June 8, 1921. That year's program began in the chapel with a class prophecy, a class poem, and an operetta, *Feast of the Red Corn*, presented by Alpha Pi Sigma girls. Afternoon activities included a campus picnic, a maypole dance, the crowning of a queen, the unveiling of the class gift (the statue of Abraham Lincoln), a parade through town with floats and music, and a baseball game at North Park against Leon. Royalty at the first Class Day were Ruth Walden (queen), Roy Cheville (cardinal), Bertha Gunsolley (flower girl), Anna Mae Fleming (honor attendant), and queen's attendants Hortense Hill, Jennis Kuntz, Zadie Sherman, Eva Whitehead, Hazel Juergens, and Wilma Dennis.

Clinical laboratory science/medical technology major had its beginnings as a bachelor's degree offering in 1960-61 as the medical technology major. The medical technology major was considered as one of the concentrations of the biology major from 1965-66 to 1974-75. The medical technology major then assumed the "clinical laboratory science/medical technology" name in 1989-90.

Closing the college first arose as a topic at a Board of Directors meeting on September 8, 1898, when Board of Trustees secretary Daniel Anderson read a report saying: "At present we have no money in the treasury, and ... we are not prepared to guarantee the expenses of the college for the ensuing year, from any source known to us now; ... we are in debt about \$22,000." On October 17, 1898, the Board of Directors reported to the Board of Trustees that the school's debts had a stronger likelihood of being paid if Graceland remained open than if it closed.

At the RLDS conference on April 17, 1900, delegates considered a motion to close Graceland at the end of its current term until all its debts were paid. Speeches were limited to five minutes each, and the motion was defeated, 51-167.

However, a similar motion actually passed at the 1904 General Conference at Kirtland, Ohio. On April 12, 1904, the RLDS Quorum of Twelve recommended that Graceland be discontinued at the end of its current term and that its property be turned over to other uses determined by church officials until the General Conference voted to reopen the school. Debate went into a second day, when delegates favored the resolution 851-826, although the First Presidency and Presiding Bishopric voted against the motion. The next day, the Quorum recommended that church officials be allowed to reopen Graceland once the original debt and running expenses were paid.

On May 5, 1904, the Board of Trustees resolved to continue the college, provided the debt standing against it and the running expenses for the ensuing year could be raised prior to July 15, 1904. By May 9, 1904, the board voted to keep the college open. Board member Frederick M. Smith and board treasurer Edmund L. Kelley decided that the confer-



ence action closing the college was illegal since there wasn't a proper 60-day notice that such legislation would be considered. Interpreting the closure vote as merely an "expression" of the conference, the board immediately proceeded to hire faculty members and distribute catalogs for the following fall. Voting for the motion were: Daniel Anderson, I.W. Allender, F.M. Smith, and F.B. Blair. Secretary Blair was authorized to inform the bishopric, and Anderson and Smith were appointed to see that the spirit of the resolution was carried out.

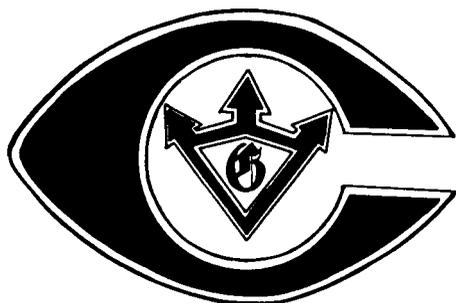
At the July 7, 1904, meeting, Bishop Kelley reported favorably on fund-raising efforts. It is rumored that he may have contributed some of his own money to offset the college's debts. At the 1905 General Conference in Lamoni, the First Presidency, Quorum of Twelve, and Bishopric presented a joint resolution to continue the college and to establish "College Day" collections from church branches. The conference supported the motion with a 1,207-697 vote.

Closson Center — See: Eugene E. Closson Physical Education Center

Closson House was one of the original house names selected in October 1962. It was named after Eugene Closson, who taught psychology from 1931 to 1959. Closson House initially comprised the 18 members on the first floor of Gunsolley Hall as well as the male students living in town. The original house colors were scarlet on white.

Leighton Leighty was Closson's first house president. Closson won the first house float contest at the 1962 homecoming, earning a \$25 theater party and a large group picture.

After several years at different locations, Closson moved to the third floor of Gunsolley Hall in the fall of 1976. The move became permanent after college administrators decided later that school year to keep each men's house at its existing location.



C.M.C. (Comradship Molds Character; also Chi Mu Chi; humorously Come, Men, Come!) Club was a women's social club that organized on November 4, 1926, in the Bide-

A-Wee dormitory. The charter members were Ruby Sandage, Doris Waterman, Martha Fultz, Faith McCall, Lucile Garrett, and Hazel Willard. The club's colors were white and gold. C.M.C. began as a club for girls 5' 7" or taller as a sister club to the men's Allover Six Club, although the height requirement was dropped in 1932. C.M.C.'s goal was "higher than average attainments in ways of good sportsmanship and universal understanding."

The lyrics to the C.M.C. song are:

*O, when a C.M.C. walks down the street
She rates a hundred par from head to feet.
She has a smile, a word, a winning way,
And when you see her, boys, you'll recognize her
And you'll say,
"Now there's a girl I'd like to know,
She's got that Graceland Spirit, pep and go.*

And just to look at her is sure a treat."

It's hard to beat — a C.M.C.!

(A later version replaced the phrase "that Graceland Spirit, pep and go" with "the Grace-



land College pep and go”, and the song’s last two lines with “She’s got the qualities of a C.M.C., a C.M.C., a C-M-C!”)

Due to the group’s large membership, the club split into a C.M.C. Sigma Club and a C.M.C. Theta Club at the start of the 1956-57 school year. The original officers for C.M.C. Sigma were Bunny Steele (president), Jo Dewey (vice president), Jo Sivits (secretary), Kay Premoe (treasurer), Jane Uga (chaplain), and Marilyn Sayers (scribe). The original officers for C.M.C. Theta were Melva Fears (president), Judy Qualls (vice president), Dottie Mehlisch (secretary), Joan Edwards (treasurer), Patricia MacLeod (chaplain), and Marilyn Sayers (scribe).



C.M.C. Theta became the Alpha Theta Chi club in 1959-60. The other C.M.C. group continued to be called C.M.C. Sigma until the 1960-61 school year, when it reassumed the original name. The club existed through the spring of 1962.

Coach — Graceland’s first officially assigned coach was Roy V. Hopkins, who joined the Graceland faculty in the fall of 1908. Hopkins coached football and track that school year, and in 1913 coached the first organized women’s basketball team at Graceland.

Coaching certification offering for physical education majors was approved by the faculty in March 1972.

The Coffee House was an entertainment operation set up in the MSC Americas Room during the spring of 1970. The Coffee House provided dancing and live entertainment and sold coffee, punch, and donuts.

Coliseum Theatre (also known as **Collegian Theatre**), located at the northeast intersection of Main and Maple streets in Lamoni, was built in 1911. The addition of the building to Lamoni drew a storm of criticism from people who thought the activities of such a facility would not be proper for the standards of the town. Bishop Edmund L. Kelley was one of the Coliseum’s early supporters and eventually provided the building’s dedication address.

Graceland used the Coliseum during the building’s early years for student recitals. The Board of Trustees first agreed to this use on May 10, 1912.

On October 30, 1925, Graceland signed the contract to purchase the building from Charles Haskins, with the transfer taking place the following March. The building was purchased from a \$10,000 endowment. A five-member board of directors named Coliseum Trust Company was created to oversee the operations of the business. The first manager under college ownership was A. Otis White. The Coliseum operated at a loss during its first year under Graceland.

The Coliseum became the home of the Lamoni RLDS congregation for 21 years after that group’s Brick Church (built in 1883) burned in January 1931. The congregation moved into its new church building on Sunday, March 2, 1952.

The Coliseum became known as “the Collegian Theatre” from January 1959 to August 1974. In 1979, the Coliseum Trust Board was disbanded and the theater’s operations were placed under the charge of MSC director Orville Hiles.

The basement was used as a dance and music entertainment spot called The Trust Company from 1973 until the 1978 spring semester. The Sundown Café, a Mexican-American



restaurant, opened in the basement during the fall of 1978. The basement then became home of the Dew Drop Den from the fall of 1981 to the fall of 1985. The longer-lasting Graceland dance and entertainment spot called Choices opened in the basement in October 1985.

Over the years, students have returned to campus from a Coliseum movie with stories of seeing bats flying by the ceiling or across the movie screen. One of the quirkiest tales of Coliseum legend occurred on Sunday, September 29, 1985, during a showing of *Amadeus*, when several people attending the movie became ill after debris in the building's ventilation clogged, keeping gas in the theater and forcing an evacuation.

The Coliseum's main entrance received new steps with a wheelchair ramp during the summer of 1992.

See also: Choices; Dew Drop Den; The Trust Company

College Addition, the original land designation for the campus, was 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, of which 20 acres were donated by Marietta Walker, 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ by Lamoni banker W. A. Hopkins, and 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres by Minnie A. Wickes. The remainder was purchased. The *College City Chronicle* of August 1, 1895, described the original tract running from College Street on the north past Lydia Avenue on the south, and from First Avenue on the west to beyond Fifth Avenue on the east. Lots were advertised for sale on August 1, 1895, at prices from \$200 to \$300, with the money to go toward building and maintaining the "College (Administration) Building".

College Avenue is the road that stretches east from the bottom of the college hill up past the north side of Walker Hall and curves around the north and east sides of Gunsolley



and Graybill. Built during 1953-54 as a cooperative project of Lamoni, Decatur County, and Graceland, College Avenue eliminated Graceland's scenic, winding road, which had been difficult to maintain. It also rerouted vehicle traffic along the periphery of the campus; the earlier campus road had passed through heavy pedestrian traffic. During the summer of 1963, Graceland was assessed approximately \$25,000 by the Lamoni City Council for paving the "Graceland hill road" to the Ad Building.

College Bowl, a knowledge competition on academic questions, was first sponsored by COSA during the spring of 1963. Teams were brother-sister house groupings, a format that continued when the Student Academic Council sponsored College Bowl for the first time in the spring of 1983. The first College Bowl under SAC was organized by SAC president Patricia Ladnier, vice president of student affairs Newell Yates, and acting dean of faculty Les Gardner. Questions came from the National College Bowl Association.

The first Graceland team to participate in a regional College Bowl tournament travelled to Minneapolis, Minnesota, on February 28, 1992, to compete in two exhibition games and 10 regulation matches hosted by St. Thomas University. SAC sponsored the team, which comprised Paul Carter, Georgy Ganev, Dobrin Kolov, Gustavo Montenegro, and Tim Nutt. The team placed last.

College City — *See:* Lamoni

College Day, a day set aside for freewill offerings to the college, was originally established by the Graceland Board of Trustees' finance committee (Edmund L. Kelley, William Anderson, and D.F. Nicholson) and first held January 1, 1897. The offering was first advertised in the December 17, 1896, *College City Chronicle*. The *Saints' Herald* later announced that a 10-cents-per-member collection would be taken in all branches of the church during July 1898 to offset Graceland's financial burden.

As a function throughout the RLDS Church, College Day was established by act of the Joint Council and the General Conference on April 8, 1905. The motion passed by a 2:1 ratio. The annual collection was originally held on the first Sunday in September, and was later moved to the first Sunday in October. College Day funds eventually went into a revolving scholarship fund.

See also: Closing the college

College Male Quartette (also called the **Collegiate Quartette**) was first pictured in the 1913 *Acacia*. Members were eventually chosen from the Glee Club, which formed in 1915-16.

The College Malt Shop was located in the basement of Marietta Hall and opened at noon on February 22, 1947, offering ice cream items, hot dogs, soft drinks, candy, and cookies. The first manager was Jack Gernhart. The first customers were Alva R. Gilbert, A. Neal Deaver, Roy Cheville, and R. Edwin Browne. The College Malt Shop disappeared from Marietta prior to the 1948 fall semester.

College Placement Service — *See:* Placement Bureau

College Players — *See:* Graceland Players

College Republicans apparently first organized during the 1956 spring semester as the Young Republicans. Officers elected during the spring of 1956 were Gene Chamberlain



(president), Edward L. Traver III (vice president), Karen Elliott (secretary), Lee Cole (assistant secretary), and Delwood Bagley (treasurer). Alma Blair served as the club's advisor that semester, during which the Young Republicans had more than 25 active members. The Young Republicans organized several weeks after the Young Democrats did that spring. The mascot, the Elejacket, was designed in 1996.

College seal, an artistic symbol for the college used for stationery and advertising, could be said to have had its beginnings in 1899. On July 12, 1899, the Board of Direc-



tors ordered payment of the bill for the college seal. Although this probably referred to a physical imprinter or a stamp that was used on official documents, the image from this tool would have been a precursor to the more artistic design of the “college seal” as the term has been defined in later years.

College Seal Awards were first given in the spring of 1925 in recognition of outstanding achievements by students. The faculty adopted the awards system at a meeting in late March 1925, deciding to present Gold Seals for excellence in music, scholarship, journalism, debate, forensics, or in other departments as occasion arose. The faculty also decided to award letters to athletes. The original awards committee consisted of the college president, the dean of the senior college, the registrar, the business manager, the head of the music department, the academic dean of the college, the supervisor of student publications, and the director of athletics. When special awards were added, the head of the department represented also served on the committee.

The Silver Seal for departmental activities and the Bronze Seal for industrial recognition were first given in the spring of 1937. The Gold Seal then became an award for scholarship and “studentship”. In the spring of 1943, the Bronze Seal was replaced by a letter of commendation from the college president.

In 1975, the Gold Seal became an award presented at commencement to the member(s) of the graduating class with the highest cumulative grade point average. The graduates to receive the Gold Seal that year for attaining a perfect 4.0 grade point average throughout college were Joseph Hough, Sandra Jagger, Steven Jennings, and Lee Zinser.

College Shop — See: Playshop



College Song was, appropriately, the title of Graceland's first college song. Sung to the tune of *Marching Through Georgia*, it was an anonymous contribution in a contest conducted by the *College City Chronicle*'s "Graceland Arena" column in the fall of 1897. It was the first entry in the contest and was first published in the "Arena" column of December 23, 1897. The editor called for more entries. The song was first sung in the Ad Building chapel on Tuesday, January 4, 1898. In the "Arena" column of January 13, 1898, the editor asked for songs for all occasions, such as for athletic contests, forensic contests, and debates.

Lyrics for *College Song*:

*Join our ranks ye happy youths in learnin's noble sphere,
Let us sing a song of praise for her we hold so dear;
E'en though Calliope should smile 't will please her still to hear
As we sing in crude meter together.*

(Chorus:)

*Hurrah, hurrah, come join our college glee!
Hurrah, hurrah, with joyful hearts and free!
Let us here increase in strength and sing forever more.
Graceland our college we'll honor.*

*Through the fruit of toil and prayer of earnest hearts and true,
May their zeal transcending in thy children e'er renew,
All the hope and loyalty thy growing childhood knew,
While we are toiling together.*

(Chorus)

*When in coming future days our memories backward glide,
Recalling all the happy hours we passed here side by side,
We'll think of thee with gratitude, we'll think of thee with pride,
As we toil onward together.*

(Chorus)

*May thy sturdy walls for aye resist the northern blast,
May thy great heart throb and beat in friendship as we pass,
May the gold and navy blue be with thee to the last,
Graceland our fair Alma Mater.*

(Chorus)

Collegian Theatre was the name of the Coliseum Theatre from January 1959 to August 1974.

See also: Coliseum Theatre

Colombia was first represented by Reina Gru of Cali, a 1954-55 freshman studying education. The country's first male student was Jose Harold Arango Rendon, also of Cali, who enrolled in 1955-56.

Colorado was first represented in 1899-1900 by two women: Floye Josephine Lewis of Denver, and Ella Mitchler of Pueblo. Colorado's first male representatives, George Harris and Myron McConley, came in 1901-1902.

Colors — The school colors of Graceland College are old gold and navy blue. The colors existed as early as 1897, as they were mentioned in the lyrics of the *College Song*, which was written that year. Prior to the introduction of the Yellow Jacket mascot in 1926, Graceland athletic squads were referred to as "the Navy-Gold team".



Comfort Hall — *See:* Herald Hall

Commemorative Album, a centennial compilation of songs performed by the Graceland Concert Choir, was released in 1995 in cassette and compact disc formats. The album of 17 songs (including six classic Graceland songs) was produced by RBW Records. The choir was directed by Thomas Hart and accompanied by Matthew McFarlane.



Commencement — Graceland’s first commencement ceremony occurred in 1898 and was spread throughout six days with programs by the different departments. The graduation ceremony was held Wednesday, June 15, 1898, at the Lamoni RLDS Brick Church, beginning at 10 a.m. Commencement addresses were delivered by Prof. Joseph T. Pence (acting president of the college) and Professor Thomas J. Fitzpatrick (instructor in science and mathematics). The

sole graduate, Frederick M. Smith, offered an address titled “The Mission of Graceland College”.

Through 1911, only eight students graduated from Graceland’s four-year collegiate program (in 1898, 1899, 1903, and 1911). During the commencement ceremonies in which

there were no collegiate graduates, certificates and diplomas were presented to students who had completed their work in the academy, commercial, music, oratory, or other departments.

Following Graceland’s start as a junior college, the associate of arts degree was first conferred by Graceland at the commencement ceremony of June 3, 1915, held at the Coliseum Theatre. The six graduates of the 1915 collegiate class were Charles Benc, Allen Breakie, N. Ray Carmichael, Cicely Case, Daniel B. Sorden, and Olive Teeters.

See also: Bachelor’s degree programs



Commercial department

comprised classes in penmanship, bookkeeping, and commercial arithmetic taught by Professor Jeremiah A. Gunsolley during Graceland’s early years. The department had 19 students during the first classes of 1895-96. A Commercial Students’ Fraternity was reported as in process of organizing during February 1898.



Commitment '81 was a four-year fund-raising campaign announced in January 1977 that began with a \$5 million target. Two of the campaign's goals were to raise money to construct a campus chapel and a performing arts auditorium. Jim Shaw served as the Commitment '81 committee chairman.

The campaign's goal was increased to \$9 million during the spring of 1978 due to its early success. The higher goal also allowed for construction of the entire performing arts facility, rather than just the auditorium portion as originally planned. Commitment '81 ultimately raised \$9,202,000 upon its conclusion at the end of 1981.

Commitment To Excellence was a fund-raising campaign approved by the Board of Trustees on Sunday, September 11, 1983. Its original goal was \$8.7 million (\$2.1 million to maintain the physical campus, \$2.6 million for student financial aid and faculty salaries, and more than \$4 million for future endowments). Honorary chairmen for the campaign were Edmund J. Gleazer Jr., Wallace B. Smith, and Merle R. Harmon. The first Commitment To Excellence fund-raiser was held in Kansas City on Saturday, March 10, 1984. The campaign eventually raised \$10,063,187 upon its conclusion September 19, 1987, at The Shaw Center.

Commons — *See:* Floyd M. McDowell Commons

Communications major was introduced in the fall of 1987. The major encompasses English (literature concentration), English (writing concentration), publication design, and speech as four separate tracks.

See also: English major; Publication design major; Speech major

Computer engineering major was introduced for the fall of 1979, bringing with it new courses in Electronic Circuitry, Electro-Magnetism, Digital Systems, and Process Control Systems.

Computer information systems major was introduced in the fall of 1984 and discontinued after the spring of 1994.

Computer science major was introduced in the fall of 1974 and was developed by Dennis Steele. Upper division courses during the program's early years were Switching Theory, Computer Design, Compiler Design, Data Structures, Systems Applications, and Modeling and Simulation.

Computers — During the 1965-66 school year, new registrar Jim Closson developed a planned data flow system and persuaded the administration to purchase an IBM 401 accounting machine and start a data processing department. Closson added the title "administrator of data processing" to his duties, and Physical Plant worker Gene Tabor became director of data processing. The IBM 401 accounting machine was installed on July 1, 1966. It was programmed by wiring a board and included a sorter, a collator, and a keypunch machine. The 401 was later upgraded to a 402 and had some computing ability. Prior to purchase of the IBM 401, Graceland had been processing IBM grade cards through a service bureau in Des Moines.

In the fall of 1967, math professor Dennis R. Steele began weekly commutes to Iowa State University to complete his Ph.D. in computer science. During this time, a course titled Introduction to Computer Science was added to the mathematics curriculum. Steele wrote programs and his students fulfilled assignments on punched cards on Graceland's IBM 029



keypunch. The punched cards were loaded into the back seat of Steele's Volkswagen and taken to the ISU campus in Ames for processing on an IBM 360 computer. Students had to wait for their programs to return to learn if they worked or if they needed to correct mistakes and send revised cards to Ames a week later.

Graceland's first real computer was an NCR Century 50, which came a few years later. Although it was inadequate for large administrative data processing jobs, it provided students with their first opportunity to run actual programming assignments. The NCR computer also allowed Steele to finish his Ph.D. research on the Graceland campus.

The NCR 50 was eventually upgraded to an NCR 100. The system did not work very well, so Graceland purchased an IBM System 3 Model 10 Disk system that was briefly used until 1977. The IBM cards used for class scheduling and grades were soon discarded and replaced by

diskettes.

In the summer of 1977, Graceland replaced its old IBM models with a system of Hewlett-Packard 3000 Series II Model 6 computers, which allowed students to sit at terminals and command the entire system with computer languages. Twelve terminals were installed throughout campus at Briggs, Platz-Mortimore, Zimmermann, the accounting office, the registrar's office, the development office, and the computer center.

The MPE operating system was replaced by the MPE III during the summer of 1978, updating the system with the capabilities of the HP 3000 Series III. The HP 3000 Series III system was replaced by the HP 3000 Series 48 after the end of the 1983 fall semester.

The HP 3000 represented a major shift in computing at Graceland, since it enabled the use of interactive display terminals in offices. Previously, data entry operators in the various departments had to bring diskettes to the Computer Center to be run. The COBOL language began to be used more extensively, and the Transact language was soon introduced.

The first microcomputer at Graceland was an Atari 800 owned by Rod Schall. He brought the computer to a lounge on the top floor of Zimmermann Hall in the late 1970s to assist education





students in learning how microcomputers could be used in teaching. The Atari 800 had an external disk drive and keyboard that hooked into a regular TV set and used the Basic programming language.

In 1985, Graceland received a fully funded \$3.5 million five-year Title III federal grant that brought modern computer technologies to the college. (Graceland had just a few months to complete its application for the grant. President Barbara Higdon and administrative assistant Clara Morrell delivered their book-length proposal to the post office just 10 minutes before the postmark deadline of 4 p.m., July 15, 1985.) The funds helped establish student microcomputer labs, using 8088-based PC compatibles and Macintosh 512 computers. Personal computers and software were also provided in each faculty member's office, and all academic division offices gained a complete microcomputer work station with jet printers. The grant also helped develop a computerized data system for financial management, student information, and alumni listings.

Significant changes came with the worldwide expansion in computer use during the 1990s. Using funding by a National Science Foundation grant, Graceland became connected to the Internet in the summer of 1993, with links initially established in residence hall rooms, followed by faculty and other employee offices. Graceland was contacted by the Iowa state government to provide an Internet Help Desk beginning on February 7, 1994, providing assistance over the phone to Iowa public school students using the Internet.

In June 1993, the college's Computing Services and Systems department was renamed Information Technology Services.

See also: Association of Computing Machinery; Computer science major; Electronic music lab; Microcomputer lab

Concert Choir is Graceland's largest touring and performing ensemble of student vocalists. The Concert Choir began singing under that name during the 1950-51 school year through the direction of Henry Anderson. The group had existed as the A Capella Choir from 1930 to 1950. Anderson decided to change the name in order to more accurately convey the fact that the group also performed accompanied music.

See also: A Capella Choir; Consonnaires

Concert/Lecture Series — *See:* Performing Arts Series

Conference recess, the first reported by the Board of Trustees, was April 13-17, 1905. The RLDS General Conference was in Lamoni that year.

Connecticut was first represented by Killingly resident Asa Smith, who enrolled as a religious education student in 1920-21. Lois Crandall of Groton was the state's first woman student and its first college student, enrolling as a freshman in 1934-35.

Consonnaires was a group of chamber singers chosen from the Concert Choir who performed madrigals and other small ensemble music. The group began with 16 members during the 1964-65 school year under the direction of Henry Anderson. The Consonnaires ended after the 1972-73 school year.

Continents — North America was, of course, represented at Graceland for the first time during the initial term in the fall of 1895. Europe became the second continent to have a student at Graceland when Freda Hass of Brockenheim, Germany, enrolled as a 1908-09 preparatory student. Asia was third, with Peter Chosokabe, who enrolled from Tokyo, Japan, in 1910-11. Australia was fourth, sending John Blackmore and William



Patterson, both of Sydney, in 1921-22. Africa was first represented in 1924-25 by Michael Johannes of Cairo, Egypt. South America came next, with Reina Gru of Cali, Colombia, enrolling in 1954-55. There has never been an enrollee from Antarctica, although such a person would probably feel at home in Lamoni during January.

Convention Arrow was a publication that reported the 1924 Young People's Convention, which was held in a tent on the campus during June 5-14 that year. The *Arrow* was published June 7, 11, and 14 in the *Graceland Record* format. The *Arrow* was edited by A.W. McCullough and its business manager was Kelley Anderson.

Cooperative Government Association (C.G.A.) and its new constitution for a revised campus government was proposed during September 1962. The C.G.A. was designed to include membership by all students, as well as the administrative and teaching faculty in an effort to improve the rapport between students and faculty. The new constitution was, for the most part, created by student body president Jennings Jay Newcom. The faculty approved the C.G.A. constitution on January 28, 1963. In a vote held February 12, 1963, students favored the plan 364-51. C.G.A. officially began in March 1963.

The C.G.A. Executive Cabinet included representatives from the Senate, Council of House Presidents, Primary Court, and COSA, and was designed to coordinate the activities of those groups. The Executive Cabinet was chaired by the C.G.A. president and advised by the dean of students, who served as the group's administrative representative. The Executive Cabinet was empowered to veto Senate legislation although the college administration maintained final veto over any legislation. Previously, vetoes were handled by the Council on Student Life. Laws would take effect immediately upon Executive Cabinet approval.

The C.G.A. Senate involved the president of each class, as well as two representatives elected from each men's house, two from each women's house, two from the married students' house, and two from the faculty. The Senate could submit legislation on all areas of campus life except housing. Senate legislation could address student behavior and dress, use of campus facilities, and elections.

Primary Court was designed with 12 student magistrates who presided over hearings related to violations in housing, parking, or other misdemeanors committed on campus property. The C.G.A. court system encompassed all areas of judicial nature except those involving dismissal and suspension from the college.

Jennings Jay Newcom was the first C.G.A. president. He had been elected as the student government's executive vice president for the 1962-63 school year in the spring of 1962, before the C.G.A. was developed. Newcom assumed the presidency when the student elected as president did not return for the fall 1962 semester.

The Student Academic Council (SAC) was officially approved as a part of C.G.A. by Graceland President William T. Higdon in the early part of 1970.

In the fall of 1971, a student government constitution was submitted that proposed replacing C.G.A. with an entirely student-based government that would no longer include the faculty, staff, and administration. During 1972, the new Graceland Student Government constitution was approved by students in February, by faculty in May, and by the Board of Trustees in December.

See also: Graceland Student Government; Primary Court; Senate; Student Academic Council

Correspondence instruction — The first request for instruction by mail came from H.D. Ennis of Prescott, Arizona, whose letter was read before the Board of Directors on



December 31, 1899. The board responded that the college wasn't prepared to provide correspondence classes.

On January 6, 1906, the Board of Trustees prepared a resolution to the RLDS General Conference to establish a correspondence department. The department became part of the Graceland Extension Institute, which was created by action of the RLDS General Conference in April 1914.

The Outreach Program was developed in 1987 and began enrolling students in January 1988, offering bachelor of science in nursing degrees through independent studies and on-campus residencies.

See also: Graceland Extension Institute; Outreach Program

COSA — *See:* Campus Organization for Student Activities

Costa Rica was first represented in 1961-62 by a male student, Bernal Zamora, a junior from San Jose.

Council for Academic Development (C.A.D.) was a student group that worked on improving and promoting the college's educational programs. The organization was composed of each house's academic chairperson, who acted as a mediator of scholastic concerns between house members and the dean of students. C.A.D.'s first yearbook appearance was in the 1980 *Acacia*. The group later became a subcommittee of the Student Academic Council (SAC) in September 1981, then merged into SAC by an 11-6 vote of the student Senate in April 1982. Previously, SAC was composed of 18 students who were appointed by the SAC president, plus six division representatives elected by students in each division, and the C.A.D. chairperson.

Council for Spiritual Development, a religious life organization, was first pictured in the 1975 *Acacia*. The group was created to help plan campus religious programs and was originally composed of student leaders from other Graceland College groups.

Council of House Chaplains (C.H.C.) is the group comprising the student chaplains from each house. The group assists in planning and relaying news of church-related activities. The Council of House Chaplains president is appointed by the campus minister, who serves as the group's advisor. House chaplains were part of the original structure of the house system when it began in the fall of 1962.

Council of House Presidents (C.H.P.) is composed of the residence hall house presidents, the head residents, the C.H.P. president (generally someone who has already been a house president), and the housing director. House presidents lead their individual house councils in overseeing and maintaining group residence life on their respective floors. When the house system began in the fall of 1962, house presidents were given the authority to act as sponsors for on-campus functions of their own house. At the time, though, faculty or staff still had to be present for house activities held off-campus.

Under the guidance of director of housing Dave Haseltine, C.H.P. debuted at the start of the 1962 fall semester to address issues related to student housing. During this period, C.H.P. was overseen by a C.H.P. Advisory Board, which consisted of the head residents, the student body president, and the director of housing.

The original C.H.P. officers, elected on Thursday, September 6, 1962, were Dan Shank (president), Lance Hutton (vice president), and Sharon Pray (secretary). At that meeting, the



group also decided to investigate erecting signs to be placed outside the residence halls that would list the names of its houses. Original C.H.P. members were Jim Gargano, Leighton Leighty, Jim Elvin, Jim Zimmer, Lance Hutton, Dan Shank, James Warnock, Rita Norvell, Judy Manning, Carolyn Carter, Sharon Pray, Shirley Bigham, Margo Montgomery, Sue Fisher, and Julie Fletcher. The group approved Graceland's first 13 house names in October 1962 and accepted the remaining two later that month.

See also: Cooperative Student Government; Graceland Student Government; House system

Council on Student Life is a group dating back to Graceland's social club era that approves or denies requests to form student interest clubs and considers requests for student fund-raising activities. The Council on Student Life is one of three subcommittees of the Student Affairs Committee. The other two subcommittees are the Student Publications Board (which oversees the *Acacia* and *Graceland Tower*) and the Awards Committee (which distributes student awards at the end of the academic year).

See also: Graceland College Student Publications Board

Council on Student Welfare (C.S.W.) is a committee of faculty and students appointed by the college president to serve in a judicial capacity on violations by students of college regulations. Cases are referred to C.S.W. by the dean of students or the associate dean of students. Until the 1991-92 school year, C.S.W. primarily addressed only minor violations, with most major violations going before the dean of students; C.S.W. began handling all major violations in the fall of 1991. The Council on Student Welfare was first pictured in the 1973 *Acacia*.

Counseling — A counseling service was developed in 1937 to aid students in academic planning and vocational development. In the fall of 1961, a counseling center opened on the second floor of the Ad Building. Expanding from the earlier service, this counseling center was designed to help students seek guidance in vocational and personal problems. It was first staffed by psychology professors Tom Freeman (devoting 1/3 of his work time to vocational guidance) and Clyde Youngs (devoting 2/3 of his work time to personal guidance). Previously, counseling was the responsibility of the dean of students, but expanded enrollment as Graceland began offering four-year programs no longer made this possible. The first full-time counselor was Dr. John A. Barr, who was appointed for the 1970-71 school year.

See also: CAP Center

Countries — The following countries and protectorate territories, all of which have a separate entry in this book, have been represented at Graceland in the following order (parentheses indicate when first represented):

United States (fall 1895), Canada (1906-07), Germany (1908-09), Japan (1910-11), Great Britain (1911-12), New Caledonia (1911-12), Australia (1921-22), Austria (1921-22), Palestine (1921-22), Egypt (1924-25), British West Indies (1925-27), Syria (1925-26), Denmark (1927-28), French Polynesia (1930-31), Netherlands (1930-31), Netherlands Antilles (1935-36), New Zealand (1946-47), Panama Canal Zone (1947-48), Mexico (1951-52), Guatemala (1952-53), Korea (1953-54), Norway (1953-54), Barbados (1954-55), Colombia (1954-55), Iran (1954-55), Puerto Rico (1957-58), West Germany (1958-59; 1908-09 as Germany), Fiji Islands (1960-61), India (1960-61), Jordan (1960-61), Costa Rica (1961-62), France (1961-62), Kenya (1961-62; fall 1963 as independent nation), Peru (1961-62), Philippines (1961-62), Bolivia (1963-64), China (fall 1964),



Argentina (1964-65), Nigeria (1964-65), Hong Kong (1964-65), Saudi Arabia (1964-65), Brazil (1965-66), Caroline Islands (1968-69), Cyprus (1968-69), Micronesia (1970-71), Lebanon (1970-71), Sierra Leone (1970-71), Kuwait (1971-72), Israel (1972-73; 1921-22 as Palestine), Guyana (1973-74), Venezuela (1973-74), Afghanistan (1974-75), Belgium (1975-76), Indonesia (1975-76), Bahamas (1978-79), Jamaica (1980-81), Taiwan (1980-81), Cameroon (fall 1983), Laos (1983-84), Sri Lanka (1983-84), Thailand (spring 1984), Marshall Islands (spring 1985), Hungary (fall 1985), Malaysia (spring 1986), Nepal (spring 1986), Ethiopia (spring 1989), Bulgaria (fall 1989), Greece (fall 1989), Italy (fall 1989), Finland (fall 1990), Bangladesh (1990-91), People's Republic of China (1990-91), Libya (1990-91), Estonia (1991-92), Latvia (1991-92), Lithuania (1991-92), Russia (fall 1992), Republic of Georgia (1993-94), Turkey (1993-94), Ukraine (1993-94), Zambia (1993-94), Croatia (fall 1994), Czech Republic (fall 1995), Djibouti (fall 1995), Bosnia-Herzegovina (spring 1996).

Canada, however, was not the first non-U.S.A. land to enroll a student at Graceland. In 1899-1900, a student came to Graceland from Indian Territory, which technically was not part of the United States until it became the state of Oklahoma in 1907.

Country Club was a two-story house that served various purposes at Graceland for more than half a century. The building was originally a private home near the east side of Sunnymede, to the south of the future location of Graybill Hall. Graceland purchased the house in 1923 and used it for an infirmary (dubbed “the Pest House” by students) until 1927. It briefly became a dormitory for male students beginning in January 1927, then was used as a dorm for women from 1927 to 1929. The family of Evan Walden, superintendent of building and grounds, occupied it from 1930 to the fall of 1941, after which the college had intended to reopen Country Club as a dormitory. However, additional dorm space didn't become necessary, so engineering instructor Ned Jacobson moved to the building.



The next year, 1942-43, Country Club became a hospital reserve, then during the fall of 1944 was used by the college nurse and as housing for some college staff. By the fall of 1959, Country Club had resumed its use as a women's dormitory. By the spring of 1977, Country Club had gained a new function as a practice room for music majors. The building was put up for bid by April 1981 and was dismantled the following year.

Coupled Up Folks League was a group of married students that existed only during the 1911-12 school year. Charter members were John and Myrtle Neil, Roscoe and Lilly Wiley, and Joe and Ruth Hoffman. The 1912 *Acacia* also listed 30 people as “candidates for membership”. The league's colors were white and “danger red” and its flower was the lily of the valley. The group's motto was “Every Jack has his Jill” and its song was *I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark*. The initiation fee was \$2.50.

The “Divorce Ring” of the group had as its motto: “He that saith that there is no hell forgetteth his wife”, which was quoted from Roy V. Hopkins in the 1912 *Acacia*. Its emblem



was specified as the rolling pin. Members listed were: Dessa and Robert Boatwright, Lena and Robert Farthing, and Mae and Charles Allen.

Courses during Graceland's initial years were divided into five programs: collegiate (with classical or scientific emphases), preparatory (a two-year high school equivalency offering), commercial (business instruction), shorthand and typewriting, and music. The college year was divided into fall, winter, and spring terms. The following is a list of courses advertised in the first Graceland College catalog, which was published for the 1896-97 school year (the college's second year).

Collegiate courses in the classical emphasis: Freshman — Greek, Latin, higher algebra, trigonometry, analytics, botany, and drawing. Sophomore — Greek, English, Latin, analytics, differential calculus, integral calculus, botany, astronomy, Greek history, Roman Republic, and Roman Empire. Junior — English and Mediaeval history, Greek history, Roman Republic, Roman Empire, German, mathematics, chemistry, and physics. Senior — history, geology, botany, ancient history, chemistry, German, French, logic, economics, psychology, Greek.

Collegiate courses in the scientific emphasis: Freshman — trigonometry, analytics, botany, higher algebra, English, German, Latin, drawing. Sophomore — German, physics, botany, astronomy, differential calculus, integral calculus, analytics, Latin, Roman Republic, Greek History, Roman Empire. Junior — chemistry, English and Mediaeval history, biology, physiology, astronomy, mathematics, German, Greek history, Roman Empire, Roman Republic. Senior — French, geology, mathematics, history, German, thesis.

Preparatory courses: First year — algebra, grammar, English, physiology, civil government, physical geography, Latin. Second year — geometry, U.S. history, general history, physics, astronomy, botany, Latin, chemistry, drawing, special study.

Commercial department courses: First term — bookkeeping, penmanship, letter writing, arithmetic (mental and written), spelling (a half-period class), rapid calculation (a half-period class). Second term — business practice, penmanship, spelling/rapid calculation, debating, grammar. Third term — business practice, penmanship, business law, rapid calculation, debating, expert work (auditing books and correcting student work).

Shorthand and typewriting courses: First term — shorthand and typewriting, penmanship, letter writing, spelling. Second term — shorthand (dictation), typewriting, penmanship, grammar, spelling.

Music courses involved private instruction in voice and instrumental music taught in students' homes.

Cow — The Board of Trustees first authorized the purchase of a cow for the college farm at the meeting of November 3, 1906. The matter was referred to chairman Daniel Anderson for action.

See also: Farms



Crescents originated as an honor organization for women that was organized as the Crescent Club during the spring of 1922 under dean of women Vida Smith. The group was designed to be a club symbolic of “womanly womanhood” and its members were expected to help provide assistance and to promote the development of womanly graces for all women of the college. Membership was originally determined by the vote of women students. Eight women were elected annually in the spring for the following fall. A tradition of passing



a white rose and a red rose to each incoming member was introduced into the initiation service after the first year.

Dorothy Briggs was elected as the club's first president. Other original Crescents were Mary Steele, Nancy Powell, Lora Gamet, Addie Bowen, Nita Vandell, Ramona Judson, and Thelma Lane. Mrs. Smith and her assistant, Hazel Putnam, were honorary members.

The club chose white and red roses for flowers, red and white for colors, and the crescent as its symbol. The motto was selected as: "Count that day lost, Whose low descending sun, Views from thy hand, No worthy action done."

The Crescents have since evolved into an honor organization composed of two women from each residence hall house. Crescents promote a spirit of kindness and helpfulness, greeting incoming freshmen women and recognizing birthdays of house members. The Crescents also revived the tradition of homecoming royalty in 1987 and have continued to oversee the election and coronation of the students selected as queen and king.

Criminal justice — *See:* Sociology (criminal justice) major

Croatia was first represented in the fall of 1994 by two male students, Domagoj Hum and Igor Supica, both of Zagreb. The first female Croatians enrolled in the fall of 1995, Maja Balenovic of Mali Losinj and Ita Cirovic of Ivanicko Graberje.

Cross country was added to the sports program in the fall of 1956. Sophomore Dave Coleman (who had run the mile in track the previous spring) and incoming freshmen Bill Russell and Bob Davies had expressed interest in running cross country races for Graceland, so football coach Richard Carter organized a season featuring 2-, 3-, and 4-mile races. Russell served as informal coach for the first three seasons, after which L.D. Weldon became the sport's first full coach. Russell was the team's official coach when the first five women joined the program in the fall of 1977.

See also: Homecoming

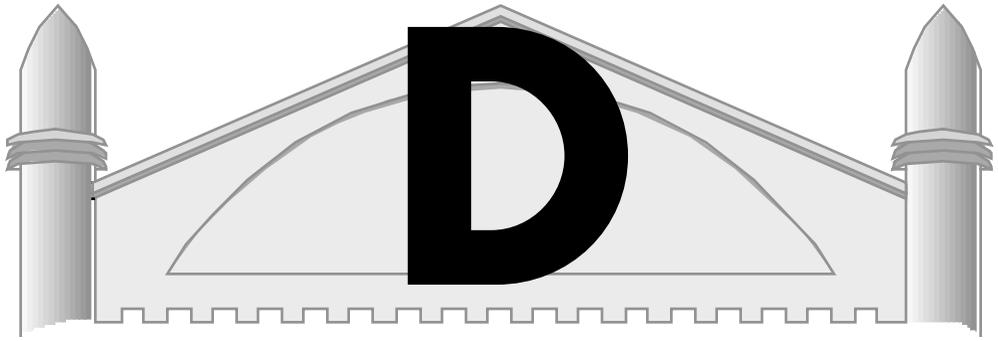
C.S.W. — *See:* Council on Student Welfare

Curricular Adjustment Committee (C.A.C.) was a faculty group that was designed to assist individual students in achieving a proper balance between curricular and extracurricular activities. At the time, students were required to participate in at least two extracurricular activities per year. The committee originally met at 9 a.m. on Thursdays to consider applications for assistance. Members of the first committee were dean of men Alva R. "Willie" Gilbert, dean of women Tess Morgan, registrar Johannes C. Bergman, and faculty members Gustav A. Platz and Mabel Carlile.

See also: Student Activity Committee

Cyprus was first represented by Costas Orountiotis, a male student who enrolled from Famagustoi as a freshman in 1968-69 to study economics.

Czech Republic was first represented in the fall of 1995 by Marcela Kulihova, a woman from Prezno.



Dairy — *See:* Farms

Dancer Hall — *See:* Dillon Hall

Dancing beat to the rhythm of an ongoing campus controversy for several decades before finally becoming legal at Graceland in 1968. On April 12, 1965, the Council of House Presidents vetoed an amendment to the policy on social activities that had stated “dancing with the exception of folk dancing (square dancing) should not be allowed in house social activities.” That same month, a house was put on social probation for holding a dance.



In the fall of 1967, the Senate voted to sponsor a dance, but President William Higdon vetoed the activity until the Alumni Council and faculty could react to the issue. On February 3, 1968, the Alumni Council opposed dancing by a 5-4 vote. However, the faculty voted 42-27 to remove the long ban on dancing.

During its meeting of April 27-28, 1968, the Board of Trustees unanimously approved student and faculty recommendations that dancing be accepted as a part of normal activities at Graceland. President William Higdon announced this change to students on May 1, 1968. The first legal, on-campus dance followed on Friday night, May 17, 1968, at the MSC. The Morticians, a popular band made up primarily of former Graceland students (John Hatton, Steve Gunlock, Fred Sylvester, Jack Cave, and Larry Pollard) performed.

The May 17, 1968, *Graceland Tower* reported MSC director Doris Conklin saying, “I put up a poster for the Morticians and felt a little guilty after all these years of conditioning.”

Dandelion Queen — *See:* Campus Day

Dean — Professor Mark H. Forscutt became Graceland’s first dean of the college under an appointment made at a joint meeting of the Board of Directors and the college faculty on September 5, 1896. As dean, Forscutt was to act as Graceland’s senior professor until a president was named for the college, performing “work as is usual for an officer in American colleges.” His duties as dean included working with other members of the faculty



in matters of discipline and order and being in charge of chapel exercises. Forscutt was also authorized to collect tuition and turn it over to the treasurer, and was assigned to teach English literature and history.

Graceland has had various specifically assigned dean roles throughout the years, based on the needs of the college and the people available to perform certain functions. At the time of the college's centennial, the dean titles included dean of students, dean of faculty, dean of nursing, and dean of admissions.

Dean of dormitory — The first dean of dormitory was Hannah Frank, who was hired by the Board of Trustees as a preceptress on November 3, 1906, for Marietta Hall (then in preparation) in exchange for her board and room. On September 27, 1907, Mrs. Charles B. Woodstock was named matron of Marietta Hall.

The first dean of men's dormitories, Roy V. Hopkins, was selected by the Board of Trustees on September 30, 1908. The men were housed in the basement of the Administration Building at that time. Hopkins received room and board in return for his role as dean.

The dean of dormitory title was the precursor of the "head resident" position, the name of which was changed to "residence hall director" in 1994.

Dean of men was a title first mentioned in the 1909-10 college catalog and originally served as the resident in the Marietta Hall men's dormitory. Professor Roy V. Hopkins, instructor in ancient languages and director of athletics, was named by the Board of Trustees to this position on September 13, 1909.

Dean of students was a title first held by Malcolm L. Ritchie during the 1949-50 school year. The position was created to oversee all non-academic aspects of student life.

Dean of women was a title first mentioned in the 1909-10 college catalog. Belle Royce, instructor in normal and preparatory subjects, was dean of women and matron of Patroness Hall that year. She lived at that time in the original Patroness Hall.

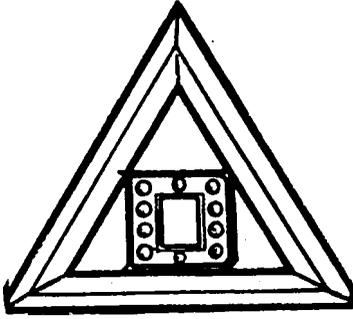
Debate — The Graceland Debating League was organized in the fall of 1907 and was composed of Frank Jones (leader), W.R. Dexter, and Max Carmichael. They won their first debate, which was in Lamoni against Amity College of College Springs, Iowa. Graceland had separate intercollegiate debating teams for the academy, college women, and college men. Lamoni audiences turned out in large numbers whenever Graceland debated Simpson or Tabor colleges. Debate teams were pictured in the yearbook through the 1924 *Acacia* and didn't return to the annual until the 1941 *Acacia*, which noted that a squad had existed the year before under coach William Gould.

The debate program was reorganized in the fall of 1961 for the first time in several years. That group, under the leadership of Mr. Lynn Osborn, had more than 20 members and participated in intercollegiate debates. The Debate Team was last pictured in the 1964 *Acacia*.

See also: Forensics

Delaware was first represented in 1940-41 when Bernard Black of Claymont registered as a sophomore. The first Delaware woman was Sandy Worrell of Newark, who enrolled as a freshman in 1962-63.

Delta Club was a women's social club that began in the fall of 1936 under the sponsor-



ship of Mabel Carlile. It was created due to increased enrollment and the 15-member club limit that existed at the time. The Delta Club's first formal was an aquatic-theme banquet held April 24, 1937. The club's watch words were "Diligence, Devotion, and Determination".

Original officers were Marge Watkins (president), Elaine Salyards (vice president), Muriel Kinsfather (secretary), and Gladys Forbes (treasurer).

The Delta Club was the first social club to forego its spring banquet in 1942 and buy a Defense Bond instead. Club members deposited the \$50 bond (investment cost was \$37.50) with the college to establish a permanent student loan to be known as

the Delta Club Victory Loan Fund.

The *Acacia* listed the club as "Delta Delta" in its 1943, 1944, and 1945 volumes. The organization continued through the spring of 1962.

Denmark was first represented in 1927-28 by Copenhagen resident Edward Larsen, who was classified as a special studies student.

Depression — Although Graceland managed to continue due to the dedication of many who felt that the school was a vital part of the RLDS Church's mission, the college was not immune to the economic crisis that plagued the country during the 1930s. In March and April of 1930, faculty received only one-quarter of their paychecks and were not paid again until September. In 1932, many students did not have the money to leave campus for Christmas (which was on a Sunday that year), so they voted to cancel the holiday break and remain together. Walker Hall, which was designed for 120 people, had only 40 students during the spring of 1933, and some rooms were used by women in the faculty. The financial situation forced the college to release some of its instructors; those who felt they had the best chance of finding work elsewhere agreed to leave. Morris Mortimore and Bessie Soderstein left in 1931. Tess Morgan and James Evans departed in 1933 (although Morgan returned in 1937).

Derry Hall, a two-story concrete block home at 201 East 1st Street, was used to house a little more than a dozen women during the 1956-57 school year. Derry, along with East Hall and Weldon's Hall, became the home of Sariah House when the first house names were selected in October 1962. Derry Hall was last advertised as a dormitory in the 1966-67 college catalog.



The Derry's was the women's basic residence unit name given to Derry Hall and the first floor south in Walker Hall in September 1956. The name honored Charles Derry, who was the first RLDS Church missionary to England, an apostle, and composer of *O Lord Around Thine Altar Now*.

Dew Drop Den was a coffeehouse-style entertainment center in the Coliseum basement that immediately preceded the



creation of Choices. The Dew Drop Den had its beginnings in September 1981, when MSC director Orville Hiles was asking for campus activity ideas and student Derrick Fulton proposed starting a coffeehouse program that would feature entertainment by students. Fulton served as the first student manager for the Dew Drop Den, which disappeared shortly after the start of the 1985 fall semester upon the opening of Choices in the Coliseum basement.

See also: Choices

Dewey Decimal Classification System was introduced in the library by librarian Mina Cook Hart in 1903, when the book collection consisted of 1,000 volumes. On September 3, 1969, the library committee unanimously approved replacing it with the Library of Congress Classification System in order to get many books into a more logical location. This new system, which classifies books according to two capital letters that precede each call number, was in use by the fall of 1970.

Dictaphone service came into use in the business manager's office early in the 1933-34 school year. Business manager N. Ray Carmichael dictated the first letter. Cora (Leverson) Roberts typed the first letter from the Dictaphone.

Dillon Hall (originally **Dancer Hall**) was a men's dormitory at 408 South State Street. The two-story house was named Dancer Hall after Graceland decided in the summer of 1938 to use it as a dormitory. Dancer Hall housed and served breakfasts to 26 students during the 1938-39 school year. The building was purchased by Ed Dillon in 1939 and renamed Dillon Hall beginning with the 1939 fall semester. Dillon Hall was vacated midway through the 1942-43 school year due to the loss of residents who entered the armed forces in World War II.



Dimora House was a women's residence hall house at Graceland from 1965 to 1979. Dimora was created in anticipation of the completion of Tess Morgan Hall's north and west wings.

The house was headquartered in Baker Hall throughout the 1965-66 school year, then moved into the lower level of the west wing of Tess Morgan Hall when that section of the building opened in the fall of 1966.

"Dimora" means "home" in Italian. Before the name was selected, Dimora was known simply as "the new house", although some members jokingly referred to it as "the Gnu House". House colors were cranberry and mauve.

Dimora's first house council members were Marge McCauley (president), Mary Jacks (chaplain), Norma Hall (Crescent),





Jane Banks (COSA), Susan McCollam (senator), Karen Nelson (COSA), Claudia Shanklin (vice president and secretary/treasurer), and Linda Smith (W.R.A.).

Lyrics to the house song, *Sisters of Dimora*:

*Sisters of Dimora are we —
I'll cry when you're sad,
I'll laugh when you're happy,
For Sisters of Dimora are we,
And a bond of love ties us in unity.*

*Together we'll walk —
Together we'll talk —
I'll give you my hand
And try to understand,
And from Christ above
We will learn to work in love —
My family, my sisters, my friends.*

*You'll share with me your dreams,
And I'll share with you my schemes.
You'll share with me your fears,
And I'll share with you my tears,
And together our love will grow
As we fight each other's foes —
My family, my sisters, my friends.*

*Upon Graceland's hill
Our hearts, they will fill
With the power of God's light
That overcomes the night.
And sisters we'll always be
From now 'til eternity,
For Sisters of Dimora are we.*

Dimora was located at different floors and buildings over the years, and moved to the main floor of Walker Hall in the fall of 1978. Upon the decision in the spring of 1979 to convert Patroness Hall into offices, Dimora was one of five women's houses that volunteered to combine and get first choice in location for the fall. During a drawing out of a hat in the MSC on Wednesday, April 4, 1979, G.S.G. President Ken McClain matched Dimora with Kimball Manor. The two houses merged as Kimora that fall.

Diploma for graduates was first discussed by the Board of Directors in a meeting at the Herald House office at 3:15 p.m. on May 10, 1898. A committee of Edmund L. Kelley and William Anderson was named to act with Professor Joseph T. Pence on the matter.

On June 9, 1898, the Board of Trustees appointed Edmund L. Kelley to distribute the first diplomas. The first diploma was presented on June 15, 1898, to Frederick Madison Smith, the sole member of that year's first graduating class.

From 1898 to 1935, Jeremiah Gunsolley inscribed the students' names on all of Graceland's diplomas.

Distinguished professor is Graceland's highest title for active faculty members. The title was first conferred during commencement on May 25, 1975, to Bruce M. Gray-



bill (distinguished professor of chemistry) and Velma Ruch (distinguished professor of English). Graybill and Ruch are the only two people to be given the title during Graceland's first century.

Distinguished Service Award — *See:* Graceland College Alumni Distinguished Service Award

District of Columbia — *See:* Washington, D.C.

Divisions — *See:* Academic divisions

Djibouti was first represented in the fall of 1995 by a male freshman, Ghamdan Aouad Mohamed.

Documentary film — Alley Artists motion picture company filmed the Graceland campus during homecoming in October 1964 to represent the Midwestern private college for its documentary on U.S. colleges. Filming included the homecoming assembly. The producer/director of the film was Stanley L. Kreamer.

Dormitory service at the college had its start when the Board of Trustees voted on December 10, 1900, to allow Clayton Frisby the privilege of sleeping in a room in the Administration Building, by agreement with the janitor and "during good behavior".

Official on-campus housing, then known as "hotel facilities", began in the Administration Building in 1906 under the supervision of Charles B. Woodstock and included a kitchen in the southwest room and a dining area in the northeast room. Male students slept in the museum room on the third floor or in a basement room adjoining the furnace room. Some students were also boarded at the college farm during 1906-07. Room and board costs during 1907-08 were \$2.50 a week.

The Board of Trustees took its first action toward creating a separate dormitory building and dining hall on May 6, 1905. Construction of Marietta Hall began in 1906 and was completed the following year. It opened to female students, but was also used to house men during some periods before ending its use as a dormitory in 1946.

Over the years, several buildings (both on- and off-campus) have been used as official Graceland dormitories. The major facilities have included:

- East Hall, the former Marietta Walker farmhouse, which was purchased by Graceland in 1907 to house male students and later, women students.

- The original Patroness Hall, which was constructed as a women's dormitory in 1908-09 and continued in that use until it was destroyed by fire in 1927.

- Bide-A-Wee, the name given to the top floor of Briggs





Hall when it was used as a women's dormitory from 1921 to 1929.

- Herald Hall, the former Herald Publishing House building that began half a century of service in 1921 as an off-campus men's (and later women's) dormitory.

- Walker Hall, the women's residence hall that opened in 1929 and eventually became the campus's oldest dormitory facility.

- Baker Hall, which was first used as an off-campus men's residence in 1946 and was housing women when its dormitory use ended in 1967.

- The second Patroness Hall, which opened in 1952 as a women's dormitory and remained in that use until being renovated into offices in 1979.

- Gunsolley Hall, which opened in 1951 as the first on-campus dormitory built for men.

- Ullery Hall, which opened to men in 1957 and became the Tower Apartments for married students in 1972.

- Tess Morgan Hall, which opened the first of its three wings to women students in 1960.

- Graybill Hall, the name given in 1989 to the Gunsolley Annex that was built for male students in 1965.

- Maple Arms Apartments, which was rented by Graceland nursing students in Independence during the 1970s.

- The Units, three buildings that began housing students in 1975.

For several decades, the floors of the various dormitories usually were occupied entirely of freshmen or entirely of sophomores. The two classes became mixed within each hall for the first time during the fall of 1955.

Also in the fall of 1955, students living off campus suggested that they be assigned to basic dorm units so they could be involved in dorm social functions and have more contact with other students. This led to the creation of the basic residence unit system, in which dormitory floors were assigned names and held group activities. This system began during the 1956 fall semester and was a precursor to the later residence hall house system, which first appeared in the fall of 1962.

The fall of 1971 marked the first time students could paint their own rooms (pending approval by the housing director or head resident). Students had to supply their own paint, unless the housing director, head resident, and Physical Plant determined that the room needed to be painted anyway.

Beginning in the fall of 1973, all freshmen and sophomores (with some exceptions) were required to live on campus.

The following is a chronological list of buildings that have been used as dormitories at Graceland (with years in dormitory use indicated by parentheses). Each of these buildings has an individual entry in this book:





Administration Building (1900 to about 1909); Marietta Hall (1907-1946); Patroness Hall [I] (1909-1927); Arbor Villa (1915-1921); Bide-A-Wee (1921-1929); Herald Hall (1921 and continued for about 50 years); Sunnymede (1923-1927); Gables (1927); Country Club (1927-1929; resumed dormitory use about 20 years later and continued for several years); Banta Hall (1928-1938); Walker Hall (1929-1985; reopened 1994); Jensen Hall (1936-1941); Dancer/Dillon Hall (1938-1943); Royce Hall (1938 and continued for about a decade); North Hall (1941-1952); West Hall (1943-1954); Baker Hall (1946-1967); Central Hall (1949-1950); Gunsolley Hall (opened 1951); Patroness Hall [II] (1952-1979); Derry Hall (1956-1960s); Ullery Hall/Tower Apartments (1957-1971 as Ullery Hall; opened in 1972 as Tower Apartments); Ricker Hall (1959-1960); Tess Morgan Hall (opened 1960); Weldon's Hall (1960 and continued for a few years); Graybill Hall (opened 1965 as Gunsolley Annex); Maple Arms Apartments (1970s); Whispering Pines Motel (1974); Units (opened 1975).

See also: Basic residence units [with references to individual B.R.U. names]; Dean of dormitory; Food service; Hours and visitation; House system [with references to individual house names]

Down Town Girls Club was a short-lived student group that organized with 30 members in the early part of January 1925. Mabel Gamet was elected president and Rae Lysinger was secretary-treasurer.

Drama — *See:* Theatre

Dramatic Club was active in 1909. The group petitioned the Board of Trustees on January 16, 1909, to alter the stage in the chapel. The club also petitioned to use the chapel to present a play on April 14 and 15, 1909. The club was revived in 1916-17 after an absence of several years and was succeeded by the College Players (later called Graceland Players) in 1921.

See also: Graceland College Players.

Dress code — No matter what the decade, students have ritualistically moaned about how some campus rules or regulations are too strict. Things change, though. Once, those rules and regulations included several laundry-list specifics on how a Graceland student could even get dressed in the morning.

A dress code at Graceland existed at least as far back as 1921, when female students adopted uniform dress styles. The dresses remained common until 1934.

In 1962-63, Graceland's C.G.A. Senate established specific dress rules for students at the campus. In class, women could wear dresses, culottes, shirts, sweaters, and blouses, but no slacks, sweatshirts, jeans, or shorts. Library dress was the same as class dress from Sunday through Friday; however, jeans, sweatshirts, and shorts (no cutoffs or "short shorts") were permitted on Saturday. For Sunday dinner in the Commons, students were directed to wear church dress. Women had to wear dress flats or heels; men could wear white shirts and ties without a jacket, but only until October 1 or after Easter Sunday. Class dress was requested for most other meals, although students could wear jeans (women could also wear slacks), shorts, and sweatshirts. Casual dress was permitted at the evening meal preceding an all-school athletic event. Intramurals didn't count.

In February 1965, the C.G.A. Executive Cabinet approved a policy that classroom dress would be determined by each instructor. Women could not wear slacks, except during extremely cold weather and only at the discretion of the dean of students. However, women could wear slacks in the Commons in the evening, except on Wednesdays. Bermuda shorts could be worn only after Easter Sunday or prior to October 1. Men were not



required to wear a jacket or sweater at Sunday dinners until October 1 or after Easter Sunday.

The 1969-70 college catalog was the last Graceland catalog to specify that dress code policies for various campus areas could be established at the MSC, Commons, library, and classrooms.

COSA experimented with a dress code for dances beginning in September 1976. This dress code required students to wear shirts and prohibited cutoffs, patched jeans, T-shirts, and football jerseys.

See also: Uniform dress

Duffle Bag was a special publication that the Alumni Association established for Gracelanders and potential students who were fighting in World War II. It contained campus news, items about service members, and personal letters from faculty members. The first issue came out in February 1944, and a "V" edition was printed in connection with the *Alumni Tower* in December 1945. The publication's name was suggested by Cleo Hanthorne. The *Duffel Bag* averaged 10 issues per year, and about 600 copies were sent throughout the globe and to barracks in the United States. At the suggestion of Roy Cheville, a *Duffel Bag* pin-up girl contest was created and the G.I.'s votes selected student Betty Clason (class of 1945) of Kansas City, Kansas.



Duplicate courses were first offered in September 1908 at the request of the Board of Trustees in order to accommodate Industrial Department students who worked half days.

Duplicator — The first acquisition of a duplicating machine had its beginnings during the Board of Trustees meeting of March 4, 1905, when the board referred the purchase of a duplicator to the purchasing committee.

DuRose Room — *See:* Frederick Madison Smith Library: DuRose Room

Dutch elm disease significantly reduced the number of trees on campus during the 1960s. Twenty campus trees were killed between 1963-67, and trees at the Chapel in the Grove (south of the library) died in the summer of 1970.

D.U.X. Club was a men's social club that organized during the 1923 spring semester as an organization for male students who were living downtown. It had been called the B.V.D. Club earlier in 1923. The D.U.X. Club was first pictured in the 1925 *Acacia* and disbanded after 1925-26.

Dwight and Ruth Vredenburg Endowed Chair of Music is the first fully funded



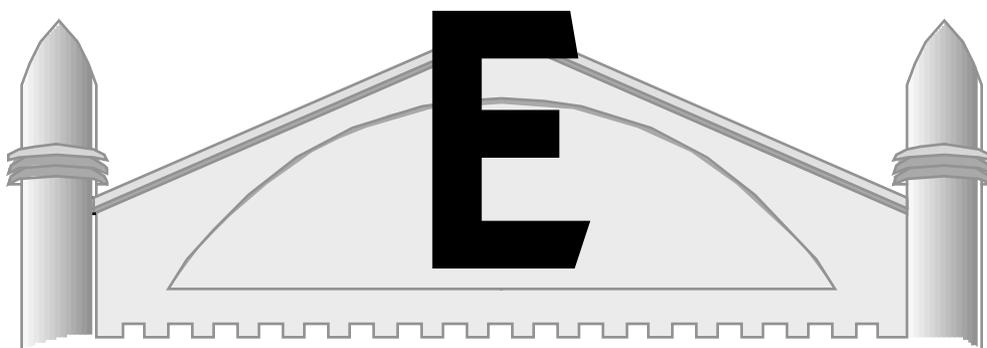
academic chair at Graceland. Interest from the endowment finances the salary for the annually appointed chair. Graceland professor of music Richard Clothier was named as the first occupant of the Vredenburg chair in the fall of 1996.

The Vredenburg chair originated on November 2, 1991, when the Board of Trustees accepted an offer by alumni Dwight and Ruth Vredenburg to contribute \$1 million over four years for a faculty chair in music. The idea for the chair was rooted in the couple's long love for music. On December 30, 1995, the Vredenburgs contributed the final installment of the \$1 million endowment at Liberty Bank & Trust in downtown Lamoni.

Dwight Vredenburg served as president of the midwestern chain of Hy-Vee Food Stores from 1938 until 1983. He enrolled at Graceland to study music before switching to a degree in commerce, graduating in 1934. His wife, the former Ruth Taylor, graduated in 1936.

See also: Vredenburg Trio





East Hall was a two-story house located at the southeast intersection of College Avenue and the road that leads to the east side of the Ad Building. East Hall was originally the Marietta Walker farmhouse, which Graceland purchased in 1907 and converted into a dorm for male students. The house was redecorated and repaired for occupancy by 13 sophomore women in the fall of 1954, at which time the house was given the name East Hall. The building, along with Derry Hall and Weldon's Hall, became the home of Sariah house when the first house names were selected in October 1962. East Hall was used as temporary housing for new faculty during the late 1960s.

During 1970-71, the building became known as the Black Culture House, which was established at the request of several black students seeking a social center. Leonard Peavy served as president and manager-in-residence of Black Culture House, living on the second floor with his wife and daughter. The first floor included an office, a library of black literature, a lounge, and a study area. Guests were welcome, but only at the invitation of a black student.

Plans called for East Hall to be torn down during the summer of 1974, but the building gained a reprieve due to an impending enrollment increase of 150 students. East Hall was renovated and used by nine Paloma members during the fall of 1974, and remained in use



as a dormitory through the 1975-76 school year. The facility became used for storage in its later years before being torn down in 1982.

Ebenezer Scrooge Award was presented each December from 1965 to 1970 to instructors who best displayed a Scrooge-like spirit in their classroom demands during the period just before Christmas break. This was prior to the introduction of winter term, when the first semester still extended into January. The “winners” were determined by *Graceland Tower* staff members and by student vote.

The award had its beginnings one week before the 1965 Christmas break when English professor Barbara Higdon assigned a research paper for her Honors Communications class that was due a few days after the break. Some class members began discussing the situation one night in Gunsolley Hall, and decided to properly recognize Higdon’s Ebenezer Scrooge-like behavior. Dave Minton designed the certificate, which was presented during class by Tom Morain. Upon receiving the certificate, Higdon responded, “Don’t I get a kiss?” (a reference to the French custom of saluting an honoree with a kiss on each cheek); Morain felt she missed the point of the award. *The Graceland Tower* continued the annual tradition after Morain joined the newspaper’s staff in the fall of 1966.

The 1966 award went to Bruce Graybill, who scheduled a quiz for Organic Chemistry during the last class before Christmas break. He also assigned problems that were due that day, and required that laboratory notebooks be turned in by that Friday. Graybill was also recognized for assigning another chapter and a set of chemistry problems for the break.

The 1967 recipient was Velma Ruch, who for two literature classes scheduled two major tests and one paper for the week before Christmas break, and one paper due the week after break. Reporting in *The Tower* that year, Elaine Cook also noted that “brightly-colored, flashing Christmas lights went up on Dr. Ruch’s house — which is visible from at least 30 percent of the dorm windows on campus — just at the time her students were starting to cram for her exams.”

The 1968 honoree was history instructor Larry Hunt for his “outstanding record in lectures (covering centuries in phenomenal time) and tests. The capstone of his campaign fell on students Wednesday [December 11, 1968] as he proceeded to administer three tests, happily ignoring the fact that all tests had been postponed as a flu epidemic raged on campus.”

In 1969, the *Tower* only noted four nominees for the award without ever reporting a winner. Economics professor Jerry Runkle was nominated for assigning a paper on December 2 due before Christmas break on the development of a welfare system for the United States; he also scheduled a test in that class the Thursday before finals. Art teacher Gary Meacham was nominated because “students forced to flee from Gary Meacham’s art classes inform us that he personifies perfectly the spirit of Scrooge.” Psychology teacher Ralph Bobbitt was nominated for “the consistent pressure he keeps on his classes; frequent quizzes and tests including minutia are Scrooge traits of the first order.” The final nominee was biology teacher Harvey Morter, recognized for scheduling difficult tests on the days before Thanksgiving break.

The 1970 award went to “the faculty en masse for the abolition of finals week, the winter term decision [deciding to introduce winter term, which would begin the following year], and general arrogance throughout the semester.” Exceptions were Velma Ruch





for extending papers and postponing tests, and Barbara Higdon for letting her American Literature class write their own tests. But, bringing the Ebenezer Scrooge Award to full circle, Higdon *also* took an “honorable mention” for failing more than half of the students in that same American Literature class on their first test. Other honorable mentions went to Tom Patton (for giving his General Psychology classes three tests in the last week of the semester) and Betty Mortimore (for giving three long and complicated tests in the last two weeks). *The Tower* noted that Higdon, Patton, and Mortimore “deserve commemoration for Ebenezer Scrooge activity above and beyond the norm.”

Economics major was approved by the Board of Trustees in March 1966 for the following fall.

Economics Club of Graceland organized on October 17, 1949, in Kelley Hall. Its initial members were the 32 students of sponsor Harry Walker’s economics classes. The first officers were Don Cash (chairman), Don Landon (vice chairman), and Pat DeLapp (secretary-treasurer).

Education major — Graceland’s elementary education major was introduced as a bachelor’s degree program in the fall of 1960. In addition to the elementary education major (for kindergarten through sixth grade), three concentration programs were officially added beginning with the 1988-89 catalog: secondary education program (grades 7-12), elementary program (providing a K-6 teaching endorsement for students majoring in art, music, or physical education), and combination program (providing a K-6 and 7-12 modified teacher education program for students majoring in art, music, or physical education by adding an elementary-level endorsement in the same field).

See also: Normal Department

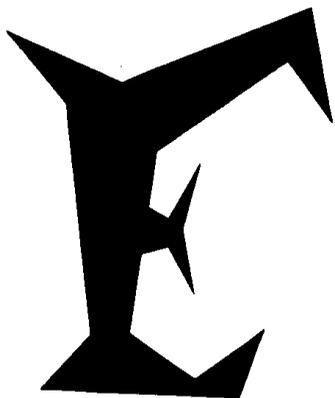
Educational Talent Search is a program that provides career information to area high schools and junior high schools within an approximate 75-mile radius of Lamoni. The program was introduced nationally by congressional action in 1965 and came to Graceland in 1973.

See also: TRIO Program

Edwards House was originally the basic residence unit name given to the first floor of Herald Hall in September 1956. It was named after F. Henry Edwards (of the RLDS First Presidency) and Blanche Edwards (of the Graceland Board of Trustees). Edwards House was a women’s basic residence unit in 1957-58.

When the first names were chosen under the new housing system in October 1962, Baker Hall became the home to the men of Edwards House. Edwards was one of just three basic residence unit names that carried over when the new house system began. Its first house president was James Elvin.

During its early years, the Edwards House colors were orange and black, the symbol was a stylized “E”, and the house call was “Ar er ahh.” (It was said that a good Edwards House call could be heard all the way downtown.) The colors eventually became yellow and black, and the lion emerged as the house mascot.





One of the house's longtime traditions was "Big E Night", during which house members would apply "E"s of various sizes across campus the night before the homecoming football game. This tradition was initiated by Bill Wenholtz at the 1968 homecoming and was Edwards response to several instances during the previous spring when students broke into the Ad Building to hang their house flags from the tower.

Edwards was among the first four houses in the Gunsolley Annex (later called Graybill Hall) when it opened in the fall of 1965. Edwards moved into the new building's second floor.

After several years at different locations, Edwards moved to the first floor of Gunsolley Hall in the fall of 1976. The move became permanent when, later that school year, the decision was made to keep each men's house at its existing location.

College administrators announced in February 1985 that the first floor of Gunsolley would close that fall due to declining campus enrollment. The members of Edwards had the choice of either merging with another house or requesting that all the men's house names be put in a lottery to determine which would be eliminated. Edwards decided that spring to merge with Tiona on the top floor of Gunsolley to form Orion.

Lyrics to the Edwards House song (to the tune of *Hey, Look Me Over*) were:

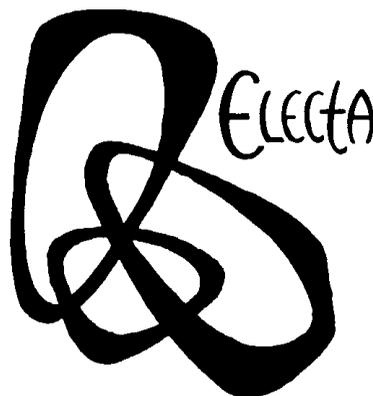
*Hey, look us over lend us an ear,
We're all from Edwards and we have no fear.
We've got the moves, Babes, we've got the power.
You've probably seen our "E" a-hanging up on the tower.
Come on now.
Hey look us over, lend us an ear.
We're all from Edwards and we have no fear.
So if ever you Babes are down and out from dating little boys
Call an Edwards Man today.*

Egypt was first represented by Michael Johannes of Cairo, who enrolled in the academy in 1924-25. Egypt's first woman student was Karen Ferris, who listed Cairo as her address when she was a sophomore in 1963-64; she had listed her home as Champaign, Illinois, the previous year.

Elderhostel is an academic summer camp for senior citizens. Graceland first hosted the event during the weeks of June 5-11 and June 12-18, 1977. The Elderhostel program originated in 1975 in New England and debuted at 25 colleges and universities in Iowa in 1977.

Electa House was Graceland's first residence hall house for married students, debuting in the fall of 1962. Electa was among the last of the original houses to select a name in October of that year. The name (as well as "Solah" for north Patroness Hall) hadn't been chosen yet when the Council of House Presidents accepted the first 13 of the original 15 house names earlier that month. Earl Detrick was Electa's original house president.

Its house newspaper, *The Ball and Chain*, was replaced by *The Electa* in the fall of 1963. Officers for *The Electa* were editor Maxine Hale and co-editor Diana Shirota. Its masthead showed wedding rings





with the Ad Building tower in the background. The four-page publication included a “Kiddie Korner” with stories and puzzles for children (addressing an audience that didn’t exist with those of the other house newspapers).

Electa gained a physical location in 1972 when Ullery Hall was converted into an on-campus residence for married students and renamed the Tower Apartments. Electa changed its name to Shaddai House in the fall of 1985.

Electric lights for the college buildings were arranged during the summer of 1907. On August 28, 1907, the Board of Trustees voted to run the pole line on the north side of the campus just inside the walk. Lighting was arranged for the Administration Building and Marietta Hall. The Board of Trustees voted on May 2, 1908, to sell the Ad Building’s gasoline lighting system.

Electrical appliances were, for a time, banned from use or storage in dorm rooms by action of the Council of House Presidents in January 1964, although the ban had already been in existence for several years. Among the items prohibited under the 1964 action were popcorn poppers, TVs, and window fans. However, irons could be used in pressing rooms.



Electronic Music Lab was added to The Shaw Center for the 1988 fall semester to assist in classes for music theory, music composition, arranging, and orchestration. The lab opened with six Apple IIGS computers with software to teach students music fundamentals, theory, and ear training. A second component of the music department’s computer facility is the Electronic Music Studio. Initial equipment included Macintosh II and Macintosh SE computers; a Radius full-page display monitor; Kurzweil, Yamaha, and Roland synthesizers; and a laser printer. The lab initially used the Macintosh’s Finale music composition software

program and could transfer material played on a keyboard into a printed music sheet.

Elementary education major — *See:* Education major

Elm Hall was the new (and short-lived) name given to Herald Hall when it was converted into a dormitory for more than 30 girls in the fall of 1945. The name never stuck, and the building went back to being known as Herald Hall.

See: Herald Hall

Emeriti Club is composed of homecoming attendees who have already celebrated their 50-year reunion. Members voted on the name at a dinner in the Carmichael House during the 1994 homecoming. An earlier consideration for the group’s name was “Royal Gold”.

Emeritus status is accorded to retiring faculty or administrators in recognition of long and exceptional careers of service at Graceland. The first person to receive an emeritus title from the college was 1895-1926 faculty member Jeremiah A. Gunsolley, who was



given the title “treasurer emeritus”. The next emeritus title — and the first “president emeritus” designation — went to George N. Briggs, who led the college during 1915-1944. The first “professor emeritus” title was awarded to 1920-1959 science faculty member Gustav A. Platz. The first woman to receive an emerita title from Graceland was Mabel Carlile Hyde, who taught music during 1921-45 and 1956-61. The first woman to be named “president emerita” was Barbara J. Higdon, who led the college from 1984 through 1991.

Employee of the Month is a program that recognizes Graceland employees who demonstrate outstanding “A+ service” to students, who display creativity and caring, and who go beyond the call of duty in their service to the college. Print Shop manager Bruce Blair became the first recipient of the award in September 1989. He was also named Employee of the Year at the first Final Fling in May 1990, receiving a special plaque and \$500.

Encyclopedia — The Board of Directors voted on November 16, 1895, to include *Britannica Encyclopedia* among the first list of books to be purchased for Graceland College. Professor Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, the librarian, had suggested *Chambers Encyclopedia*, but board members substituted the *Britannica*. The total appropriation for the first list of books was \$100.



Endowment was first taken under consideration by the Board of Trustees on January 6, 1906, when a committee was appointed to prepare an endowment proposition. The committee members were board chairman Daniel Anderson, treasurer Edmund L. Kelley, and vice president Rolland M. Stewart. According to the meeting of May 5, 1906, the goal for collection during 1906-07 was \$30,000.

On April 29, 1910, the board discussed a temporary endowment. E.L. Kelley’s resolution proposed taking pledges in RLDS branches for subscriptions and for endowment lists for future use of the college. Kelley wrote that this action would “thus at once place the college upon a sure and stable basis.” The RLDS General Conference of April 1911 approved the temporary endowment plan.

The goal for the 1925-26 endowment was \$200,000. The amount was set by the RLDS General Conference and was the new amount required for accreditation of junior colleges. J.A. Gardner of Independence, Missouri, was in charge of the campaign. By March 30, 1926, \$289,450 had been collected from pledges of 15,824 individuals ranging from three cents to \$13,500.

Graceland’s first \$1 million single endowment was completed by Dwight and Ruth Vredenburg on December 30, 1995, in establishing the Dwight and Ruth Vredenburg Endowed Chair in Music.

At the end of Graceland’s centennial school year, 1995-96, the college’s total endowment was \$15,692,552.

Engineering Seminar, a large club for students interested in engineering, was formed during 1946-47 under the sponsorship of Roy Mortimore and Ned Jacobson. The organiza-



tion was last pictured in the 1957 *Acacia*.

Engineers Club — *See:* Graceland Engineers Club

England — *See:* Great Britain

English major began as a bachelor's degree offering in 1961-62. The fall of 1985 marked the addition of the major in English: writing concentration. Beginning in the fall of 1987, English (writing) and English (literature) majors were offered. The two English tracks later became part of the four-track communications major.

See also: Communications major

Entrepreneurial Roundtable is a regular event featuring guest speakers who address topics related to business and free enterprise. The Roundtable is sponsored by Graceland's Center for the Study of Free Enterprise and Entrepreneurship through a special endowment contributed by 1923 Graceland graduate Charles H. Sandage. Around 145 registrants attended the first annual event, held April 27-28, 1989. The theme that year was "The American Entrepreneur in the 1990s". Presenters for that first roundtable were Alexander and Olga Khomenko (a Soviet family visiting Lamoni who spoke on "Business Opportunities in the Soviet Union"), Nan Woods, Richard Holt, Michael McGarr, John Darling, Robert Woods, Jim Everett, and Jay Newcom. For the first roundtable, Hal Brington served as chair, Frances E. "Pat" Hansen was co-chair, and Charles Sandage was honorary chair.

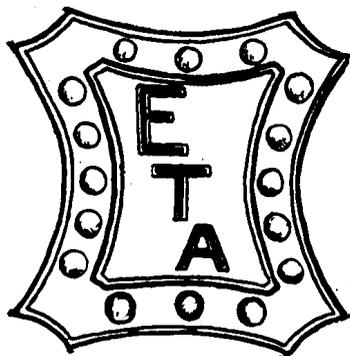
Enrollment — *See:* Students

Epsilon Tau Alpha — *See:* E.T.A. Club

Esther Irene Layton Memorial Library — *See:* Library

Estonia was first represented in 1991-92 by a male student, René Anvelt (majoring in business administration and economics), and a woman, Riina Kuusik (majoring in international studies).

See also: Baltic countries



E.T.A. (Earnest True Active; also Epsilon Tau Alpha) Club was a women's social club that sprang from the association of five female students in 1927. The club was organized on October 3, 1927, in room 207-A of Bide-A-Wee. The original officers elected were Freda Bell (president), Kleta Finley (vice president), and Ruth Ballinger (secretary-treasurer). The other two charter members were Nina Amundsen and Vita LaPointe. E.T.A. continued through the spring of 1962.

Ethiopia was first represented by a woman student, Genet Loulseged, who enrolled as a freshman in the spring of 1989.

Eugene E. Closson Memorial Scholarship was established in 1974 and is presented without restriction to a Graceland student, with the amount of the award determined by the Memorial Scholarship Committee. It was first given in 1975-76 to cross country freshman



Oliver Fultz of East St. Louis, Missouri.

Eugene E. Closson Physical Education Center (Closson Center) is the college's 65,000-square-foot sports and physical education facility south of Zimmermann Hall and Platz-Mortimore Science Hall. The "giant covered wagon" appearance of the Closson Center gym makes it one of the most distinctive landmarks on the Graceland campus.

The gym's roof is suspended by three huge steel arches. Between each of the arches is a network of steel cables covered with wire mesh. The mesh is sprayed on top with water-repellent insulation, and three layers of rubbery compound also help make the roof waterproof. The innermost layer of the roof contains rigid insulating panels and is covered by nine coats of polyurethane foam. The highest point of the roof is about 60 feet, while the lowest portion near the walls is about 10 feet.

The floor of the 38,000-square-foot gym is laid with all-purpose rubberized surfacing and contains five courts for basketball, volleyball, and tennis. A 200-meter track runs inside the gym's perimeter. Movable bleachers can provide a seating capacity of 2,000.

The 18,000-square-foot service facility at the northeast portion of Closson Center includes a racquetball court, wrestling room, multipurpose room, adaptive room, showers, storage space, and eight offices. The Yellowjacket Hall of Fame photos are displayed on the upper level.

The regulation-size, six-lane swimming pool to the south of the service portion measures 72' x 42' and has a spacious sunning deck on the south side. The pool was built with high and low diving boards and an underwater window. Earlier plans for the indoor pool called for a facility with a convertible roof, then later an outdoor facility with a permanent roof. During the summer of 1988 — nearly two decades since the pool was put into use — the diving boards had to be removed due to a state regulation deeming that the pool was six inches too shallow to allow diving boards (even though there had been no accidents with divers hitting the bottom of the pool). At the same time, the underwater window area was closed off with a trap door and its spiral stairway was taken out.

Closson Center marked the first time that Graceland had a full-size basketball court and replaced the gym facilities that had existed for more than 40 years in Zimmermann Hall. In November 1966, the Board of Trustees selected architect John Shaver and Com-



pany of Salina, Kansas, to design the new physical education building. The construction project attracted five bidders, with the general contractor assignment going to Lawhon Construction Company of St. Joseph, Missouri. H.G. Brown of Oskaloosa, Iowa, was hired as mechanical contractor, and Charles Bednall of St. Joseph was hired as electrical contractor. The groundbreaking ceremony for the building was held on Sunday, December 10, 1967, beginning at

3:30 p.m. The gym portion was set into an excavated area to prevent it from looming over the campus.

The facility was built at a cost of \$1,360,000. About 25 percent was financed from college funds, while about 42 percent was financed through a Title III loan from the federal government. A grant from the U.S. Department of Education financed approximately \$340,000.

The building's name honors Eugene E. Closson, who was an active supporter of the college's athletic teams throughout the years he taught psychology, history, and philosophy at Graceland (1931 to 1959). The name was selected by a committee of faculty chaired by Herbert Lively, director of development. Graceland President Bill Higdon announced the name during the halftime of the 1968 homecoming football game.

Varsity sports started using the building on an informal basis on January 20, 1969. The first game in the building was a high school contest in which Lamoni defeated Melcher-Dallas, 45-43, for the conference title on Saturday, January 25, 1969. Graceland's first game in the building occurred on Saturday, February 1, 1969, when the Yellowjacket men's basketball team defeated Missouri Valley, 93-73, before an overflow crowd of 1,100.

The building's dedication occurred on Sunday, April 13, 1969, beginning at 3 p.m. Preceding the program, from 1:30 to 3:00, Closson Center hosted an open house with displays of synchronized swimming, diving, folk and modern dancing, gymnastics, fencing, karate, badminton, tennis, volleyball, and basketball.

Blue Gold Room: A new recruiting room was developed in the east portion of Closson Center in time for the 1981 fall semester. The "Blue Gold Room" was conceived in 1980 and was modeled after a recruiting office at a state university in Colorado. Funds were solicited from more than 400 alumni and friends for the remodeling and to purchase audiovisual equipment to assist in coaching. When it opened, the room contained deep blue carpeting, overstuffed seating, and rustic wood furnishings, including a trophy case.

See also: Yellowjacket Hall of Fame

European Missions was a 1948-49 student group designed to help its members become better acquainted with the conditions of European church missions. Velma Ruch served as sponsor. Officers were Hendrik Compier (president), Charles Davis (vice president), Mary Jane Gilstrap (secretary), and Margaret Birrell (treasurer).

Euterpean Musical Club was organized in 1906 for the purpose of performing conservatory music and to provide experiences in giving public concerts. The club was the



first Graceland group to offer cultured music. During 1908, the club met in the studio on the second Wednesday of every month and had programs and social activities. Club colors



were black and pale blue, and the club yell was “Eu-eu-eu-eu-ter-pe-an!” The club’s name was a reference to Euterpe, the mythical muse of music.

Evan H. Walden Physical Plant is the two-story headquarters for campus maintenance operations. It is located east of Zimmermann Hall and south of The Shaw Center.

From 1911 to the late 1940s, campus heating and maintenance were headquartered in the College Shop (which became the Playshop in 1949). On May 2, 1947, the Board of Trustees authorized a contract to be signed with Arthur and Seth J. Temple for the new heating plant building. The board approved plans for the facility on October 5, 1947.

Originally, the RLDS Bishopric turned down the request to finance this new building, citing that the church was struggling to fund its own Auditorium; the suggestion was made that the college’s boilers be placed in a much cheaper Quonset hut. John Garver, a Graceland Board of Trustees member and RLDS apostle, stepped in and helped obtain church money for the Physical Plant building. Due to materials shortages after World War II, the facility had to be constructed using steel beams that had been left over from projects in Kansas City.

Construction began on June 15, 1948, and the work was completed in 1950 at an estimated cost of \$62,000. The red brick building opened with offices for building and grounds staff, a three-car garage, machine shop, staff showers and lockers, carpenter shop, paint shop, storage rooms, and a furniture repair room. Its two-boiler heating plant offered twice the capacity of Graceland’s previous heating plant. The chimney stack on the southeast corner rises 100 feet, 60 feet higher than the stack at the previous heating plant.



The Physical Plant facilities expanded in 1981 with the addition of “the new shop” east of the building.

On October 7, 1995, the building that was completed in 1950 was named after Evan Walden, who had served as Graceland’s buildings and grounds director from 1929 to 1952. The 92-year-old Walden and members of his family spoke at the Saturday morning ceremony, which was held during homecoming weekend. Walden personally unveiled the new plaque on the building’s north wall.

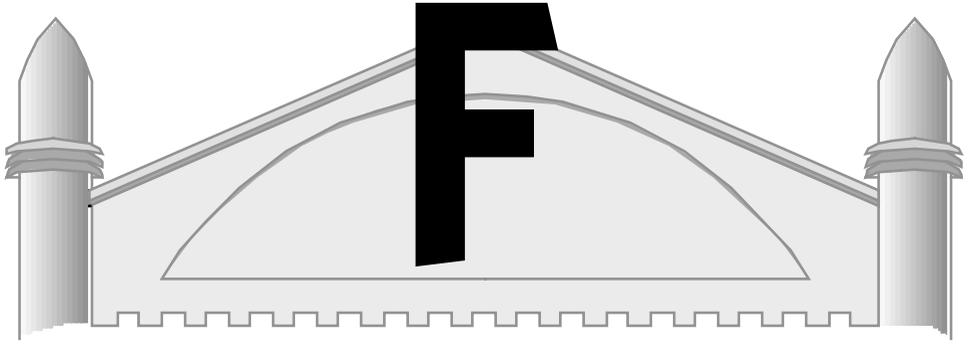
See also: Playshop

Evening classes — Graceland’s first comprehensive evening class program was introduced in the fall of 1966. The initial courses offered were Elementary Spanish, Intermediate Typewriting, Audio-Visual Communication, Teaching in a Democratic Society, Survey of United States History, Introduction to Music Literature, Introduction to Psychology, and College Algebra.

Executive Advisory Council (EAC) — *See:* Graceland Student Government

Experimental curriculum major was introduced as a program in the fall of 1970 that led to a bachelor of arts degree in special studies. Students in the program designed and pursued their own projects of study in coordination with faculty members. Those enrolled in the program had to complete 36 projects over a four-year period. Class attendance, general education requirements, and divisional requirements were not established. The program was





Faculty — On July 10, 1895, the Board of Directors named Thomas J. Fitzpatrick (M.S., State University of Iowa) of Iowa City as Graceland’s first instructor, designated to teach mathematics, geology, and botany. Later at that same meeting, Jeremiah A. Gunsolley (B.S., Shenandoah and Highland Park College) of Lamoni was hired to teach penmanship, bookkeeping, and arithmetic as principal of the commercial department. Joseph T. Pence (A.B., Parsons College) was hired later that summer to teach Latin and Greek as Graceland’s third instructor. The trio served as Graceland’s entire faculty when the school opened on September 17, 1895.

Of the three original faculty members, Gunsolley was the only one who belonged to the RLDS Church and the only one to stay with Graceland for a long time, serving various official roles through 1929. In October 1898, Fitzpatrick and Pence became Graceland’s first professors to be released, due to the need to curtail college expenditures. Fitzpatrick withdrew one month after October 21 and joined the botany faculty at the University of Nebraska. Pence was retained until December 19 and enrolled in law school.

Nellie Davis was added as Graceland’s first woman instructor shortly after the start of the 1895 fall term, providing music instruction in pupils’ homes. The faculty doubled during the 1896-97 school year to include Mary F. Linder (professor of German and French), Ruth Lyman Cobb (instructor in elocution), Viola Blair (instructor in vocal music), and Mark Forscutt (history and literature).

In the beginning, instructors were hired on a trial basis and their contract could be terminated within 60 days at the option of the board. One half of their salary was payable monthly, the other half was payable at the option of the college board within the college year. Professors Pence and Gunsolley received \$600 each for the first year. The board voted to retain the first faculty on April 28, 1896, then on June 15 of that year voted to retain teachers as long as they gave satisfactory work.

The first Graceland faculty member to have a Ph.D. was Richard A. Harkness, professor of languages and literature, who served as Graceland’s president from 1900 to 1901. He came to Graceland from Parsons College.

Faculty compensation underwent two significant changes around the time of Graceland’s half-century mark. In 1942, the RLDS General Conference authorized the first appropriations toward a retirement fund for Graceland faculty. Then, while serving as Graceland’s president during 1946-57, Edmund Gleazer helped revise the college’s salary policy so that wages were established by the Graceland administration and Board of Trustees based on an individual’s qualifications. Until this point, salaries for Graceland’s faculty and staff had been determined by the RLDS bishopric based on each employee’s needs and wants.

In late 1966, following more than two years of administrative consideration, the Board of Trustees endorsed a rank system for faculty. The new system took into consideration each faculty member’s degree of education, accumulation of experience, and contributions to education. The Board of Trustees put the system into effect at its meeting of March 11,

1967. Twelve faculty members were designated as professors, 17 associate professors, 37 assistant professors, and four instructors. An additional rank, distinguished professor, was conferred to two faculty members in 1975.

During its centennial year, Graceland's full-time faculty had grown to 77 members.

See also: Distinguished professor; Emeritus status

Faculty Women's Club was a group that organized on Monday, March 26, 1923. The group planned to have meetings and social affairs throughout the year. Vida E. Smith, dean of women, was voted president. Mabel Carlile was elected secretary and treasurer. The other charter members were Belle H. Royce, Wilhelmina Johnson, Elizabeth Trachsel, Lulu Porter, June Whiting, Hazel Putnam, Lyda Elefson, Addie Belle Chappelle, Vivian McElroy, and Belle Patterson.

Faculty reception was first given for students in 1895. The receptions were originally informal mixers between students and faculty, then evolved into an annual tradition at the start of the school year during which all the faculty would meet students in a long receiving line. Due to growth in the college population, separate faculty receptions were held for the individual academic divisions beginning on September 14, 1957.

Fall break had its origins with the week-long breaks that were scheduled back when the RLDS Church held some of its General/World Conferences during the fall. Fall breaks eventually evolved into a study day that regularly occurs on the Monday after homecoming weekend.

Farms at Graceland had their beginning as part of the work-study Industrial Department that began in 1906. This first college farm was located east of the present location of The Shaw Center, in the area east of the extension from College Avenue that leads toward the football parking lot. After two dozen hens were given to the college during the fall of 1906 (and another 12 were soon added), the Board of Trustees on October 18 of that year authorized construction of "the Chicken-House". A student was placed in charge of the poultry department, and by spring a 200-egg incubator was purchased. Also that spring, the college purchased four pigs, a cow, and a team of horses.



When school opened in the fall of 1907, 40 tons of hay and five tons of millet had been stacked.

On May 4, 1907, the Board of Trustees authorized purchase of the 40-acre Weable farm next to the college for \$3,950. On October 5, 1907, Mrs. C.J. Hunt assisted the purchase by offering \$1,000 to be used without interest for two years. Added to the original college plot of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, the Weable property created a tract of nearly 100 acres of land with



farming potential.

On January 4, 1908, E.D. Moore was elected superintendent of the farm. Steps were taken that year to develop the poultry industry and create a course in poultry culture. By 1910, the farm's garden and apple orchard were supplying food for the college's boarding department, and some of the farm's rooms were being used as a dormitory. A silo was donated by Board of Trustees member T.A. Hougas and was constructed during June 1913.

In 1926, the college farm was increased by 57 acres for a total of nearly 124 acres. That same fall, Thamer Warren operated the college's canning plant, where he used a steam cooker and a canning machine run by a special boiler to can tomatoes, green beans, beets, and apples from the college farm.

The college barn and silo burned down early Friday afternoon, March 27, 1953, after two small boys were playing with matches on the hay mound inside. A pair of one-month-old Jersey calves and a four-month-old Holstein calf died. The total insurance settlement was \$5,026.95.

After the fire, farm operations became headquartered slightly further northeast to a property east of the intersection of South Smith Street and East Ackerley Street. By the fall of 1954, the farm comprised 266 acres, producing hay, corn, and oats. A herd of 75 Jersey cows was sold in the fall of 1953 and was replaced by Holsteins. The grade A milk was sold to Borden's in Kansas City and picked up every other day by a large tank truck. The dairy was often left unlocked while it was unstaffed, allowing people to enter and purchase dairy products on the honor system.

Before 1953, the farm had been run by college employees and was never really successful. That year, Bill Ballantyne arrived as manager and partner and started building a herd and milk parlor. In 1955, pasteurizing equipment was installed and the farm began providing milk for the college. The farm soon sold 130 gallons a day in salad dressing jars to area residents. In early 1972, the dairy was selling chocolate milk, orange juice, and ice cream mix for the Swarm Inn and had a herd of about 60 cows. More than 300 gallons of milk were being processed daily.

One of the farm's cows, Delilah, held the Iowa record for the highest butterfat production among junior three-year-old cows. She produced 22,370 pounds of milk and 914 pounds of butterfat in one year and was featured in the *Des Moines Register* in 1971. (Average cow production was 9,388 pounds of milk and 345 pounds of butterfat.)

The Graceland dairy remained active under Ballantyne for 25 years before closing on May 1, 1978, due to diminishing profits and the need for new equipment. (Some of the second-hand equipment that was purchased in 1953 was still being used in 1978.) The herd numbered close to 150, but only about 65 were in production in 1978. It was the last small dairy in Iowa where all the processing still occurred on the farm. After the closure, the dairy's raw milk was sold to Mississippi Valley Milk Producers in Davenport, Iowa, and the herd was sold later that summer. Several acres of the older farm became part of the



campus's recreational area that fall.

On January 3, 1978, Paul and Marjorie Thompson turned over ownership of their 375-acre farm next to the campus to Graceland. The farm was appraised at \$562,000 and was expected to net \$30,000 a year toward school operations. The donation was mentioned as "a gift from Santa Claus" by national radio broadcaster Paul Harvey. The college sold portions of the property and leased the rest.

See also: Banta Hall; Cow; Industrial Department; *Poultry Pointer*

Faunce House was one of the original house names selected in October 1962. It was initially located on the fourth floor of Gunsolley Hall. Daniel Shank was Faunce's first house president.

The house was named after Roscoe O. Faunce, who taught speech and drama at Graceland from 1934 to 1960. The house symbol was originally a figure holding a torch and scroll (symbolizing mental and physical development) against a green circle (symbolizing the eternal circle of friendship); a ribbon running through the center of the symbol read "Fraternitas Unitas" ("United in Brotherhood"). Faunce's house colors have been green and white from the beginning. One of the house's annual functions since 1963-64 has been "Faunce Nevada", where house members set up a mock gambling casino.



After several years at different locations, Faunce moved to the first floor of Gunsolley Annex (Graybill Hall) in the fall of 1976. The move became permanent after it was decided later that school year to keep all men's houses at their existing floors.

During the summer of 1981, rooms 102 and 104 at the northwestern corner of Faunce were converted into a laundry facility for Gunsolley and the Annex. Both rooms once housed a snack shop and had water sources available.

In 1983-84, Faunce adopted the yin-yang as its symbol, signifying the strength through common ground that its culturally diverse members had during that period.

Federated Council was the student government organization that debuted in September 1932, replacing the Athenian Federation of Literary Societies. The Federated Council was composed of the sponsors and presidents of all the student clubs that were of fine arts or extracurricular nature, but not the social clubs. The system was under the direction of the Student Activity Committee (Florence Thompson, Roy Cheville, and chairman Roy Mortimore). The Federated Council's first student president was Walter N. Johnson of Sydney, Australia. A new student council system succeeded the Federated Council in September 1936.

See also: Student government

Fellowship of Christian Athletes, a national organization that assists its member coaches and athletes in sharing their witness of Jesus Christ, was first advertised as a campus group in the 1970-71 college catalog. The organization has had a sporadic history at Graceland, and has been pictured in the *Acacia* for 1973, 1974, and 1983. The group was reorganized at the college in the spring of 1997.

Fencing Club of Graceland College was organized by several students during the 1978 winter term. Sponsored by coach Tom Nowlin, the club was open to any student who had completed the fencing course. Members met at the Closson Center equipment room at 6 p.m. on Tuesdays.



F.F.F. (First Floor Four) Club was formed in 1916-17 by a group of male students who perceived themselves together in all things. The members' goal in the club was to "at all times abide their constitution and ambitions, if it be in harmony with God's will and favor." The members were Richard J. Sweetman, Frank L. Shipman, Harry A. Lorance, and John R. Jenkins. The club's initials also stood for "Friendship For Fellowship" and "Four Friends Forever". The F.F.F. Club disappeared after 1917-18. However, the four members reunited at the fall of 1968 to sponsor and present a trophy to the winning brother-sister house homecoming float, which went to Aaron and Kimball Manor that year. Sweetman designed the trophy, which was presented on a rotational basis at homecomings through the early 1980s.

F. Henry Edwards Chair of Religious Studies is a position that provides scholars the opportunity to pursue academic interests in religion and RLDS church history. It was the first chair sponsored by Graceland. Velma Ruch and Bill Russell planned the chair, which was designed to involve about one-quarter teaching time and three-quarters research time. The chair was approved by the faculty on March 8, 1978, and officially began during the 1978-79 school year. Maurice Draper, a member of the RLDS First Presidency during 1958-78, was the first person to assume the chair. The position honors F. Henry Edwards, who served as a member of the RLDS First Presidency during 1946-66; he also wrote four volumes on RLDS history and is considered one of the church's most important historians and theologians of the 20th century.

F.I.D.O. (For the Infernal Duration Only) Club was one of two "duration" social clubs for men that were created while most of the male student population was serving in World War II. F.I.D.O. began in the fall of 1943 and disappeared after the 1944-45 school year. The original officers were Kenneth Stobaugh (president), Richard Hunter (vice president), and Wayne Jackel (secretary-treasurer).



Field hockey was introduced to the girls' physical training classes in the fall of 1922. The sport was revived into the P.E. program by the Women's Athletic Association in 1951-52.

Under the organization of coach Betty Welch in the fall of 1965, field hockey became Graceland's first intercollegiate varsity sport for women. The program received no college funding that year, and the 14 members on the team had to purchase their own sweatshirts from the college bookstore. The Yellowjackets won their first game, which was



held October 2, 1965, by fielding a 5-1 victory over Northeast Missouri State College. Pat Hunter scored the first goal for Graceland during the first half.

Graceland's first full seven-game schedule came in 1967, when the team had 17 members. That season also marked the first time that the program finally had obtained a limited budget from the college. The Yellowjackets completed that season at 5-2, outscoring their opponents 25-9. The team even advanced to the finals of the Iowa state tournament, losing to the University of Northern Iowa, 1-0.

Graceland's field hockey program claimed state and regional championships over the years. In 1979, the Yellowjackets advanced to the national tournament for Division III schools at Princeton University. Graceland lost both of its games there, falling 6-1 to Hartwig College of New York and then on penalty shots to Johnson State College of Vermont after a 1-1 tie in regulation.

The sport was discontinued at Graceland in September 1981 (prior to the start of the season) due to lack of interest and the change of women's volleyball from a winter sport to a fall offering. Betty Welch served as coach for all 16 years of the field hockey program, compiling a total record of 83-54-19.

Fiftieth anniversary program of Graceland College was held September 17, 1945, in the Coliseum Theatre. Guests included Frederick M. Smith (charter student, the first graduate, and president of the RLDS Church), original faculty member Professor Thomas J. Fitzpatrick (a professor of botany at the University of Nebraska in 1945), charter student Nellie Anderson (the first freshman to enroll on opening day), and Daniel B. Anderson (the last surviving member of Graceland's first Board of Trustees). Roy Cheville served as executive chairman of the 50th anniversary activities and George N. Briggs was chairman. Alva R. Gilbert was acting president of the college at the time. During his speech, F.M. Smith expressed the hope that Graceland would have an entire building for a library, a building devoted to science, two additional dorms, and a memorial building for those who fought and died in wars. He also spoke of his desire for Graceland to evolve into a university. All of these hopes were realized in some form during the next 50 years.

See also: World War II

Fiji Islands were first represented by J. Dennis Smith, who enrolled in 1960-61. The first woman from Fiji was Isabelle Shalini Ram of Raiwaqa, who enrolled in 1990-91 to study English.





Final Fling is an annual event that was first held the Saturday before finals week in May 1990 as an end of the year party for students and employees. A “mini-fling” comprised of a steak fry is held in Independence for the IEC campus the following week. Aimed to provide an upbeat finish to the school year, Final Fling was organized by executive director of college relations Dan Keegan, dean of students Tom Powell, public relations coordinator Mary Kay Kenworthy, coordinator of alumni affairs Marvel Hansen, food service director Arnold Waddell, and MSC director Orville Hiles. It was modeled after an activity held at Central College of Iowa. During the first Final Fling, the parking lot between the Physical Plant and Zimmermann Hall hosted a steak fry and a band. These events were supposed to occur at the area between the Commons and the MSC, but the grounds were so wet that the stage had to be relocated to the parking lot. During the initial Final Fling, senior student Mia Ahmann parachuted onto the campus grounds from an airplane, and Print Shop manager Bruce Blair was named Graceland’s first Employee of the Year.

Fine Arts Division (**Division of Fine Arts**) was created by action of the Board of Trustees in February 1965 and began at the start of the 1965-66 school year. The division includes the areas of art, music, and theatre. Oliver C. Houston was the first chairman of the Division of Fine Arts.

Fine Arts Festival — *See:* Graceland Fine Arts Festival

Finland was first represented by Anna Somerto, a freshman exchange student in the fall of 1990.

Fire department at Graceland was organized in 1912-13 with Arthur E. Benc as boys’ division chief and Irene Hoffman as girls’ division chief. Student officers were named separately among the men and the women. Each officer had a specific post in case of fire. There were mechanical fire extinguishers in each building.

Fire engine — In 1938, Graceland purchased a miniature fire engine named the Little Giant Fire Fighter from the S.S. Darley Company. The small red and silver engine mounted on a two-wheel cart arrived at campus on December 1, 1938, and was first tested on the lawn east of the Administration Building on December 12. The motor was a 16-horsepower gasoline, air-cooled engine. Water was forced by a centrifugal pump, and the unit was equipped with a 700-foot hose in 50-foot sections. It could be connected as a single hose to reach to the college farm, and divided to make two streams of water.

Fire extinguishers — The first recorded purchase of fire extinguishers at Graceland came in October 1911, when 18 were bought for the Administration Building and dormitories.

First Floor Four — *See:* F.F.F. Club



Five Aces was a men's social club that existed only during the 1919-20 school year. Officers for the first semester were Claude Roush (president), Hugh Hand (vice president), Burnham Silsby (secretary), Gilbert F. Hedrick (sergeant at arms), and John Warnock (treasurer). The club's text in the 1920 *Acacia* made this optimistic prediction: "In the coming years we expect much of this society and its members and some who are now here, sometime in the future, expect to visit the society and see it after it has grown to power and promise among the students of Graceland."

Flag — Graceland's first college flag was donated in 1936 by Albert Hoxie of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was originally the blue and yellow flag of the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra. Hoxie had been the group's conductor, and received this flag and an American flag from the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce on the orchestra's behalf. Hoxie donated the flags to Graceland after the orchestra disbanded. When they arrived, it was discovered that the blue and yellow on the orchestra flag did not exactly match Graceland's colors. Business manager A. Neal Deaver took the flag to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Anthony, who formed the Graceland symbol on the yellow center of the flag to make the gift usable.

The more official Graceland College flag was designed and adopted in 1946. This new design resulted from a flag service held at the Ad Building chapel on September 27, 1945, during which students presented and explained the flags of the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, and Hawaii. Bessie Irwin mentioned that Graceland didn't have its own distinctive flag, pointing out that the colors on the existing college flag clashed with the background. The assembly decided to form a committee (chaired by Acting President A.R. Gilbert) to design a Graceland College flag and present it at the RLDS General Conference that spring. Construction of the flag was financed by the Dramatic Production Class' one-act play, *The Mystery of the Masked Girl* (generating \$20), and by the Kampus Kaleidoscope all-school variety show (adding \$85). However, the official flag was still under construction at a company in the eastern United States at the time of the RLDS conference that spring. Iris McBride had to make a substitute flag, which was presented at the conference on April 11, 1946.

The flag was based on an original design submitted by 1932 alumna Emily "Bunny" McCormick Spillman and was revised by faculty member Henry Anderson and student Donald Benton. The crossing stripes signify Graceland's Christian foundation. The circle symbolizes friendship that is without end. The orb inside the circle symbolizes the worldwide radius of Graceland's influence. The pine tree expresses the ideas of growth and reaching upward, and symbolizes everlasting life.

Flag Corps was added to





the marching band's halftime performances at football games in the fall of 1980. The group was created in response to students who wanted to complement the high-step band shows with a low-step performance of flags and wooden "rifles". Eight women were in the first group, which was led by captain Shari Hogue and assistant captain Beverly Nelson.



Flagpole — Graceland's first flagpole was atop the highest turret of the Administration Building, measuring 115 feet from the ground to the tip. The United States flag was first flown there on January 1, 1897, the day of the building's official opening.

The 100-foot flagpole west of the Ad Building was added during the summer of 1938 and dedicated the following September. It was donated by the classes of 1925 through 1932 and the class of 1938. This flagpole briefly replaced its normal-sized flag with a gigantic 40-foot one in May 1962.

Florida was first represented in the student body in 1912-13 with Milton resident Bessie West (music student), Dixonville resident Martha McCall (Bible student), and Milton resident Avery Allen (piano). The first college enrollees were Roy Guest of Trenton and Eula Vickery of Pensacola, who both arrived as freshmen in 1923-24.

Floyd M. McDowell Commons is the campus's two-level kitchen and dining facility that opened in 1961. Its main floor contains the kitchen, the main dining room, and service lines on the west and east sides. The lower floor contains a small dining lounge, restrooms, and storage space. The building measures 133 1/2' x 117'. The Commons honors 1911-1925 faculty member and dean Floyd M. McDowell, who pioneered Graceland's junior college movement and later served 16 years with the RLDS First Presidency.

The main dining room was designed to seat 474, increasing the 184-person capacity that had existed in the previous dining facility at the basement of Walker Hall. Folding walls at the west side allow for the creation of private dining areas. The dining room also was designed to allow for piped-in music.

The building's architect was Dane D. Morgan, who also designed Platz-Mortimore Science Hall and later developed the addition to the MSC. The Morgan-Gelatt firm of Burlington, Iowa, was developing the building's plans during 1953-54, and the Board of Trustees received conceptual drawings of the Commons on May 7, 1955. The original idea called for a food service facility to be the first phase of a two-unit structure. The second phase, which would have been built when Graceland's enrollment hit 700, would have been a new student union, allowing the MSC to be converted into a library. The Board of Trustees approved preliminary drawings for the combined food service/student union building on January 7, 1956. This concept had an estimated construction cost of \$700,000, but the two-phase idea involving a new student union was eventually dropped.

Using just the plans for the first phase food service building, the Commons was built at a cost of \$462,154. This exhausted Graceland's \$233,000 endowment funds; \$150,000 came from debenture bonds. The Campus Planning Committee recommended the name Floyd M. McDowell Commons on November 8, 1959. Construction on the building began in the latter part of April 1960.

Lillian Flanders, Graceland's Food Service director, turned the first shovel of dirt

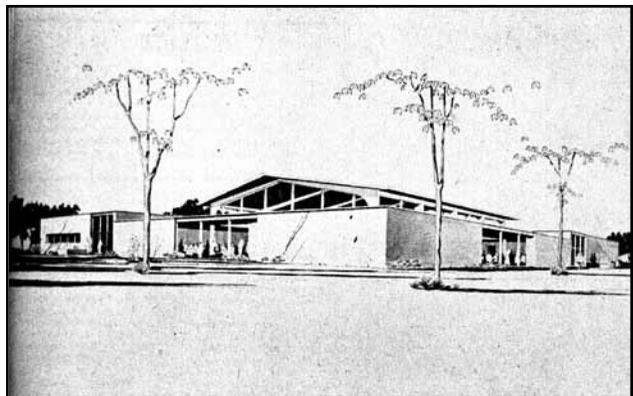


at the building's groundbreaking ceremony on April 20, 1960. The ceremony had been scheduled for Easter Sunday, but had to be postponed due to a sudden snow flurry. The ceremony opened with a short talk by President Harvey Grice, then Professor William Gould read an original poem by Cleo Hanthorne Moon titled "They Who Build on Graceland's Hill". Lamoni RLDS Stake Bishop Leslie Kohlman offered the prayer of invocation and dedication. Besides Lillian Flanders, others who took a shovel to the ground that day were Eric Leighton (of the student government), William Gould, dean Harold Condit (representing all the students), Verne Deskin (of the Board of Trustees), and Jim White (representing the Physical Plant).

The McDowell kitchen was built considerably larger than the Walker dining room. All of the equipment for the Commons was new, with the exceptions of two ovens and a few other relatively new items, which were moved from Walker during Monday, April 24, 1961. The first meals in the Commons were served on Wednesday, April 26.

On opening day, the Commons contained walnut tables and metallic frame chairs with beige plastic covering the seat and backrest. Colored glass dominated the south end, and smoked glass stretched along the west and east sides of the dining room to reduce the sun's glare. The area for private dining originally had white-topped tables and metal chairs with white seats and backs.

The building's dedication ceremony began at 2:30 p.m. on Sunday, May 14, 1961, in the MSC. The Independence chapter of the Graceland

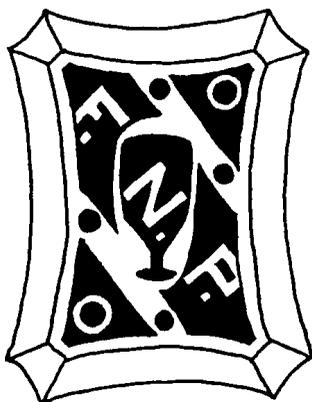




Alumni Association presented a large portrait of Floyd McDowell created by Paul Craig to hang in the Commons. A slide show presented 88 images from the career of Floyd McDowell, who attended the ceremony with his family. Graceland College President Harvey Grice spoke and the Chapel Choir performed.

During the 1990 Christmas break, banners were hung from the ceiling to absorb sound. Also around this time, the colored glass on the south side was replaced by clear glass. In January 1997, the modern conveyor belt that had carried dirty trays into the washroom since 1961 was replaced with a new rotating rack system.

See also: Napkin board



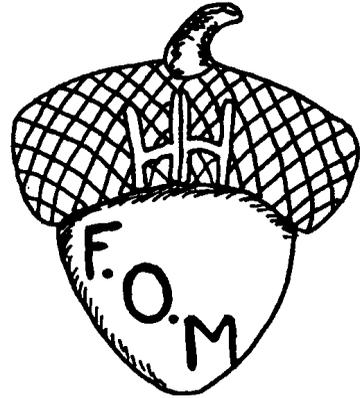
F.N.P. (Friday Night Percolators; also Fraternus Nectimus Perpetuus) Club was a men's social club that organized during the early part of 1925 among Herald Hall residents who enjoyed getting together on Friday nights for coffee. Charter members were Merrill Champion, William Collins, Ellis Whitehead, Drew Dooms, Charles Scribner, and Virgil Johnson. They were first mentioned in the *Graceland Record* of February 12, 1925, and had their first yearbook appearance in the 1926 *Acacia*. The club adopted a Chinese motif for its emblems and decorations. The group's activities were suspended after 1942-43 during World War II and then reactivated in 1945-46. F.N.P. percolated through the spring of 1962.

Focus was a group that promoted student awareness on a particular event or controversial issue through group discussions. The



organization began in the spring of 1980 under advisor Robert Greenstreet and was last pictured in the 1982 *Acacia*.

F.O.M. (Fishers Of Men) Club was a men's club that organized as a "general society" on April 6, 1929, with six charter members. All of the club's members were in the RLDS priesthood and their activities were related to church work. Noble H. Kelly was F.O.M.'s first president. On April 6, 1930, the members designed the Graceland group as a local chapter, but specified that it should function as a separate organization. F.O.M. was last pictured in the 1932 *Acacia*.



Food For Thought debuted in March 1993 as the bimonthly four-page newsletter produced by the Graceland College Food Service containing nutrition news and features.

Food service began at Graceland when "hotel facilities" opened in the Administration Building basement in 1906 under the supervision of Charles B. Woodstock. The kitchen occupied a part of the basement's southwest room, and meals were served to about 40 students in the northeast room. Dishes were washed and dried on a long table in the hall between the kitchen and dining room. Since there were no sinks or running hot water, most of the hot water was hauled from the college farm.

Meals were then served at Marietta Hall upon that building's completion in 1907, then moved to the first-floor commissary of the original Patroness Hall, which opened on February 18, 1909. Students were assigned to tables for a two-week period, with hosts and hostesses carrying in food in a family-style dining system. Meals were served to 76 people when the Patroness commissary opened.

When Patroness was destroyed by fire on January 2, 1927, meal service temporarily moved to the basement of Zimmermann Hall. Food service then relocated to the basement of Walker Hall following that building's completion in 1929. The Walker dining room had a 184-person capacity and continued to employ students as waiters and waitresses. The Walker commissary adopted a cafeteria system several years later.

Meal operations began at the Floyd M. McDowell Commons on April 26, 1961. The main dining room at this new facility was built to seat 474 people. The Graceland College Food Service initiated a bimonthly newsletter, *Food For Thought*, in March 1993.

See also: Floyd M. McDowell Commons; *Food For Thought*

Football — Talk of starting a football program at





Graceland appeared in the “Graceland Arena” column of the *College City Chronicle* in October 1897, when the editors thought that Graceland might have football in two or three years.

Football was apparently first organized at Graceland in September 1902, according to a reference in the March 1903 *Athenian Arena*; football is also mentioned for the first time in the Board of Trustees minutes of November 11, 1902. The 1902 team had a 2-2 record under coach Clifton Taylor, the college’s acting president. John F. Garver captained the team of 11 letter winners and several other substitutes that year. (Only the coach and the letter winners were included in the 1902 team picture.) Before the 1920s, the football squad staged carnivals to raise funds to buy their letter sweaters. During the program’s first three decades, games were played at Lamoni’s North Park and players suited up at the college.

Graceland gained its own on-campus football field south of Zimmermann Hall in 1935. Football games relocated to a new field to the southeast of the old one in 1956. The new field was eventually designated as part of the Bruce Jenner Sports Complex in 1984.

The lack of male students during World War II interrupted football at Graceland, and only one game was played during the fall of 1944. Football finally returned in the fall of 1946.



Following the return of a baccalaureate degree program to Graceland in 1956, the first seniors to play a full four-year schedule in a varsity sport were Gerry Westwood, Everett Graffeo, Bob Speaks, Barney Parker, and Don Davis. They all began their fourth year with the football team in 1957.

See also: Bruce Jenner Sports Complex; Football field (original); Heart of America

Athletic Conference; Inter-State Conference; Iowa State Junior College Conference; *Late Night With David Letterman*; Missouri Collegiate Athletic Union.

Football field (original) — The first on-campus football field was located south of Zimmermann Hall, with the north end zone running in about the same line as the nearby entrance of Kelley Hall. The main bleachers were on the west side, facing east.

The field was prepared in the summer of 1935 by buildings and grounds supervisor Evan Walden and a crew of student workers. Dirt was hauled from the top of the college hill to level the field off so water could drain.

When the Board of Trustees decided that Graceland could not finance lights for the field, A.R. “Willie” Gilbert and A. Neal Deaver borrowed money from two good friends of the college, G.H. Derry and Graceland alumnus Charles Van Eaton. Gate receipts paid for the investment. The field’s eight 65-foot light poles were shipped from Minneapolis (after someone had made an unsuccessful trip to Nebraska for the order), and were set about 10 feet into the ground. Each pole contained four 1,500-watt light reflectors, providing a total of 48,000 watts illuminating the field.

The wiring for the lights had not been completed when it became dark during the night of the first game to be held on the field. Workmen continued to wire the transformers, work-



ing under a spotlight. They finished the final adjustments just 30 minutes before the game was to start, and the lights weren't even tested until they were turned on for the game. They worked.

The field was first used, under lights, on September 27, 1935, when coach Alva R. "Willie" Gilbert's Yellowjackets played Fort Dodge. The game ended in a scoreless tie. (Fort Dodge had been the Iowa State Junior College champions the previous season.) The first touchdown scored on the field came during the following home game against Simpson on Thursday, October 16, when Orra Rew ran 15 yards on a spinner play for the Yellow-jackets; Graceland won the game, 19-0.

The first section of bleachers was added to the football field in 1938. The bleachers were a 1937-38 project of the Graceland College Alumni Association, which offered contributors free admission to the homecoming game.

The last regular football game on the old field was played in the fall of 1955. The following season, games moved to a new field that was constructed from 1953 to 1956 southeast of the old one. The old football field later became the site of Closson Center.

See also: Bruce Jenner Sports Complex

Foreign Relations Club was a 1940-41 group that was organized to discuss the conflict in Europe that would become World War II. The club was headed by Elbert Dempsey and advised by Gene Closson.

Forensics had its beginnings at Graceland during the college's initial years. Oration competitions existed as early as 1897-98, an Oratorical Association formed in 1906, and the college's first debate team organized in 1907.

The more modern-day Forensics group organized during the 1979-80 school year as the Forensics Club. Officers under faculty advisor Robert Greenstreet that year were Mark Hummer (president), Debbie Hoover (secretary), and Shayne Lane (treasurer). Mark Hummer and Bill Batzli qualified for nationals that year.

During the early 1990s, after concentrating on tournament presentations for several years, advisor Susan Maroldo gradually reshaped the group's focus on performance speech. This change became formalized during the 1994-95 school year following the preference of the Forensics team's members.

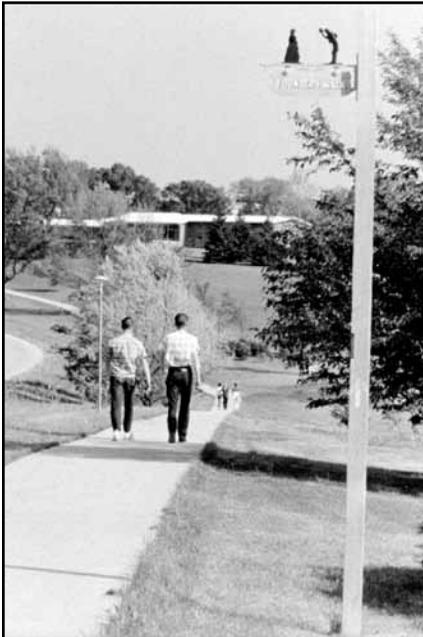
See also: Phi Rho Pi; Debate; Oratorical Association; Oratory contests; Speech Choir



Forscutt House was the basic residence unit name given to Gunsolley Hall's second floor north in September 1956. It was named after Mark Forscutt, who served as the college's first dean during Graceland's early years.

Forward Now, Old Gold and Blue is a college marching song that came from the third stanza of *Greater Graceland*, a march composed by Joseph H. Anthony. He later added words to that section of the march, which debuted as the separate song during the Herald Hall show "College Days" at the first fall homecoming. The show was held in Zimmermann Hall on Friday, October 30, 1925, at 8 p.m.

See also: Greater Graceland



Founders Lake is the two-acre body of water at the northwest corner of campus, south of Founders Walk. Funded by alumni contributions, construction on the artificial lake began in the spring of 1959 and was completed the following fall. The lake's name was proposed during 1958-59 and was officially accepted by the Campus Planning Committee on November 8, 1959.

A dam and new aerator were added during the summer of 1980 to help keep the water cleaner. The lake's other additional features have included a movable fountain, a duck house, and ducks.

See also: Candle passings

Founders Walk is the walkway south of College Avenue that stretches from the campus toward downtown Lamoni. The sidewalk was laid during 1954, running approximately 1,000 feet long and six feet wide from Walker Hall to Cherry Street. Frances Walker Davis, a daughter of Marietta Walker, contributed \$500 toward the walk in 1955.

Founders' Weekend was the Graceland College cen-





J. H. ANTHONY

For-ward now, Old Gold and Blue, To this fight we're
called to win. We must nev-er know de-feat, We
dare not e'er give in. Grace-land dear your flag we bear,
Our du-ty plain we see, We'll fight for you
- we'll die for you, Oh, Graceland fight to vic-tory!



ennial celebration held September 23-24, 1995. The weekend began with a morning reception for people who contributed to the renovation of Walker Hall, followed by an afternoon general ceremony in downtown Lamoni outside the France Building (where classes began on September 17, 1895). The outdoor ceremony included spoken citations recognizing seven “founding families” who played major roles in Graceland’s development: George N. Briggs (1915-44 college president), the Carmichaels (who had five members on the Board of Trustees since 1911), Jeremiah Gunsolley (one of the original three instructors), Adam Jessiman (Administration Building construction superintendent), Edmund L. Kelley (early supporter and original member of the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees), Daniel Lambert (first Board

of Directors secretary), Joseph Smith III (RLDS president and first president pro tem of the college), and Marietta Walker (contributor of the first 20 acres). A plaque was unveiled noting the France Building’s significance in Graceland College history. The ceremony was followed by a parade from town to the campus, entertainment at a tent east of the Ad Building, John Obetz’s dedication concert of the new Shaw Center pipe organ, and fireworks over Founders Lake. Sunday’s events included a morning worship service at The Shaw Center featuring speaker Paul Edwards (a member of the class



of 1952), a reception at the MSC for former and present Graceland faculty and administrators, and a concert by the Canadian Brass at The Shaw Center. Marvel (Toney) Hansen, coordinator of alumni relations, served as centennial coordinator.

Fountains — The first campus fountain was a small metal fountain that was contributed by the class of 1915. The class of 1916 installed and formally presented it. The fountain was located west of the Administration Building and operated only on special occasions.

The campus’s second fountain, located near the east door of the Administration Building, was constructed by

superintendent of building and grounds Evan Walden during the summer of 1939. The class of 1939 presented stone benches that faced the front of the fountain. An updated fountain fixture was donated by the class of 1963 and installed in late April 1964. By the early 1970s, the fountain had acquired some leaking problems and became the constant victim of campus pranks (involv-





ing powdered soap, food coloring and, one time, an outhouse from the local golf course). President William T. Higdon ordered the fountain's removal, even though the campus landscaping committee had recommended that it remain. The fountain was dismantled in the summer of 1972 and replaced with an oval-shaped portion of sidewalk.

Four Minute Singers — *See:* Glee Club

F.O.X. (Fraternal Order of Xanthippe) Club was a men's social club that was founded in January 1923 by Eugene Closson, Hugh Braby, Burton Hynden, and Robert Walden. The club grew to eight members the following month. Soon after the club's formation, its members wore red bandanas around their necks and unmatching shoes and socks to classes. In 1928 only two members returned and the club became inactive until the fall of 1935 when it was reorganized by Closson. The club's activities were suspended after 1942-43 during World War II and returned in 1945-46. The F.O.X. Club continued through the spring of 1957.



France was first represented in 1961-62 by D. Gail McKeehen of Everux, a pre-nursing freshman. The first male student from France was William R. Spence, a 1963-64 freshman from Vauresson.

France Building, located at 126 South Linden Street (on the west side of the street) in downtown Lamoni, was where Graceland College held its first classes on Tuesday, September 17, 1895. The college rented six large rooms on the second floor (three rooms at each side of a central hallway). One room was for science (room #1), one for classics and English, two for commercial, one for a library and study hall, and one for fuel and supplies. During the 1896 Christmas break, equipment was moved from the France Building to "the College Building" (later known as the Administration Building), which officially opened on January 1, 1897.

The property of the future France Building was platted in 1879. In December 1889, C.E. Perkins, acting as trustee of the Order of Enoch, sold the property to Alice France. The France Building remained in the France family for 48 years.

A plaque designating the France Building's historical significance to Graceland was unveiled at the site on September 23, 1995, during the Founders' Weekend centennial celebration.

Fred Cousins Cup was awarded during commencement to the most outstanding sophomore graduating from the engineering department.





The cup was a 15-inch trophy in silver bearing the insignia of the Graceland Engineering School and mounted on an ebonite base. It was donated to the engineering department in the fall of 1928 by alumnus Fred Cousins of Derbyshire, England. Delmar Goode was announced as the first winner during the 1929 commencement, and his name was engraved on the trophy, which was kept at the college.

Frederick Madison Smith bust was presented to Graceland by young people of the RLDS Church during an assembly on December 2, 1948. It has since been displayed in the DuRose Room of the Frederick Madison Smith Library.



Frederick Madison Smith Library, located west of the Ad Building, opened in 1966 as the first facility at Graceland specifically built as a library. The library contains 39,099 square feet of floor space throughout its three levels and was designed to hold up to 126,000 books. The building was constructed with brick and contains windows made of gray plate glass and fiberglass panels to minimize glare. The library is topped with a dendriform roof that allows water to drain into the square-shaped columns that support the building. The facility was constructed at a final cost of \$877,335.

The main entrance contains a metal plaque dedicating the building to Frederick Madison Smith, the first graduate of Graceland and the 1915-1946 president/prophet of the RLDS Church. The plaque reads: “He delighted in learning, believed in education as essential to freedom and dignity, and in a strong, healthy society for effective service to God and mankind.” Students leaving the building traditionally rub the top of the plaque’s image of Smith’s head, an act that (according to upperclassmen) helps strengthen the knowledge that was gained while studying inside.

Before the facility’s construction, the Graceland library had been located in the top floor and a portion of the middle floor of Briggs Hall. RLDS President Frederick M. Smith had long advocated the construction of a separate library building at Graceland, and after his death, the RLDS World Conference of April 1946 appointed a committee recommended by the First Presidency to investigate a fitting memorial to him. On March 20, 1947, the General Conference approved a motion to build a Frederick Madison Smith Memorial Library building at Graceland and to raise \$250,000 toward its construction





during the following five years. On September 18, 1964, the RLDS World Church Board of Appropriations approved a \$258,300 loan toward the library's estimated \$800,000 construction. At the time, Graceland already had \$275,000 collected from the 1962 and 1964 RLDS World Church appropriations, College Day, and development funds. A \$30,000 three-year pledge was made in memory of Hy-Vee founders David M. Vredenburg and Charles L. Hyde to finance furnishings on the top floor. Much of the library's funding came from a federal grant provided by the Higher Education Facilities Act.

Groundbreaking for the new library occurred on July 20, 1965. The project foreman was Don Larson. Many of the concepts for the building's design came from longtime Graceland librarian Cleo Hanthorne Moon.

Specifications for the building's creation stipulated that the U.S. president's name be printed on a large construction sign in front. The January 14, 1966, *Tower* noted that "Some students seem to have missed the last election results because, lo and behold, after one dark night had passed, Barry Goldwater's name had replaced Lyndon B. Johnson's."

Boxes containing the library's 50,000 volumes were transported down to the Frederick M. Smith Library from the previous library rooms in Briggs Hall on Wednesday, July 20, 1966. Around 200 people, including nearly all the faculty, several summer school students, and some townspeople, were organized into 25 crews in a process that began at 8 a.m. that day and concluded around 5 p.m. The original plan was to pass the boxes hand-by-hand, but this proved early on to be too tiresome, so most of the books were loaded on trucks.

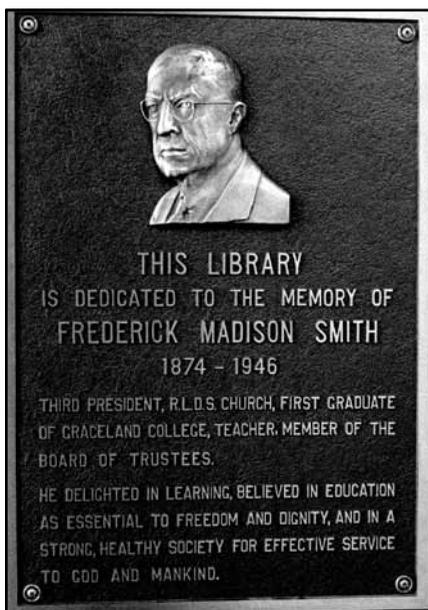
The new facility opened in September 1966. The main and upper levels were designed to seat about 350 and had more than 50 winged study carrels. Bound periodicals and reference books were placed on the main level, while other books were placed on the shelves of the top floor. The reading area on the west side of the main level was named the Phillip and Emma Keen Reading Room. Individual typing rooms, insulated to keep out sound, were included on the upper level. The basement, which was designed to seat 250, originally included 20 stereophonic listening stations in the southwest corner. With the library's opening, the student teachers' curriculum room was moved from Kelley Hall





to an expanded area in the library basement.

The Frederick Madison Smith Library was dedicated on Sunday, May 7, 1967, beginning with a 2:30 p.m. service at Zimmermann Hall. Dr. Maxwell White (1913 Graceland graduate and professor of history at Northeastern State College in Tahlequah, Oklahoma) gave the keynote address. Verne L. Deskin provided the invocation, student body president Bill Bunch offered a statement, and Herbert Lively spoke the dedication prayer. RLDS President W. Wallace Smith gave the concluding address naming the library. At 3:30 p.m., the group gathered at the library, where keys were presented to Merle Spence of the Graceland Board of Trustees, Graceland President William T. Higdon, and librarian Cleo Hanthorne Moon. The doors were officially unlocked by Moon, and a reception and tours followed inside. The dedication committee was chaired by Paul M. Edwards.



In the fall of 1967, the library began a cooperative borrowing arrangement with the Kansas City Public Library and the Tarkio College Library, increasing book selection by 80,000 volumes.

In 1971, the periodicals room was named after May Belle Davenport, a California resident who left \$75,000 to Graceland in her will. That fall, the library introduced an inter-library lending program and microfilm printout service set up by schools affiliated with the Kansas City Regional Council for Higher Education. This allowed Graceland students to check out books from any of the 16 KCRCHE member schools.

Also during 1971-72, the library connected to the Iowa State Traveling Library, putting Graceland and four other academic libraries on a Teletype connection to the state library. Book information was put on a list that would be distributed on Teletype to determine if any of the other libraries could supply the book.

On April 11, 1990, the library began automating its catalog access system as the final-year project of the five-year Title III grant from 1985. In addition to traditional searching functions (by author, title, or subject), the new computerized system can check if material is available or on closed reserve, and can locate items based on key words. Bar codes were added to student I.D. cards the following September, allowing for automated checkouts of materials. The old card catalog was removed in the fall of 1991. Most of the cards were recycled but some were held for a card-burning ceremony on Thursday, March 5, 1992. Library director Diane Shelton lit the match.

DuRose Room: On June 15, 1966, Arthur DuRose of Flint, Michigan, presented \$25,000 toward a rare book room in memory of his recently deceased wife, Muriel. Located at the southwest corner of the building's top level, the DuRose Room includes archival books, magazines, photos, and other materials related to Graceland and RLDS church history. The site was used as a meeting room until becoming a depository for historical church materials in 1974.

See also: Dewey Decimal Classification System; Library (prior to 1966); Lincoln statue

Free Day was instituted on February 28, 1939, by Graceland President George Briggs



as a surprise day of relaxation for students and faculty. The day was determined by the college president, who would announce the free day to faculty and students the evening before (late enough that the next day's lessons were already prepared). Briggs notified the student body president about the first Free Day just after 9 p.m., and the notification process was so well organized that the news carried to the dorms and downtown students within minutes. The unexpected day off was used by many for catch-up on academic or personal duties, and by some for simple relaxation. The library remained open and industrial assignments continued.

One year a few freshmen who did not understand the nature of the day declared one of their own. There were no Free Days that year.

Two Free Days replaced the 1945 spring break, which was cancelled at the request of the U.S. Office of Defense Transportation. Acting President A. R. "Willie" Gilbert called his first Free Day on March 12, 1945.

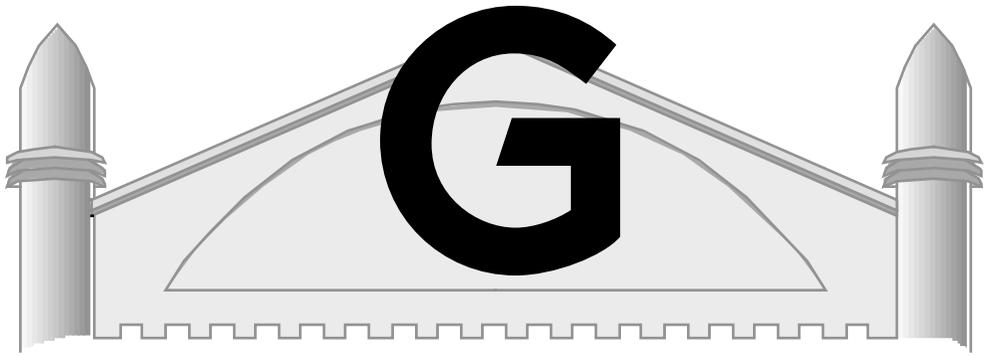
French Club, a club for students interested in French language and culture, was first pictured in the 1985 *Acacia*, with Raymonde Bulger serving as faculty advisor. The group was last pictured in 1991 *Acacia*.

French major was introduced in the fall of 1981. French had been offered as a minor since 1961-62.

French Polynesia was first represented in 1930-31 when Pataha Samuella of Papeete, Tahiti, enrolled. The first women from French Polynesia, Jeanne Mervin and Phoebe Mervin, came in 1952-53 from Papeete, Tahiti.

Freshmen — According to the first college catalog, the original freshmen class members during Graceland's initial term in the fall of 1895 were Mamie Allen, Belle Anderson, Nellie Anderson, W.D. Gillen, W.B. Kelley, Lena Lambert, Harry C. Nicholson, Israel Smith. They all gave Lamoni as their home address.

Friends of Graceland was a program designed to raise funds in offsetting students' educational costs at the college. The membership drive began in November 1979 and the initial one-year membership fee was \$5. The money was used to provide grants and loans for students, library books, science equipment, residence hall furnishings, and a portion of the construction cost for The Shaw Center. The program ended in 1983.



Gables, located at the approximate location of 508 South State Street, was the name of the former Lamoni children's home that was used to house men during 1927. The residents nicknamed themselves "the Orphans" at their first meeting. Gables was destroyed by fire during the 1927 Christmas vacation. Gustav Platz later built his home at the site.



Gadets is the women's pep organization that performs dance routines during football and basketball games. The first Gadets tryouts in 1959 resulted in the selection of 14 regular members and six alternates. The first Gadget uniform was composed of a yellow dress with a blue top and a pine tree on the left side of the shirt. Original officers were Melba Harrison (drill leader and choreographer), Diane McPeeke (assistant drill leader), Yvonne Buchanan (secretary), Mary Jane Heinrichs (treasurer), and Mary Sue Carter and Judy Miller (chaplains).

Early support for the program's continuation came from Melba Harrison and original sponsor Win Inslee. Inslee felt the Gadets provided strong benefits for its members and, after visiting other schools, believed the program generated good public relations for the college.

Gamma Lambda Sigma — *See: G.L.S. Club*

Gamma Upsilon, a national journalism fraternity, had a chapter at Graceland for three years beginning in 1958-59. Membership was based on outstanding contribution in



an editorial or managerial capacity to the school newspaper or yearbook. Graceland was designated as the Iowa Alpha chapter and held its initial installation on April 16, 1959. The chapter was sponsored by Tess Morgan.

Gardening on the college grounds was first authorized by the Board of Trustees on April 21, 1903. The duties were assigned to janitor John Weedmark.

Garver Hall was the basic residence unit name given to Gunsolley Hall’s first floor in September 1956. It was named after John Garver, who was an apostle, a member of the First Presidency, a president of the Board of Trustees, and an RLDS Lamoni Stake president.

“Gary Graceland” is a goofy term that’s been carried over the years to describe students who seem to embody the stereotypical “perfect Graceland student.” As described in *A Dictionary of Gracelandisms* (a humorous 1971 paper written by three female students), the term “signifies [a] person who tends to be moderate in thought, action, [and] appearance. [He] strives for and achieves the ‘Graceland experience’.”

Gazebo — The gazebo that was located south of the Swarm Inn portion of the MSC had its beginnings as an entirely enclosed, six-sided informational kiosk. The kiosk was funded from a \$1,000 donation by the Independence Mothers’ Club. The G.S.G. Senate worked on design proposals for a kiosk during the fall of 1978, and the structure was finally built during the summer of 1981. The building’s north and south sides were opened up to create a gazebo in the spring of 1992. The gazebo was removed on July 8, 1997, in preparation for revisions to the college’s entrance and parking area.



“G” Club, first organized by let-terms in 1924-25, was designed to promote good fellowship among athletes, sponsor athletic tournaments, and stimulate and promote intercollegiate sports. The 1925 *Acacia* listed 31 members that year. This version of the club was last pictured in the 1930-31 *Acacia*.

The second incarnation of the “G” Club organized as a letterwomen’s group in 1935-36. The club acted as an advisory board to the Women’s Athletic Association and was composed of W.A.A. members who had earned 200 points and an athletic letter. Nine students were “G” Club members during that year and Edith Yeargan served as sponsor. This version of the “G” Club was last pictured in the 1940 *Acacia*.

The third version of the “G” Club organized on October 15, 1949, as a lettermen’s group that participated in campus activities. John Thompson was elected president and Francis Harper was elected secretary-treasurer. The club had committees for awards, morale, and hospitality. The group was inactive for a few years until revived as the Varsity “G” Association in 1959-60.

See also: Varsity “G” Association

GECO (Graceland Environmental Concerns Organization) formed in July 1991.



The initial meeting was called by Jim McKinney Sr., vice president for business affairs. One of the group's first activities was placing recycling containers in each residence hall house and in many administrative and academic offices. The organization also ran a periodic classified ad-style newsletter called *The GECO Trader*.

GeC's — *See:* Ball and Chain Club

Geography was first available as a minor in the fall of 1971. The geography minor was last offered in the 1983-85 biennial catalog.



George N. Briggs portrait was painted during the summer of 1945 in his office by Mrs. L.A. West, a staff artist at Iowa University. The portrait was funded by the classes of 1944 and 1945 and unveiled at the homecoming banquet on November 10, 1945.

Georgia (Republic of Georgia) was first represented by George Kunchulia, a male student who enrolled in 1993-94 to study business administration.

Georgia (United States) was first represented in 1940-41 by Russell Graf, a freshman from Atlanta. The first woman from Georgia was Carolyn Sellers, a 1954-55 freshman from Augusta.

German major was approved by the Board of Trustees on December 2, 1967. Anita Kain, who spent 1967 abroad at the University of Freiburg, graduated in 1968 as Graceland's first German major. German had been available as a minor from the fall of 1966 to the spring of 1969. The college catalog for 1969-70 listed the German major for the first time.

German Club was only pictured in the 1959 *Acacia*. Its purpose was to give members a better understanding of German life and culture.

Germany was first represented by Freda Haas, a 1908-09 preparatory student enrolled from Brockenheim. She was also the first Graceland student from Europe. Germany's first male student was Karl Green, who enrolled in the preparatory department in 1914-15. Germany's first collegiate was Marie Bormann, who enrolled in 1934-35 but registered from Independence, Missouri.

After Germany was divided following World War II, West Germany was first represented in 1958-59 by a man, Gerd Newmann, and three women, Christa Tegtmeyer, Ingrid Schmitter, and Hannelore Urban.

Following Germany's reunification in December 1990, two women, Kerstin Jeske (majoring in international studies and religion) and Eva Margaritha Pohland (international studies), enrolled in 1991-92.

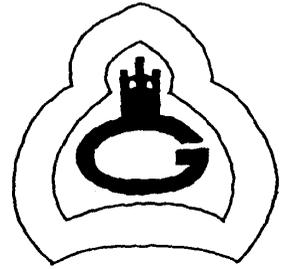
G.F.T.A. — *See:* Graceland Future Teachers' Association

G.G.A.C. — *See:* Women's Athletic Association

**G Girls** — *See:* Women's Athletic Association

Gimpers was a men's social club that originated on February 18, 1926, as the G.L.V. Club, with a nucleus of five members: Everett Boyd, Bernard Hurshman, James Higgins, George Honeywell, and Earl Higdon. Seven more members were initiated the following year. The club's name is a World War I term meaning "a friend who will stand by."

The Gimpers held their first banquet on the club's birthday in 1927. The club's activities were suspended after 1942-43 due to the low male enrollment during World War II. The Gimpers were reactivated in the spring of 1946 and continued through the spring of 1962.



Girls' Athletic Association — *See:* Athletic Association; Women's Athletic Association

Girls' Choir was a World War II group that originated in 1943-44 with 45 members under director Joy Harder. The group replaced the A Cappella and Oratorio choirs, which couldn't be continued due to the lack of male students during the war. The Girls' Choir sang for the Lamoni RLDS congregation and performed Christmas carols throughout town.

Girls' Quartette was a singing group that originated in 1914-15 as the Ladies' Quartette under the management of Anna Mae Morgan. The group changed its name to the Girls' Quartette in 1915-16 and continued for just a few years.

Gleazer Peace Grant (originally **Gleazer Peace Writing Competition**) provides scholarships to incoming Graceland College freshmen for writings that address the importance of world peace. The competition began in 1989 and honors 1946-57 Graceland President Edmund Gleazer Jr. (class of 1936) and his wife, Charlene (1938 graduate Charlene Allen), who dedicated themselves to the cause of world peace. The first winners, announced at the 1989 homecoming, were: \$1,000 first place to Kendra Wight of Bothell, Washington, for the poem *Faraway People*; \$700 second place to Vassil Peytchev of Sofia, Bulgaria, for the story *The Greater Magic*; and \$300 third place to Marcus Brooks of Centerville, Iowa, for the poem *Human Error*. Grants were first awarded under the new name in 1997.

Glee Club began during the 1915-16 school year under the leadership of Paul N. Craig. The members of the College Male Quartet, the Four Minute Singers (a girls' quartet that could prepare and perform patriotic songs during World War I at four minutes' notice), and the Girls' Quartette were all chosen from the Glee Club. The Glee Club was Graceland's largest musical organization before it combined with the Lamoni RLDS choir to form the Lamoni-Graceland Oratorio Society in 1923-24.

See also: Oratorio Society

G.L.S. (Gamma Lambda Sigma; humorously known as Graceland's Little Saints and Graceland's Little Sinners) Club was a women's social club that organized on January 10, 1940, with 10 charter members. Original officers under sponsor Lucille Garrett were Gerry Mallams (president), Letha Hershey (vice president), June Steward (secretary), and Marian Stultz (treasurer). The club's motto was "Goals Lie in the Stars." Its symbol was a star and its colors were blue, white, and silver. G.L.S. continued through the spring of 1962.





Glucklicks was a 1911-12 women's social organization that was composed of five residents of the third floor of the original Patroness Hall. The Glucklicks' colors were navy blue and old gold, the flower was the dandelion, and the motto was "This the divinity stirring within me."

Gold Seal — *See:* College Seal Awards



Golf was first listed as a men's sport in the 1932 *Acacia*. There were four golf lettermen that year under coach Alva R. "Willie" Gilbert. The sport attained varsity status for just one year prior to World War II, then declined into a recreational activity when weeds completely overtook the local golf course during the 1940s. The sport returned to varsity status in 1946 under coach Roy Benson. Graceland won the Interstate Conference Meet in 1956 and participated at the N.A.I.A. national championship in 1960. Beginning in 1956, Graceland's "home field" was the 50-acre course adjacent to the south side of the campus that was created by the Lamoni Golf Club that year. Tom Freeman coached the varsity program for several years until it was discontinued after the spring of 1991. Half a decade later, plans were announced to revive the sport for the 1997-98 school year.

See also: Jeremiah Gunsolley Desert Classic Miniature Golf Tournament

Good Morning America — Graceland appeared on the ABC television morning program on August 5, 1993, when 13 youths from around the world who were attending Spectacular said, "Have a Spectacular Good Morning, America" at the top of the hour. The segment was filmed outside the north door of the Administration Building.

Graceland is a college song by Vida E. Smith, sung to the tune of *Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms*. It first appeared in the *Record-Acacia* of March 6, 1923.

Graceland Agriculture Club was formed during the spring of 1929 and ended after the following school year. Its purpose was to study modern methods and current progress in agriculture through actual experience. Original officers Gilbert Brooks (president), Ed Traver (secretary/treasurer), and Harry Emmerson (head chef) presided over seven other charter members.

See also: Agricultural Club

Graceland Alumni Magazine — *See:* Alumni magazines

The Graceland Alumni Newsletter — *See:* Alumni magazines

Graceland Amateur Radio Club — *See:* Graceland Ham Operators Club

"**Graceland Arena**" was the college's second venture into student journalism and was



GRACELAND

Tune: ("Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms.")

Andantino



1. Oh, Grace-land be - loved, on thy hill - crest to - day Where the winds have their own hap - py will,
2. Oh, Grace-land, dear land of great vi - sion and wide, Fair Ma - ter who wear - eth no crown,
3. Oh, Grace-land, whose por - tals fling wide for the brave And whose halls our a - bode of the true,



Thy corn - er - stone li - eth full deep and se - cure, And thy mis - sion we live to ful - fill.
We bring to thee trib - ute of all we should be, And our faith - ful - ness be thy re - nown.
Though thy walls they be sim - ple and plain 'neath the sun Yet we give for thy old gold and blue.



Chorus



Oh, Grace-land, dear land, we are all com - ing back To the Sun - burn - ished days that we knew,



Up the old wind - ing path to thy wide o - pen door, And we're bringing clean lives great and true.





published as a regular column in Lamoni's weekly *College City Chronicle* newspaper. The column first appeared in the issue of October 7, 1897. Frederick M. Smith was editor-in-chief of the "Arena." Editors for that issue's "Fact and Rumor" department were Harry C. Nicholson, LaJune Howard, and Bertha Sanders. They reported the first meeting of the Seminary of Science, plans for organizing a literary society, and the enrollment of 57 students in school. Athletics were reported by Winfred B. Kelley and Wilbur D. Gillen. Israel A. Smith was the art and humor editor.

"Graceland Arena" was preceded by "Graceland News", which had appeared in the *Chronicle* earlier that year.

See also: Newspaper

Graceland At A Glance — *See:* Memorial Student Center

Graceland Athletic Association, formed in the spring of 1897, had direct control of the school's athletics during the college's early years. Baseball, tennis, boxing, and wrestling existed at Graceland at the time.

The Athletic Association for Women was formed in early 1903. Graceland President Charles Barber was its first chairman and appointed the association's four-person board, which included a Board of Trustees member, the librarian, and two female students. Officers elected that year were Evelyn Gurley-Kane (president), Ruth Stedman (secretary), and Laura Thompson (treasurer). Women's sports that spring included basketball and tennis, with plans to start golf.

See also: Women's Athletic Association of Graceland.

Graceland Athletic Hall of Fame — *See:* Yellowjacket Hall of Fame

Graceland Award of Recognition (G.A.R.) is presented during homecoming's annual Alumni Association meeting to honor those who have supported Graceland College through their gifts of time, talent, and resources. Recipients need not be Graceland alumni. The G.A.R. originated after the Board of Trustees approached the Alumni Board about sponsoring a program to recognize people who have provided outstanding service to the college.

The first four G.A.R. honorees were named in 1987: Elmo Gamet, Hal McKain, James R. Shaw, and Elon Tucker. "Doc" Gamet (a 1929 graduate) was recognized for his medical care to Graceland students in his Lamoni clinic, as campus physician, and as team doctor for the Yellowjacket athletic squads. McKain (a 1952 graduate who coached and taught at Graceland during 1962-66) was honored for donating the principal funds for the college's new tennis courts and for regularly sponsoring delegations and teaching classes at Spectacular. Shaw (a 1956 graduate and 1980-86 Board of Trustees member) was recognized for his support of Graceland as president of The Shaw Family Foundation, which provided significant funding for the college's Shaw Center. Tucker (a 1934 graduate), was honored for his recruiting efforts and for establishing the Tucker Family Endowed Scholarship Fund for students with qualifying financial need.

Graceland Bicentennial Week, recognizing the 200th birthday of the United States of America, was held April 28 through May 4, 1976. It opened with a Wednesday evening hymn sing and old fashioned revival service featuring evangelist A.A. Renfro of Independence, Missouri. Celia Schall directed an early American historical play called *The Contrast* that was presented nightly. Other activities included an old-time parade through downtown Lamoni on Saturday, vaudeville entertainment in a tent, a pie eating contest (won by Dan Land of Independence), an antique



photography booth, carnival games on the sidewalk between the Commons and the MSC, and an antique and photo gallery display in the MSC.

Graceland Blues, a song arranged for a male quartet, found its way to campus at one of the homecoming frolics around 1925. The quartet arrangement was recorded for the first time in 1929 by Verna Schaar.

Graceland Bulletin was the title of the alumni magazine and was also used in the 1950s as the name for the college catalog and material sent to prospective students.

See: Alumni magazines

Graceland Businessmen's Association

was a club that organized during the winter of 1968-69. Membership was limited to business and economics majors, and all members were required to purchase stock in the association. Dennis Caelhuff was the group's original acting president. Chuck Church, Jerry Runkle, and Wayne Chandler served as the faculty sponsors.

See also: Business and Economics Club

Graceland Canadian Foundation obtains and administers special support for Canadian students who are attending the college. Its inaugural meeting was on Friday, June 13, 1975, at London, Ontario. The original directors were Leslie Shaw (president), Ronald Richards (vice president), Harvey Jones (vice president), and Cameron Stuart (secretary-treasurer). Stuart was from Lamoni, and the other three were from Ontario.

Graceland Choral Society was organized in 1905 as one of the school's first performing vocal groups. The musicians performed a difficult piece of choral music before the public each year. In 1905, the Choral Society was responsible for the first Graceland College performance at an RLDS General Conference. Grace K. Meigs was instructor of voice in 1905-06.

Graceland College (early development) — The idea of an RLDS-sponsored college was first discussed at the church's semi-annual General Conference held in the spring of 1869 at Stollers Hall in St. Louis, Missouri. On April 9, 1869, the fourth day of the conference, someone — history doesn't record who — made a motion about starting a "School of the Prophets" to train RLDS ministers. The motion proposed that the college land be worked jointly by professors and students. It was suggested that students could divide their days into four or five hours of study and six or eight hours of farm labor.

The idea for a theological school was re-presented on October 7, 1869, at the semi-annual conference at Galland's Grove, Iowa, and at the conference held in 1870 at Plano, Illinois. In 1888, at Lamoni, Iowa, church members tried to start a company and appointed a group called the Lamoni College Committee to ask for money to build a college. Edmund L. Kelley soon drafted articles of incorporation that proposed a nonsectarian institution that would provide a liberal education; the articles of incorporation were first read on December 31, 1888.

The college was finally established by General Conference Resolution Number 335,





Graceland Blues

(MALE QUARTET)

Grace - land Blues How I hate to leave this place

rit. *a tempo*

rit. *a tempo*

No more Cam - pus fro - lics, no more Col - lege days.

Got to get a job where I can earn my bread and shoes

rit. *a tempo*

rit. *a tempo*

Is it an - y won - der that I've got those Grace - land Blues.

rit.

rit.



April 11, 1890. The resolution empowered the committee to make all necessary arrangements toward establishing an educational institution. Members of the first official committee, appointed by General Conference Resolution Number 334, were Bishop G.A. Blakeslee (president), David Dancer (treasurer), and Robert Winning (secretary). Edmund L. Kelley and Robert Winning were the committee on subscription lists.

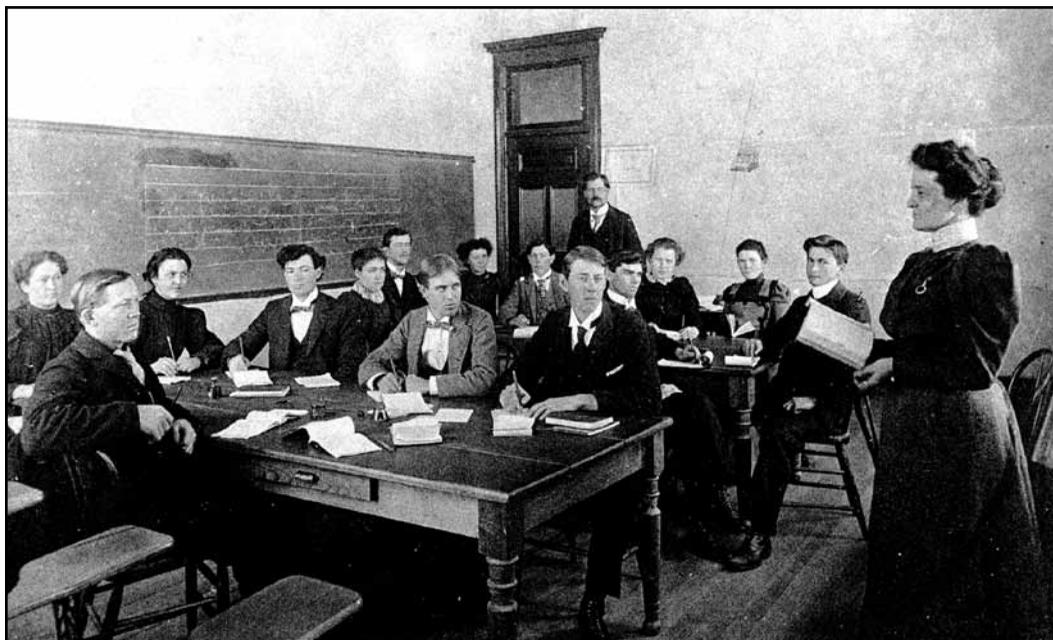
Lamoni, Iowa, was selected as the site for the college in December 1893 after the first 47 acres of land had been secured from Marietta Walker and others. An early plan for the original 66 2/3-acre “Graceland Addition” called for the college (which was then planned to be a single building) to be surrounded by several meandering avenues and homes; sales of plots would be used for erecting the college building.

The first Board of Directors (also known as “the College Board”) was appointed by General Conference Resolution Number 339, April 11, 1895, and met for the first time on June 6, 1895. The Graceland College Building Committee met for the first time on April 30, 1895, then became the Board of Trustees on May 2, 1895.

The college acquired its name from Col. George Barrett, the surveyor who plotted the grounds. Fascinated by the graceful topography of the land, he dubbed it “Graceland.” The name became official on May 2, 1895, when the College Committee (Board of Trustees) voted to call the school “Graceland College.”

The June 26, 1895, *Saints’ Herald* announced that lots were for sale in the “Graceland Addition to Lamoni.” The *College City Chronicle* noted that they were priced at \$200 to \$300. One set of plans submitted during this period by a professional architect suggested





that a faculty living area be built in the southwest part of campus. Also during 1895, workers planted 859 maple and elm trees on the college grounds.

According to announcements published that year, the purpose of Graceland College was “to establish an institution that shall be educational in the highest and best sense, relieved of the surroundings and trappings of narrow or misguided sectarian influences, yet fully recognizing the prime importance of the religion of the Messiah, as it exists in its broad and tolerant sense as a proper factor in shaping and directing all worthy and beneficial institutions.”

In June 1895, college organizers decided to open the school on September 16, 1895. However, the college actually opened on Tuesday, September 17, 1895, when classes began in six rented rooms on the second floor of the France Building (126 South Linden Street) in downtown Lamoni. Students assembled in the upper floors at 9 a.m. for organization of the school and classification of pupils. Eleven students registered on opening day, with an eventual total of 18 enrolled during the first term. Mark H. Forscutt conducted the opening devotional service for the first morning.

The first departments were collegiate, didactic, preparatory, commercial, music, and art. The first fields of study offered were the commercial course, didactic course, normal courses, scientific course, and the art and music course. The initial school year was divided into three terms: fall (September 17 to December 20), winter (January 2 to March 27), and spring (April 7 to June 12). During the first term, recitations were held from 8 a.m. to noon and afternoons were devoted to study.

When those first classes met in the France Building, the “College Building” (Administration Building) was in the early stages of construction on the hill to the southeast. Architectural plans were selected on July 1, 1895, and construction began in late August. The cornerstone laying ceremony (actually involving the stone listing the college’s name on the west side of the north entrance) was on November 12, 1895. The building was dedicated on January 1, 1897, and opened to 50 students.

The college completely shut down during summers. Jeremiah Gunsolley said his first



task upon returning each September was “to cut the weeds so we could see the windows.”

See also: Administration Building; Campus plan; Closing the college; College Addition; Courses; France Building; Lamoni College Committee; Lamoni, Iowa

Graceland College Alumni Association — Graceland’s first alumni association was formed by a June 12, 1906, direction from Acting President Rolland M. Stewart. The original officers were Walter E. Hayer (president), Nellie Anderson (secretary), and Audentia Anderson (treasurer), who were authorized to choose two other officers to form a five-member executive committee. The first known alumni banquet occurred in 1907. In addition to former students, membership was available to faculty members, former Board of Trustees members, and friends of the college. By 1912, about one-fifth of the 250 college and preparatory school graduates were paid members of the organization. (Prior to the existence of this alumni association, it’s probable that alumni met at commencement ceremonies on a chiefly social basis during previous years.)

Years later, Graceland business manager N. Ray Carmichael (a 1915 alumnus) felt more alumni needed to be attracted to homecoming activities, so he asked Eugene Closson, Tess Morgan, Charlotte Condit, and Alva R. “Willie” Gilbert to address this situation. They formed the new Graceland College Alumni Council on April 9, 1932, and extended the group’s duties to assisting in recruitment and fund raising. Floyd McDowell was elected as the council’s first president.

In 1961, the group’s purpose was defined as promoting the welfare of Graceland and establishing a closer, more beneficial relationship between the college and its alumni. The association created the Distinguished Service Award (first presented in 1965) and the Alumni Award for Excellence in Teaching (first presented in 1978). A new constitution was adopted in 1984, changing the Alumni Council into the 15-member Alumni Association Board of Directors.

See also: Greater Graceland Association; Greater Graceland Club

Graceland College Alumni Bulletin — *See:* Alumni magazines

Graceland College Alumni Distinguished Service Award has been presented to selected alumni at homecoming since 1965. It recognizes the distinguished contributions that a former Graceland has made to human welfare through activities that honor the purposes and ideals of the college. The citation had been discussed as early as 1963.

The first recipients, honored on Sunday, October 24, 1965, were Deane Butler Edwards and Dr. Edmund J. Gleazer Jr. Edwards, a 1940 graduate and a past president of the Alumni Council, was recognized for her work with youth in her hometown of Monett, Missouri, where she chaired a 19-county children and youth group under the Missouri Association of Social Welfare. Gleazer, a 1937 graduate and Graceland’s 1946-57 president, was recognized for his work in advancing junior colleges. During the service, Mrs. Otis White, one of the last three surviving students who attended during the 1895-96 school year, escorted Edwards to the podium; Gleazer was escorted by 1965 graduate Bill Howard.

Graceland College Board of Directors — RLDS General Conference Resolution Number 339 (April 11, 1895) appointed Graceland’s first Board of Directors, also known as the College Board. The members were Joseph Smith III (chairman), Daniel F. Lambert (secretary), W.W. Blair, P.P. Kelley, James R. Smith, Alex H. Smith, Dr. J.H. Hansen,





E.A. Blakeslee, and Edmund L. Kelley. The original articles of the college provided that at least two of the Board of Directors should not be members of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and that the board should be non-sectarian. P.P. Kelley and James R. Smith were the original board members who did not belong to the church.

The Board of Directors' purpose was to oversee the specifically educational functions of the college, whereas the separate Board of Trustees handled the college's funding. The Board of Directors first met on June 6, 1895, at 9 a.m. in the Herald House office. J.H. Hansen was chosen as temporary chairman and Daniel F. Lambert as temporary secretary. Joseph Smith was elected permanent chairman and Daniel F. Lambert as permanent secretary. The group also drew for terms. P.P. Kelley, Edmund Kelley, and J.H. Hansen drew three-year terms, Daniel Lambert, A.H. Smith, and J.R. Smith drew two-year terms, and W.W. Blair, Joseph Smith, and E.A. Blakeslee drew one-year terms. The board also appointed committee memberships, with J.H. Hansen, Edmund Kelley, and Daniel Lambert being named to the committee on scholarships and course of study. Named to the committee on instructors and teachers were Daniel Lambert and P.P. Kelley (Edmund Kelley and J.R. Smith were added on July 10). Named to the committee on advertising were Joseph Smith, J.R. Smith, and Edmund Kelley.

The board's first meeting in the College (Administration) Building was on June 15, 1896, at 3 p.m., which was prior to the building's completion.

Smith resigned as board president on July 2, 1899, but continued as a board member.

The Board of Directors merged into the Board of Trustees by action of the RLDS General Conference of April 1900.

See also: Graceland College Board of Trustees

Graceland College Board of Trustees originally functioned to handle the financial activities of the college, while the separate Board of Directors dealt with educational matters. The Board of Trustees had its beginnings as the Graceland College Building Committee, which first met on April 30, 1895, at 10 a.m. in the Herald House office. Officers elected at that meeting were Joseph Smith III (chairman), D.F. Nicholson (secretary), and William Anderson (treasurer). Edmund L. Kelley was also present at the meeting, while Robert Winning, E.A. Blakeslee, and Ellis Short were listed as absent.

At their third meeting, which began at 1 p.m. on May 2, 1895, at the Herald office, the members of the committee moved and seconded "Graceland College" as the school's name. The committee also became known as the "Board of Trustees" at this meeting and selected membership terms by ballot. E.A. Blakeslee and Ellis Short were chosen for three-year terms, William Anderson and Joseph Smith III were selected for two-year terms, and Edmund L. Kelley, Dan Anderson, and Robert Winning were given one-year terms. Joseph Smith remained as president, D.F. Nicholson (who was not officially a member of the board) as secretary, and William Anderson as treasurer. Only Joseph Smith, Edmund Kelley, William Anderson, and Dan Anderson were present for the meeting.

The Board of Directors merged into the Board of Trustees by action of the RLDS General Conference in April 1900. The first meeting of the Board of Trustees after the merger was on April 24, 1900. The original members of the newly combined board were William Anderson (president), I.W. Allender (secretary), Daniel Anderson (treasurer), Jeremiah A. Gunsolley, J.H. Hansen, R.M. Elvin, and William Leeka.

Beginning in 1978, the board's size went through a series of changes designed to expand the makeup of the group's background and expertise. The Board of Trustees grew to 12 members in 1978, to 18 members in 1986, and to 24 members in 1990.

Graceland College Bulletin — *See:* Alumni magazines



Graceland College catalog — The first register of college offerings was an eight-page announcement issued prior to the opening of the first term of school (which began September 17, 1895). The pamphlet announced the opening, listed the three members of the faculty then under contract, named the departments of study and the term limits, described the building and grounds, announced board and tuition rates, reviewed the special advantages of Graceland, and listed the Board of Directors, the Board of Trustees, and the building committee. The college distributed 2,000 copies of the catalog, and a circular letter was issued immediately following the distribution. The catalog was issued under direction of the college's advertising committee, which was composed of Joseph Smith III, James R. Smith, and Edmund L. Kelley.

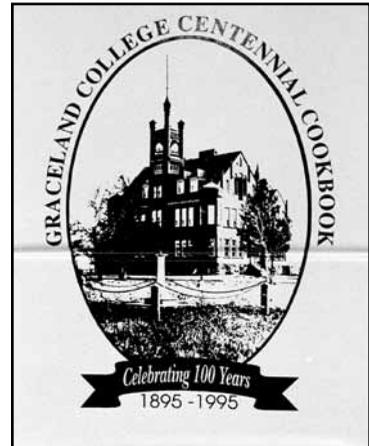
The 1905-06 catalog was published as part of the *Graceland College Bulletin* beginning in the March 1906 issue. The catalog continued to come out with the *Bulletin* through 1920. The next year, the catalog was issued as the *Graceland Record* newspaper of May 6, 1921.

Graceland College Centennial Cookbook was published in July 1995 by Jumbo Jack's Cookbooks (Audubon Media Corporation) of Audubon, Iowa. The book was created with a vinyl easel cover and contains 212 numbered pages as well as historic Graceland photos. The project was coordinated by Marsha Jackel, who requested recipes through a mailing sent to 17,000 alumni.

Graceland College Center for Professional Development and Lifelong Learning, Inc. — See: SkillPath, Inc.

Graceland College Chorus was organized under this name in the fall of 1908 by Elizabeth Wellemeyer, instructor in voice culture and conducting. The purpose of the chorus was to study the larger and heavier forms of vocal music. The chorus planned to perform one or two recitals annually, presenting either a mixed program or some oratorio, cantata, or operetta. However, this wasn't the first formal choral group at the college, since the Graceland Choral Society existed by at least 1905.

See also: Cecilian Glee Club; Graceland Choral Society; Oratorio Society; Young Men's Glee Club



Graceland College Coffee House Cooperative began in September 1994, showcasing student musical acts and serving coffee and other food items. Forensics director Susan Maroldo and COSA President Aaron Sherer initiated the idea, which became a joint effort of Student Affairs, Food Service, COSA, Forensics, and the Graceland Players. Performances were held at various Graceland locations.

Graceland College Comic Club — See: Lamoni-Con

Graceland College Concert Band On Tour was the title of a 1963 record album produced in Independence, Missouri, and manufactured by Century Records of Saugus, California. The album of 10 songs contained *Fanfare* and *Alma Mater Hymn* and was conducted by Richard I. Clothier.

The 1967 album, titled *Graceland College Concert Band, Orchestra and Brass Choir*



on Tour, 1967, featured Clothier as orchestra conductor and Tom Ashbaugh as brass choir conductor. It also contained 10 songs (including the Graceland one) and was made through the same recording companies.

Graceland College Concert Band and Orchestra On Tour 1971, produced during Graceland's 75th anniversary, featured Clothier and Ashbaugh as directors. It included seven selections and was made through Cavern Sound Corp. (Independence, Missouri) and Century Records.

Graceland College Concert Choir On Tour was the title of three record albums. An album made at the close of the 1963 tour season featured the choir under the direction of Henry Anderson and organ accompaniment by Oliver Houston. A 1971 album under the direction of Henry Anderson featured 10 selections (including a side of Broadway shows) and was produced through Cavern Sound Corp. in Independence, Missouri, and manufactured by Century Records. Another album (without copyright date) contained 10 religious selections under director Henry Anderson, organist Oliver Houston, and pianists Evelyn Fry and Kay Johnson.

Graceland College Contemporary Christian Center Campus Fellowship was introduced in the fall of 1988 to offer an alternative worship style within the body of the RLDS Church. It first met on Sunday, October 16, 1988, at 6 p.m. in the MSC main room.

Graceland College Cookbook — The Patroness Society prepared the first *Graceland Cook Book* in 1908 as a fund-raising project for the college. The report of the Society from May 1908 to 1913 showed that the first edition of 1,000 copies had an expenditure of \$70.60 and a receipt of \$615.25. In 1913 the group purchased the remaining 88 unsold copies and gave them away. That same year, the Patroness Society appointed a committee to revise the book and print another edition, which came out in January 1914.

The Graceland College Mothers' Club produced 2,000 copies of its *Graceland College Cookbook* in 1949. The book included recipes from many people known throughout the RLDS Church.

See also: Graceland College Centennial Cookbook

Graceland College Development Council was created by the Board of Trustees on July 17, 1954, to raise funds for the capital purposes of the college. The council held its organizational meeting on September 17, 1954. Original members were chairman Merle Spence, vice chairman Dwight Vredenburg, secretary James White, D. Ronald Carmichael, Howard Elliott, Aaron Coonce, Donald Manuel, James Burdick, and Graceland College President Edmund J. Gleazer Jr.

Graceland College entrance sign near the intersection of College Avenue and Cherry Street is made of red brick topped by concrete. It contains aluminum letters spelling out "GRACELAND COLLEGE" on the west side, facing traffic coming toward the campus. The original version of the sign also included "1895" in aluminum characters below the college name. Three tall lamps near the south of the front side have been features of the sign since the beginning.

The sign was a contribution of the Royal Thirteen club in the fall of 1960. During the 1930s, the club began a fund for a Graceland entrance sign, but the entire amount was not raised during the year and the project became forgotten. At the time, the entrance sign was to be placed on the old campus road winding up south of the eventual site of Founders Lake. In 1954, a \$220 gift was donated to the project. During 1959-60, the Royal Thirteen



discovered the club's earlier action and the old fund, and decided to reactivate the drive. The club helped raise the total cost of about \$900 by contacting its alumni by mail. A club member designed the sign.

Due to rapid deterioration of the bricks, student David Zonker was hired to rebuild the sign during the fall of 1974.

Graceland College Gun Club was formed in January 1964 under the sponsorship of religion professor Leland Negaard. The club's purpose was to help students become educated in the use of guns and pistols, Iowa firearms rules, and weapons use on a range. The organization was an affiliate of the American Rifle Club and competed with other colleges in marksmanship contests. The Gun Club was last pictured in the 1968 *Acacia* and was last advertised (as the "Rifle Club") in the 1969-70 college catalog.

The 1964 *Acacia* pictured 31 members, including a few women. The original officers were: Keith Summers (Lamoni, Iowa), president; Paul Shirota (Lamoni), vice president; Larry Volz (Marlette, Michigan), secretary; Garfield N. Hansson (Burlington, Massachusetts), treasurer; and George Barfitt (Lamoni), range officer.

Graceland College Hot Line Report was a four-page newsletter issued from September 1970 to April 8, 1976. It contained features on faculty and campus news, and was distributed to friends of the college. It was issued on a biweekly basis.

Graceland College Mothers' Clubs were support organizations that raised funds and gifts for the college. The clubs had their beginnings in the summer of 1941 by Mary Moats and Bertha Johanness, two mothers who were appalled by the state of the Herald Hall dormitory where their sons lived. The two women discussed the situation during a meeting of the Women's Club of the RLDS Central Church in Kansas City, Missouri. Aiming



to stimulate interest in Graceland among the parents of students, 22 members from the Central Church congregation organized the first Graceland College Mothers' Club on November 21, 1941. Mary Moats was elected as president for the first year.

The club's first project was to send copies of a small book titled *Strength for Service* to Central Church Gracelanders serving in World War II. The group's first on-campus improvements were some handmade drapes and the purchase of rugs for the Herald Hall reception room. In June 1943, the Central Graceland Mothers' Club became the Kansas City Stake Graceland Mothers' Club and shifted its focus to donating funds to Graceland projects. The club started a student scholarship fund in 1943 and presented its initial \$125 to the college in September 1944.

A second Graceland College Mothers' Club formed in the RLDS Center Stake of Independence, Missouri, in 1951. By the fall of 1964, 17 more clubs had emerged throughout the country. The club eventually produced a pin with the initials "GMC" for members.

During its early years, the Independence club contributed toward the creation of Founders Lake and Big G Lake, a scoreboard for the athletic field, and furnishings for faculty lounges and dorms. In 1961, the club decided to donate a \$5,000 telescope, which led to the addition of the observatory at Platz-Mortimore Science Hall; the club later committed more than \$2,500 for the observatory's dome. The Independence club also provided \$1,000 in furnishings for the Gunsolley Hall social room, two organs, band uniforms, and a concert grand piano.

The Los Angeles Mothers' Club voted in September 1961 to fund furnishings for the new student government office in the MSC. The Mothers' Clubs also donated a seven-foot Steinway piano to the MSC during the winter of 1963-64, and provided financing to move the Collegian (Coliseum) Theatre organ to professor Oliver Houston's office in Tempo Hall around the fall of 1964.

The Kansas City club dwindled away as members died or were no longer able to attend meetings, and was finally disbanded during the late 1980s by Eleanor Sandy and Jeanette Deane Hewitt, the last remaining daughters of original members.

Graceland College Nugget Club is an association for children of Graceland alumni. Memberships are available to children born after January 1, 1983, and include a \$100 scholarship to attend Graceland, a gift from the Graceland College Alumni Association, and an opportunity for parents to purchase a seedling tree for planting on the campus. The first certificate was presented on April 12, 1986, to Stephanie Rae Dimmitt, born December 4, 1985, to Julie (Smith) and Steven R. Dimmitt (both from the class of 1982) of Apex, North Carolina. Stephanie's grandfather, RLDS President Wallace B. Smith, purchased the pin oak that was planted to the north of the college entrance sign, in the area across College Avenue. The earliest-born member of the Nugget Club is Kristin Jean Lunger, who was born on January 3, 1983, to Raymond and Jo Lynn (Wilderemuth, class of 1974) Lunger of Litchfield Park, Arizona.

Graceland College Scholarship Program offered its first scholarships in early 1962 to seniors Jim Rae (\$200), Mildred Carter (\$100), and Johannes Postma (\$100). Recipients were required to have a minimum 3.0 g.p.a. The money was contributed by the Schield-Vantam Company, a manufacturer of large earthmoving equipment in Waverly, Iowa.

Graceland College Staff/Professional-Technical Association was organized to promote better understanding and communication among the college's employees. The group originated as the Graceland College Staff Association in October 1969. Its expanded name was approved in March 1991.

Graceland College Student News Bureau was established in 1961-62 to improve



communication of student activities to hometown areas. At its beginning, each housing unit president (or someone else) relayed information about hall members every Friday to the News Bureau, which would prepare and mail news releases. Letters were also sent to parents asking them to forward published versions of stories to the News Bureau. The News Bureau began under the direction of Bob Matthews and Clive Davis and was located in the Public Relations offices of the Administration Building. The functions of the Student News Bureau were eventually assumed by the Public Relations (later College Relations) office.

Graceland College Student Publications Board elects the editor and business manager for *The Graceland Tower* and the *Acacia* yearbook. The board's charter was signed by Graceland President Edmund J. Gleazer on February 20, 1947. The board originally consisted of the editors and business managers of the *Tower* and the *Acacia*, plus three members elected by the student body; the three elected members were later replaced by the advisors for the two publications. Board members during the spring of 1947 included *Tower* editor Malcolm Ritchie and business manager Don Benton, and *Acacia* editor David Ohara and business manager Don Manuel. Ronald Young, Ronald Manuel, and Wilbur Sartwell were elected as the student representatives on April 1, 1947. The student council began discussing the board's creation early in the 1946 fall semester and the Graceland College Student Council approved the charter on February 17, 1947. The board later included the leaders of the *Pierian* literary magazine.

Graceland Community Lanes became the name of the Lamoni bowling alley at 107 N. Maple Street when the college purchased it in 1969. The college decided to close it more than a year later, but a group of 30 to 40 citizens committed financial support to meet operation losses for three years. The bowling alley remained open under the operation of Coliseum Trust Company in 1970. After consistently losing money, Graceland Community Lanes finally closed around the end of May 1974.

See also: Maple Street Building

The Graceland Counselor was a series of publications done in 1954 containing news about the college. It was sent to prospective students and friends of Graceland. It began as mimeographed stapled sheets then adopted a four-page folded newsletter style.

Graceland Data Processing Center opened in July 1966, under the direction of James T. Closson. The center included an IBM 402 accounting machine, a sorter, a collator, and two key punch machines, which were used by the registrar, dean of students, and the Development Office.

Graceland Debating League — *See:* Debate

Graceland Engineers Club was formed in the fall of 1925 to facilitate, promote, and create an interest in modern science, its problems, and achievements as related to engineering. The sponsor was engineering professor Roy Mortimore and charter members were Roy L. Goode, William Collins, Marion P. Clark, and Bert Meyers. The club was last pictured in the 1943 *Acacia*.



Graceland Environmental Concerns Organization — *See:* GECCO



Graceland Extension Institute was created by the 1914 RLDS General Conference (in response to a call from the First Presidency) to assume control of Graceland's correspondence department. The first officers were Frederick M. Smith (director), Samuel A. Burgess (assistant director), and C.B. Woodstock (registrar). In 1918-19, the institute replaced the Greater Graceland Association.

See also: Correspondence courses

Graceland Fighting Saints — *See:* Hockey

Graceland Fine Arts Festival was an annual event that was first held on May 17, 1957, beginning at 7:30 p.m. in the MSC. The original festival featured several activities throughout the room, including sketch and paint artists, theatrical makeup work, musicians, readings, three culture films, dramatic sketches, and dances. The MSC walls were decorated as a village to reflect that year's romantic theme, "One Night In The Village." The first festival was presented by the Division of Fine Arts and the physical education modern dance group. The festival was later extended into a several-day event.

Graceland Firsts, an alphabetized encyclopedia on various origins and "firsts" at Graceland, was printed and bound during the summer of 1945 for the college's 50th anniversary. It originated as the main project of the Lambda Delta Sigma Society during 1940-41 and 1941-42. Cleo Hanthorne Moon (who also edited the material) then assumed most of the work in completing the research and writing. The book contained 172 pages of entries, typed on one side of each sheet, and only 14 duplications of the pages were made.

Graceland Flyers — *See:* Hockey

Graceland Forever is the college's official school song. It was included as hymn 524 of *The Hymnal*, which was published by the RLDS Church in 1956.

Graceland Forever was written in 1925 by student Warren McElwain. He was inspired to write a Graceland song after an enthusiastic chapel convocation during which Roy Cheville, Mabel Carlile, and Belle Royce presented school songs. Cheville expressed the hope that Graceland would someday have its own songs and suggested that Gracelanders should be the ones to write them.

McElwain went back to his room at Herald Hall and prayed for guidance about Cheville's words. One night he dreamed he was at a college pep meeting and that there was a college band dressed in uniforms and leading a parade, playing a march that he had never heard before. After the march was finished, McElwain awoke with the melody still in his mind. He hummed it over a few times and decided to write it down in the morning.

But when he awoke in the morning his mind was blank. Later in the day he took his baritone euphonium horn and, after playing for a short time, recalled snatches of the melody until he had it all in his mind and wrote down the tune. A few days later he wrote the words while sitting in the east part of the library in the Administration Building. He showed the piece to Roy Cheville and Joseph Anthony, who offered suggestions before McElwain finished it. McElwain had not studied harmony, so he handed the music to piano student Leone Kibler for her additions. Verna Schaar wrote some later accompaniments.

Graceland Forever was first sung at the Commencement banquet in 1925. Its next performance was at the fall's first pep-fest in the Ad Building chapel on Friday night, October 3, 1925. It was reported that the song "sent the spirit of college loyalty down many a spinal column." Despite the pep-fest and new song, Graceland lost the next day's football game to the Kirksville Osteopaths, 7-6.



W. K. McElwain
Arr. by Thelma Silsby

Grace-land for - ev - er, dear Al - ma Ma - ter, Long may she ev - er

firm keep her stand; Her sons and daugh - ters car - ry to oth - ers

Her fame through - out the land. Grace - land Col - lege, we're all for you;

Strong, u - nit - ed, loy - al and true, We'll car - ry on till

vic - tory is won; O Grace - land, we're all for you.

Copyright 1950, Herald Publishing House, Independence, Missouri.



It was the only song McElwain ever wrote and published.

Graceland Foundation was created in May 1928 to increase the college's general endowment fund and permanent equipment. The Foundation was established to manage free and partially free scholarships for students in financial need, to construct and maintain buildings and dormitories, and to generally support and promote educational work at Graceland. The Board of Trustees felt that placing Graceland's business interests with the Foundation would allow board members to devote their energies toward the college's purely academic interests. The original Graceland Foundation officers were Bishop Albert Carmichael (president), W.E. Prall (vice president), and N. Ray Carmichael (secretary-treasurer).

Graceland Functional Stake was an organization that provided experimental worship experiences for the student body. It began during the 1972 winter term and was last featured in the 1974 *Acacia*. The stake's "congregations" were called "Zionic Action Groups", which were divided into the Little Buddy ZAG, Interdenominational Outreach ZAG, World Church Issues ZAG, and ZAGs for the Elderly. The ZAGs briefly organized a Big Brother/Big Sister program on campus during the 1972 spring semester.

Graceland Future Teachers of America was organized in November 1940. The first president was June Kubelius and other officers were Isabelle Dearborn, Laurita Bergman, and June Steward. Ethelyn A. Dewey, instructor in education, was the sponsor. The G.F.T.A. became affiliated with the Iowa State Teachers' Association in December 1943. At that time, Audrey Marshall was president and Ethelyn Dewey was sponsor. The club was primarily for students enrolled in the education curriculum. The group was renamed the Graceland Student Education Association during the 1957-58 school year.

See also: Graceland Student Education Association

Graceland G.I. Girls, a group of women whose husbands were serving in World War II, organized on February 2, 1945, at the recreation hall of Ruth Smith and Bessie Irwin. The club had "secret service sisters" to remember on birthdays and anniversaries. Original officers were: Bessie Irwin, commanding officer (president); Ruth Bender, plight engineer (social director and vice president); June Scott, pen sergeant (scribe/secretary/treasurer); and Helen Brotherton, chaplain. The remaining members of "enlisted personnel" (Ruth Smith, Jean Sampson, Marilyn Sargent, Venna Matson, Carol Sandy, and Helen Brotherton) were given the rankings of "chief petting officers". The club's original mascot was "Jr. G.I." Linda Fay Sampson, the 22-month-old daughter of Jean Sampson. Engaged girls were considered "draftees who have their induction papers, but have not yet gone through boot camp nor received their uniforms and stripes (wedding bands), which classifies them as none other than yard birds."

Graceland Girls' Athletic Club — *See:* Women's Athletic Association of Graceland

Graceland Glimpses was a publication by Charlotte Condit's academy department English literature class of 1928. It contained writings of the class and personality features.

Graceland Ham Operators Club — *See:* Graceland Radio Club

Graceland Holy Rollers (also known as the **Skate Club**) organized in 1946-47. The club promoted better skating skills and was in charge of school-sponsored roller skating.



Officers for the first year were Bill Piedimonte (president), Gale Witherell (instructor), and Marilyn Johnston (secretary-treasurer). The group was last pictured in the 1950 *Acacia*.

Graceland March, for pianoforte, was composed by I.W. Allender and played at the 1898 commencement. It was advertised for sale in the May 25, 1898, *Saints' Herald*. I.W. Allender was a member of the Board of Trustees at the time and was Lamoni city treasurer in 1897.

Graceland Messenger was the second journalistic publication of the college (following the 1903-04 *Athenian Arena*). The monthly *Graceland Messenger* was published by the student body (under the direction of the Booster Club) from December 4, 1912, through the spring of 1914. Although the four- to eight-page publication measured 6 3/4" x 10", it was at the time considered the first newspaper of the college. The Religion Booster Committee suggested starting the publication in order to keep the spirit of the college alive among alumni and others.

Despite the Booster Club's involvement, the *Messenger* was supported entirely through subscriptions and advertising. Nearly every student in the college had subscribed to the publication even before it had been named. Many suggestions were submitted for the name, with Austin Dobson of St. Joseph, Missouri, turning in the selected title.

The original staff members were Ralph W. Johnson (manager), Arthur E. Benc (assistant manager), Irene E. Hoffman (editor-in-chief), John W. Roth (stenographer), Grace Thompson (collegiate department), Vada Kennicutt (normal department), Lonzo Jones (preparatory department), Ward Hougas (commercial department), James Wate (stenography), Mary Warnock (oratory), Anna Worlund (religious affairs), John W. Roth (athletics), and James Curtis (locals).

See also: Newspaper

Graceland Missionary Club began in 1946-47 and was last pictured in the *Acacia* the following year. The club had more than 50 members during the first year who studied the missionary policy and program of the RLDS Church and engaged in actual missionary work. The original officers under sponsor William S. Gould were Andrew Scott (president), James Reneau (vice president), June Hattey (secretary), and Elmer Sloan (treasurer).

Graceland Musical Club organized in 1911-1912 to promote musical work and social enjoyment. The club presented *The Merry Milkmaids* that year and had 25 members pictured in the 1912 *Acacia*.

“**Graceland News**” was the first venture into student journalism, presented as a column in the *College City Chronicle* Lamoni newspaper. The first column appeared on January 28, 1897. The column was followed by a larger section in the *Chronicle* that fall called “Graceland Arena.” “Graceland News” was edited by a group of students identified simply as “The Boys.” The first column had nine news items.

See also: Newspaper





Graceland Overture was a piece of orchestral music written for and used in the dedication of the Administration Building. Written by Frank Limpus of Colo, Iowa, it was composed of nine parts for piano, mandolin, first and second violins, cornet, two clarinets, trombone and tuba. The editor of the *College City Chronicle* newspaper reported that it made “a triumphal presentation.”

Graceland Patroness Society — *See:* Patroness Society

Graceland Players, which had its roots in the Dramatic Club that existed as early as 1909, was organized as the College Players by drama students in June of 1921. The club reorganized on December 19, 1922, selecting as its original officers Ramona Judson (president), Eugene Closson (vice president), Helen Bailey (secretary), Maynard Hunt (business manager), Charles Homuth (stage manager), and Nellie Gaulter (costumer). The College Players’ first project was apparently *Taming of the Shrew*, which was performed during the spring of 1922 at the Ad Building chapel. The 1937 *Acacia* was the first yearbook to list the group as the Graceland Players.

The group has had somewhat sporadic activity throughout the decades. It was revived in early 1977 after being inactive for a few years. At this time, the Graceland Players’ objective was to promote interest in dramatic art and sponsor major productions, readings, and variety shows. The group was reorganized again in 1993-94 under instructors Mark Parrott and Gary Heisserer.

See also: Theatre

___ **Graceland Pops Concert** was an annual event featuring Graceland music groups that was first staged on November 20, 1953, beginning at 8:30 p.m. in the Memorial Student Center. The first concert opened with Beethoven’s *Coriolan Overture*, followed with *Dry Bones* from the Graceland-Lamoni Orchestra, melodies from the Graceland Male Quartet, *You’ll Never Walk Alone* from the Graceland Choir, *Allegro Appassionato* from cellist Frank Church and accompanist Delores Tandy, Victor Herbert songs from the choir and orchestra, treble trio tunes from the Graceland Girls’ Trio, selections from *South Pacific* by the choir, and *A Night in India* and *Dans Orientale* by the orchestra. The finale featured the choir and orchestra performing *My Land* and *The Star Spangled Banner*. Menu items for the first concert included ham and Swiss on rye and tuna salad.

The annual Pops Concert was renamed “Night Out At The Shaw Center” with the performance of Friday, April 1, 1983.

Graceland Radio Club was organized through the efforts of Arthur B. Church in 1916 to study and promote the sciences of wireless telegraphy and telephony. The club operated a government licensed wireless station known to radio operators as 9YO. This station served as the official headquarters for the club, which also had its own library. The club’s membership included both college and academy students. Those younger than 16 could become members by passing an examination equivalent to achieving amateur first grade status. The original officers were Arthur B. Church (president), Carlos N. Smith (vice president), Jesse Roth (secretary-treasurer), and Paul De Vere Anderson (librarian).

The group reorganized in 1948 as the Graceland Ham Operators Club. In addition to serving as an outlet for amateur radio enthusiasts, this version of the club was also designed to help students get federal broadcasting licenses. Activities were centered around the club’s shortwave radio system, W0YO, which was headquartered in the group’s “Ham Shack.”



In February 1962, the group returned to its original name and adopted an official motto: "Service through communication." During the 1967 spring semester, members of the club took charge of the KGRA radio station, which was operated through existing power lines from the Ham Shack below the Platz-Mortimore Hall observatory. In 1968, club members obtained an audio board and power supply valued at \$5,000 from WTLF radio in Washington, D.C., with hopes to use the equipment to reactivate KGRA.

The group and its use of W0YO have remained fairly active over the years, even though the club was never pictured in any *Acacia* during the 1970s or 1980s.

See also: 9YO; Radio

Graceland Ramblers — See: Ramblers

Graceland Record was the college newspaper that debuted on October 8, 1920.

Officers for the first issue were S.G. Russell (editor), Leonard Lea (associate editor), Richard Hartnell (business manager), Charles Sandage (assistant business manager), Alvin Stephenson (advertising manager), Daniel B. Sorden (athletic editor), Pat Callahan (social editor), Ruth Juergens (studio editor), Roy Cheville (joke editor), Arthur Koehler (religious education editor), Valour Briggs (Nikes editor), Orley Reneau (Victorian editor), and David Lewis (Alpha Pi Sigma editor).

The newspaper was originally a weekly, but became biweekly during its second year. The weekly installments of the 1922-23 *Record* were bound to form the 292-page 1923 *Acacia* yearbook.

In November 1930, a vote of the student body changed the name to *Graceland Tower*. The volume numbering continued from the *Record*, but the page size enlarged from 9" x 12" to 11" x 16". The last issue under the *Graceland Record* name came out on October 28, 1930.

See also: *Graceland Tower*; Newspaper

Graceland Relays was an annual track meet of regular dual events that Graceland hosted for about 15 years. The first Relays was staged on the rainy day of May 3, 1958. The event that year also involved tennis matches and a golf tournament, both of which were forced to end early due to rain. Northwest Missouri State Teachers College won that year's track meet with 97 1/3 points, followed by Missouri Valley with 67, Graceland with 64 1/3, Tarkio with 60 1/3, and Tabor College with 13. Relay events were also held for high school teams.

Part of the meet's annual tradition during its early years was the announcement of a Graceland Relays queen. The men of the track team elected Nancy Kemp as the first queen in 1958. Her duties involved presenting awards following the races. Unlike the homecoming queen, Kemp was not given a crown.





Graceland Scene was a four-page college newsletter that was issued from September 4, 1978, until the fall of 1983. It was originally a weekly, then became a quarterly.

Graceland Science Club was developed in the 1931-32 school year through a request initiated by pre-medical student Charles Schaefer. Graceland President George Briggs appointed Dr. Gustav Platz as faculty sponsor. The first organizational meeting was held in room 10 of Briggs Hall on October 8, 1932, at which time a constitutional committee was appointed. On November 12, 1932, the constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed by 16 charter members. Officers elected at that meeting were Charles Schaefer (president), Muriel Bush (vice president), and Jack Sanford (secretary-treasurer). The object of the club was to enhance the understanding of science and its application to human welfare. After its appearance in the 1934 *Acacia*, the club didn't return to the yearbook until the 1945 edition.

The club was re-formed in the fall of 1994 under sponsor Som Sarkar and president Kim Coppock. This newer group was designed to promote awareness of science in daily lives, encourage students to regard all scientific issues proactively, and create a sense of responsibility in students for their environments.

See also: Seminary of Science

Graceland Service Corps was a student group dedicated to fellowship, ministry, and assistance to the members of the campus community. The group began during the 1966 fall semester and also shared in ministry with Lamoni area residents. Graceland Service Corps was pictured in the *Acacia* for 1973 through 1975.

Graceland Sinfonietta was a performance group that debuted in the fall of 1950 under the direction of William Graves and continued through the 1951-52 school year. The ensemble specialized in chamber music from the period of 1600-1800.

Graceland Skylarks Club was an aviation club largely composed of former World War II flyers. The group had about 25 students at its first meeting in October 1946. (The *Graceland Tower* says this meeting was held October 17; the 1947 *Acacia* says October 22.) The club encouraged interest in aviation and provided flight training for its members through two planes rented by Lamoni Flying Service. Club officers the first semester were Art Cotton (president), Paul Teeter (vice president), Laurayne Norris (secretary), and Pearl de la Cruz (treasurer). The group was only pictured in the 1947 *Acacia*.

Graceland Social Welfare Association was a group designed to help social welfare majors talk about their field. The organization was first pictured in the 1980 *Acacia*, then disbanded after the 1981-82 school year upon the decision to eliminate the social welfare major.

Graceland Student Education Association (G.S.E.A.) is a support group that provides information and activities for students planning to become elementary or secondary school teachers. G.S.E.A. was organized on Tuesday, September 24, 1957, at 7:30 p.m. in 121 Kelley Hall. The group was previously known as Graceland Future Teachers of America. The first officers under the new name were Mary Lu Haworth (president), Roslyn Takizowa (vice president), Carol Nash (treasurer), and Nancy Harris (secretary). MaryBeth Evans was G.S.E.A.'s first sponsor.

See also: Graceland Future Teachers of America



Graceland Student Government (G.S.G.) is the central organization of student government at the college. G.S.G. had its beginnings in the fall of 1971, when a new student government constitution was proposed to replace the Cooperative Government Association (which had been composed of students, faculty, and administration) with an entirely student-based system. Students approved the constitution by a vote of 527-27 on Monday, February 21, 1972. Faculty approval came that May and the Board of Trustees authorized the G.S.G. plan in December of that year.

The new government allowed the G.S.G. president to assume most of the responsibilities of the previous C.G.A. executive cabinet (among the duties: to approve or veto legislation passed by Senate or Council of House Presidents, appoint Primary Court magistrates with the consent of Senate, and recommend students for the Council on Student Welfare). The G.S.G.'s Executive Advisory Council was created out of the former six-member C.G.A. executive cabinet. The new constitution also allowed houses to accept or reject up to three choices from C.H.P. for house president. Primary Court changed from 12 magistrates (six of whom sat on a case at a time) to seven (all of whom sat on a case).

The heads of each student government branch are the Executive Advisory Council. During G.S.G.'s initial years, the E.A.C. comprised the G.S.G. president, the SAC president, the speaker of the Senate, the COSA president, and the Council of House Presidents president. E.A.C.'s membership has since been expanded to include the intramurals president and the Council of House Chaplains president.

See also: Cooperative Government Association; Student government

Graceland Student Nurses Club began in 1979-80 with 30 members who met biweekly. Brenda Parkes was the faculty advisor during the first year. Original officers were Vicki Beebe (president), Lori Lucas (vice president), Nancy Smith (treasurer), and Dawn Clavey (secretary). The group was designated as the Nursing Club beginning with the 1982 *Acacia* and was last pictured in the 1986 yearbook.

Graceland Student Recreation Association was composed of students majoring in recreation and outdoor education when it organized in 1977. The group promoted professional involvement in the major and assisted those students in future employment. The organization was last pictured in the 1982 *Acacia*.

Graceland Swim Club had its first full season in 1974-75. The co-ed group of 14 men and seven women began practices in October 1974 under student coach Mark Richards. Barbara Hamann was faculty sponsor and coach during the first season. Graceland won its opening meet 70-35 in a dual against Southwestern College at Wichita, Kansas, on January 11, 1975. At the first home meet, held January 25, 1975, Graceland defeated Friends University, 64-28; it was Friends' first loss in 20 meets. The Graceland Swim Club, which was a member of the Midwestern Swim Conference, splashed out a 2-6 record during its first season. The club's string of yearbook appearances continued through the 1983 *Acacia*. The group was reactivated during the spring of 1997.

Graceland Tennis Association — *See:* Tennis

Graceland Tower, the student newspaper, originated as the *Graceland Record*, which was first published on October 8, 1920. The name was changed to *Graceland Tower* with the issue of November 7, 1930, and the page size grew from 9" x 12" to 11" x 16". The *Graceland Tower* name was selected by the student body, and the new title and changes were announced by editor Paul Untnehmer at a student assembly held on Friday, October



17, 1930. Among the changes he noted at that assembly were larger and more complete college advertising, a personal section, a campus news section, exchange acknowledgments, and more detailed writing.

The first issue of the *Tower* was dedicated to the homecomers of 1930. In addition to Untnehmer, officers for the first *Tower* were James Moses (assistant editor), Eva Wallace (features), Russell Rockwell (athletics), Aleta Jensen (alumni), Dorothy Mesle (social), Vivian Castings (music), Dorothy Elliott (business manager), Loren McDole (assistant business manager), Walter Sinclair (circulation manager), and Margaret Massie and Margaret Christensen (typists).

The newspaper has gone through various changes and experiments over the years. The *Tower* was a weekly before becoming biweekly in February 1932. Weekly status resumed in the fall of 1946. A “Summer School Edition” was published as eight stapled mimeographed pages of the *Tower*, dated June 19, 1954. In October 1962, the newspaper was for the first time distributed through mailboxes every Friday afternoon on an experimental basis. *The Tower’s Shadow* was a one-time mimeographed

sheet published Wednesday, April 17, 1963, as an experiment in relaying some news sooner than the regular Friday edition.

The Publications Board put the *Tower* on a biweekly frequency during the spring of 1976 in a budget-related decision. Weekly status returned at the start of the 1978 spring semester. The page format was reduced to tabloid size beginning in 1977-78. The publishing day changed to Tuesdays with the start of the 1991 fall semester, then to Thursdays at the start of the 1996 fall semester, then back to Fridays in the spring of 1997.

See also: Graceland Record; Newspaper; Press Club

Graceland Yellow Jackets is a football pep song that was written and composed by Joseph H. Anthony.

The song was formally introduced at the homecoming game of October 24, 1942, under the direction of Roy Cheville. Cheville had also conducted a practice of *Graceland Yellow Jackets* at a student assembly two days earlier. It was reported that the song caught on from the first practice and that those attending the 1942 Homecoming School liked it. The words were first published in the December 17, 1942, *Lamoni Chronicle*.

Anthony said he had carried over the idea for the melody from a dream involving cheerleader Winston Inslee. The script for the song had been prepared the year before and presented by Anthony as a 1941 Christmas gift to coach A.R. “Willie” Gilbert as a tribute to his continued success as a coach. Anthony’s daughter, Emily, created an attractive art cover for the music. Gilbert tried out the tune for the first time on a toy piano owned by his daughter, Jill. His wife found him sitting on the stairs leading to the basement of their residence playing the *Yellow Jackets* melody with one finger.



The song's title was slightly modified to *Graceland Yellowjackets* several years later when the college melded the name of its mascot into a single word.

The Gracelander succeeded *The Ad Lib* as the Graceland College employee newsletter with the September 4, 1995, issue.

Gracelander: Graceland College Alumni Bulletin — See: Alumni magazines

Graceland Yellowjackets

Joseph Anthony
Arr. Ken Cooper

1. Yel - low - jack - ets, full of fight, the brav - est of the lot, Yel - low - jack - ets, when a - roused, your
2. Guar - dians of our col - ors, the gold and nav - y blue, To dreams and loved tra - di - tions we

sting is might - y hot. When the go - ing's tough - est, you'll smite 'em hip and thigh. You're
know you will be true. Ev - er firm and loy - al when dan - ger hov - ers nigh, You're

Grace - land Yel - low - jack - ets and you'll fight un - til you die. One, two, hep, now you're in the

fray. Round 'yon end, you're due to swarm to - day. Hit that

line, now you've pierced a hole, So, Go, Yel - low - jack - ets, on a bee - line to the goal.



Graceland's World Affairs Institute provided seminars during April 19-22, 1945. It opened with a Graceland International Relations Club panel discussion on India. Other speakers were Robert North (whose topic was "How Strong is Japan?") and Apostle Arthur Oakman (whose topic was 1919-39 British diplomacy).

Grades — In April 1947, "+" and "-" were removed from grades, creating a straight letter grading system that went into effect with the 1947 spring semester. With this change, possible grades were A, B, C, D, F, "conditional", and "incomplete."

In early 1969, the Senate recommended implementation of a pass-fail system. No more than 12 semester hours of pass/fail classes could be applied toward graduation. Each professor could determine the level of work considered as passing.

For the 1971-72 school year, the college replaced the previous "F" grade with "no entry." Also that year, the "pass-fail" system was renamed the "pass-no entry" system; students choosing to take a course on this system would receive a "pass" for A, B, or C work. The "F" grade returned to replace "no entry" beginning in the fall of 1974.

Students were able to appeal final grades for reasons of prejudice or capriciousness beginning with the 1975 spring semester.

Grandchild — The first grandchild of a Graceland graduate to attend Graceland was Audentia Frederick (class of 1936), the daughter of Mrs. H.G. Frederick, who was the daughter of Winfred B. Kelley, a member of the 1899 graduating class.

Graybill Hall (a.k.a. **Gunsolley Annex**) is a five-floor building connected to the south side of Gunsolley Hall. Its four above-ground stories are used for men's housing. The angled structure is 204 feet long and 41 feet wide and cost \$678,000 to build.

Just a few years after Gunsolley Hall opened in 1951, the college started looking at adding another dormitory building to accommodate more men students. One plan considered during 1957-58 called for a separate, three-sided, "C"-shaped building facing Gunsolley's east side.

With freshmen enrollment estimated to be a record 500 for the fall of 1965, the Board of Trustees voted in February 1965 to construct a dormitory addition to Gunsolley Hall's south side. Original plans for the annex called for just three floors above the partially underground lower level. However, the college decided to include a fourth floor after it was determined that an additional level would not cost much more.

During the 1965 spring semester, 214 students were residing in Gunsolley. The annex was designed to provide housing for 220 men and allow for more one- and two-person rooms. At the time, 214 students were residing in Gunsolley. Part of the federal grant for the Frederick Madison Smith Library stipulated that the college had to create more dorm space for male students.

The building's designer, Austin Company of Chicago, Illinois, was hired as the contractor for the addition, and the seven-month construction project began on February 22, 1965. The lower level of the project was built to include study rooms, storage rooms, ironing and TV rooms, a recreation area, a canteen, and a small chapel for residents. The four floors above were each designed to contain two- and three-man rooms, a house lounge, and a restroom. With a resident capacity of 228 (57 per floor), the addition brought the number of men that could be housed on campus to 427. The building was being called "the Annex" when it opened in the fall of 1965, although some towel bars, lamps, mirrors, and chairs still needed to be installed.

Head resident Loren White and his family moved out of their two-room apartment on the second floor of Gunsolley and moved into a new four-room one that been built at the



north portion of the Annex. He served as head resident for both Gunsolley and the Annex.

At the end of the 1964-65 school year, Agape was named as the first existing house to move into the Annex (top floor) for the following fall. Ron Millard had been named house president for a new house on the second floor, but instead became Agape's house president that fall. Edwards, under house president Les Hall, moved to the second floor of the Annex, which originally was to be used by the unrealized new house. Stewart Manor, under house president Joe Shelton, moved to the third floor. A new house, Cheville, debuted at the first floor with house president Roger Hershey.

The basement became the lower level of Cheville during the fall of 1974, when Graceland enrollment increased by 150 students. The floor opened with two five-man rooms, one four-man room, and one three-man room.

Since their introduction in the fall of 1962, the residence hall houses traditionally moved to different floors or buildings each fall. During the 1976-77 school year, the college decided that the men's houses would permanently remain at their existing locations. At that point, the Annex's first floor became Faunce, the second floor Cheville, the third floor Agape, and the top floor Aaron. In the fall of 1997, Stewart Manor moved from Gunsolley to the top floor of Graybill, trading places with Aaron.

During the summer of 1981, rooms 102 and 104 at the northwest corner of the first floor (Faunce House) were converted into a laundry facility containing six washers and four dryers; both rooms once housed a snack shop and had water sources available. Around this same period, music practice rooms were temporarily installed in the basement while The Shaw Center was being constructed. During 1986-87, a room in the basement was converted into a recreation room, for which MSC director Orville Hiles donated a pool table and two pingpong tables.

The building that had been known as simply "the Annex" for nearly a quarter of a century was rechristened Graybill Hall at the 1989 homecoming weekend. The name honors Distinguished Professor of Chemistry Dr. Bruce M. Graybill, who taught at Graceland from 1961 to 1994; he is also one of just two people to have the title of "distinguished professor" at Graceland.

Back on September 23, 1965, the Board of Trustees directed college administrators to come up with a name for what was being called "the Annex"; however, no action was taken on this matter for more than two decades. The renaming of the Annex to Graybill Hall was initiated by Larkin Powell, chairman of the 1987-88 Senate's campus environment committee. Powell and the Senate asked students for input on a new name for the building. Jim Galbraith, chair of the Campus Environment Committee the following year, saw the



proposal through the college's executive board and the Board of Trustees, who made the final approval.

The naming ceremony occurred on Saturday, September 30, 1989, at 9 a.m. outside the building. President Barbara Higdon offered greetings and introductions, Jim Galbraith provided a student endorsement, Board of Trustees chairman Byron Constance unveiled the building's new outdoor sign, and Bruce Graybill gave a response.

In 1992, much of the building's lower level was renovated into administrative suites for the college's Human Resource, Accounting, and Educational Talent Search offices.

Both Gunsolley and Graybill were directed by a single head resident until 1996, when the college decided to have separate residence hall directors for the two buildings. When the split occurred that summer, Curtis Harper (who was already managing both buildings) had his duties and title narrowed as the first Graybill residence hall director.

See also: Gunsolley Hall; House system (listing of house names)

Great Britain was first represented in 1911-12 by John W. Armstrong, a commercial school enrollee from Manchester, England. England's first woman student was Mary Hayes, an academy enrollee from London in 1917-18. England's first collegiate department enrollee was Frank Holmes, a 1923-24 freshman from Clay Cross; he had been enrolled in the academy the previous year.

Scotland was first represented in 1920-21 by religious education student Magdalene "Madge" Craven Green; she became a collegiate student in 1921-22. The first male student from Scotland was Ian H. McLaren-Thompson of Lundin Links Fife, who enrolled as a junior in 1969-70.

Wales was first represented in 1921-22 by academy student Sydney Phillips of Caraway Kidwally.

Greater Graceland, a march composed by Joseph H. Anthony, was first played at the dedication of Briggs Hall on September 16, 1921. Anthony had written the original draft several years earlier and entered it in an amateur composer's contest. He won an honorable mention for the entry. The third string of the march became the song *Forward Now, Old Gold and Blue*, which was first performed with words in 1925.

See also: *Forward Now, Old Gold and Blue*

Greater Graceland Association was a group that organized opportunities for alumni to assist in the college's development. The association organized in the Graceland Studio during the homecoming day of Thursday, April 15, 1915. Officers elected at that meeting were Floyd McDowell (president), Walter Badham (vice president), Ruth Beguley (secretary), and Charles B. Woodstock (treasurer). All Board of Trustees members, faculty, past and present students, and Patroness Society members were eligible for membership. The annual \$1 membership fee went into a fund to benefit the college, with preference to a loan



fund for worthy students. During 1916-17, the group assumed publishing of the quarterly *Graceland College Bulletin*. The Greater Graceland Association's functions were assumed by the Graceland Extension Institute in 1918-19.

Greater Graceland Club was a group that established fraternal contacts among alumni, present students, and potential students. It organized under sponsor Eugene Closson on October 8, 1938, with 29 charter members. During the first year, the club developed an alumni vocational file, a school recreational program, and student vocational guidance activities. The club was last pictured in the 1941 *Acacia*.

Greece was first represented when freshman Ray George Tahtsidis enrolled in the fall of 1989 to study history, international studies, and political science.

G.R.Q. (Get Rich Quick) was the name of the economics club that existed only during the 1949-50 school year. Donald Cash was the club's chairman.

G.S.G. — *See:* Graceland Student Government

Guatemala was first represented in 1952-53 by engineering freshman Klaus Rotter of Quezaltenango and freshman Carlos E. Nuyens.

Guest hours — *See:* Hours and visitation

Gun Club — *See:* Graceland College Gun Club

Gunsolley Annex — *See:* Graybill Hall

Gunsolley Hall, located at the northeast corner of campus, is the four-story men's residence hall north of the adjacent Graybill Hall. The building is of Georgian Colonial architecture (similar to Walker Hall to the west) and was built at a cost of \$340,000. The south portion of the main floor contains a large lounge area. Gunsolley was the first structure at Graceland built as a men's dormitory. It also provided the first on-campus housing for men since male students had moved out of Marietta Hall after the spring of 1941. During the following decade, Graceland's male population lived at off-campus college facilities such as Herald Hall and Baker Hall. In early 1950, 200 of Graceland's 325 male students were living in private residences throughout Lamoni.

The RLDS Church appropriated \$100,000 toward a new men's dormitory at its 1944 General Conference, and approved another \$150,000 by conference action on April 14, 1946. An early plan called for the structure to be built southwest of Briggs Hall (in the area where the Platz-Mortimore Science Hall was later built). By April 1946, architects Seth J. Temple and Arthur Temple of Davenport, Iowa, had already started work on the design.

In the fall of 1946, the Chicago District Women's Council announced plans to raise \$275 toward furnishing a room in the new dormitory; the college made plans to install a bronze plaque outside the room to designate it as "The Chicago Room." The Kansas City Graceland College Mothers' Club donated \$1,000 toward a social room and adjoining kitchen. Twelve members of the K's Club of St. Louis, Missouri, pledged \$300 toward furnishing a





guest room.

The groundbreaking ceremony came on March 12, 1950, immediately following the dedication service for the Memorial Student Center. The bitter cold that day forced a short ceremony and the ground was so frozen that some sand was symbolically turned instead dirt. Participants in the ceremony were F. Henry Edwards (representing the RLDS Church), Blanche E. Mesley (representing the Board of Trustees), Lamoni mayor Thomas Williams, student body president Tom McGeorge, Dean Malcolm Ritchie, and David Leonard (representing future Gracelanders).

Construction began in April 1950. The building was almost entirely created by student labor, except for hired brick layers, carpenters, and plasterers.

“Garver Hall” (in recognition of 1912-1949 Board of Trustees member and RLDS Apostle John Garver) was recommended to the Board of Trustees as the building’s name on February 25, 1951. However, feeling that more consideration needed to be given toward the matter, the board deferred action on a name until May 13, 1951. At that meeting, the building was named Gunsolley Hall in recognition of original faculty member Jeremiah A. Gunsolley, who worked at the college from 1895 to 1926.

Gunsolley Hall opened in the fall of 1951 to 86 residents on the first and second floors. However, the building had bare concrete floors, no doors on the rooms, no plaster on the walls, and uncompleted shower rooms. The rooms only contained beds, desks, and lights. Birch wood furniture was ordered through Youngkers of Des Moines, Iowa. The third floor became open to 65 residents by November 9, 1951, by which time the first- and second-floor rooms finally had doors and locks, but no keys. The 1952 General Conference appropriated \$38,000 (part of a \$100,000 Graceland grant) toward Gunsolley’s completion.

Eugene Gamet was Gunsolley Hall’s first head resident. He and his wife lived in the two-room apartment at the south end of the second floor. In September 1956, Bessie Naomi Manning of Cincinnati, Ohio, became Gunsolley’s first dorm *mother*, serving in that role for a year and a half.

During Gunsolley’s early years, there was a basketball court near the south portion of the building’s east side. A clothesline also existed just east of the basketball court.



Gunsolley saw a few changes during the 1950s. In 1953-54, its residents purchased Graceland's first television set, which was placed in the dormitory's lounge. In the fall of 1954, remodeling on the first floor created an eight-man room to accommodate some members of West Hall, which was vacated that semester. The campus radio station, KGRA, resumed broadcasting on April 25, 1956, after transformers and station headquarters were placed in Gunsolley's third-floor elevator room.

During 1960-61, residents voted to purchase a hi-fi kit of two speakers, an amplifier, and turntable for the lounge. It was installed by public relations vice president Verne Sparks, and music was purchased through the Columbia Record Club. The following school year, Ron Edwards of St. Joseph, Missouri, converted the existing radio cabinet into a housing unit for the turntable. The cabinet had a knob that could be turned on or off by the receptionist. Ron Edwards also added an FM tuner and an FM antenna for the roof. Residents had paid \$300 for the equipment and music by February 1961.

When the residence hall house system began in the fall of 1962, the original group of houses to exist in Gunsolley were Closson (first floor), Agape (second floor), Stewart Manor (third floor), and Faunce (fourth floor). The house names were selected in October 1962.

With freshmen enrollment estimated to be a record 500 for the fall of 1965, the Board of Trustees voted in February 1965 to construct a south addition to Gunsolley Hall. At the time, Gunsolley was housing 214 students. The annex would provide campus housing for 220 more men and allow for more one- and two-person rooms. Construction began immediately and the Gunsolley Annex was occupied at the start of the 1965 fall semester.

Two other notable changes came to Gunsolley during the following decade. In March 1965 the Senate unanimously recommended installing one phone on each of Gunsolley's four floors. At the time, the entire building had just one phone (in the main lounge) for its 200-plus residents. Also, a snack shop called The Mini-Store was established at the first floor kitchen during the 1973-74 school year and continued into the following fall. The store sold candy bars, popcorn, and donuts.

Since their introduction, all residence hall houses had relocated to different floors or buildings each fall. This changed during the 1976-77 school year, when the college decided to leave all of the men's houses at their existing locations. At that point, Gunsolley's first floor became Edwards, the second floor Stewart Manor, the third floor Closson, and the top floor Tiona. In February 1985, college administrators announced that the first floor would close to regular use after that spring due to declining enrollment and to create more equal house sizes. Edwards was significantly smaller due to its reduced space. Edwards and Tiona then combined to form Orion on the top floor. The first floor reopened in the fall of 1993 as private rooms for upperclassmen, then became the lower level of Stewart Manor in the fall of 1994. In the fall of 1997, Aaron moved to the first and second floors of Gunsolley, trading places with Stewart Manor.

Until December 1977, Gun-





solley's main lounge was only open to female students during specified hours. That month, the college decided to eliminate this restriction on a trial basis. The experiment was so successful that the lounge remained open continuously to all students.

In the summer and fall of 1978, separate heating thermostats were installed in each room of Gunsolley at a cost of \$50,000. The room key locks were also replaced with a punch lock system at a cost of more than \$10,000.

A concrete outdoor basketball court (at the site of the earlier one that had been removed years before) was added east of the Gunsolley lounge during April and May of 1995. The idea had been considered by the Senate the previous fall, when an early plan called for placing the court near the southeast corner of Graybill Hall. In August 1995, the Gunsolley/Graybill parking lot was completely asphalted for the first time.

From 1965 to 1996, Gunsolley and the Annex (which was renamed Graybill Hall in 1989) were overseen by the same head resident, who lived in an apartment that was built as part of the 1965 addition. In order to establish a stronger presence by Residence Life personnel in both buildings, a new Gunsolley residence hall director position was created in 1996. Remodeling on the west side of Gunsolley's first floor during that summer turned the women's restroom, the older lounge and kitchen, and an adjacent dorm room into a new apartment for the new hall director. Gunsolley residence hall director Ivan Joseph and his wife Polly moved in on August 2, 1996. The house president's office near the building's west entrance was divided a few months later to accommodate a new women's restroom.

See also: CGUN; Basic residence units (with listing of early residence units); Graybill Hall; House system (with listing of house names); Jeremiah Gunsolley portrait



Guyana was first represented by George E. Marshall of Georgetown, who enrolled in 1973-74 as a freshman to study business.

Gymnasiums — Graceland College opened without any indoor athletic facility, and the first recorded student request for a gymnasium appeared by the writers of the "Graceland News" column of the March 18, 1897, *College City Chronicle*. "Graceland Arena" sports editors Winfred B. Kelley and Wilber D. Gillen made a plea in the October 14 and November 4, 1897, columns for athletic equipment and a gymnasium at

the Administration Building. By January 1898, a gym had become available in the northwest room in the Administration Building basement. The room's boxing gloves, dumbbells, clubs, and exercise machine were donated.

The Board of Trustees discussed the idea of a real gymnasium building on February 11, 1902. The question arose again on January 6, 1906. In January 1910, superintendent of building and grounds Amos Berve reported on plans for a gymnasium, which was eventu-



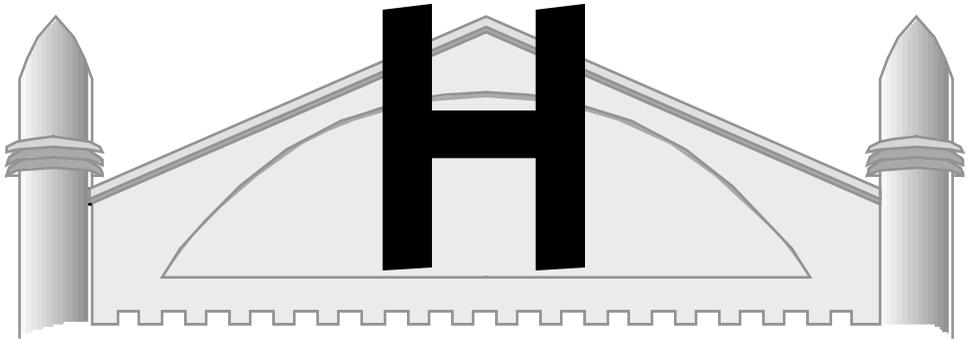
ally housed on the second floor of the College Shop (later known as the Playshop) when this building was completed later that year. The small gym space was still very inadequate, and indoor sports facilities finally relocated to the Zimmermann Hall gymnasium when it was completed in 1925. The college acquired a much larger gymnasium when the Eugene E. Closson Physical Education Center was completed in 1968-69.

See also: Eugene E. Closson Physical Education Center; Playshop; Zimmermann Hall

Gymnastics — Men's and women's gymnastics teams were pictured for the first and final time in the 1974 *Acacia*, which indicated that the sport was active during the fall of 1973.

Gym Show was an annual event presented (except for the first year) in the Zimmermann Hall gymnasium by the female students of the physical education department. The first Gym Show occurred on May 9, 1924, in the Administration Building chapel and was directed by Frances Frazier, who oversaw the women's athletic department. That first show consisted of drills, tumbling, and dancing, all in uniform and costume. The second show, held May 1, 1925, took place in the new gymnasium in Zimmermann Hall and marked the first major entertainment performance staged in that building. The proceeds from the show went to the general athletic fund.





Haiti was technically never represented at Graceland during the college's first century. Although the 1990 *Acacia* lists that country as the home of Lyn Dionne Peterson, she actually grew up in Lamoni and her parents moved to Haiti during the year she enrolled.

Halfway Seat was a campus landmark between Briggs Hall and the original heating plant (the later Playshop). It was actually a manhole in a raised concrete enclosure measuring about four feet square, and some students referred to it as "the steam-heated park bench". Cheerleaders also mounted it as a podium during pep rallies. Halfway Seat was removed during alterations to the old heating plant that were made several years before that building became the Playshop in 1949.

Ham Operators Club (Ham Club) — *See:* Graceland Ham Operators Club



Hanthorne House, a women's residence hall house, began during the 1994 fall semester at the lower level of Tess Morgan Hall's north side. It was formed due to the expansion in the number of women's houses when Walker Hall reopened that fall. The house is named after Cleo Hanthorne Moon, Graceland's poet laureate who served as the college's librarian during 1935-1945 and 1956-1969.

Hanthorne's first house council members were Amy Hough (president), Megan Clinefelter (senator), Monica Nielsen (SAC and peer counselor), Allison Taylor (COSA), Carrie Rubottom (chaplain), Musudeen Sinnah-Yovonie (intramurals), Tai Field (Crescent), Robin Smith (treasurer), and Angie Richardson (historian).

During the first year, a sun was chosen as the house symbol, and purple and gold were selected as the house colors.

Happy Graceland is a song that was written prior to World War II and sung to the tune of *Darling Nellie Gray*.

Harmony Eight was a 1920-21 singing group formed mostly of Niketes Literary Society members. The group contained first tenors George Anway and William Hartley, second tenors Roy Cheville and Walter Walden, baritones Yewell Hunker (president) and Charles Sandage, and bass singers Forest Roberts and Harve Elefson. The group appeared several times in the literary programs and in the minstrel that year. The singers also performed off campus and out of town.



HAPPY GRACELAND

Tune: (Darling Nellie Gray)

Moderato

1. O Grace-land, hap - py Grace-land, On the hill crest in the sun, Where the free winds are
 2. O Grace-land, bus - y Grace-land, Let no hand in weak-ness fall, Let no voice now be
 3. Then when our voic-es trem - ble With the ca - denc - es of age, And the pag - es of

sing - ing all the day. With thy cor - ner-stone laid firm - ly, And thy sto - ry just be-gun, We would
 si - lent all the day; Let the well trained mind be list'-ning, For the souls of men will call To the
 glo - ry be un-rolled, We will here a - gain as - sem - ble Ev-'ry whitehaired, wisebrowed sage With a

Chorus

write their deeds of hon - or all the way.
 skilled sons of Grace-land, Come a - way. O fair Grace-land, like the blue Of the heav - ens
 bless - ing for the Na - vy and Old Gold.

o - ver you, And as faith - ful as the sea - sons we be - hold; May thy sons and daught-ers

ev - er In their hearts of hearts be true To the hon - or of the Na - vy and Old Gold.



Hawaii was first represented in 1913-14 by Hiotaro Tsuji of Honolulu. He also became Hawaii's first collegiate enrollee in 1917-18. Healani Antone of Honolulu was Hawaii's first woman representative, enrolling as a voice student in the academy in 1915-16.

Twelve students came to Graceland just after Hawaii became the 50th state in August 1959: Rodney J. Amasaki, Clarence H. "Champ" Awaya of Honolulu, Roy L. Cachola of Halaula, Jacquelyne I. Ching, Carol H. Daikawa of Hilo, Francine K. Faust of Molokai, Jeanne Furukawa of Hilo, Stanley H. Hayashi, Archibald H. Ryan of Hilo, Gary S. Sakima of Honolulu, Mieko Sumida of Hilo, and Loretta Y. Taira of Honolulu.

Hay was sold as a byproduct of mowing the college grounds during Graceland's initial years. On May 29, 1900, the Board of Trustees moved that the hay be disposed of by the board's president.

Head resident — *See:* Dean of dormitory

Health and Education Division (Division of Health and Education) had its beginnings in February 1965 when the Board of Trustees created the Education and Psychology Division. The division was introduced under this original name at the start of the 1965-66 school year and became the Health and Education Division at the start of the 1966-67 school year. The division includes the areas of education, health, physical education, psychology, and recreation. The first chairman of the Division of Education and Psychology was Harry A. Dennis.

Health major had its bachelor's degree beginnings in the 1960-61 school year as the physical and health education and recreation major. It was renamed the health, physical education, and recreation major with the start of the 1967-68 school year. Then it became the health and physical education major with the fall of 1975. Health finally became a separate major in the fall of 1978, although the biennial 1983-85 college catalog had it briefly combined again with the physical education major.

Health Promotion Center, a part of the Independence nursing campus, is a modern facility that provides education to students through services of community interaction. The Health Promotion Center monitors adults at rehabilitation agencies, performs health screenings for children at public schools, and assists with schools for the developmentally and physically challenged. It also provides services for women and children of abuse, senior citizens, and Spanish-speaking populations. The Health Promotion Center was started in 1983 under director Thad Wilson, assistant professor of nursing.

Heart of America Athletic Conference (HAAC) is the intercollegiate sports league in which Graceland teams began playing during the 1971-72 sports season. Graceland and seven other colleges in Kansas and Missouri founded the sports alliance, the creation of which was announced during a December 10, 1969, news conference in Kansas City. HAAC's other charter members were Baker University, Central Methodist College, College of Emporia, Missouri Valley College, Ottawa University, Tarkio College, and William Jewell College. Conference rules required each member to participate in football, basketball, track, and baseball. Other sports would be considered conference events if at least four schools competed.



Heart of America Sports Camp — Graceland hosted the first annual Heart of America Sports Camp, which provided intensive training for high school athletes during July 24-30, 1970. The executive director that year was 1947 Graceland graduate Merle Harmon. Don Perkins, 1960-69 fullback for the Dallas Cowboys, was one of the head coaches and instructors. Graceland personnel involved with the camp staff were football coach Harry Larche, athletic director and wrestling coach Jerry Hampton, and basketball coach Clayton G. Henry. The fee for that camp was \$100.

Heating plant — *See:* Evan H. Walden Physical Plant; Playshop

Help Desk — *See:* Computers

Herald Hall, a brick structure at the corner of 8th Street on North Walnut Avenue in Lamoni, was Graceland's first off-campus dormitory. It was built in 1907 as the headquarters of Herald Publishing House. The building replaced an earlier structure that had been destroyed by fire on January 5, 1907; \$17,000 was raised that same day to rebuild.

In 1921 the Herald offices were moved to Independence, Missouri, and the building was converted into a dormitory for male students beginning in September of that year. The name "Comfort Hall" was first ascribed to the dorm, but its male residents rejected the name and instead called it "Herald Hall". The Lamoni Stake of the RLDS Church maintained four rooms as offices for some time after the students moved in.

Herald Hall elected its first officers in September 1921: Ned O. Calhoun (president), Dick Hartnell (secretary), and "Blossom" Booker (treasurer). Professor A.R. "Willie" Gilbert was resident of the hall at the time.

Herald Hall members organized their own chorus during the 1920s. The 1925 *Acacia* noted that the Herald Hall residents ate breakfast, supper, and Sunday dinners in their own





private dining room. The occupants called themselves the “Herald Angels”. (The first published reference to this name appeared in the September 22, 1925, *Graceland Record*.)

Due to the low male enrollment during World War II, Herald Hall became the only dormitory used for men during 1944-45. The building was given a new name, Elm Hall, when it was converted to a dormitory for more than 30 women in the fall of 1945, but the new designation didn’t stick. During the summer of 1945, an old vault on the second floor was converted into a bath and shower room.

Men returned to Herald Hall after the first wing of Tess Morgan Hall opened during February 27-28, 1960. Herald Hall underwent some refurbishing during the summer of 1961 and, when the first residence hall house names were selected in October 1962, the building became the first home of Aaron House. Women returned to the building during the fall of 1965.

During the early 1970s, Graceland had stopped using Herald Hall. An ad requesting workers to move beds and other furniture from the building appeared in the *Graceland Tower* of February 2, 1973. Graceland sold the building in 1974 to the Lamoni School District, which used the structure for administrative offices.

Herald Hall Show was an annual homecoming tradition that began on Friday evening, October 30, 1925. That year’s show was *College Days*, a three-act musical comedy in which Craig Seigfried, as college student Jimmy Cavendish, was carried through a chain of exciting adventures. Voas Meredith performed a solo dance as Bayuda, the favorite wife of an Arabian sheik. The Herald Hall orchestra played for the musical numbers. The following year’s event was a minstrel show. The show for October 1927 was called Herald Hall Frolics.

Herbarium — The “Graceland News” column in the February 11, 1897, *College City Chronicle* noted that the Fitzpatrick Herbarium had been encased and set in the botany room of the Ad Building during that month. Professor Thomas J. Fitzpatrick constructed the herbarium cases, which contained about 1,500 individual plants at the time. By March 18, 1897, there were nearly 3,000 specimens in the herbarium and fungi cases. The college purchased a set of his specimens when Fitzpatrick left in 1899.

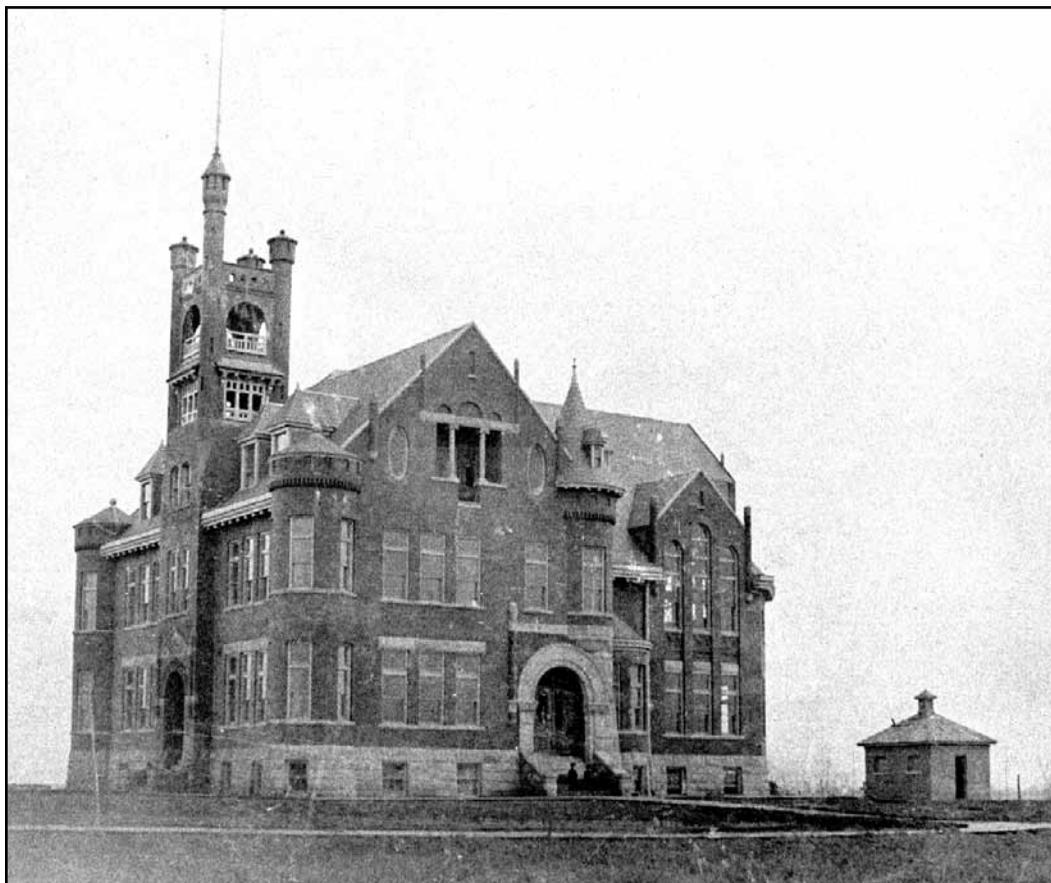
On June 4, 1900, the Board of Trustees reported that Jacob P. Anderson donated his herbarium of nearly 1,000 species. Anderson stipulated that the college furnish cases, labels, and funding for improvements, and that he have first option for purchase if the college closed. The Board of Trustees voted on August 29, 1901, to purchase cases.

Here at this Altar — See: Spirit of Graceland

Heritage Club is the group of donors who have made Graceland a beneficiary in some form of deferred giving. It was established in early 1979 and held its first meeting on October 6, 1979, during homecoming.

Higdon Administration Building (Ad Building), known for its first 100 years as just the Administration Building, was the first facility built at the Graceland campus. The red brick structure and its four-turreted tower on the north side has since evolved into the symbol of Graceland College. The facility originally held classrooms, but eventually became solely used for administrative offices as other class buildings were added to the campus.

The Ad Building was designed to have 6,400 square feet, 13 rooms, and a second-floor chapel that could seat 400 people. For several years it was known as “the College Building”



or simply “Graceland College”, since it was the only structure on campus. Originally, a flagpole topped the northeast turret of the tower. The north door was considered the building’s main entrance, and the driveway to the campus emptied into a cul-de-sac at that side. The east door, which has since evolved into the main entrance, was considered a “back door” during the college’s first few decades until other buildings began emerging toward the east side of campus.

A plaque on the north entrance reads: “A shrine from which the campus catches inspiration, the Ad Building speaks the story of Graceland. The west door stands for reception; the north door for romance; the east door for work; the chapel for fellowship and dedication; and the tower for inspiration.”

Creation: Architectural plans by Charles R. Dunham of Burlington, Iowa, for “the College Building” were selected during a meeting of the college building committee and Board of Trustees on Monday, July 1, 1895. Plans also had been submitted by architects from Burlington, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Omaha, Nebraska; and St. Joseph, Missouri.

Dunham envisioned a building containing a 60’ x 80’ base, with a basement, three stories, and a tower, to be built with solid bricks and fine stone trimmings at a cost of \$10,000. This was a smaller version of the structure that was actually built. It was planned to stand on the college hill “where it would be a pleasing spectacle to the eye of passer-by on [train] cars, and in itself be an advertisement which a commonplace building would not,” wrote editor W.H. Deam in the July 4, 1895, *College City Chronicle*.

Col. George Barrett, who did the original surveying for the campus, staked off the



ground on Tuesday, August 6, 1895. Adam Jessamin of Fort Smith, Arkansas, formerly of Independence, Missouri, was employed as building superintendent. The construction contract went to J.D.W. Hall of Des Moines. The contract was for 200,000 bricks, which were made in Lamoni. Excavation followed immediately, and Jessamin arrived during the third week of August 1895. Also that week, the sidewalk leading northwest from the college to town was laid, and a Des Moines salesman came to sell 7,000 to 8,000 circular bricks for the tower. Dunham came on Tuesday, August 20, to make sure the building was started according to plans. Stone masons were expected to begin work by August 23.

When Graceland College opened at the rented upper floor rooms of the downtown France Building on September 17, 1895, students could see the initial foundation work on the college's future home. The October 24, 1895, *College City Chronicle* newspaper reported the first floor joists in place, the cut stone all on, and the bricklayers laying the fine pressed brick with colored mortar. It reported that the massive joists "suggests that the floor will have no spring to it."

The cornerstone laying ceremony (actually involving the stone containing the name of the college and located west of the north entrance) was held Tuesday, November 12, 1895. Lamoni citizens turned out en masse, as many businesses closed at 1:30 p.m. and schools were dismissed for the event. The procession formed at the East Side public school and, led by the Lamoni Cornet Band, marched to the college carrying the U.S. flag. College students were followed by about 400 public school students and teachers under the direction of the college faculty, and a legion of citizens. Under fine weather, the ceremony opened with music by the Junior Band followed by a choir singing *America*. Joseph Smith III delivered the address and tapped the stone. Afterward, most of the group toured the already-laid lower preparatory rooms.

During his speech, Smith mentioned that the metallic box sealed into the cornerstone contained the leading Chicago newspapers (*Chicago Times-Herald*, *Chicago Chronicle*, *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, *Chicago Record* [This is assuming that the *College City Chronicle* of November 14, 1895, was correct in reporting that the fourth newspaper was the *Record*. The *History of the RLDS Church*, which was published some years later, lists the fourth newspaper as the *Chicago Tribune*.]), copies of the leading RLDS Church books and quarterlies (Holy Scriptures, Book of Mormon, Book of Doctrine and Covenants, *Saints' Herald*, *Autumn Leaves*, *Independent Patriot*, *College City Chronicle*, *Zion's Ensign*), a copy of the Graceland College articles of incorporation, and a copy of the RLDS Church's articles of incorporation.

Upwards of 1,000 people were present at the laying of the cornerstone. Bishop E.L. Kelley was in charge of the ceremonies. A prayer was offered by Elder Henry A. Stebbins. Under the direction of Joseph Smith III, the stone was lowered into place by L.J. Fink, L.B. Mitchell, and John Weedmark. Joseph Smith III officially laid the cornerstone. Speeches were made by Lamoni Mayor William W. Scott, RLDS President Joseph Smith III, Zenos H. Gurley of the Iowa legislature, and Graceland College board members Daniel F. Lambert and Alexander H. Smith. Mr. Robinson of Des Moines donated the lettering work for the cornerstone: "Graceland College, Non-Sectarian, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" on the north side and "Erected A.D. 1895" on the west side.

Construction stopped soon afterward due to winter weather and resumed in May 1896. Furnishings were moved from the France Building during the 1896 Christmas break.

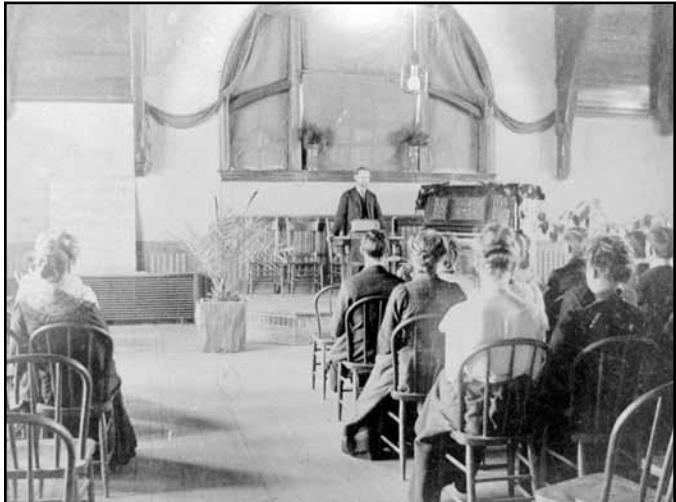
The January 28, 1897, *Improvement Bulletin* of Omaha, Nebraska, (reprinted in Lamoni's *College City Chronicle* of February 4, 1897) described the completed Ad Building: "The dimensions of the building are 80 x 80 feet. The foundation to surface is of native limestone, quarried four miles east of Lamoni, and the foundation above ground is of sandstone from the Dunreath quarries, near Des Moines. The building above the



foundation is of pressed brick from Des Moines and Omaha, with sandstone trimmings from the Dunreath quarries. The roof is slate. The building is three stories with basement. Above the basement are nine large and four small rooms with wardrobes. Janitor's quarters are in the basement. The chapel seats 400. The building is modern with hot water heating apparatus. It cost \$20,000.... The college stands on a high elevation overlooking the town. The campus of ten acres is surrounded by a college plat of sixty acres."

The "College Building" officially opened on Friday, January 1, 1897, a sunny day that had overcome the stormy skies from the previous day. A band led a procession for the dedication exercises that began at 1:45 p.m. and continued through 4:30 p.m. Program committee members for the dedication were Edmund Kelley, Daniel Anderson, and Daniel F. Lambert. Rev. George Mitchell of Davis City offered the opening prayer and Joseph Smith III gave the dedicatory address. Speeches were made by Judge H.M. Towner and Elder Joseph R. Lambert. A band played the debut performance of *Graceland Overture*, a piece of orchestral music written for the dedication by Frank Limpus. Professor Mark Forscutt, dean of faculty, gave the dedicatory prayer. Elder Columbus Scott provided the dismissal prayer. After an evening entertainment activity, the day's exercises were closed with a benediction by Elder Alexander H. Smith.

The building's first chapel service was held as part of the opening festivities. It was reported that more than 400 attended, which was estimated to be less than half of the people visiting the building that day. There were 350 chairs on the chapel floor in addition to those in the gallery.



The Ad Building was constructed largely through donations by individual members of the RLDS Church. Accounting records show that the final original cost of the building was \$21,160.

Early use: The building was occupied by 50 students upon its opening. At the beginning, the structure had no electricity, gas, or lighting. The Ad Building also had no indoor water utilities. An outdoor well was located near the building's northeast corner and an outhouse (which was humorously given the name of other area colleges) was built just south of the building.

During its first year of occupancy, the Ad Building contained classrooms, a library, offices, and a heating plant. The janitor's living quarters were in the basement. (Janitor Frank Bradfield's wife, Ruth, gave birth to a daughter there on January 5, 1897. They named the girl Graceland Marcine Bradfield.) Voice and instrumental practice rooms were on the third floor. The northwest room in the basement was the science room. The southeast room on the main floor was the commercial department room. General classrooms occupied the north portion of the main floor. Classrooms were so cold during the initial year that students would go down to the building's boiler room to study.

The 400-seat chapel on the second floor included a balcony along its north wall. An

Higdon Administration Building



arched window was built at the south wall, but the unobstructed glare from the sun was so powerful that it was difficult to block the light with paper or paint. On June 6, 1911, the Board of Trustees ordered that the window be bricked over. The chapel also contained a small, two-foot-high platform, which in early 1909 was expanded to 10' x 14' (an extension of two feet on each side) at the request of the Dramatic Club. In 1941, the platform was lowered and extended across the room. The other side of the second floor contained two large rooms at the northeast (containing the library) and northwest corners.

Lamps were furnished for the chapel by the Athenian Literary Society, which began holding public programs there on Saturday, February 19, 1898. The first lighting consisted of large hanging lamps with circular wicks, one in the corridor and two in the chapel. Lighting for the building was by a gasoline system until the latter part of 1907, when electricity was installed. On May 2, 1908, the Board of Trustees voted to sell the gasoline system.

Stoves were placed in the chapel in the summer of 1900, since the heaters from the furnace were not warming the room. Storm windows were installed that same year, and a new boiler was ordered for purchase in November 1900. The first major redecoration in the building occurred in August 1901, when C.J. Peet donated his labor to apply calcimine on the halls and auditorium walls.

On-campus housing for students began at Graceland when the Board of Trustees voted on December 10, 1900, to approve Clayton Frisby's request to sleep in the basement of the Ad Building. In 1906, some of the museum rooms at the top floor and a basement room adjoining the furnace room were opened to dormitory use.



On-campus dining also came to Graceland in 1906, when a kitchen and dining room were established in the Ad Building basement. The kitchen occupied part of the southwest room and meals were served in the northeast portion. Dishes were washed and dried on a long table in the hall between the kitchen and dining room. About 40 students regularly used the dining room that year.

The lower level continued to have a variety-filled life after dining and dormitory functions moved to other buildings. A portion of the basement was outfitted into a gym for boxing and wrestling during 1912-13. The northwest corner of the basement was transformed into a bookstore and snack shop, services that remained in the Ad Building until the completion of the Memorial Student Center in 1950. The basement's southwest corner became a speech room. During the 1920s, the campus radio station was also headquartered in the lower level.

Elsewhere in the building, the corridor of the main floor became equipped as the campus mail room, where more than 300 mailboxes were built for students and faculty; the post office was later relocated to a basement room below the stairs to



the second floor. The college business office on the main floor housed the official clock that regulated the bell for classes, and contained the campus switchboard.

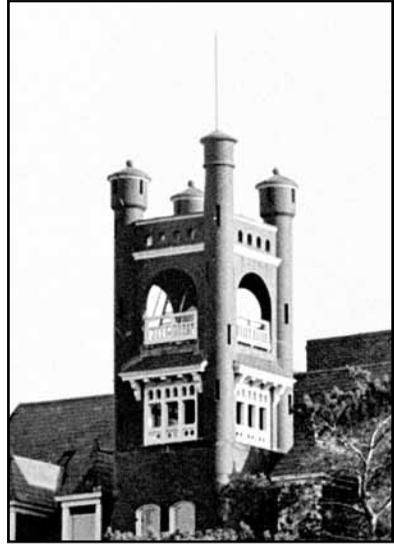
During the early 1920s, movies were shown in the chapel on Friday nights and Saturday nights for students who didn't want to attend the "nonapproved" films at the Coliseum. Following a showing of John Barrymore's *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, a questionnaire was given to students to determine whether they thought sin was more or less alluring after seeing the movie.

For a quarter of a century, the northwest turret of the Ad Building tower rose much taller than the other three. That architectural embellishment changed due to a fierce windstorm during the summer of 1922. At the time, the wires of the campus radio antenna ran from the Ad Building's northwest turret to a windmill tower north of the building. The force of the windstorm was so strong that it caused the wire to pull down the northwest turret. So many of the bricks were damaged that the turret could only be rebuilt at a much reduced height, although it still rose slightly taller than the other three. (On different pages, *Through The West Door* mentions both 1920 and 1922 as the year for the windstorm, but the 1923 *Acacia* is the first yearbook to picture the building with the damaged, unrepaired turret.)

Later developments: The northwest room of the basement was a chemistry lab from September 1903 until the science equipment was relocated to the basement of Zimmermann Hall in 1939. New seats for the chapel were donated as the class gift of the graduates of 1941. The Print Shop was added to the basement in 1953-54. In 1955-56, room 202 at the north side of the second floor was turned into a meditation chapel that could accommodate about 30 people; the meditation chapel was relocated to the north section of the MSC during the summer of 1965. Graceland's first counseling center was added to the Ad Building's second floor in 1961. A permanent record storage vault was constructed in the placement office on the second floor during the summer of 1962. Admissions offices eventually located to the third floor, and the main floor became used as the offices for the dean of students, housing, the dean of faculty, and the president. In the summer of 1979, the old grayish-white shingle roof was replaced by imitation rustic wood shingles.

During 1962-63, Teaching Materials Service broadcast announcements over the tower public address speaker via a self-rewinding tape activated by class bells. The public address system was still in use in the fall of 1968.

The historic tower lost a second bout with nature shortly before its 80th birthday. The northwest turret fell once again after being struck by lightning on Sunday evening, June 13, 1976. The turret was repaired during the following September and October. But, as had happened in 1922, damage to many of the curved bricks prevented the tower from returning



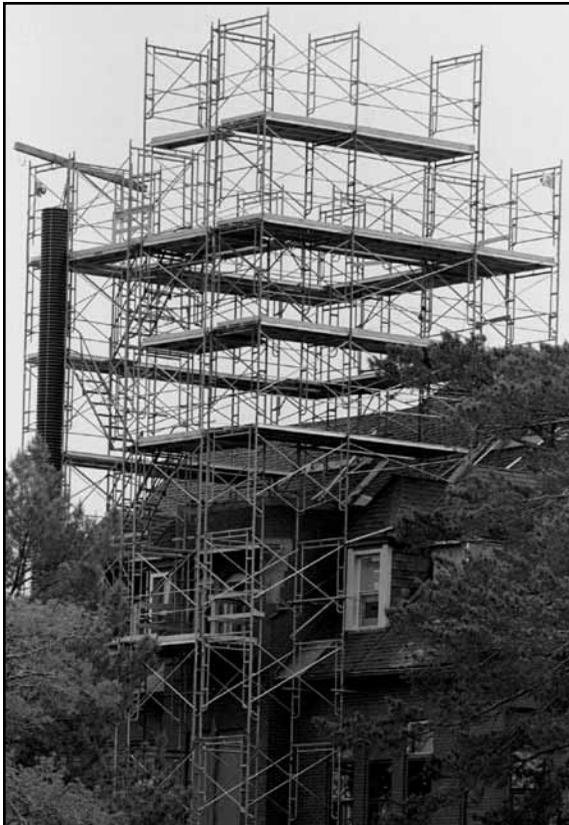
Higdon Administration Building



to the appearance it had before the accident. This time, the northwest turret became about the same size as the other three, and some square gray bricks even had to be used for the repair work on the turret's back side.

Renovation: The Administration Building had gone without any significant upgrades throughout nearly a century of use when the college decided to pursue major renovations to the facility. Initial preparation for the renovation began in the summer of 1992 when the Print Shop moved from the Ad Building's basement into the Publications Production Center of Zimmermann Hall. The following spring, offices for housing and the dean of students moved to the MSC. During the summer of 1994, the move-out became complete when the president's and dean of faculty's offices relocated to the lower level of Zimmermann, and offices for admissions and student finance relocated to Unit B.

After the summer of 1994, the Administration Building became closed for the first time since its construction. In the fall of 1994, the college opened the renovation project for bidding, then re-submitted the assignment a year later for a better bidding climate. Although the aggregate of the new low bids was 10 percent higher than the readjusted estimates, the Board of Trustees authorized a go-ahead on the project during a conference call held December 26, 1995. Historic Systems of Austin, Texas, was chosen as general contractor through its office in Des Moines, Iowa. (In July 1996, primary subcontractor Gatto Contracting of Austin, Texas, assumed the roles of primary contractor and project manager. Then, in January 1997, CPMI of Des Moines took over the duties of construction manager. Gatto withdrew from the project effective March 31, 1997, although Graceland retained much of the company's crew to finish the work.) Other assistance came from mechanical contractor L.A. Fulton and Sons of Des Moines; electrical contractor Norwood Electric of Prairie City, Iowa; and data/communications contractor Wiring By





Design of Urbandale, Iowa. On-site work started on February 5, 1996.

Exterior renovations restored the northwest turret of the tower to the original height and design that it had in 1897. The tower was completely removed beginning April 10, 1996, since most of its bricks had become too structurally unsound to remain in use. The small door and steps on the east side were replaced with a grand foyer peaking to the height of the second floor ceiling and befitting the use of that side of the building as the main entrance. The aesthetically unpleasing outdoor fire escapes that had been added to the building's west and south sides in the late 1970s were removed. An arched, etched glass window was donated by the class of 1954 to restore the pre-1911 appearance of the old second floor chapel. All of the building's other windows also were replaced.

Inside, an elevator was installed at the site of the chimney shaft that had originally heated the building. A fire stairwell was constructed inside the southeast corner. The south portion of the second floor was restored to its original chapel appearance and opened as a heritage hall to accommodate more than 100 people. The basement floor was also lowered. Other interior upgrades involved complete replacement of the electrical and mechanical components, installation of central air conditioning (replacing the previous individual window units), and expansion of rest room facilities.

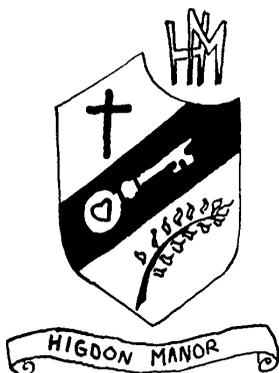
Completion of the renovation was targeted for the latter part of 1997. The approximately \$3.5 million project was financed through private college revenue bonds and from individual donations.

During Graceland's 100th commencement ceremony on Sunday, May 18, 1997, Board of Trustees president Jay Newcom made the surprise announcement that the facility would be known from that day as the Higdon Administration Building. The expanded name was chosen to honor the three members of the Higdon family who collectively served as the college's president for nearly a quarter century: William T. Higdon (who announced in the spring of 1997 his plans to retire as Graceland's president), President Emerita Barbara J. Higdon (William Higdon's wife), and Earl T. Higdon (William Higdon's father).



Higdon Manor was the shortest-lived residence hall house, having existed only during the 1967-68 school year. It was also the first house to discontinue.

The men's house was organized on the first floor of Gunsolley to accommodate the return of men to Baker Hall that school year. House officers were elected during the spring of 1967, the same time that students who volunteered to be in the new house voted to name the house after Bill Higdon (Graceland's president at the time) and Earl T. Higdon (the previous president). Higdon Manor's officers were Mike Bessonette (president), Larry Beal (vice president and senator), Larry Cole (chaplain), Ron Romig (assistant chaplain), Eldon Anderson (intramurals), and Jack Major (secretary/treasurer). One of the house's activities during the year was a Western function. The members of Higdon Manor joined Cheville House the following year.



Highlights and Shadows — See: Photography Club

The Hilltop Where is a Graceland hymn that was written circa 1961 by Roy Cheville. The song is sung to the tune of *Finlandia*, the music also used for hymn #315 in the RLDS Church's *Hymns of the Saints*.

The song's lyrics are:

This is my home, the Hilltop where my heart is.

This is the place I come to know as mine,

Here is the tower that calls me to look upward;

Here is the door that opened to my shrine.

Here is the wealth of memories that linger

And call me on with lifting thoughts sublime.

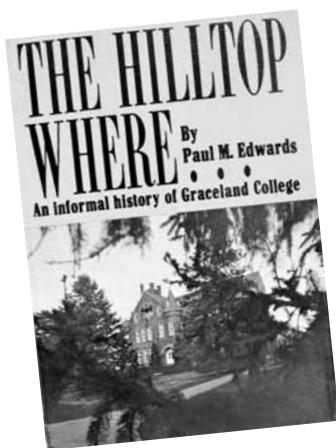
This is my home, the Hilltop where my heart is.

Where I found friends who link their hearts with mine,

*Where bonds were made that hold across the ocean
With those who walked these paths among the pine.*

In memory I'll come back to this homeland

And feel anew the pull of things divine.



The Hilltop Where...An Informal History of Graceland College

by Paul M. Edwards is the second major book that was written on Graceland's history. The book was published in 1972 by the Venture Foundation and contains 190 pages, plus 24 pages of photos. It was written in commemoration of the college's 75th anniversary.

History Club organized during the 1966 spring semester and applied for a charter of the national historical organization, Phi Alpha Theta. Original officers were Dave Irby (president), Bob Kyser (treasurer), and Cheryl Bardo (secretary). Original advisors were Robert Flanders and Alma Blair.

See also: Phi Alpha Theta

History major began as a bachelor's degree program during 1961-62. The faculty approved a history-political science combined major on May 3, 1976, for the following fall. The separate history major returned in the fall of 1979.



Hitching racks — On June 1, 1907, the Board of Trustees ordered the construction of hitching racks, with board chairman Daniel Anderson and secretary F.B. Blair placed in charge of having the work done.

Hobo Day was a regular event that was first held on Friday, April 1, 1921, as Graceland's version of a spring skip day. Roy Cheville was in charge of the festival, where students and faculty came dressed as hobos. Jeremiah Gunsolley and Graceland president George Briggs came dressed as bums. (The *Graceland Record* reported that "Uncle Jerry acted like he was used to it.") Those who did not conform to the event's dress code were taken to the fountain and dunked; Dr. Gustav Platz was dunked.

At 12:30 p.m. the crowd met on the north side of the Administration Building, where a platform had been built and some live wire actors performed. Ruth Juergens played a march in leading the group to the back door of Patroness Hall, where mulligan stew, sinkers and ringers, and hobo java were served into tin cups. John F. Garver acted as judge and presented Glow Salisbury and Rollin White as the "Bummost Bums". Honorable mentions went to Jeremiah Gunsolley, Blossom Booker, and Orley Reneau.

Speeches centered on the theme of "Down with the Faculty" were made on the north side of the Ad Building by dean Ray Whiting and Mr. Winegar. Myrtle Trowbridge spoke on women's suffrage. At the request of townspeople, the hobos marched through Lamoni with the band playing and sang and yelled around the square. They marched to the meeting place of the Patroness Society, then back to the college. Activities ended with a baseball game between the college boys and the town team.

Several faculty members felt that the annual event lacked dignity, so in 1925 it was replaced by the first Campus Day. Hobo parties soon returned, though, and were last held on a regular basis in 1936.

Hockey developed at Graceland in 1965 as an inter-squad club sport mostly among Canadian students who played on Founders Lake. In 1966-67, Eric Fletcher, Brian Shantz, and others organized the Graceland Flyers, which initially played other club teams from Iowa State University, Drake University, and Grinnell College. The Flyers still practiced on the lake, but played their "home" games at the Des Moines Ice Arena in Urbandale, Iowa. In 1968-69, the Flyers won the 12-game club conference. In 1969, Iowa colleges organized varsity teams under the Iowa Collegiate Hockey League, but Graceland left the conference in 1971 because the college didn't have a local ice rink to host games. In 1979, the team's name was changed to the "Graceland Fighting Saints" and used an early version of roller blades on College Avenue when practices could not be held on Founders Lake. The name changed through the efforts of player Mike Anderson, who had been an equipment assistant for the NHL's Minnesota Saints and managed to get that team to donate new uniforms. Conveniently, the nickname of the Minnesota team just happened to be an appropriate fit for the squad from the RLDS-affiliated school. Hockey vanished from Graceland after the 1981-82 season.





See also: Field hockey

Holland — *See:* Netherlands

Home Builders Club, formed in 1957-58, was composed of the wives of married Graceland College students. The group centered its activities on study, service to others, and social gatherings. All wives were considered members. The club was last pictured in the 1960 *Acacia*.

Home economics first came to the attention of the Board of Trustees on the afternoon of April 29, 1909. Nina H. Goff had inquired about a domestic science course, but the board decided that the college could not offer it due to lack of space and funding.

Home economics finally had its beginnings at Graceland after the new Lamoni High School was seriously damaged by fire on November 8, 1914. Lamoni's home economics students relocated to the northwest basement room of the Ad Building. Graceland then offered a home economics course in 1917-18 to 14 women under instructor Mabel Knipschild. The home economics lab was later relocated to Briggs Hall.

The Home Economics Department acquired a new Hot Point kitchen (which included a garbage disposal unit and an electric dishwasher) during the summer of 1947.

Home economics courses were last offered at Graceland in 1978-79.

Home Economics Club started in 1940-41 under sponsor Ruth Roberts. Members met monthly to discuss home economics issues and suggestions. The club also served banquets and teas for other groups and had its own year-end banquet. The original officers were Ruth Lively (president), June Lewis (vice president), and Myra Gold (secretary/treasurer). The Home Economics Club was last pictured in the 1968 *Acacia* and last advertised in the 1969-70 college catalog.

An earlier home economics club, Vestae Filiae, was organized in 1931.

See also: Vestae Filiae

Home Missions was a student group that was involved with branch church services and was active with the RLDS Church youth program. Home Missions had more than 70 members when it started in 1948-49. Officers that year under sponsor Deam Hunter Ferris were Cecil Robbins (president), Grace Crocker (vice president), Betty Balsover (secretary/treasurer), and Maxine Johnson (music director). Home Missions was pictured for the second and last time in the 1950 *Acacia*.

Homecoming had its beginnings as the annual Alumni Day, which was first held in 1907 and continued through at least 1913. The first official homecoming was celebrated on April 7, 1915, as a day set aside during the second day of the RLDS General Conference. The college hosted an informal reception of students that morning. A baseball game planned between former students and the current college team had to be cancelled due to sickness among prominent men of the church. A business meeting was held, but little action was taken. An evening program of singing and short speeches followed. A meeting was also scheduled for Thursday, April 15, during which time the Greater Graceland Association organized.

During June 3-6, 1923, homecoming was celebrated in connection with commencement and the opening of the Young People's Convention (which started on June 7).

In response to requests by alumni who wanted to return to campus while school was in

session, the tradition of the fall homecoming was introduced during October 30 to November 1, 1925. The Herald Angels presented a musical comedy, *College Days*, in Zimmermann Hall on Friday evening, October 30. That year also marked the first homecoming football game, played October 31 at 2:30 p.m. in North Park against Central College of Pella, Iowa. Graceland lost the game, 12-0. The field was muddy and the attending alumni were reportedly few but enthusiastic. In addition to the game, Saturday's events included a mass meeting, a parade, a reunion dinner, and the homecoming frolic. Organizations and societies held parties, breakfasts, luncheons, and other functions. Roy Cheville was in charge of the program committee.



Homecomings continued during World War II, but without a football game during 1943 and 1944. The first homecoming involving a 50-year honor class was in 1952, when six members of the class of 1902 reunited. In 1968, the members of the 1916-18 F.F.F. Club began presenting a rotational trophy to the winning brother-sister house homecoming float, a tradition that continued into the early 1980s. The Emeriti Club, involving alumni who have already celebrated their 50-year reunion, was established in 1994.

The 1994 homecoming also marked the first time the cross country team performed an all-night relay run of the game ball from the visiting school to the Graceland field. Team members ran the ball from William Jewell College that year.

Homecoming queen: Roy Cheville initiated the tradition of a homecoming queen in 1946. A committee led by student Ione Sartwell selected freshman Lillian Henderson as the first Graceland homecoming queen that fall. There was no homecoming queen in 1971 after male student Mike Martens was nominated by Tiona House and captured a substantial number of campus-wide votes during 1970. The homecoming queen tradition returned in 1972, but with the clarification that nominees had to be full-time Graceland College students who were female and homosapien. Robin McArthur was crowned queen that year and Nancy Ruoff and Cami Kirk composed her court. Except for a brief return in 1983, homecoming royalty didn't come back on an annual basis until 1987, when the tradition was revived by the Crescents. Laura Stanke was selected as queen in 1987 and Ray Clothier joined her as Graceland's first-ever homecoming king.

Homecoming sidewalk climb: In 1979, Aaron House introduced its tradition of a rope "climb" across the campus ground from Gunsolley Annex/Graybill Hall to the football field. Outfitted in traditional climbing gear, the members of the house scuffle over the ground with a rope and time their arrival for halftime of the football game. Aaron concludes the event by attempting to form a human





pyramid on the field. Cheville House and other houses respond by trying to knock down the pyramid.

The activity actually originated during the 1979 winter term as the idea of Tiona House member John Caywood. That January, he and John Kenworthy of Aaron decided to relieve their boredom by copying a stunt that they had seen on *Monty Python*. The two students invited members of their houses to participate, but it was so cold that morning they were the only two who showed up. The two scaled the ground by the MSC and concluded the effort at Tess Morgan Hall. As they neared the women's dormitory, Caywood tumbled backwards to enact a momentary "fall" and Kenworthy "caught" him behind for the rescue.

The members of Aaron House decided to adopt the idea at the following homecoming under the organization of George Jones and Paul Shupe.

See also: Alumni Day; F.F.F. Club

Homecoming School — *See:* Alumni School

Homiletics was a 1947-48 group that studied more efficient ways of ministry and preaching. Their group had 55 members, most of whom were in the priesthood. Officers under sponsor Edmund J. Gleazer Jr. were Carl Wheeler (president), Mitchell Juergens (vice president), and Gordon Mesley (secretary).

Hong Kong was first represented in 1964-65 by Evangeline Chan, a freshman from Kowloon City majoring in business administration. The first male from Hong Kong was Robert K. Chan, who enrolled as a senior in the spring of 1984 to study computer engineering.

Honor Roll in memory of the classmates who died during World War I was presented as a permanent memorial by the class of 1919. The names were engraved on a bronze tablet.

The Honor Roll of 1943 and following years was given to the college by the Alumni Association's Heart of America chapter, headquartered in Kansas City, Missouri.

Honorary alumni status is designated to selected friends of the college who never attended Graceland as a student. The honorary alumni title may be conferred to: people who had a strong desire to attend Graceland but were unable to due to events beyond their control; people who exhibit loyalty, dedication, and devotion to Graceland through exceptionally long and distinguished employment at the college; people who develop an attachment to the college and display affection, comradery, and unity with the Graceland community; and people who have given exceptionally long and dedicated support of the college through active involvement and promotion through a specific project or program. The honorary alumni program was created by President Barbara Higdon in 1991 as a way to tie non-alumni to the college.



The first person to be named an honorary alum of Graceland was Alice Lewis Sessions, who received the title during the 1991 commencement exercises. Her husband, F.B.I. director William Sessions, was the commencement speaker that year. As a youth, Alice had been traveling to Graceland to start her freshman year but was seriously injured in an automobile accident. She was hospitalized for several months and never became a Graceland student, ultimately enrolling at another school.

Honors program — Graceland's first honors program was introduced in the fall of 1970. It was headed by an honors program committee chaired by Paul Edwards and including Barbara Higdon, Alma Blair, Charles Emslie, Robert Johnson, Margaret McKevit, Ron Romig, and Elaine Graybill. Students accepted by the committee had to complete individual projects, called modules, which each took about three weeks to complete. Those enrolled in the program had to complete 36 modules. (During the program's first year, sophomores had to complete 27 and juniors had to complete 18.) Students who successfully completed the program received a bachelor of arts honors degree.

A revived honors program was approved by the Board of Trustees in November 1988. This honors program allows a student to go more in depth than what a regular class requires. Students graduating with an honors degree need to complete 18 hours of designated honors credits, earn a grade of A or B in honors classes, and be active in the program for at least four semesters. The revived honors program started in the fall of 1989 with eight juniors and two sophomores.

Hoomana Club was a 1944-45 group that was sponsored by Roy Cheville. Members wrote Christmas letters, assisted in Lamoni church activities, conducted Graceland church activities, and studied local branch issues and church policies.

Hours and visitation — Hours for dormitory students were first set by the Board of Trustees on September 14, 1908. All resident students were required to be in their rooms at 10 p.m. each night. The board's minutes of May 18, 1911, mention that quiet hours were set at 10 p.m. and lights-out was at 10:30 p.m.

In January 1950, lights-out for female students was set at 11 p.m. on weeknights and Sundays, 12:30 a.m. on Fridays, and midnight on Saturdays.

The third floor of Gunsolley was allowed to host female guests during what was termed as an invitational "open house" on Sunday afternoon, October 21, 1962. The next month, guests were allowed on all floors from 2 to 5 p.m. on Sundays. Dates had to be registered by their escorts, house president, faculty associate, or head resident upon entering and had to sign out when they left. Room doors had to be open while a guest was inside. The number of couples was limited to the number of roommates, with the exception of the house president's room.

On December 6, 1972, the Senate proposed allowing the floors of each dorm to set their own guest hours providing they fall within each floor's lounge hours and end 15 minutes before main lounge hours ended. In September 1975, visitation rules were revised, requiring opposite-gender guests to sign in and check out and to leave room doors open at least six inches. Plans were announced in December 1977 to open the Gunsolley lounge on a 24-hour trial basis.

The requirement of leaving room doors open, also known as the "shoe-in-the-door" policy, ended in the spring of 1986 after several years of student campaigning. It was replaced by a policy that required opposite-gender guests to sign in at the residence hall's receptionist desk with a resident of that building. Tess Morgan residents had to indicate a guest in their room by putting a heart on a hall tagboard. Gunsolley and Annex (Graybill



Hall) residents could indicate a guest by placing a towel over their room door.

On Wednesday, March 21, 1990, visitation hours were extended to allow guests in rooms from noon to 2 a.m. on Sunday through Thursday, and from noon until midnight on Friday and Saturday.

House of Tri-T — *See:* Tri-T Club

House president — *See:* House system; Council of House Presidents. Also see individual house listings.

House system emerged in 1962 as the result of a feeling that Graceland's social clubs had become too divisive, and that more mature student activities were needed as the college evolved into a four-year school. Social clubs came to an end at the conclusion of the 1961-62 school year following months of study by the Council on Student Life, student polls, and all-campus meetings. The faculty approved the CSL's proposal for campus reorganization during a special session held Monday, May 7, 1962.

The new system was primarily designed by Dave Haseltine, Graceland's director of housing, based on a model used by Iowa's Grinnell College. Each so-called "house" grouping was designed to have 45 to 67 members and a faculty associate who would serve as a pastor and sponsor. Originally, each house had a president, a vice president/treasurer, a vice president/secretary, a social chair, two senators, a chaplain and an intramural or Women's Recreation Association manager. Each men's house was paired with a women's house to form a pastoral group. An inter-house court of five men and five women (nominated by houses) was established to deal with housing problems. Some of the elements of the house system had already existed at Graceland under the basic residence unit system, which was introduced in 1956.



Student dormitories were organized into seven men's houses and seven women's houses. One house for married students was also established. On Tuesday, May 8, 1962, the CSL elected the following students as the first house presidents for the coming school year: Jim Gargano, Leighton Leighty, Jim Elvin, Jim Zimmer, Lance Hutton, Dan Shank, James Warnock, Rita Norvell, Judy Manning, Carolyn Carter, Sharon Pray, Shirley Bigham, Margo Montgomery, Sue Fisher, and Julie Fletcher. (One of the women was to be appointed as a vice president for the president of the house composed of Derry, East, and Weldon's halls.)

House names were not chosen until the following fall. The Council of House Presidents accepted the first 13 of 15 house names in October 1962. Those original men's houses were Edwards (Baker Hall), Tiona (Ullery Hall), Aaron (Herald Hall), Closson (Gunsolley first floor), Agape (Gunsolley 2), Stewart Manor (Gunsolley 3), and Faunce (Gunsolley 4). The initial women's houses



were Traver (Walker first and lower levels), Shalom (Walker 2), Kimball Manor (Walker 3), Sariah (East, Derry, and Weldon's), Belavera (Tess Morgan; only the south wing existed at the time), and Audentia (Patroness Hall east and west). Names selected by hall members and approved by CHP later that month were Electa (married students) and Solah (Patroness north). House members chose their own insignias, colors, mottos, and crests, all of which had to be submitted to Lance Hutton, the CHP vice president, to avoid repetition.

Initially, houses relocated to different floors and even different buildings at the start of each school year. During 1976-77, administrators decided to permanently establish the men's houses at their existing locations. The same policy went into effect for all the women's houses beginning with the 1979-80 school year.

Over the years, new houses were created and existing ones merged or ended due to such developments as the addition of the Gunsolley Annex (Graybill Hall) and the conversion of Patroness Hall from a dormitory to an office facility. Other house mergers during 1985 (when Walker Hall and the first floor of Gunsolley closed due to declining enrollment) helped create houses of more equal membership numbers. Two new women's houses were formed when Walker reopened in 1994.

The following is a complete list of Graceland's houses, each of which has a separate entry in this book: Aaron (formed 1962), Agape (formed 1962), Amici (formed 1985), Ananta (1965-79), Aponivi (formed 1979), Atara (1979-1985), Audentia (1962-1979), Belavera (1962-1985), Chemin (1967-1979), Cheville (formed 1965), Closson (formed 1962), Dimora (1965-1979), Edwards (1962-1985), Electa (1962-1985), Faunce (formed 1962), Hanthorne (formed 1994), Higdon Manor (1967-1968), Khiyah (formed 1994), Kimball Manor (1962-1979), Kimora (1979-1985), Leilani (formed 1985), Mahana (1967-79), McKevit Manor (formed 1970), Orion (formed 1985), Paloma (formed 1966), Sariah (formed 1962), Shaddai (1985-1991), Shalom (formed 1962), Solah (formed 1962), Stewart Manor (formed 1962), Tiona (1962-1985), Traver (1962-1985).

See also: Basic residence units; Council of House Presidents; Social clubs

Hubbigan Family was a group of 1946-47 students who decided to get together and become acquainted as a smaller group, since there was a larger student enrollment that year. Some of the Herald Hall girls chose a "brother" until the "family" grew to about 26 students. The group's purpose was to encourage friendship on campus and establish a firm basis for friendship after Graceland. Assistant librarian Annabelle Peers served as sponsor. As its first project, the Hubbigan Family sent Christmas packages overseas.

Hui Holomua was the club of Graceland Hawaiian students that began in 1945-46 as a continuation of the Aloha Booster Club. The group familiarized other students with Hawaii, arranged a Hawaiian banquet for the student body, and wrote to prospective Hawaiian students. A. Neal Deaver was the group's original sponsor. The organization ended following the 1954-55 school year, after which all foreign groups were pooled into the new International Club.

Hui O' Hawai'i, a club promoting Hawaiian culture, formed in late 1994. Original officers were: Kurstan Olaso (Kapolei, Hawaii), president; Keris Blas (Pearl City, Hawaii), secretary; and Denis Pertubal (Pahoa, Hawaii). Bonita Booth, Dewey Clark, and Jackie Allen served as the original advisors.

Humanities Division (Division of Humanities) began during the fall of 1987, combining the previous Language and Literature Division with the religion and philosophy areas of



the Social Sciences Division. Howard Booth, professor of religion, was the new division's first chairman.

Hungary was first represented by Judit Mayer of Mohacs, a woman who enrolled as a junior studying English and piano in the fall of 1985. The first visiting professor from Hungary was Adam Nadasdy, who led a group of six Hungarian students to Graceland for the 1986 spring semester. Two of that group's members, Miklos Lojko and Akos Tomory, were Graceland's first male students from Hungary.

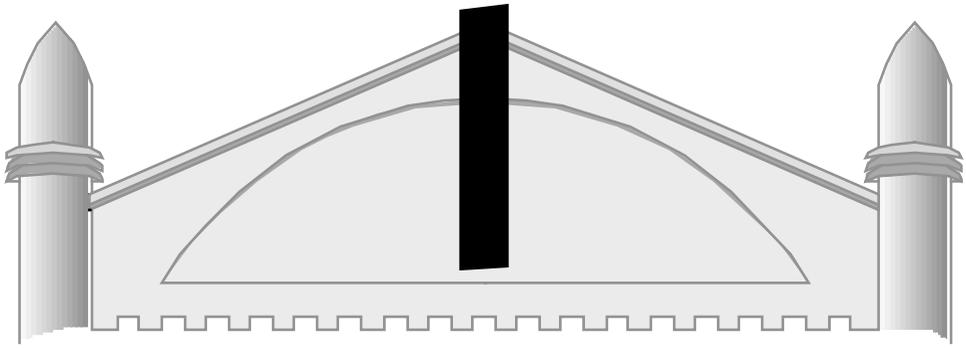
From the beginning, the Soros Foundation of New York sponsored Graceland's exchanges with ELTE, the Hungarian University at Budapest. The foundation was established by Hungarian Wall Street investor George Soros and is dedicated to assisting institutions in cultural exchanges with eastern Europe. The foundation learned about Graceland through John Menzies, a 1970 Graceland alumnus, who was working as cultural attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Budapest, Hungary.

The first Graceland winter term to Hungary was in 1987. Written applications from 33 students were submitted to Graceland's International Affairs Committee for the six available openings on that trip. Joining Professor Les Gardner and President Barbara Higdon that year were Rich Galbraith, James Jennings, Charles May, Susan Medler, Judith Postnikoff, and Lisa Ruckman. The trip was made possible by ELTE University and the Soros Foundation, with the cost for each Graceland student coming to around \$300.

Hymnals were first purchased for the college for use in the Ad Building chapel following a vote by the Board of Directors on October 17, 1898.

Two of the college's songs were included in *The Hymnal*, which was published by the RLDS Church in 1956. *Alma Mater Hymn* was hymn 523 and *Graceland Forever* was hymn 524. Both songs were not included when the church's new *Hymns of the Saints* was published in 1981.





Idaho was first represented in 1903-04 by four students from Sagle who enrolled to learn shorthand and typewriting: Lewis P. Summers, Thomas I. Summers, Fred Turnbull, and Oliver Turnbull. The first females from Idaho, Jessie and Mildred Christensen of Blackfoot, came in 1906-07. Idaho's first collegiate student was Johanna Thomas of Malad City, who came in 1920-21.

Illinois was first represented in the student body in 1896-97 by L.A. Howard of Emington, who enrolled in the school of business. The state's first woman representative was Minnie E. Hayer of Danway, who enrolled as a preparatory school student in piano and organ in 1897-98.

See also: Nauvoo, Illinois

Independence campus — Graceland's campus in Independence, Missouri, was established one year after the 1968 introduction of the bachelor's degree program in nursing. In the fall of 1969, Graceland's Independence campus replaced the diploma program at what had previously been the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing.



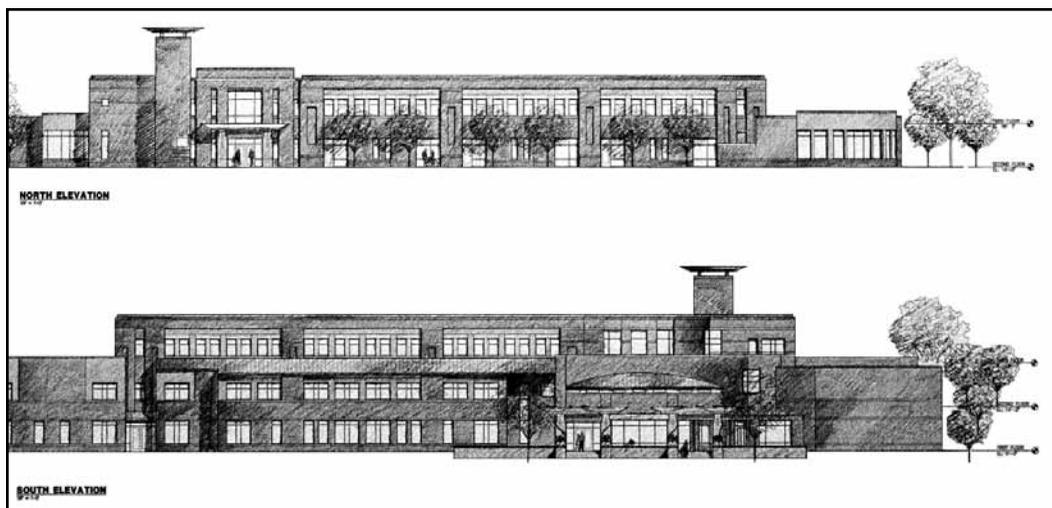


In 1973, the Independence operations moved to 9900 East Winner Road, where the college's second campus became known as the Independence Education Center (IEC). The building was previously occupied by the School of the Restoration. It acquired its new name on Sunday, April 29, 1973, with a 2:30 p.m. ribbon cutting ceremony followed by a reception that continued until 5 p.m. Graceland Board of Trustees chairman William Piedimonte offered the invocation, Graceland president William Higdon provided opening remarks, and RLDS president W. Wallace Smith cut the ribbon. A Graceland woodwind quintet provided music on the main building's east porch during the ceremony. IEC remained at this site until 1993.

In 1993, IEC relocated to rented rooms in the Central Professional Building at 221 West Lexington. During its five years there, IEC eventually expanded to occupy all or parts of four floors in the building. In the garden level, IEC established two classrooms and a health assessment lab. Support staff for the Division of Nursing and the Outreach program filled the east portion of the first floor, while the addiction studies office and the Health Promotion Center were located to rooms on the floor's west side. On the second floor, IEC moved faculty offices and its master's program secretary into a suite on the southeast side. IEC occupied the entire third floor, which became the home to four classrooms, a computer lab, a student lounge, a conference room, the office for the vice president of nursing, and the majority of the division's faculty offices.

In 1996, Graceland announced plans to construct the new Graceland College Independence Campus on Truman Road between Woodland and Chrysler. The new site, about one-half mile west of the Central Professional Building, was designed to headquarter not only Graceland's nursing and addiction studies programs, but also fields of education unrelated to health care. CDFM² Architecture, Inc., of Kansas City, Missouri, designed the new facility to include classrooms, administrative offices, a nursing skills lab, the Health Promotion Center, the Charles F. Grabske Sr. Library (previously located at the Columbia Independence Regional Health Center), and a 250-seat auditorium. Construction began in August 1997 on a building erected on a slope, with two stories facing the north and

Independence campus



three stories facing the tiered parking lot at the south. The concrete frame building was designed with an exterior of red, dark crimson, and beige bricks. J.E. Dunn of Kansas City was selected as the building's contractor. The new site was estimated to cost \$8.5 million, with funding coming from operations and a bonds issue. Construction began with a targeted completion for the fall of 1998. The building was envisioned as the first of several that would eventually populate the Graceland College Independence Campus.

See also: Health Promotion Center; Nursing

Independence Education Center — *See:* Independence campus

Independence, Missouri, was first represented in 1896-97, when Nephi May enrolled in the school of business.

See also: Independence campus; Nursing

India was first represented by a woman, Janet Gideon of Delhi, who enrolled as a freshman in 1960-61 to study pre-medicine. The first male student from India was Paul S. Christie, a 1965-66 freshman from Surat.

Indian Hills Community College — Indian Hills Community College, founded in 1930 in Ottumwa, Iowa, became the first institution with which Graceland established a partnership program. Graceland began offering bachelor's degree completion courses in business administration through the Indian Hills Community College campus in Center-ville, Iowa, in the fall of 1989. The partnership was expanded on May 29, 1992, to include courses for the elementary education major at IHCC. The programs offer students who have completed a two-year junior college program an opportunity to obtain a bachelor's degree from Graceland at Indian Hills.

Indian Missions was a group that studied the problems of American Indians and considered solutions. The club was also known as "Loleachi", an abbreviated combination of "love, learn, achieve". Officers for 1948-49 under sponsor Ned Jacobson were Bob Taylor (president), Lynn Weldon (vice president), Grace Crocker (recorder), Joan Fenn



(corresponding secretary), and Joan Baeth (treasurer). Indian Missions was last pictured in the 1950 *Acacia*.

Indian Territory — *See:* Oklahoma

Indiana was first represented in 1910-11 by Davis Carr of Jasper. Alice Storey, a collegiate student from Ray, arrived as the state's first woman enrollee in 1914-15.

Individual study program was introduced for the fall of 1971. Students could obtain three levels of credit through exploratory readings (sophomore level classes), directed readings (junior level classes), or research in a major area (senior level classes).

Indonesia was first represented by Debra Ann Onstot, who listed her address as Jakarta as a junior in 1975-76. (She listed her home as Independence, Missouri, the previous year.) The first male student from Indonesia was Go See Hok of Malang, a 1983-84 freshman studying computer science.

Industrial Department allowed students to gain hands-on experience in manual training, agriculture, and domestic science while earning money for their college expenses. The department was created by the Board of Trustees on January 6, 1906. The manual training program in the 1906 resolution involved construction work for Marietta Hall and the original Patroness Hall. The uniform wage in 1910 was 10¢ an hour.

Campus employment was actually first offered to students during 1903-04, preceding the Industrial Department's creation. However, Frederick M. Smith might be considered as Graceland's first student worker, since he assisted in surveying the campus grounds even before the college opened and eventually enrolled during the first term.

See also: Farms

Institute — The first institute held at the Administration Building by an outside group was a teachers institute under the direction of the county superintendent of schools. The Board of Trustees granted permission on February 11, 1902, for the facility's use.

Institutional foods was introduced into the curriculum in September 1940 with a course called Industrial Foods for Men. The curriculum included a three-year program of academic work along with actual experience in the dining halls of the college, under the supervision of steward Harry Newman.

Instructional Technology Services — *See:* Teaching Materials Service

Intercultural Club is a group for students who are interested in world cultures. The club annually hosts the Intercultural Dinner, which has been one of the major social events each year at Graceland.

The group had its beginnings as the International Club, which organized on Monday, September 26, 1955, in the Ad Building chapel. In previous years, students from countries outside the U.S.A. had their own separate clubs. The first officers of the International Club were: Joe De la Cruz (Nanakuli, Oahu, Hawaii), president; Connie Weightman (Payneham Adelaide, South Australia), secretary; Chun Ill Park (Pusan, Korea), social chairman; and Shirley Judd (Victoria, Australia), educational chair. Language instructor Ruth B. York was the original sponsor. The club initially had 32 student members representing Australia, Hawaii, Korea, Japan, Canada, Netherlands, West Indies, British



West Indies, Alaska, Iran, and Holland.

During 1971-72, the Intercultural Club used the building west of Ullery Hall as “International House”.

See also: International Relations Club

Inter-Dorm Council, first pictured in the 1952 *Acacia*, involved the president and secretary of each women’s dormitory. The council discussed dorm problems and major activities. The group also revised *Pathways*, the major pamphlet sent to prospective students.

Inter-Dorm Resident Court was a campus judiciary group that began during the 1961-62 school year. The court acted on matters involving student violations of dorm rules. Head residents determined which cases would go before the court. Members of the court had to be of sophomore, junior, or senior standing. The Inter-Dorm Resident Court replaced the Dorm Judiciary Board, which had been composed of representatives of all the dorms; the Dorm Judiciary Board reviewed violations from all the dormitories during meetings held every Friday at 4 p.m.

International Club — *See:* Intercultural Club



International House was a building west of Ullery Hall that acquired its name when it was used by the Intercultural Club beginning in 1971-72. The house was constructed by Howard Ullery and was previously used as a private residence. It was located inside the southwest corner of the driveway leading from College Avenue to the Units and the Tower Apartments. International House was dismantled during the late 1970s.

International Relations Club formed in the fall of 1943 and was last pictured in the 1947 *Acacia*. The club met to discuss world issues and problems and received a yearly grant of books on world affairs from the Carnegie Institute. Original officers were Dale Ballantyne (president), Ruby Henson (vice president), L’Nora Cross (secretary), Enoi Foo (counselor), and Harry Dennis (counselor). Eugene Closson was the original faculty sponsor.

See also: Graceland’s World Affairs Institute

International studies major began in the fall of 1972. The major is designed to prepare students for careers in foreign service, international organizations, and international business.

Inter-State Conference was a varsity sports league for two-year schools in which Graceland participated during the 1940s and 1950s. The conference included teams from Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. Graceland left the conference in order to allow juniors to participate in sports when the four-year religion major began in the fall of 1956. The college announced its withdrawal from the conference in a letter written by Graceland president Edmund Gleazer on May 12, 1956.

Intramural director is the student officer who leads the college’s intramural athletics



programs. Prior to the 1989-90 school year, the position was chosen by varsity coaches based on application interviews. On February 7, 1990, the Senate voted 13-1 to make this a role elected by the student body. The proposal was approved by 72% of 280 student voters on February 14. David Sims became the first elected intramural director as a result of voting held March 19, 1990.

Iowa was represented at Graceland since the first day and hasn't missed a semester yet. All 18 enrollees during the first term were from Lamoni.

See also: Lamoni, Iowa

Iowa Communications Network (ICN) uses fiber optics to provide full-color interactive video and audio transmissions for educational purposes. The ICN system was initiated by the Iowa state legislature and has endpoints in each of the state's 99 counties. Graceland opened its ICN classroom in the northwest corner room of the basement of the F.M. Smith Library in 1994. Bob Ramsey, associate professor of chemistry, was the first Graceland faculty member to teach a course over the ICN from the classroom, offering his Nature of Science class to 18 students in Centerville and Corydon, Iowa.



Iowa Higher Education Institutional Resources Council was established in the fall of 1973 with Graceland as a charter member. The group set policies for use of educational resources and selected films and other materials to be made available to member schools. Graceland faculty member Rod Schall was an original member of its executive committee.

Iowa State Junior College Conference was a varsity sports league in which Graceland participated during the 1940s and 1950s.

Iran was first represented by Hekmatollah Eilian of Tehran, who enrolled in 1954-55 as a pre-medical student. The first woman from Iran was B. Gwyneth Amsberry, also of Tehran, a 1956-57 freshman.

Iranian Hostage Crisis — The 1979-81 Iranian Hostage Crisis affected one Graceland student during the early months of the event's 444-day standoff. During the 1980 spring break, senior Amir Loghavi of Iran and three other Graceland students left the United States for a week-long vacation to the Bahamas. Then, on April 6, 1980, U.S. president Jimmy Carter broke American diplomatic and economic ties with Iran. As a result, Loghavi was denied reentry into the U.S. at the end of his stay in the Bahamas. His three friends had to drive Loghavi's car back to Lamoni.

Also during the crisis, the Focus club sponsored a freedom march and service in remembrance of the hostages.

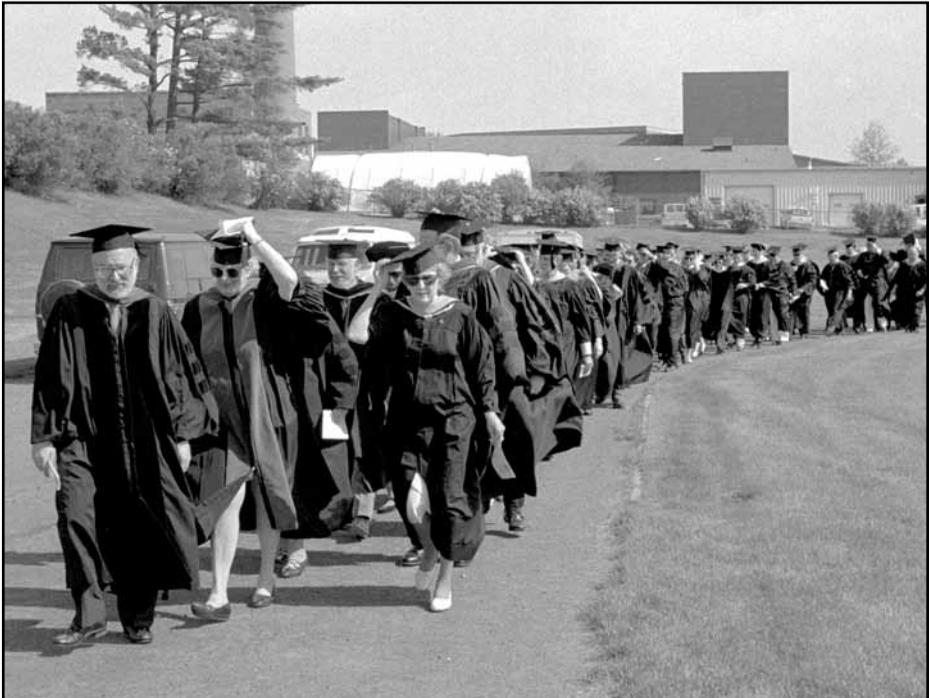


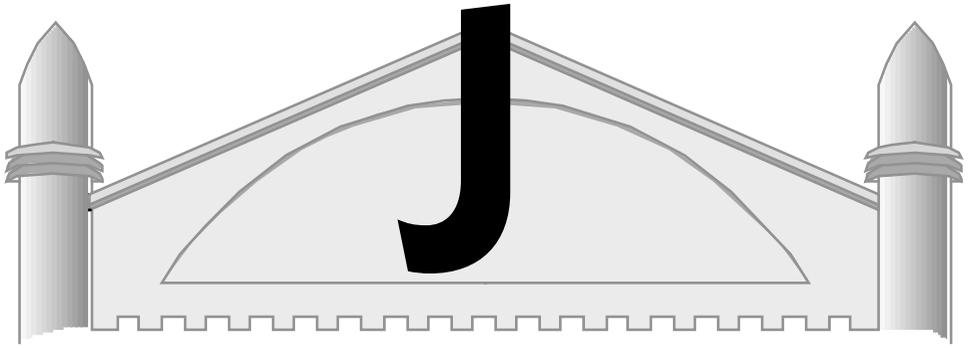
Irwin House was the basic residence unit name given to the west wing of Patroness Hall in September 1956. It was named after Charles E. Irwin Sr., who taught history, preparatory, normal, and economics courses during 1912-18 and 1920-23. He was later ordained a bishop in the RLDS Church.

Israel was first represented by Peter Victor Hussary of Jerusalem, who enrolled as a freshman in 1972-73 to study mathematics.

See also: Palestine

Italy was first represented by Walter Cesarini-Sforza, who enrolled in the fall of 1989.





Jamaica was first represented in 1980-81 by junior psychology student Nellie A. Johnson of Kingston.

Janitor — Graceland's first janitor was Frank T. Bradfield, who began his custodian duties when the college opened in the France Building in downtown Lamoni on September 17, 1895. His major responsibility was to ensure that there was ample fuel for the wood burning heaters in the six second-floor classrooms. Although Bradfield had been serving as custodian throughout the first year (and was included in the photo of the 1895-96 students and staff), the Graceland Board of Directors considered applications for the college's janitor position on June 29, 1896. On July 6, 1896, the Board of Directors set Bradfield's payment at \$20 a month plus house rent. N.W. Weedmark had also applied for the job. Bradfield and his wife later moved into a room in the Ad Building basement just after it opened. His wife, Ruth, gave birth to a daughter there on January 5, 1897, and they named the infant Graceland Marcine Bradfield.

On April 24, 1902, the Board of Trustees made the janitor answerable to the college president.

Japan was first represented in 1910-11 by preparatory school student Peter T. Chosokabe (he listed his last name as "Choso"), who gave Tokyo as his municipal address. He suggested the name "Acacia" for the college yearbook in 1911-12. The first collegiate from Japan was Kisuke Sekine, a male student from Hanno who enrolled in 1950-51. The first women from Japan came in 1955-56: Saku "Judy" Nishizawa of Saitama-ken and sophomore Dixie Lee Ashenhurst of Kyushu (Ashenhurst listed her home as San Diego, California, when she was a freshman the previous year.).



Jensen Hall, located at 305 South State Street, was rented to the college as a men's dormitory from 1936 to 1941. Twelve students lived there in 1936. The large, ornate frame house was owned by Blair Jensen, who lived there while he served as Lamoni Stake president.

Jeremiah Gunsolley Desert Classic Miniature Golf Tournament was an annual nine-hole event held inside Gunsolley Hall and the Annex (Graybill Hall). It was designed by head resident



Brad Carr to help students become better acquainted with residents from other floors. The two-person pairings had to be members of different houses and had to enter under a team name. The first annual tournament was on Saturday, February 28, 1987, and involved 26 pairs of student golfers and six non-competing “celebrities” (dean of students Tom Powell, registrar Jim Closson, Bookstore manager Ed Shields, and professors Bill Norman, Bob Ramsey, and Howard Booth). Each house designed its own unusual hole, running through the halls, house lounges, and restrooms. Holes were also arranged on Gunsolley’s first floor (by the assistant head resident) and main lounge (by the head resident). The champion duo the first year was “Midwestern Camel Jockeys” (Doug Dobkins and Brent Millard), who had a combined score of 118. The victors won a large Pizza Hut pizza, rental of a VCR and two tapes, two Eagleville Dinner Bell cinnamon rolls, and green masters jackets. There were 37 donated prize-winning places. The third and final annual tournament was held Friday, March 31, 1989.

Jeremiah Gunsolley portrait — A color portrait of Jeremiah A. Gunsolley was presented by the Alumni Association at the 1953 homecoming and was hung in Gunsolley Hall. The artwork was painted by Sarah Minor.



Jolly Fourteen, a 1907-08 social club of female students, was probably the first social club organized at Graceland. Its members included Ellen Graham, Lora Bender, Amy Turner, Alice Wyman, Myrtle Gunsolley, Bertha Steele, Marjorie Hutchinson, Jessie Wiley, Almeda Trowbridge, Edna Elswick, Lucy Christopherson, Lorinda Swenson, Marcella Schenck, Laura Hackett, Laura Thompson, and Lilli Larson.

Jordan was first represented by a male student, Ahmad I. Masri of Ramallah, a 1960-61 pre-medical freshman.

Joseph Smith III bust in plaster was given to the college by Herald Publishing House when its offices moved from Lamoni to Independence in 1921. There are two such busts in existence; the other was in the office of RLDS President F.M. Smith. At the time this gift was made, Reginald Smith, Joseph’s youngest son, was attending Graceland College. There was an unveiling ceremony in the Ad Building chapel, where the bust was kept until it was moved to the art room. The sculpture was later kept in the Briggs Hall library until being removed for refurbishing in 1938. It was eventually displayed on the top level of the Frederick Madison Smith Library.



Judiciary notes (J.N.s) were issued as punishment for violating housing code regulations, and usually involved a small monetary fine. The dreaded J.N.s were phased out by the early 1980s.

J.U.G.s was a men’s social club that was formed by nine



members during the fall of 1919. The J.U.G.s were known for their frequent stag party feeds and banquets. The club eventually grew to 16 members before disappearing after the spring of 1920.

Junior college — Graceland's emergence as a junior college was spurred by the declining enrollment in the four-year collegiate program during the school's early years. Although enrollment among Graceland's combined departments consistently exceeded 100 after the tenth year, collegiate enrollment between 1909-1914 averaged just 13, and only eight students had graduated from the four-year program through 1911.

Floyd M. McDowell, the college dean, recommended that Graceland adopt the two-year associate of arts concept pioneered by the University of Chicago, and in 1912 the Board of Trustees voted to turn Graceland into a junior college. Despite the disappointment of RLDS President Frederick M. Smith over the change, Graceland opened as a junior college in the fall of 1914. The three collegiate areas (social science, humanities, and science and mathematics) drew 24 students that fall.

Graceland College conferred the associate of arts degree for the first time during the commencement ceremony of June 3, 1915, held at the Coliseum. Collegiate diplomas were presented to six students: N. Ray Carmichael, Daniel B. Sorden, Cicely Case, Olive Teeters, Allen Breakie, and Charles Benc. Elder John W. Rushton of Independence, Missouri, gave the principal address.

In 1917, Graceland became Iowa's first officially accredited junior college. In 1924, President George N. Briggs announced that Graceland had, for the first time, become a real junior college, offering pre-medicine, pre-law, pre-engineering and other courses preparing graduates for advanced work in basic subjects.

The beginning of the end of Graceland's junior college era came on February 25, 1956, when the Board of Trustees voted to start a four-year bachelor's degree program in religion starting that September. More four-year majors were added throughout the next decade, and the junior college program ended after the 1968-69 school year. The last associate of arts degrees were conferred on 77 graduates at the commencement ceremony of May 25, 1969. At that same ceremony, bachelor's degrees were awarded to 177 graduates.

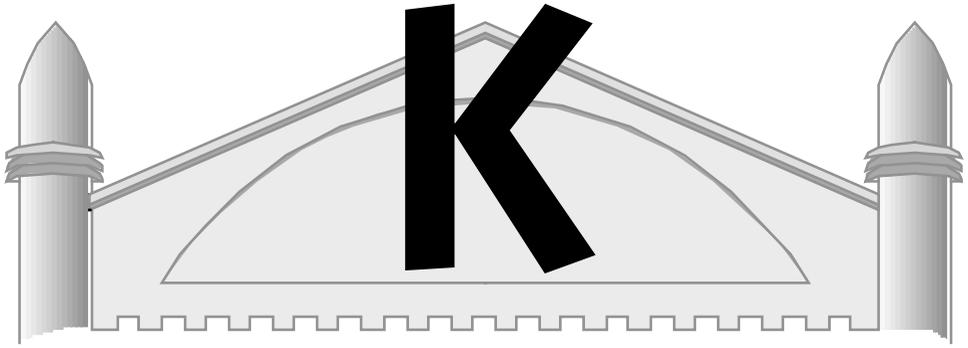
During the final year of the associate of arts program, the two-year degree required successful completion of at least 64 semester hours with a minimum 2.0 grade point average.

See also: Bachelor's degree programs

Juniors — The first collegiate student to achieve status as a junior was Frederick M. Smith during the 1896-97 school year. He had transferred to Graceland during the first term after studying at Iowa City Academy and the University of Iowa.

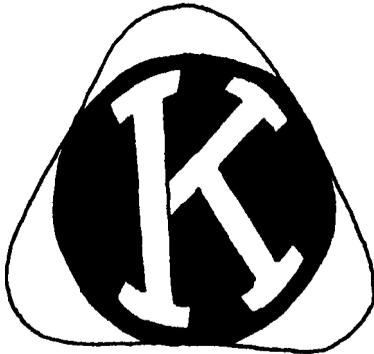
Following Graceland's start as a two-year junior college in the fall of 1914, juniors returned to the college when a limited number of third-year courses were reintroduced in 1923-24. Eighteen juniors enrolled during 1923-24, but plans to also revive fourth-year courses were halted by the Depression. The three-year offerings continued through 1936-37. Graceland enrolled 19 juniors when Graceland's bachelor's degree program in religion began in the fall of 1956.





Kansas was first represented in the student body during 1897-98 by J.L. Fender, a Goodland resident enrolled in the school of business, and Lena McNutt, a Troy resident enrolled in piano. The first collegiate department enrollee from Kansas was Charles F. Grabske, a 1912-13 student from Rosedale.

Kappa Delta Literary Society (later **Kapforean Literary Society**) was the fourth club of the Athenian Federation of Literary Societies. The club organized on April 15, 1921, at the suggestion of Graceland President George Briggs, who felt the three existing societies weren't meeting the needs of the college. The name signifies the first two letters of the Greek words for "leaders" and "workers". The club's colors were purple and silver, its publication was *The Crescent*, and its motto was "Forward." The club's yell was "Yip-sidi-i-ki!" Original officers under sponsor Charles E. Irwin were Harvey Eliason (president), E. Leslie Mogg (vice president), Lucile Eliason (secretary), Aurille Jensen, and Floyd Graybill.



The group was required to change its name in 1927-28. This was apparently due to sentiments against sorority/fraternity-style names, since the Alpha Pi Sigmas also had to come up with a new name that year. Not wanting to lose their identity as "Kaps", members renamed the club "Kapforean", which means "bearing with a degree of excellency". The Athenian Federation of Literary Societies and its clubs were disbanded after the 1931-32 school year.

See also: Athenian Literary Society

Karate Club offered its first annual homecoming martial arts demonstration in 1974. The club's first yearbook picture was in the 1977 *Acacia*, when the instructors were Mel Clark (sho-dan) and Fred Hausheer (san-dan). The major styles the group studied were kajukenpo and tae kwon do. The Karate Club was last pictured in the 1983 *Acacia*.

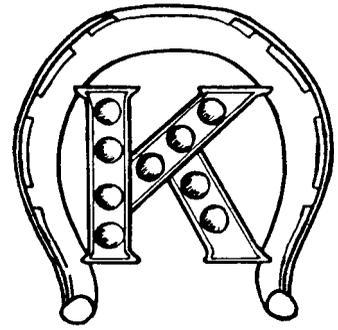
K Club was a women's social club that blossomed from a slumber party in the original Patroness Hall the night of March 2, 1923. The students present were Winifred Wienhiemer (klan chieftain), Ruth Russell (assistant chieftain), Evelyn Boyd, Deloris Leeka, Lois Kunz, Wanita Peiplaw, and Helen Stewart. The "K" stood for "kindness, kindred, klan", which provided the initials for the group's original name, the K.K.K. Club. The name was changed (for an obvious reason) to the K Club in 1925. The 1945 *Acacia* jokingly indicated that the "K" stood for "kareful, kourageous, and kasual".

The group's pin was a down-hanging horseshoe, its colors were khaki and blue, and (at the beginning) the club's dress was knickers. The original motto was "The highest ideals



bring the greatest deeds.” The 1952 *Acacia* listed the club’s creed as “Good Sports Forever.”

The K Club decided to split itself in May 1956 due to the large number of female students who wanted to join a social club. The start of the 1956-57 school year brought the debut of the K Alpha Club and the K Zeta Club. The original officers of K Alpha were Valdeen Cornish (president), Barbara Skinner (vice president), Judy White (secretary), Velda Elwell (treasurer), Roxana Farnham (chaplain), and Margaret Mussell (scribe). The original K Zeta officers were Jean Goddard (president), Jean Bowser (vice president), Joanne Parsons (secretary/treasurer), Carol Crimmins (chaplain), and Lillian Bowser (scribe). The clubs regrouped back into one in 1957-58 and continued through the spring of 1962.



“**Keep off the grass**” was first raised as a cry among college students in the spring of 1897. It was directed against the farmers who drove across the campus with lumbering wagons or other vehicles. Some of the boys thought a few pebbles tossed at the jaywalkers might teach a gentle lesson. Signs labeled with this message were added to the lawns later and remained part of the campus landscape for several years.

Kelley Hall is a wooden classroom building used primarily for drawing, painting, and ceramics courses. It was completed in October 1947 to accommodate the influx of veterans who enrolled after World War II. The building originally contained a large lecture room, two smaller classrooms, and six faculty offices, and was arranged so a brick veneer could be applied later (although the veneer was never added).

Kelley Hall originated as a World War II surplus building that came from the Jefferson barracks in St. Louis, Missouri. The U.S. Congress had passed a bill providing cost and construction of temporary facilities for veteran needs at up to \$3 per square foot. This financed the location and transportation of the building to campus, while Graceland covered the estimated \$5,000 construction costs. The building’s materials arrived at the campus on August 12, 1947, through the Federal Works Agency.





The *Tower* announced in its September 17, 1947, issue that it was sponsoring a “name the building contest” from September 26 to October 15. The judges were Ronald Manuel (chairman of the entries committee), chairman Wallace Smith (Publications Board), Graceland president Edmund J. Gleazer, R. Edwin Browne (public relations), Joe Piedimonte (student council), Eugene E. Closson (faculty), Mrs. Charles Hyde (representing alumni), and *Tower* staff member Stan Johnson. The winner would receive a semester pass for every Coliseum movie shown between October 19 to January 30 that school year. The runner-up would receive a Graceland pennant. Winners were announced in the October 17 homecoming issue. The first-place entry was Progress Hall, submitted by Raymond Gunn. Second place was Stewards Hall, submitted by Shirley Robinson.

However, the Graceland Board of Trustees later that fall opted to name the building “Kelley Hall”. The name honors Bishop Edmund L. Kelley, a member of the college’s original Board of Direc-

tors who was an ardent supporter of Graceland during its early years when indebtedness led many church members to feel the college should be discontinued.

During the summer of 1963, a ceramics room equipped with a kiln was added to the building to accommodate a new class in ceramics.

A prefabricated metal addition measuring approximately 48’ x 50’ was completed at the south side of Kelley Hall in March 1979. Two offices were converted into an adjoining hallway to the addition, and student lockers were added to the hallway. The cost of the addition exceeded \$19,000.

Kennedy assassination — School was in session on Friday, November 22, 1963, when U.S. President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. Although Kennedy’s death occurred early in the afternoon, that day’s issue of *The Graceland Tower* managed to have a story about the event, which included reaction by some campus members. On Monday, November 25, the day of Kennedy’s funeral, students and faculty filled the MSC for a memorial service. William Gould, Robert Flanders, and Lloyd Young offered eulogies for President Kennedy. Flanders focused his talk on the nature of the Gettysburg Address in relation to Kennedy. Henry Anderson directed the Concert Choir in singing *Prayer for Guidance* and *Hymn of Service to the Nation*. Richard Clothier directed a brass choir in the second movement of *Music for the Queen* by the MSC’s west doorway as the audience walked quietly to stand and watch the American flag fly at half mast. Except during the memorial service, the MSC was largely deserted during the day, and activity in the campus buildings was abnormally quiet.

Kentucky was first represented in the student body by J.M. Sanders during 1899-1900. The state’s first women representatives were 1944-45 freshmen Lois Jean Burwell and Bobby Ann Gossadge, both of Louisville.

Kenya was first represented by 1961-62 freshman George Seda of Kisumu when the area was still known as British East Africa. He was still a student when Kenya gained its



independence in December 1963. George Ngangira, a freshman from Kiambu, was also enrolled during the school year of Kenya's independence. The first woman from Kenya was Catherine Wandera, who enrolled as a freshman in the spring of 1975 to study art.

Key cards were introduced in 1970-71 to residents of the women's dormitories, allowing sophomores, juniors, and seniors to enter the building at any time of the night. The privileges were extended to freshmen the following year. Key cards ended the curfew system that had existed at the women's dormitories during previous years. In September 1985, new key card machines were installed to unlock the lounge doors and the northwest and south sides.

KFFV was a radio broadcasting station at Graceland College that formally began on Saturday, April 21, 1923, between 7:30 and 9 p.m. The station broadcast at 100 watts on a wavelength of 360 meters. Three programs were aired each week. On Mondays and Thursdays the station offered musical or educational programs (plays, contests, and papers by faculty and students). On Sundays the regular service at the Lamoni RLDS Brick Church was presented. The station could be heard as far away as New Jersey and Alabama. KFFV replaced Graceland's original spark transmitter station, 9YO, and continued broadcasting at Graceland into at least 1924-25. KFFV was developed by Arthur B. Church. When its upkeep became too costly, Church took the station to Independence, Missouri, as KLDS around 1925. The station later became CBS affiliate KMBC in 1927.

See also: Radio

KGRA was Graceland's longest lasting campus radio station. Its origins came about shortly after Thanksgiving of 1947 when students Norman Bernauer, Glen Cargyle, Calvin French, and Bob Colville met in the library and discussed creating a Graceland College radio station. A campus radio station research committee sent questionnaires to stations at 85 campuses. The proposal for a radio station was then presented to the Faculty Advisory Council and Graceland administration in the spring of 1948 and received approval the following fall. Organizational work began in 1948 through the efforts of R. Edwin Browne, Charles Irwin, Ray Zinser, Glen Cargyle, Roscoe Faunce, and William Gould. Graceland was accepted as a trial member of the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System, and technical construction began in January 1949.



KGRA started its first broadcast on Sunday, February 6, 1949, with a tone signal at 2 p.m. The frequency was changed to 690 kc that same month. Glen Cargyle was the station manager, Henry Wheeler was the chief engineer, Fred Cool was the program director, and Jim White was the advertising and business manager.

KGRA installed a new transmitter in Baker Hall late in the fall of 1949. Plans were



announced the following spring to install a transmitter in the Lamoni city power plant in order to carry the signal throughout town. In early 1952, station operators decided to place booster amplifiers in Walker and Gunsolley. That fall, the transmitter was moved from the Lamoni power plant to the Graceland campus, since most students were living on campus by that time. The transmitter on campus used the power lines as an antenna and was called a wired-wireless transmission, thus not requiring an FCC license.

During its very early years, KGRA was on the air during weeknights for approximately three hours. Operations were extended during early 1953, with broadcasts airing from 4:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. on weekdays and 9 a.m. to noon on Saturdays. The station provided recorded programs, news, DJ shows, and coverage of campus sports. More than 50 students were involved with the station during 1952-53.

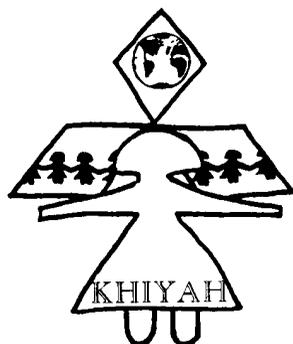
After the 1952-53 school year, the KGRA studio in the Ad Building basement became a faculty office and radio operations stopped for about three years. KGRA resumed broadcasting on April 25, 1956, with transformers and headquarters placed in the third floor elevator room of Gunsolley. The signal was available to all three dorms (Gunsolley, Walker, Patroness) at this point, but broadcasts had ended again by the fall of 1961. Around this time, KGRA was rebroadcasting programming at 630 AM from Kansas City's KXTR-FM and the University of Kansas's KANU-FM.

Members of the Graceland Ham Operators Club took charge of the station during the 1967 spring semester. The club used existing power lines in operating KGRA from its "Ham Shack", located below the observatory in the Platz-Mortimore Science Hall. Radios close to the power lines were able to receive the signals.

In 1968 the Ham Club obtained an audio board and power supply valued at \$5,000 from WTLP radio in Washington, D.C. The club hoped to reactivate KGRA and rebroadcast programs from KXTR and KANU in Kansas City. During the fall of 1969, the station was broadcasting nightly at a frequency of 790 from the top floor studio of Country Club, mostly providing rock music with some coverage of away games.

During 1971-72, the station was headquartered on the third floor of Marietta Hall and broadcast seven days a week, offering hard rock, classical music, soul music, and old *Lone Ranger* and *Shadow* radio programs. Signals were weak at Tess Morgan Hall under the carrier current transmission system, since it was the last stop on the electrical transmission line that passed through Gunsolley, Patroness, and Walker. However, KGRA's operations were once again short-lived since some equipment was damaged during the move from the Ad Building to Marietta. The station also suffered from a lack of interest among students. There were some intermittent broadcasts around the 1974-75 school year before KGRA came to an end for the final time.

See also: Radio



Khiyah House, a women's residence hall house, began in the 1994 fall semester at the middle level of Tess Morgan Hall's north wing. The house was created due to the expansion of residence space for women with the reopening of Walker Hall that fall. (The expansion also spurred the creation of Hanthorne House.)

On the day the house's members were scheduled to select a tentative name, house president Kristi Hettrick told English faculty member Barbara Hiles Mesle that she wasn't excited about any of the proposed names. Mesle suggested the name "Khiyah", which means "Mother Earth" in Hebrew (and which the Mesles were originally going to name their daughter, Sarah). The word is also similar to a Swa-



hili term meaning “season of new beginnings”. The house symbol adopted during the first year involved three interlocking diamonds (a Nordic symbol for heavenly power), promoting Kihyah’s environmental theme. Hall colors selected the first year were burgundy and silver.

Original house council members were Kristi Hettrick (president), Brendan Edwards (senator), Sarah Baughman (intramurals), Jennifer Hankins (COSA), Jana Booth (SAC), Nina Guidry (Crescent), and Heather Abramson (chaplain).

Kimball Manor was one of the original women’s residence hall houses that began in the fall of 1962. Kimball Manor was also among the first group of houses that were named in October 1962. The name honors Violet Kimball, a leader among the women who supported the builders of the Kirtland Temple. Sharon Pray was the first house president of Kimball Manor, which debuted on the third floor of Walker Hall. House colors were white and maroon since the first year.

Kimball Manor was located at different buildings and floors over the years, and moved to the middle floor of Tess Morgan Hall’s west wing in the fall of 1978. After the decision in the spring of 1979 to convert Patroness Hall into offices, Kimball Manor was one of five houses that volunteered to combine and get first choice on location for the fall. During a drawing out of a hat in the MSC on Wednesday, April 4, 1979, G.S.G. President Ken McClain selected Kimball Manor to join with Dimora. The two houses became Kimora that fall.

Lyrics to the Kimball Manor song:

*Standing high upon a hilltop
Is our home so dear.
We shall not forget the friendships
That we’ve all made here.
In our Kimball Manor home
We’ve found hearts kind and true
And we’ve found that Kimball people
Help and love us too.
We’ll remember our Kimball Manor.
We’ll remember when we’re afar.
And the ties that have always bound us
Will reach us where e’er we are.
We’ll remember the fun and laughter
And also the sighs and tears,
For the friends we’ve made in Kimball
Will last us throughout the years.*



Kimora House was a women’s residence house that debuted in 1979 on the top floor of the north wing of Tess Morgan Hall. The name was a combination of its merged houses, Kimball Manor and Dimora, which had decided to combine the previous spring after the plans were announced to convert Patroness Hall from a women’s dormitory into an office building. The name also resembled “Cumorah” (as in the Hill Cumorah in RLDS Church history), which was the runner-up in the name voting by house members. House members chose the name on Thursday, September 13, 1979, and it was approved by the Executive Advisory Committee on Tuesday, September 18, 1979.

Kimora’s original house council members were Lori White (president), Kim Griffiths (senator), Rebecca Ramsey (academic chair), Tamara Ingram (Crescent), Esther Smith (chaplain), Beth King (COSA), Jeanne Smith (intramurals), and Lori Fenn (treasurer).



Kimora's mascot was "the kittens", its house flower was the rose, and the house colors were green and white (later pink and black, navy blue and white, and blue and silver.

When Walker Hall closed after the 1985 spring semester and its two houses moved into Tess Morgan, Kimora and Traver merged as Amici House at south Tess Morgan.

Lyrics to Kimora's house song (adapted from the Kimball Manor song and sung to the tune of *Far Above Cayuga's Waters*):

[Original opening verse:]

*Standing high upon a hilltop
Is our home so dear (Home so dear)
And we know Kimora ladies
Know and love us here.*

[Later opening verse:]

*Standing high upon a hilltop
Is our home so dear (Home so dear)
We will not forget the friendships
That we've all made here.
In Kimora we have found
A family kind and true (kind and true).
And we've found Kimora ladies
Help and love us, too.*

*We'll remember our house Kimora.
We'll remember when we're afar (we're afar).
And the ties that shall always bind us
Will reach us where e'er we are.
We'll remember the fun and laughter
And also the sighs and tears,
For the friendships made in Kimora
Will last us throughout the years.
Amen.*

KLAL was a radio station broadcasting at 97.7 FM that began in Lamoni in 1984. Its Graceland connection started in the fall of 1987. That fall, the station relocated from the upper floors of the Chief Lamoni Motel to a room at the MSC mezzanine and relayed simulcasts of KELR from Chariton, Iowa. A student staff began regular broadcasts from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Monday, October 12, 1987. Equipment failures ended the effort at the start of 1988, although broadcasts briefly returned during the 1988-89 school year with simulcasts of KELR, and KLBA in Albia, Iowa, and some student shows.

Korea was first represented in 1953-54 by Chun Ill Park, a male student from Pusan. The first Korean woman was Yang Chung, a post-graduate from Seoul who enrolled in 1972-73.

K.O.G. (Knights Of Graceland) Club was a men's social club that began in 1946-47. Original officers were Royce Foster (president), Delbert Smith (vice president), Ronald Young (secretary), and Gordon Powers (treasurer). The club pin resembled a cog.

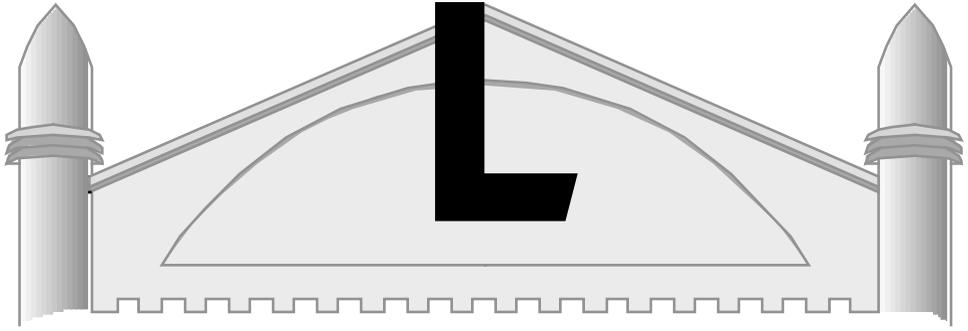
In the fall of 1960, the club proposed constructing a large concrete "G" — 72 feet from top to bottom and large enough to be seen from the football stands — at the new Big G Lake. The K.O.G.s contributed the labor to laying out the "G" on Saturday, November 19, 1960.



The K.O.G. Club continued through the spring of 1962. When the social clubs disbanded, the K.O.G. knight paraphernalia was passed on to Aaron House, which assumed the knight as its mascot.

Kuwait was first represented in 1971-72 by freshman Hussain Mansour Jamal, a male student who came from Al Sha Ab to study pre-engineering. The first two women from Kuwait enrolled as freshmen in 1972-73 to study physical therapy: Sahera Jawad Ramadan (from Sheap) and Meriam Al-Hmood.





Laboratories had their beginnings in the first year of the college when the science professors started to assemble materials at the France Building for study and manipulation in physics, chemistry, and biology. The laboratory was located in room 1 and contained distilled water, nitric acid, and ammonia water. On November 16, 1895, the Board of Directors approved Professor Thomas J. Fitzpatrick's recommendation for a \$2 per student chemical laboratory fee for apparatus and breakage, the first lab fee at Graceland College.

On September 6, 1903, the Board of Trustees voted to use the northwest room in the Administration Building basement as a chemical laboratory. The Patroness Society made a \$250 contribution for laboratories during that same school year.



In 1936, the physics lab moved to the basement of Zimmermann Hall. In 1939, the chemistry lab also relocated from the basement of the Ad Building to the basement of Zimmermann. Laboratories moved into Platz-Mortimore Science Hall when that building opened at the start of the 1955 fall semester.

See also: Herbarium; Museum; Platz-Mortimore Science Hall; Zimmermann Hall.

Ladies' Quartette — *See:* Girls' Quartette

Lamanite Ministries was a Religious Life organization first featured in the 1973 *Acacia*. During 1973-74 (its final *Acacia* appearance), the Lamanite Ministries team started a Lamanite Interest Group that sought to learn about the history, religion, and culture of the American Indians.

Lambda Delta Sigma Society was a Graceland honor society that lasted several decades. The organization was first considered on December 13, 1920, at Lamoni's Herald Publishing House by a committee including Graceland president George N. Briggs (committee chairman), Jeremiah A. Gunsolley, Floyd McDowell, A. Max Carmichael, Charles E. Irwin (secretary), and Walter Smith. They met to consider RLDS President Frederick M. Smith's suggestion that a scholastic society from RLDS members attend-



ing Graceland and other institutions of higher learning might encourage education among church members.

A tentative draft of the constitution was drawn up in March 1921 and the final version was adopted on November 21, 1921. The Society's formation was announced in the college chapel on Wednesday, November 23, 1921. The organization's formal purpose was "To encourage education among Latter Day Saints, by appointing meetings for the discussion of such subjects as are pertinent among the college people of the church, and by offering the benefits of the Society to persons who give promise of future achievement beneficial to the church organization."

The Alpha Chapter of the organization was established at Graceland on December 3, 1921. The original members of the Alpha Chapter consisted of RLDS faculty members at Graceland as well as current students who had completed 30 semester hours of college work and whose academic standing was among the top 25% of their classes. Entrance was based solely on scholarship until 1924-25, when some extracurricular work could count toward admission. The first students invited to be members were Addie Belle Chappelle, Olive Elefson, Helen France, Iola Hicks, Leonard G. Hoisington, Grace Lambert, Leonard Lea, Nellie Mussell, and Ida Mae Post.

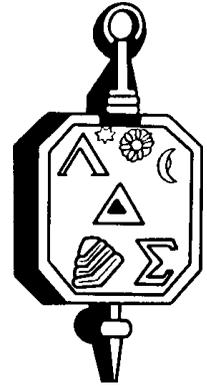
The society's badge was a golden key engraved with the three books representing the church's standard scriptures; an "LDS" (representing both the church and the Society's name) was spread across the books. The society's seal resembled the badge design and was edged with the legend "Seek Learning by Study and by Faith".

The Alpha Chapter's first social event was an informal dinner served by the students in Virgie McCray's domestic science department on the lower floor of "the New Building" (Briggs Hall) in February 1922. Professor Lonzo Jones read a paper titled "The Problem of Progress".

Six other charters for the honor society were later granted during 1922: Beta Chapter (University of Iowa in Iowa City, Iowa), January 18, 1922; Gamma Chapter (University of Kansas in Lawrence, Kansas), January 18, 1922; Delta Chapter (State Normal School of Warrensburg, Missouri), February 28, 1922; Epsilon Chapter (Institute of Arts and Sciences in Independence, Missouri), March 4, 1922; Zeta Chapter (Iowa State College in Ames, Iowa), March 4, 1922; Beta Alumni Chapter (Independence, Missouri), May 27, 1922.

An organizational conference was held in Independence, Missouri, on Saturday, October 7, 1923, to report on and coordinate plans concerning chapters in the institutions of higher learning. Ultimately, though, only the Alpha Chapter remained stable. On February 8, 1937, the Society adopted a new constitution and bylaws under which the organization solely became a specific scholastic institution of Graceland College.

The Lambda Delta Sigma Society was composed entirely of female students during 1943-44, due to low male student enrollment because of World War II. For the college's 50th anniversary, the group produced a publication called *Graceland Firsts*, which was completed during 1944-45 after five years of research. The organization's last yearbook appearance was in the 1968 *Acacia*. Talks began during the fall of 1969 about replacing L.D.S. with a national, more recognized honor society at Graceland, and the Lambda Delta Sigma Society ultimately vanished sometime after 1975.



Lambda Mu Sigma — See: L.M.S. Club

Lambda Sigma Phi Club was the last men's social club organized at Grace-



land. The club's name simply came from three randomly chosen Greek letters. Lambda Sigma Phi's original officers during the fall of 1959 were Ronald Henson (president), Terry Meloan (vice president), Ronald Carter (secretary), Dale Rimmer (treasurer), and Phillip Winkler (chaplain). The group was sponsored by Lloyd Young and was first recognized as a club in November 1959. In February 1960, the members of Lambda Sigma Phi left their respective individual basic residence units and moved in together on the first floor of Herald Hall. Although this was a unique arrangement for social clubs at the time, Lambda Sigma Phi's experiment actually reflected the beginnings of the social club system nearly half a century earlier, when such groups were often formed by students who lived in the same quarters. Lambda Sigma Phi continued through the spring of 1962.

Lamoni College Committee began in 1888 as a joint stock company to ask for money to build a college for the RLDS Church. The appointment of the committee was requested by church members. The RLDS General Conference of 1890 replaced the joint stock company with a new committee to initiate the work of starting the college.

Lamoni-Con, a Graceland comic book convention, was first held from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday, March 23, 1974. Eight or nine dealers from Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa set up in the MSC Americas Room. Admission, dealers tables, refreshments, and movies in the MSC main room were all free. Door prizes included 1940s issues of *Boy Commandos* #10, *Mary Marvel* #16, and *Human Torch* #19.

The event was an outgrowth of a 1974 winter term class, *The Comic Book as Fantasy Literature*, taught by Jonathan Bacon. The convention newspaper, *Lamoni-Con-I*, contained articles written by students in the class.

The second Lamoni-Con, sponsored by the Graceland College Comic Club, was held October 27, 1974, and attended by 600 people. At least 15 dealers from Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri reserved tables at \$2.50 each. Activities included free science fiction movies and cartoons in the MSC main room, and a videotape of the Howdy Doody anniversary show in the Americas Room. Door prizes included original art by Jack Kirby and Gil Kane (won by Lamoni 13-year-olds Candy Clough and Peter Davis). *Fantasy Crossroads*, the convention's magazine, contained more than 80 pages of articles on comics, fiction, poetry, fan art, and movie stills.

Lamoni-Graceland Oratorio Society — See: Oratorio Society

Lamoni-Graceland Orchestral Society — See: Orchestra

Lamoni, Iowa, the hometown of Graceland College, had its beginnings when a corporation of wealthy RLDS men called the Order of Enoch formed at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in September 1870. The men intended to purchase and develop land for church settlements and obtained 2,500 acres in Fayette Township, Decatur County, in southern Iowa. The site was first referred to as "the Colony" and later became "Lamoni", a name suggested by Elija Banta in honor of the the king of the Lamanites in the Book of Mormon. Lamoni was selected as the RLDS Church headquarters in 1879, and RLDS President Joseph Smith III and the church publishing plant moved there from Plano, Illinois, in 1881.

By 1890, RLDS members had started gathering back to Independence, Missouri,



and some people felt the church college should be located in that “central place”. Others felt Lamoni should be the site of the church’s first institution of higher learning, but there should be other such schools elsewhere.

At the time, Lamoni still had the largest congregation of the church and the community was considered as having a wholesome atmosphere for college life. But the key advantage was that the only offers of land for the campus



had come from Lamoni. Marietta Walker donated 20 acres of her farmland and an additional 47 acres were secured by the time Lamoni was officially selected as the college site in December 1893.

At the time Graceland opened, Lamoni had a population of 1,475, according to a census taken in the fall of 1895. There was some consideration during the 1890s for changing the town’s name to “College City”. During this time, Lamoni had a *College City Chronicle* newspaper, a College City barber shop, a College City Cafe, and other similarly named businesses.

The October 1895 *Ringgold Record* of Mount Ayr, Iowa, reported that “Lamoni is largely a manufacturing town, and its chief plant is the great printing house of the Saints.... Every week there is sent out from the Lamoni printing house the *Saints’ Herald* of about 5,000 copies, and three or four other publications, besides books and tracts in great number that are sent out from time to time.”

Lampposts were given individually by each graduating class for a few years beginning in 1937. The first one was presented by Robert Brackenbury, president of the class of 1937, during an assembly held May 21, 1937, and was placed directly west of the Administration Building by the sidewalk. Other donations during 1937 came from the Patroness Society (between the Ad Building and Walker Hall) and the O.O.H. Club (southwest of Briggs Hall and donated on October 23, 1937, in recognition of the club’s 20th anniversary). The posts were purchased by the college at a complete cost of \$60 each. Locations for the posts were determined by the college’s buildings and grounds personnel. Prior to the addition of lampposts, the sidewalk between Briggs and Walker was illuminated by lights suspended from a series of poles connected by wires.

Language and Literature Division (Division of Language and Literature) was created by action of the Board of Trustees in February 1965 and began with the start of the 1965-66 school year. It included the areas of English, foreign languages, and speech. Velma Ruch served as the division’s chair from its creation until 1984. The Division of Language and Literature was combined with the religion and philosophy areas to form the Humanities Division in the fall of 1987.



Laos was first represented by a woman, Lien Thi Thong, who enrolled part-time as a freshman in 1983-84 to study Eng-



lish. The first male student from Laos was Khamxath Baccam, who enrolled in the fall of 1985.

Last Lecture Series, involving periodic lectures by Graceland personnel, was created as an activity of the L.E.A.D. Program in the fall of 1992. The Last Lecture Series asks its presenters to offer a talk to students based on the following supposition: If you had the opportunity to give a final lecture here on earth, what would you choose to talk about with the hope that your listeners would take your insights and use, shape, and adapt them to their own lives in the present and future to create a better tomorrow? The first Last Lecture was presented on Thursday, November 19, 1992, by President Emerita Barbara Higdon, who discussed the two qualities a leader cannot do without.

See also: L.E.A.D. Program

Late Night With David Letterman — Video footage of the Graceland College football team was shown as part of an “Albert’s Achievements Awards” segment on David Letterman’s NBC TV program in December 1989. The clip, shot by student Nick Clovsky and submitted by dean of students Tom Powell, came from a game against Culver-Stockton at Canton, Missouri, on Saturday, October 21, 1989. The sports blooper showed Graceland attempting to make an extra point kick in which the ball hit the left upright then bounced back and was caught by the holder, who ran it in for a supposed two-point conversion. Or, as narrated by NBC sportscaster Marv Albert during the show:

Albert: “Extra point attempt by Graceland College in Iowa. The kick hit the upright, bounces back to the holder, who decides to run it in. Can’t do that, though. Against the rules.”

Letterman: “Really?”

Latvia was first represented in 1991-92 by Kaspars Purinsh, a male student from Riga majoring in business administration and economics, and Margarita Sokolova, a female student from Jurmala majoring in international studies and business administration.

Laundry facilities existed at the college prior to 1909, the year that the campus laundry operations moved from Marietta Hall to the original Patroness Hall. On February 10, 1912, the Board of Trustees heard a request from superintendent of buildings and grounds Amos Berve to buy a motorized washing machine, which was estimated to cost \$60 to \$70. At the time, the college had been using a steam machine during the winter months. A student-employed laundry started in 1915-16.

An automatic Maytag washing machine was installed at Baker Hall for use by its male residents in January 1950. The machine offered 30 minutes of washing for 25¢. It was placed on a trial basis, with plans to possibly install more in Walker Hall during the following year.

A student laundry opened in Patroness Hall on December 1, 1952. There were two washing machines, one for students and one for use by the athletic and facilities departments. The machines provided 45 minutes of washing for 25¢. Students could buy All Soap at the laundry room.

The laundry room relocated from Patroness after Graceland’s dining facilities moved from the Walker Hall basement to the Floyd McDowell Commons in the spring of 1961. The east side of the former Walker dining room was converted into the college laundry room and opened in October 1961 with 15 new washers, four new dryers, one extractor, seven old washers, a coin changer, and a soap dispenser. The new machines provided washing for 20¢ and drying for 10¢. The area was open during evenings and weekends and could



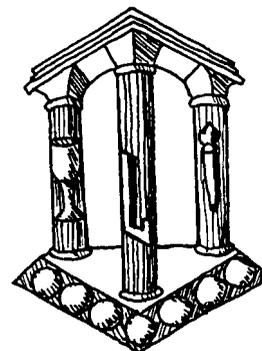
be accessed by a new outside door or an inside spiral staircase.

Additional laundry facilities were included as part of the north wing addition to Tess Morgan Hall that opened during the 1966-67 school year. A laundry room was added to the original south wing several years later.

During the spring of 1981, Graceland had 21 washers and nine dryers for its 849 on-campus residents. On April 1, 1981, the student Senate voted to purchase washing machines and dryers for a new laundry room in Gunsolley Annex (Graybill Hall). That summer, rooms 102 and 104 at the northwest corner of Faunce House on the first floor were converted into a facility containing six washing machines and four dryers. Water hookups were already available to both rooms, since they had once been used as a snack shop. The entire cost for the Annex's laundry area came to about \$7,000.

Lawn mower — The first lawn mower purchased by the college was authorized by the Board of Trustees on April 28, 1903. In previous years, Jeremiah Gunsolley had cut some of the growth around the Administration Building with a scythe.

“L” Club was a women's social club that was organized on January 26, 1931, by a group of female students who felt the need for a new organization. The club poem, *“If” For Girls*, set forth the club's ideals: to answer the call of service at all times, to cooperate with those with whom members live, to express ideas willingly, to accept criticism in a kindly manner, and to be willing to compromise. The club pin consisted of three pillars containing a goblet, an “L”, and a torch. Charlotte Condit and Tess Morgan were the original faculty sponsors. The club was absent during the 1934-35 school year, then reorganized on November 27, 1935, before completely fading away after the following spring.



L.E.A.D. (Leadership, Education And Development) Program began in the fall of 1992 to enhance the leadership values and attitudes of selected students. Workshops and programs encourage higher levels of thinking and acting and expose students to viewpoints not generally covered in classrooms. Students in the L.E.A.D. program are also eligible for leadership scholarships. Michele Dickey-Kotz was hired as the program's first director.

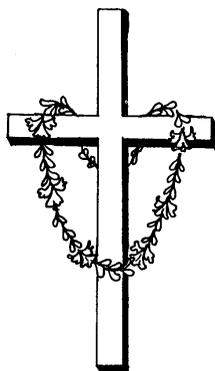
See also: Last Lecture Series

Leadership, Arts and Sports Spectacular — *See:* Spectacular

Lebanon was first represented by a woman, Salina Najeeb Assaf, who enrolled as a freshman from Roum in 1970-71 to study business. The first male student from Lebanon was Ussama Nicola Karam of Beirut, a 1975 fall semester freshman majoring in business.

Leilani House is a women's residence hall house that was formed by a merger of Atara





and Belavera in 1985. Leilani was created when Walker Hall closed after the spring of 1985 and its two houses moved into Tess Morgan Hall. To make room, Atara and Belavera agreed to unite as Leilani, which debuted at the lower level of Tess Morgan's west wing that fall. The house name is Hawaiian for "flower". House colors selected the first year were turquoise, yellow, and pink.

Leilani's first house officers were Judith Postnikoff (house president), Cindy Cobb (chaplain), Lehua Shelton (senator), Debbie Cooper (COSA), Tammy Dugger (intramurals), Cindy Kelly (SAC), and Sherry Hughes (Crescent).

Liahona Branch was a student group that functioned as a normal branch of the RLDS Church in 1943-44. It originated from the Lamoni church class instructed by Roy Cheville. Sophomore student Charles Kornman was pastor of the group, which elected its own officers and designated responsibilities. The name means "compass" or "guide".

Liberal studies major began as a bachelor of arts degree program in the fall of 1972. The liberal studies major allows students to devise a program of study toward particular needs or interests through the consultation of a faculty adviser. In addition to general education requirements, a liberal studies program may involve a concentrated area of study not being offered as a major at Graceland, or a broad spectrum of interdisciplinary courses unique to those being offered at the college. The program was originally designed to help people who had discontinued their higher education to return to college and obtain a bachelor of arts degree. Six students enrolled in the program during the fall of 1972, the first being John R. Ferguson, manager of Herald House; he also became the first liberal studies graduate the following spring, with an emphasis in the area of business administration.

Library (prior to 1967) originated with the appointment of a library committee of the Board of Directors during a meeting held October 2, 1895, at 7:30 p.m. in Dr. J.H. Hansen's office. Committee members were Dr. J.H. Hansen, E.A. Blakeslee, Daniel F. Lambert, and professors Thomas J. Fitzpatrick and Joseph T. Pence. The committee met for the first time to discuss how to start a college library on Monday morning, October 7, 1895. With Dr. Hansen elected as chairman, the committee decided to solicit book donations and resolved that the library would not include materials that didn't assist in the college's educational program.

The October 18, 1895, *College City Chronicle* reported that Graceland had already acquired about 100 volumes, "a nucleus of what is expected to be a first class college library." Thomas J. Fitzpatrick was appointed as Graceland's first librarian by the Board of Directors on October 30, 1895.

On November 16, 1896, the committee asked the Board of Directors for \$100 for purchasing books and a list was presented by Fitzpatrick. The board approved the list, except chose to purchase *Encyclopedia Britannica* instead of *Chambers Encyclopedia* (which had been suggested by Fitzpatrick). There were 565 volumes in the library at the time of Fitzpatrick's later report to the board on March 31, 1896. The first sizeable monetary donation to the library was \$89.80 from the Zion's Religio Society, as noted in a report to the college board on April 18, 1897.

The library was originally located in the northeast room of the Administration Building's main floor. It was later moved to a 23' x 29' room in the southwest corner that could accommodate only 15 people. The hallway was used for additional reading space during



1912. Stacks were kept in the old shop room at the southwest corner of the basement.

The prospect of a separate library building was first discussed by the Board of Trustees on May 5, 1911. Fitzpatrick advised the possibility of affiliation with the Carnegie library plan, but it would be more than half a century until Graceland would gain a separate library facility.

During 1918-19, the library moved into more adequate quarters in the Ad Building and Lyda Elefson was hired as full-time librarian. The east half of the reading room was previously a commercial room, and the stack room had been laboratories. A wall was cut between the library and the southeast room, providing seating for 60 people.

The Graceland library was selected as a government depository in 1928, allowing the library to receive free public documents from the U.S. government. Only one qualifying library in each congressional district was allowed this privilege. U.S. Representative Lloyd Thurston, who represented Lamoni, assisted Graceland President George Briggs and librarian Lyda Elefson in securing the designation as a government depository.

The library moved to the top floor of Briggs Hall after the spring of 1929. By the time of Graceland's half-century in 1945, the library had grown to 18,000 volumes. The library's physical space also expanded during the following years, comprising the top floor and half the middle floor of Briggs just before operations were relocated to the Frederick Madison Smith Library in 1966.

Boxes containing the library's 50,000 volumes were transported to the Frederick M. Smith Library west of Briggs Hall on Wednesday, July 20, 1966. Around 200 people, including nearly all the faculty and several summer school students, were organized into 25 crews in a process that began at 8 a.m. that day and concluded around 5 p.m. The original plan was to pass the boxes hand-by-hand, but this proved to be too tiresome early on, so most of the books were loaded on trucks.

Major donations to the Ad Building and Briggs Hall library included:

- The Ruth Lyman Smith Memorial Library and the Frederick Madison Smith Library. The Ruth Lyman Smith collection of 155 volumes on child training and the home was loaned to the college in 1928 by Ruth's husband, Frederick M. Smith. At the same time, Mr. Smith presented 1,088 volumes on religion and social sciences on indefinite loan. The Frederick



Madison Smith collection was finally placed on the library shelves in 1930.

- The Esther Irene Layton Memorial Library of 404 books, which were presented by Esther's mother, Ida A. Layton, in October 1938. The gift included oak book-cases from Esther's home. The collection consisted chiefly of literature and some fiction and nonfiction. Esther Layton was a Graceland English instructor from 1924 to 1926 and was teaching in Independence, Missouri, at the time of her death in September 1938.



See also: Aristotle the Owl; Dewey Decimal Classification System; Encyclopedia; Frederick Madison Smith Library

Library of Congress Classification System — *See:* Dewey Decimal Classification System

Library science minor was offered as a bachelor's degree program from the fall of 1969 to the spring of 1978.

Libya was first represented in 1990-91 by Sundar Raman, a male student from Azzawiya.

Lincoln statue — The heroic-sized plaster of paris statue of Abraham Lincoln was a gift to Graceland by the class of 1921. It was unveiled at the Class Day exercises on Wednesday afternoon, June 8, 1921. The statue was placed in Briggs Hall and accompanied the library when it was relocated to the Frederick Madison Smith Library in 1966.

Literary societies — *See:* Athenian Literary Society

Lithuania was first represented in 1991-92 by a woman, Lina Blotnyte, and a man, Rolandas Sungaila, who both enrolled from Vilnius.



L.M.S. (Loyalty, Mentality and Sociability) Club was a women's social club that formed in 1943-44. Original officers were Doris Perkins (president), Kathryn Harnett (vice president), Betty Van Buskirk (secretary-treasurer), Georgianna Dickerson (sergeant at arms), and Rosalie Martin (jester). Members were to be loyal to God, church, family, country, and friends. They were also to be good stewards over their minds and thoughts, in the way they used their mental ability, and in their human relationships.

The club discontinued after 1948-49 but was revived during the 1953-54 school year. L.M.S. remained active through the spring of 1962.

Lockers for individual students were first installed in Briggs Hall in May 1937. During the same time, lockers were also purchased for the Administration Building but were not installed until later.

Los Amigos is Graceland's Spanish club that formed under advisor Les Ford in the



fall of 1979. The original officers were Doug Yarrington (president), Liza DeGuzman (vice president), Suzi Morton (secretary), and Sharrie Williams (treasurer). The club initially had monthly dues of 50¢. Membership is open for students with an interest in the Spanish language and Latin American culture. Club activities include Hispanic music, games, and presentations.

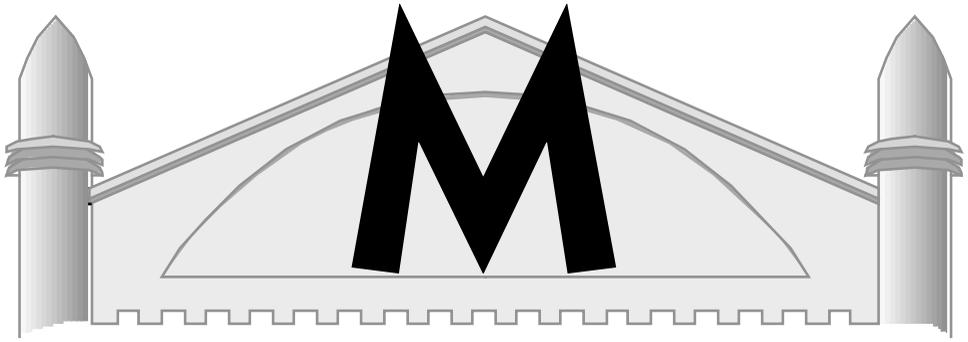
See also: Spanish Club

Los Compañeros — *See:* Spanish Club

Louisiana was first represented in the fall of 1918 by Samuel Phillips of Calhoun, a student in the wireless radio course. The state's first woman at Graceland was Betty Fuller of West Monroe, a 1952-53 freshman studying physical education.

Lucky Levens was a 1918-19 social club of Marietta Hall men. To become a member, a student had to show himself to be studious and hold up the best interest of Graceland. The group treated itself to feeds and sometimes shared parties with the female students from Patroness Hall. The Lucky Levens held at least one meeting a week and devoted some time to parliamentary drill, debates, discussion of school problems, and other topics. Despite the name, membership was not limited to 11 members.

Lunch hour classes were first instituted during the 1946 fall semester, when Graceland had a record enrollment of 593, more than 100 over the previous high mark.



Madrigal Dinner was an annual Christmas season event staged in the Floyd McDowell Commons by the Chamber Singers. Members of the Chamber Singers dressed in costumes from the Elizabethan England period and entertained the crowd by introducing each course of the banquet meal with a carol and reciting Shakespearean quotes. A jester served as the master of ceremonies. The tradition began in December 1976 by choir director Don Breshears, who was inspired by the madrigal dinners that were popular at other college campuses at the time. Some of the early performances were recorded and used on the audiotape *Christmas at Graceland*. Madrigal Dinners were held through 1991.

Madrigal Singers debuted during 1959-60 under the direction of Roy J. Benson. It was hoped that, with the addition of a string quartet, the Madrigal Singers would help establish a chamber music program in the Fine Arts Division. The Madrigal Singers were last pictured in the 1963 *Acacia*.

Magazines were first provided for the college library by the action of the Board of Trustees on September 14, 1897. The board requested the treasurer to “furnish not more than three dollars for magazines.”

See also: Alumni magazines

Mahana House was a women’s residence hall house that debuted during the 1967 fall



semester in the north wing of Patroness Hall. The house was created that year in order to reduce house populations created by the increased number of students. The name, Tahitian for “sun” (signifying spiritual enlightenment), was selected on September 19, 1967, from a list of 14 submissions by house members. The Council of House Presidents officially accepted the name on September 24 and house members celebrated with a 7 a.m. breakfast in the Commons the following morning. Of Mahana’s original 40 members (26 freshmen, six sophomores, and eight juniors), only three were returning Gracelanders. During the first semester, Mahana’s sister house was Chemin (also in Patroness) and its brother house was Agape.

Mahana’s original house council members were LaDora Cripps (president), Linda Kay Smith (secretary-treasurer), Paula Wilson (senator), Ruth Ann Browne (Crescent), Karen Palmer (social chair), Carole Sapp (Women’s Recreational Association representative), Rita Smith (chaplain), Janell Gurwell (associate chaplain), and Doreen Hamilton (historian).

The house colors were yellow and orange. The house song was called *Ve-a-Vea-Te Mahana*, and its lyrics were:

(Chorus:)

*O Ma-ha-na
Ve-a-ve-a-te Mahana
House of smiling sun
Ve-a-ve-a-te Mahana
Sisterhood we share
Ve-a-ve-a-te Mahana
As we learn to care
Ve-a-ve-a-te Mahana*

*From lands afar we each one come
Strangers still, so far from home.
But our love, work, and fun
Soon will make our hearts as one.*

(Chorus)

*Each of us has joys and fears,
Times of laughter, times of tears,
But together we will grow
'Neath the Sunbeam's warmth and glow.*

(Chorus)

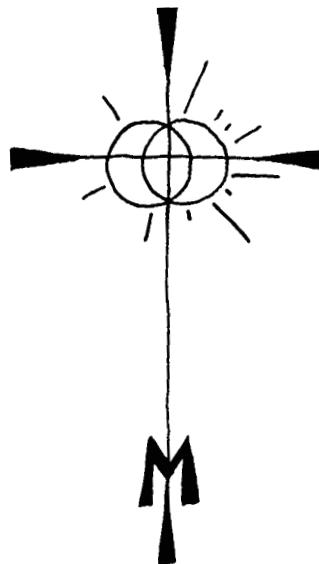
*Don't stop here, but outward flow
'Til the world is all aglow.
Spread the word both far and near
Of the love that's living here.*

(Chorus)

Mahana relocated to different floors of different buildings until the 1977-78 school year, when it became permanently located on the top floor of Walker Hall.

In the spring of 1979, the college announced plans to convert the Patroness Hall dormitory into offices, and Mahana was one of five women’s houses that volunteered to combine and get first choice on location for the fall. Mahana already had good relations with Chemin House (on Walker’s second floor) and the two houses decided to merge in order to remain in Walker. The union became official on April 4, 1979, and the new house began as Aponivi that fall.

Maine was first represented in 1920-21 when Geneva Rogers and Helen Rogers, both from Jonesport, enrolled in the college. Archie ~~Ray~~ Holman was the first male student at





the college in 1921-22.

Malaysia was first represented by a male student, Chong Ming Chew of Penang, who enrolled in the spring of 1986. The country's first female student was Yee Cheng Tan of Penang, who enrolled in the fall of 1988.

Manitoba was first represented by Harold Hopen of Winnipeg when he enrolled as a sophomore in 1941-42. The first woman from Manitoba was Wendie L. Jenkins, who came in 1965-66 as a sophomore.

Manual Training Department was established in 1907-08 under the direction of Professor Charles B. Woodstock, with work consisting of woodwork and all branches of mechanical drawing. The purpose of the program was to help students secure a generous knowledge of the trades, learn to use tools, and acquire better control of muscles. Rooms in the basement of the Administration Building were equipped with individual benches and tools, two lathes, a circular saw, and a small forge. Power for the tools came from a four-horsepower motor. The department had 17 enrollees the first year.

Manufacturing Department opened in the newly completed College Shop (the later Playshop) in 1911. Charles B. Woodstock was in charge of the department and controlled sales and designing. Amos Berve, superintendent of building and grounds, controlled the machine shop, including wood work in manual training.

Maple Arms Apartments, located at 1101 W. Maple Street in Independence and within walking distance of the Sanitarium, was used as housing for nursing students at the Independence campus during the 1970s. Senior nursing student Lynda Lennon was named as its first head resident for 1973-74.

Maple Street Building is a metal prefabricated structure located at 107 N. Maple Street in Lamoni next to the Coliseum Theatre. Graceland purchased the building in 1969 and initially operated it as a bowling facility called Graceland Community Lanes until May 1974. After Graceland sold the building, it became the site of the B & W Furniture store, the Shadetree Yamaha and Honda shop (1978-1985), and a floral brokerage business. Graceland purchased the building again and began using it in January 1996 as the headquarters for the college's Outreach Program Bookstore and the site of the school's bulk mailing operations.

See also: Graceland Community Lanes



Marietta Hall, a frame house that was located just east of the Ad Building, was constructed as a dormitory and later used as an office facility. It was the first of two campus buildings named after Marietta Walker, who donated the initial land to the college. The building, which had an original base measuring 29 feet by 32 feet, contained two stories and an 8-foot basement.



On May 6, 1905, the Board of Trustees established a committee to pursue the creation of the building that would become Marietta Hall. Construction plans for the building were approved on July 31, 1906, and work began in the fall of 1906. The building was completed the following year, containing 12 sleeping rooms, a general reception room, and facilities for the campus's laundry, kitchen, and dining operations. Almost all of Marietta Hall's \$3,100 cost came from the college's Alumni Association, although some contributions came from a "Students Fund" that was established by former students. The Board of Trustees named Hannah Frank as the building's first preceptress on November 3, 1906, and Mrs. Charles B. Woodstock was named as the building's first matron on September 27, 1907.

Female students originally occupied Marietta until February 1909, when its 44 residents relocated to the original Patroness Hall. The campus's kitchen, dining room, and laundry also relocated to Patroness. Marietta then became a dormitory for 24 male students. The building was enlarged in 1911, adding 12 rooms at a cost of \$1,200. (Students often laid out on the addition's flat roof on the south side to get a suntan.) Also in 1911, the first indoor toilet at Graceland was installed on Marietta's second floor.

Women returned to Marietta in 1941-42 and the building continued as a dormitory until the spring of 1946. Due to increased enrollment in applied music, Marietta was



converted to practice rooms and office space for the music department beginning with the 1946 fall semester. The 14 dormitory rooms were remodeled into 23 practice rooms. Radio and photo equipment for student clubs were located in Marietta's basement during this period. Ham radio equipment moved to the rear annex by 1964.

Marietta's first two floors were remodeled during 1965-66 to create space for Development offices and nine new offices. At the start of the 1965 fall semester, College Relations had moved into a portion of the first floor and the basement was being converted into a student workshop. During the early 1970s, Marietta housed offices for *The Graceland Tower* (on the second floor), the *Acacia*, the G.S.G. president, and radio station KGRA (on the third floor).

By the end of the 1970s, Marietta had become a structurally unsound fire hazard and was becoming costly to heat. The Board of Trustees voted on March 17, 1979 to tear down the building. Admissions counseling offices on Marietta's first floor joined the rest of the Admissions operations in the Ad Building. Demolition work on Marietta Hall began in mid-September 1980. Wood from the building was available for sale at 22¢ per foot.

Marietta Walker portrait was painted by Elizabeth Boldenweck of Winnetka, Illinois, during the summer of 1943 from a study of two photographs of Walker at two different ages. The portrait was suggested by Cleo M. Hanthorne. F.W. Boldenweck, Elizabeth's husband, furnished its gold frame.

The portrait was brought to the campus by their daughter, Graceland voice instructor Elizabeth Boldenweck, upon her return to campus in September 1943. It was formally presented to the college in the Ad Building chapel before the student body and visitors on Thursday morning, October 14. Miss Boldenweck made the presentation, Graceland President George N. Briggs gave the acceptance speech, and Hanthorne offered a talk reviewing Mrs. Walker's life and work.



Lois Ackerley, Walker's youngest daughter, attended the unveiling. Also present were Jeremiah A. Gunsolley (member of the first faculty), Mrs. H. A. Stebbins (a close personal friend of Walker), Mary Banta (with whom Walker made her last home in Lamoni), and Mrs. A. Otis White (daughter of original Board of Directors member James R. Smith).

Frances Walker Davis of Glendale, California, donated blue porcelain Sevres urns with brass trimmings and silver bases to accompany the portrait of her mother. The college faculty donated a Sevres porcelain bowl to place with the matching urns. The portrait, urns, and bowl were originally displayed on the third floor of Briggs Hall in the main reading room of the library.

The first formal hanging of the artwork was in the library during the Book Fair of May 6-7, 1944. The portrait was eventually given a permanent home in the lounge of Walker Hall.

Marshall Islands were first represented in the spring of 1985 by Joann M. Davis, a freshman studying business administration.



Martin Luther King Memorial Scholarship fund was established April 10, 1968, to assist black students attending Graceland.

Maryland was first represented by Thomas M. Carr of Elk Mills, a religious education enrollee in 1921-22. The state's first collegiate and women students at Graceland were sophomore Jessie Shank and freshman Charity Bye Shank, both Baltimore residents who enrolled in 1932-33.

Massachusetts was first represented in 1904-05 by Hale Clifton McCord of Roxbury, and Randall D. Sheehy of Somerville. The first Massachusetts women came in 1923-24: Ruth Studley and M. Audrey Traver, both collegiate enrollees from Somerville; Ruth Fisher, a home economics and voice student from Somerville; and Susan Barnes, an academy student from New Bedford.

Master of science in nursing program, Graceland's first master's degree offering, debuted in 1995. Groundwork for the program began two years earlier, and four nursing faculty positions were added during 1994 to assist with those efforts. The master's program was introduced with a trio of emphases in family nurse practitioner (beginning in 1995), nurse administrator (beginning in 1996), and nurse educator (beginning in 1997). The North Central Association of Colleges and Schools accredited Graceland's M.S.N. on March 3, 1994. The first directed independent study course became available on June 1, 1995, and the first residency was available on August 6, 1995. The first enrollee was Tim Moore of Memphis, Tennessee, who joined the program in May 1995. Seven students enrolled in the program for the first fall term.

The first nine students completed their work in the MSN program on August 31, 1997. Six students earned the MSN degree in the family nurse practitioner track: Denise Bartley (Colorado), Suzanne Christensen (Missouri), Tanya Richey (Colorado), Diana Sexton (Tennessee), Susan Warner (Tennessee), and Candice Welcher (Arkansas). Three other students completed requirements for a post-master's family nurse practitioner certificate: Jacquelyn Boan (Missouri), Shirley Dinkel (Kansas), and Beverly Powell (Arizona).

Math Club was formed during 1990-91 and only existed that year.

See also: Mathesis

Mathematics major had its bachelor's degree beginning as the "physical science and mathematics" major that was introduced in 1960-61. Mathematics became a separate major in 1962-63.

Mathesis was a math club organized in the spring of 1965 under the sponsorship of Ned Jacobson.

McDowell House was the men's basic residence unit name given to Baker Hall west in September 1956. It was named after Floyd McDowell, the first dean of the junior college and a member of the RLDS First Presidency.

McKain Tennis Courts, located south of the football grandstand, were constructed beginning in 1980. They replaced the tennis courts that were removed for the construction of The Shaw Center. Hal

McKain Tennis Courts



(a 1952 graduate who coached Graceland basketball and tennis from 1962 to 1966) and Rozie (nee Rozie Morris, class of 1956) McKain donated the first \$25,000 for the eight courts that were built southwest of the football field. The McKain Tennis courts opened for inter-collegiate play in March 1981. Total construction cost was \$143,806.

McKevit Manor is the residence hall house for nursing students in Independence, Missouri. McKevit Manor began during the 1970-71 school year and is named after Margaret L. McKevit, one of the key nursing professors in developing Graceland's nursing campus at Independence during the late 1960s. During McKevit Manor's first year, students were housed in apartments at Queen City Village west of the Independence Sanitarium building. Cathy King served as student head resident during 1970-71. However, a house council system resembling that of the Lamoni campus didn't evolve until later. Susan Jeschke and Cheryl Fann were the student social chairs in 1972. Becky Hurshman Savage served as religious life chair for 1973. During 1975, Pam Duffield was McKevit Manor's house president and Connie Kerr was its Crescent.



Medical examination for students was first proposed by the Board of Trustees on September 12, 1910. Dr. Bertha Greer and Dr. Goff offered their services. The board required examinations for all dormitory students and for all students involved in athletics that year.

Medical Science Club was formed during 1954-55 to acquaint students (particularly pre-med and pre-nursing students) with the medical and science professions. Activities included trips to medical facilities and lectures by visiting speakers. Original officers were Richard Guthrie (president), Blane Reeves (vice president), and Marilyn Miller (secretary/treasurer). Of the 10 charter members, eight ended up going through medical school.

Delmar Goode was the group's first faculty sponsor. The club was last pictured in the 1968 *Acacia*, although the club was still advertised in the 1970-71 college catalog.

Medical technology major— *See:* Clinical laboratory science/medical technology major

Meistersingers was a male quartet that became one of the first musical groups at Graceland. The quartet appeared on a lyceum program at the college on November 16, 1903.

Memorial Student Center (MSC) is the single-story building containing a large main room for entertainment events, the campus post office, the Bookstore, the Swarm Inn, Americas Rooms, and other student service offices.

In April 1946, the RLDS General Conference designated that \$60,000 from the next



College Day offering would be used for a Graceland student center. (This was a high goal, considering that the largest total from any previous College Day collection was the \$15,000 raised in 1945.) The student center was intended as a memorial to all youth of the church who served during World War II.

The building had additional assistance during the following three years toward its eventual \$86,000 creation. During the 1946 homecoming, alumni could sit in business manager Neal Deaver's comfortable chair for \$1,000; this generated \$3,000 from two people, as one



donor sat down twice and doubled his pledge. The Independence alumni chapter pledged to raise \$10,000. The first major gift from a student group came from the class of 1947, offering approximately \$300 toward construction of a fireplace. The class of 1949 donated chancel furnishings.

On March 31, 1948, Graceland president Edmund J. Gleazer held a student body meeting to announce a fund-raising drive to help construction of the building to begin that summer. Carl Wheeler, a freshman from Medina, Texas, spoke the drive's slogan at the meeting: "Through the Front Door in '48" (which was amended to "Through the Front Door in '49" the following year). The college promoted a nationwide fund-raising campaign during May 1-28, 1948, with a \$22,000 goal. The Lamoni community set a \$5,000 goal. One social club offered to cancel its social activity and give its money toward the student center. Paul Morden, a 1936 alumnus from Niagara Falls, New York, donated \$2,500 in 1948 toward the student center's snack shop. A plaque was eventually placed on the MSC's north lobby wall on December 9, 1952, acknowledging donors who contributed about \$30,000 toward the project.

Architect drawings were received from David B. Runnels of Kansas City, Missouri, during early April 1948. The groundbreaking ceremony was held on Sunday, October 24, 1948, during homecoming. Bishop Walter Johnson, John Garver, Apostle George Mesley, Evan Walden, Paul Elliot, Bernard Butterworth, and Jack Watt each scooped dirt with a chrome shovel.

The original portion of the building contained the stage and auditorium (which was built with a maple floor measuring 60' x 90'), and four rooms along the raised walkway at the west side that housed (from north to south) a lounge, snack shop, bookstore, and a room



used for bookstore storage. College crews rushed to have the front doors installed in time for the ribbon-cutting ceremony, which was held Sunday, October 16, 1949, even though work hadn't quite finished on enclosing the structure. Oneida Archibald, a third generation Gracelander from St. Louis, Missouri, snipped the ribbon; her grandfather, 1895 student Ed Bell, also attended. Carl Mesle spoke for the alumni, Tommy McGeorge spoke for the student body, Dayle Bethel spoke for the servicemen, and Graceland President Edmund Gleazer spoke for the college.

Two weeks after the assembly, the window frames were in place, the roof was completed with steel side trimmings, and the interior enclosures of the offices were completed. Folding chairs began arriving in early November 1949. Other furnishings were placed during Christmas recess. The MSC's original furnishings cost \$2,500 and included two-seater couches, six plywood tables for the snack shop, 16 matching red plywood chairs, two coffee tables, and three two-seater sectional divans. Doris Conklin became the MSC's first director in 1949.

President Gleazer gave the address for the MSC's first Sunday morning service, which was held January 8, 1950, at 10 a.m. This service also marked the debut of a new Hammond organ, which had been installed in a special room on the west side of the stage. The organ was obtained from the Stoner Music Company in Des Moines through a trade-in involving the smaller organ that had been used in Zimmermann Hall. A month later, the auditorium was used for the first MSC skate, which was sponsored by the Skate Club (Graceland Holy Rollers) on February 3, 1950.

The MSC was dedicated on March 12, 1950, the same day as groundbreaking for what would become Gunsolley Hall. Barbara McFarlane, a 1949 graduate, offered opening remarks titled "I Saw the Building Grow". William Leonard of Independence sang *Bless This House*. President Gleazer's dedicatory talk was on "Memorial or Mausoleum". Gustav Platz offered the dedicatory prayer. The program was carried by KGRA radio.

Just a few years later, consideration was given toward converting the MSC into a library, which would have provided stack space for 38,000 books versus the 22,000 available in the Briggs Hall library. This idea was connected to the original 1956 design concept for



the new food service building (Floyd M. McDowell Commons). That plan, which was initially approved by the Board of Trustees, would have called for the construction of a new student union as part of the food service building.

In the spring of 1963, chemistry instructor Delmar Goode, with the assistance of the Physical Plant and several students, developed a small park at the indented area along the MSC's south side. Initial plantings included a magnolia tree, four kinds of azaleas, a spindle tree, berry bushes, and several dwarf pines. Except for some shrubbery provided by the Physical Plant, all the



plants came from Goode's own gardens. Goode said the idea for a park came from a student group on campus. He obtained the trees through the same Shenandoah, Iowa, company from which Joseph Smith III purchased the original trees for the Graceland campus.

During the summer of 1976, nine five-ton air conditioning units were installed in the MSC. The following winter, a wall was added to separate the MSC's new art gallery from the MSC main room, and the wall between the pool room and pinball room was removed. The art gallery became a game room upon the completion of The Shaw Center in 1982. A video projection unit utilizing a movie-size screen was added to the main room in the summer of 1990.

MSC snack shop (Swarm Inn predecessor): In 1948, Paul Morden, a member of the class of 1936, donated \$2,500 toward construction of a snack shop in the student center. The snack shop opened in September 1950 on a limited basis, serving ice cream items and candy bars. The snack shop later offered soups, sandwiches, burgers, and soft drinks, and employed 10 to 15 students. Laurice Crum was the snack shop's first student manager. Additional counter space was created through remodeling during the summer of 1959.

MSC addition: The 1959 RLDS World Conference appropriated \$100,000 toward additions to be built on the MSC's east side, and construction began during the summer of 1961. The additions created a larger campus bookstore, a new snack shop (the Swarm Inn), a new campus post office, the Americas Room, a central lounge room, and several offices. Members of the expansion committee were Doris Conklin (chair), Henry Anderson, J.W. White, Harold Condit, Lloyd R. Young, Howard Mussell, Terry Rice, and Howard Reynolds. The expansion project was designed by Dane D. Morgan and Associates of Burlington, Iowa (which had also done the architectural work for Platz-Mortimore Science Hall and the Floyd M. McDowell Commons), and the Graceland College Board of Trustees approved the plans in May 1961.

The east walls of the previous MSC snack shop and bookstore were removed to create a large open lounge that could accommodate 200 people for auditorium overflows. The old bookstore stock room was converted into a music listening room with display cases for artwork. A \$300 Scott Stereo kit was donated by the 1961 sophomore and senior classes, and records were purchased with funds donated by social clubs when they disbanded in the spring of 1962. The room was completed in 1964. The original lounge was enclosed for use as a TV room.

The first stage of the addition involved creation of the Swarm Inn, the post office, and the Bookstore. The hallway south of the auditorium was expanded into a wider corridor to create an art gallery.

The second stage involved the rooms at the north side of the addition. A central faculty lounge was built around what had been the MSC's outdoor fireplace. (With the addition of the MSC faculty lounge, the faculty lounge in Platz-Mortimore was converted into a classroom.) A conference





room was built that could be accessed by both the faculty lounge to its south and the hallway to its north. Offices were created for student activities (Alpha Phi Omega, Senate, MSC Activity Board, *Tower*, and *Acacia*), each with a separate door to the hallway. The second stage also included the Americas Room (a multi-purpose room for meetings of 100 to 150 people) and its adjoining kitchenette. New sidewalks and a concrete roadway were constructed east and north of the building during the summer of 1962.

The construction project had two more stages that went unrealized. The third stage would have created a large game room for pingpong and possibly a bowling alley. The fourth stage would have involved a small theater to seat about 170 people.

The addition officially opened during a ceremony at the MSC auditorium on Sunday, January 28, 1962, beginning at 3 p.m. The choir and band performed *Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring* by Bach and *The Cry of God* by Luvaas. The choir then sang *Prelude to Eternity* and was again joined by the band with *Grand Symphony for Band* by Hector Berlioz. Graceland treasurer James White presented MSC keys to Doris Conklin, who then turned over keys for the new student offices to Beryl Butterfield (president of the MSC Activity Board), Norman Glenn (student body president), Jay Newcom (*Tower* editor), William Morain (*Acacia* editor), and Gerald Hancock (representing Alpha Phi Omega). Keys were also given to MSC custodian Aaron Engle, faculty member William S. Gould, snack bar and Bookstore manager Howard Reynolds, and full-time Graceland postmaster Max Walden. Barney Parker, director of Alumni Relations, was also given a key to symbolize the warmth and welcome to Graceland alumni. Clive Davis offered a talk titled "My Expectations". Harold Condit, dean of students, led the group in the dedication pledge. Norman Glenn and Beryl Butterfield cut the ribbon to the new addition.

The multi-purpose meeting room at the east side of the addition was officially named "the Americas Room" in December 1962. The name was announced with the arrival of a replica of an Aztec calendar stone. Folding walls could divide the room into separate sections called the North Americas Room, the Central Americas Room, and the South Americas Room. The room's size was reduced late in 1996 with construction of a





permanent wall at what had been the North Americas Room.

The meditation chapel, previously in the Administration Building, was relocated to the north section of the MSC during the summer of 1965. Maximum seating in the room was about 40.

The collection of current faculty and administration photos, titled “Graceland At A Glance”, was added across the hallway from the bookstore in the fall of 1983.

During the spring of 1993, the housing and the dean of students offices relocated to rooms along the MSC’s north hallway. The dean of students office moved into the former G.S.G. and COSA offices, and the housing office moved to the rooms across the hall.

See also: Bookstore; Swarm Inn; Post office

Memorial Student Center Activity Board (M.S.C.A.B.) was the 1960-61 reorganization of the Social Activities Planning Committee. The group planned all-campus social activities and was led by four executive officers who were chosen by the student body. Its first officers were Terry Rice (president), Larry Hughes (vice president), Judy Miller (secretary), and Ada Mae Flower (treasurer). The M.S.C.A.B. only existed for two years and was succeeded by the Campus Organization of Student Activities (COSA).

Messenger — *See: Graceland Messenger*

Mexico was first represented by 1951-52 freshman Susana “Bambi” Mendiola of Belguia. The first male student from Mexico was Mariano O. Garcia, a 1963-64 freshman from Mexico City.

Michigan was first represented in 1896-97 by Volney T. Glidden of Matawan. The first woman from the state was Marjorie Hutchinson of Cadillac in 1906-1907.

Microcomputer Lab, later known as just the Microlab, opened in the fall of 1985 with Apple IIe Pro computers in rooms 141 and 142 of Patroness Hall. Les Gardner established the ad hoc committee on computers during the 1982-83 school year. In the fall of 1983, the committee recommended establishing a microcomputer lab, which was funded in part by a Title III grant from the federal government. The Microlab soon relocated to the basement of Zimmermann Hall. In May 1994, the Microlab moved to new rooms built in the lower level of the Frederick M. Smith Library.

Micronesia was first represented by James Semensin of Kolonia, Ponape, a 1970-71 junior majoring in sociology. Shra Clearence Lonno of Mallem Kusaie became Micronesia’s first woman representative when she was a junior in 1976-77; she listed her home as Maui, Hawaii, the previous year.

Microscopes — The first microscope used at the college was borrowed by Professor Jeremiah A. Gunsolley from J.P. Anderson by direction of the Board of Trustees on April 24, 1902. On June 29, 1908, the Board of Trustees voted to purchase a microscope from





Mrs. Hatcher for \$25.

Graceland installed a new scanning electron microscope in April 1991. It could magnify up to 300,000 times and see objects five one-millionths of a millimeter in size. It was acquired through a grant from the Iowa College Foundation and other donations (including one for \$10,000) that were specified for scientific use.

Mid-America Intercollegiate Volleyball Association — *See:* Volleyball (men's)

Military science and tactics was advertised in the third annual catalog, 1897-98. The main features of the course included marching, company drills, and manual of arms. Enlistment was voluntary, but students choosing to enroll in military drill could not be excused except by proper authority. Drills took place on the parade grounds during good weather, and at other times in the Ad Building chapel.

The Mini-Store was a small snack shop that opened in the Gunsolley Hall kitchen in the spring of 1974 and continued into the following school year. The store offered candy bars, popcorn, and donuts.

Minnesota was first represented in 1900-01 by Bernt Johnson of Hills. Nellie Nunn became the first female enrollee from Minnesota in 1902-03.

Missionaries — On March 31, 1896, the Board of Directors moved that RLDS missionaries be authorized to act as advertising agents for the college, soliciting donations and selling scholarships under board regulations.

Missionary Club — *See:* Graceland Missionary Club

Mississippi had its first representative at Graceland in 1908-1909, when Frances Booker came from Van Cleave as an unclassified student. The first male was John E. Worlund of Tylertown, who enrolled in the commercial school in 1910-1911. The first collegiate student was Elbert Barnes, a 1940-41 freshman from Escatawpa.

Missouri was first represented in the student body during the first year, 1895-96, by a man and a woman. They were William E. Haden of Clarksdale, a student in the preparatory and commercial departments, and Estella Wight of Ridgeway. Neither was enrolled during Graceland's first term, though.

See also: Independence, Missouri

Missouri Collegiate Athletic Union was the sports conference composed of seven other Missouri schools with which Graceland athletic teams competed from 1960 to 1971.

Model Practice School was organized in 1911 under Professor Charles B. Woodstock as a way for Normal (Education) Department students to apply their learning to youths from the local children's home.

Modern foreign language major began in the fall of 1973. It originally required 18 semester hours beyond freshman year equivalence in a primary foreign language, 12 s.h. beyond freshman year equivalent in a secondary foreign language, and freshman year proficiency in a third foreign language. Students also had to reside at least six weeks in a



country where one of the three languages is the official language. The major was last offered during the 1982-83 school year.

Montana was first represented in 1904-05 by two students from Race Track: Josephine Beck, a preparatory student, and Victoria Beck, a shorthand and typewriting enrollee. The first man from Montana was Ernest Eliason of Race Track, who came in 1909-10 as a preparatory student. Montana's first collegiate student was Sadie Whitney of Derby, who enrolled in 1913-14.

Mormon parties were a social activity spurred by the lack of male students at Graceland during World War II. The first Mormon party occurred during 1943-44. Male students on campus signed up several girls that they would take to a party, and each group would attend the party as a "family".

Mortimore's was the basic residence unit name given to students living in the Benson, Morris, and Stuck homes in September 1956. It was named after Morris E. Mortimore, former geology teacher, and Roy Mortimore, professor of earth science and physics. It was a group residence unit for women in 1957-58.

Mother-Daughter Organization was a program that assigned women students to town "mothers". Esther Smith came up with the idea for the organization when Patroness Hall burned and its residents were left homeless. The organization began in October 1927, and each year "Mother Smith" conferred with the dean of women to assign female students to town mothers. Lulu Carmichael, home economics instructor, and Esther Gates, dean of women, were the first assistants in getting the organization started. "Mothers" were assigned to 94 students during the first year. Two of Graceland's major traditions were the fall reception where the girls are introduced to their "mothers", and the Spring Tea given by the girls for the "mothers".

Due to the increased enrollment of college women, and the decreased interest in the organization among town women, the program became limited to just freshmen students beginning in the fall of 1943. That year, 185 students were assigned.

Smith resigned as the organization's director after the 1943-44 school year due to ill health. Graceland president George N. Briggs gave her the title "mother emeritus" during the Mother-Daughter Tea held Saturday afternoon, May 27, 1944, at Walker Hall. He also presented Smith the gold seal of the college for her 16 years of meritorious service as director of the Mother-Daughter Organization.

Mother-Daughter receptions continued at least through the fall of 1954, and the Spring Tea continued at least until April 1957. The concept was eventually changed to a system of "town parents", which was made available to both male and female students.

Mother of Graceland was the title accorded to original college land donor Marietta Walker by unanimous vote of the students and faculty members at a chapel service just before Mother's Day in May 1923. Vida E. Smith, dean of women, read the resolution that had been prepared by a committee of students and faculty members. Graceland president George Briggs called for the rising vote, and presented the original resolution to Walker on Mother's Day.

Mothers Clubs — *See:* Graceland College Mothers Clubs

Motion pictures with sound were able to be shown on the Graceland campus with the



gift of a projector from the class of 1942.

Motto — The motto of Graceland College is “Prudens futuri”, which is Latin for “Wisdom for the future”.

Mountain Valley Center for the Arts was a ranch in Lyons, Colorado, where Graceland provided summer arts programs during the late 1970s and early 1980s. The property was owned by W.A. and Betty Beller, and Ann Mosier. Mrs. Beller, the former Betty Mosier, taught music at Graceland during 1947-49 and 1951-56. The owners had initially proposed donating the property to Graceland for educational purposes during 1977-78, and the college hosted its first summer session there in 1979 (after the one planned for 1978 was cancelled). Some of Graceland’s faculty members joined the Mountain Valley Center’s staff to teach art courses during the summer, and volunteer efforts helped transform a stable into a small theater. The property never ended up in Graceland ownership, though, since the summer programs didn’t ever generate enough student interest to make the efforts worthwhile. Graceland hosted an Elderhostel at the site in 1985, the last year the college offered courses there. The property was eventually sold to a foundation that staged bluegrass festivals at the ranch.

M.S.C. — *See:* Memorial Student Center

M.S.C.A.B. — *See:* Memorial Student Center Activity Board

Mu Gamma — *See:* Phi Alpha Theta

Museum — A Graceland museum existed as early as September 6, 1901, when the Board of Trustees put Acting President Herbert S. Salisbury in charge of the museum in the “College (Administration) Building”. The *Athenian Arena* of April 1903 mentioned that the museum was composed of five cases containing minerals, fossils, shells, and historical exhibits.

Museum cases were located on the third floor of the Administration Building. Among the principal features were: minerals, ores, and geological specimens; shells and corals, largely from the Pacific Ocean; ethnological specimens, many from the islands of the Pacific; zoological specimens, including a collection of insects; and miscellaneous articles and curios. New cases were installed during 1909-10.

Music Company was a group of student musicians who toured the U.S.A. during four winter terms as part of the college’s public relations efforts. The group’s band played keyboard, guitar, brass instruments, and woodwinds.

Music Company debuted during the 1979 winter term with a 19-day, 16-concert tour of Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado, with side trips to the Grand Canyon and Disneyland. The group presented its first performance on January 6, 1979, at the campus. The tour began the next morning following a special communion service among the members. Selections for the first tour included music from *Fiddler on the Roof*, Big Band-era songs, and sacred music. An estimated 2,200 people saw Music Company perform during that original 5,500-mile trip.

Music faculty member Ken Cooper selected the ensemble’s members and program, while director of public relations Bill Outhouse organized the tour. Members of the first group (selected just before Christmas break) were Karen Athey, Ken Cooper, Bruce Crockett, Mike Cur-



tis, Beth

Elfson, Shelly Lennon, Melanie Marek, Paula Osborn, Chuck Perry, R. Jon Ralston, Ron Stubbart, and Shelli Stuck (who was replaced by Phil Hamann for the tour). A.H. "Bud" Edwards of the Development staff also accompanied the first tour.

Music Company came to an end when its \$6,000 funding was cut from the Development budget in September 1982.

Music department began with Graceland's first term in the fall of 1895. Music had its beginnings at Graceland on August 27, 1895, when the Board of Trustees first discussed plans to use an organ and a piano. The group decided to confer with Nellie Davis, and the board's music committee was authorized to rent an organ.

On October 5, 1895, the Board of Directors met in J.H. Hansen's office and arranged to provide instruction in vocal music. Nellie Blair was hired to teach instrumental music in students' homes that fall, becoming the first woman to teach at Graceland. Viola Blair was the first vocal teacher and was listed in the 1897 fall catalog as the director of the Department of Instrumental Music. On September 14, 1897, the Board of Directors gave faculty rank to the teacher of instrumental and vocal music, entitling a voice and vote in faculty meetings. Music students, who had been private pupils of the instructors, became enrolled as college students in the fall of 1898.

During the summer of 1909, a music studio placed in the G.W. Johnson building and a separate Conservatory of Music (called the Graceland School of Music the following year) was established. Jeremiah A. Gunsolley and F.B. Blair were the committee to prepare the studio for occupancy. The studio was moved to the rooms over the Supply Store in the spring of 1910.

The first formal violin instruction began in 1912 under Enid Alexander, who came every Wednesday from Leon, Iowa, to offer lessons. Courses in band and



orchestra directing were first offered in 1920-21 under instructor Fred Mollison.

A course in Public School Music (with instructor Mabel Carlile) was offered for the first time in the 1921-22 catalog. The course included public school methods, vocal, sight reading, piano, musical history and biography of musicians, harmony, ear training, psychology, education, and English. By the following year, Carlile had organized an entire public school music curriculum, involving a three-year schedule of music with collegiate liberal arts offerings toward an associate of arts degree and a state teacher's certificate. The first year's

class in the new public school music curriculum were Thelma Lane, Dorothy Briggs, and Ada Flower. Carlile also placed the music department on an accredited basis so courses could transfer to other schools.

Under Graceland's four-year program, the music education major was introduced in 1966 and the music major began in 1972.

See also: A Capella Chorus; Band; Carnegie Music Library; Cecilian Glee Club; College Male Quartette; Euterpean Musical Club; Girls' Quartette; Glee Club; Graceland Choral Society; Graceland College Chorus; Opera; Oratorio Society; Orchestra; Young Men's Glee Club

Music education major was approved as a bachelor's degree offering by the Board of Trustees in March 1966 and began the following fall.

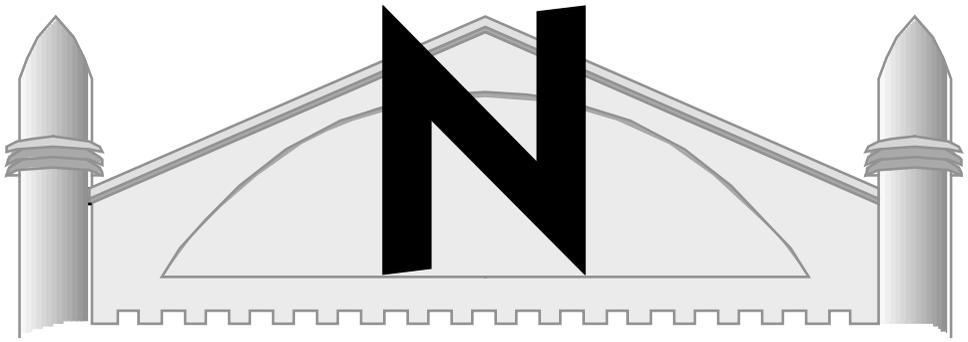
Music Educators National Conference (M.E.N.C.) provides information on music education to people in the profession and to students wanting to pursue a career in this field. M.E.N.C. debuted its Graceland chapter during 1966-67.

Music from Graceland's Hill was a 1964 record album containing music performed at student assemblies. It was produced by the Graceland College Mothers' Club of Independence and cost \$3.50.

Music major was first offered as a bachelor's degree program in the fall of 1972.







Nainehta Literary Society was one of three groups into which the Athenian Literary Society was divided beginning in 1916-17. The “Nainehta” name is “Athenian” spelled backwards. Original officers for the Nainehtas were David Hopkins (president), Frank Shipman (secretary-treasurer), and program committee members Ada Derry, Amy Vredenburg, and R.C. Smith. The Nainehtas disappeared when the Athenian Literary Society was revamped in the fall of 1920 as the Athenian Federation of Literary Societies, which was introduced with three new clubs.

See also: Athenian Literary Society

Napkin boards are bulletin boards in the Commons that allow students to comment on or ask questions about food service via notes written on napkins. Napkin boards first appeared in October 1986 as a project of the Senate Committee on Housing and Foods.

Native American Indian Club began during 1979-80 and was last pictured in the 1982 *Acacia*. Members discussed Indian values, engaged in Indian craftwork, and participated in Native American music.

National Employment Wire Service (NEWS) was installed in the campus computer system on May 5, 1992, and went into operation the next day. The project was proposed by the CAP Center to list internships, summer jobs, and part-time and full-time work opportunities from companies. The G.S.G. Senate earmarked \$2,500 in December 1991 to help support the project.



Nautilus Club was organized by the American Literature class during the first week in February 1929. Its motto was “Build ye more stately mansions, O, my soul.” Literature teacher Charlotte Condit was the sponsor. Lyda Elefson, librarian, gave the club information about books at the first meeting.

Nautilus weight lifting equipment was donated in 1981 by Claude Woolwine, an athletic club owner from Boulder,



Colorado. Graceland students Tim Hakes, Brad Hakes, and Terry Nietenbach arranged the donation while lifting at Woolwine's club that summer. Woolwine had purchased new equipment with the intention to sell his old weights, but the resale value on the old equipment was low, so he decided to donate the new weights to Graceland as a tax write-off. Tom Powell, athletic director, drove to Colorado to pick up the equipment, which was valued at \$10,000 to \$15,000. This was the college's first Nautilus equipment. At the time, Graceland already had a Universal weight lifting apparatus and Olympic free weights. The Nautilus equipment was placed in the Closson Center weight room.

Nauvoo, Illinois, a town significant in RLDS church history, sent its first students to Graceland in 1924-25, when freshman Arnold Ourth and sophomore Oscar Ourth enrolled.

Nebraska was first represented in 1898-99 by Pearl Brown of Waterloo, Edna Roberts of North Bend, and Nellie Daudelin of Wilber. Brown and Roberts enrolled in the normal school and Daudelin enrolled in the school of business. The first Nebraska men came in 1908-09: freshman George William Derry of Elgin, preparatory student John Diehl Sirk of Minatare, and preparatory student Clarence William McHenry of Belmont.

Nepal was first represented in the spring of 1986 by Shishir Belbase, a male student from Kathmandu. The first woman from Nepal was Mukta Upadhaya of Kathmandu, who came in 1988-89.

Netherlands was first represented in 1930-31 by Peter "Perry" Duyzer, a religious education student from Rotterdam. The country's first women students came in 1960-61: Froukje Leegstra of Zwaagwesteinde, and freshman physical education student Janke Postma of Kollum.

Netherlands Antilles was first represented by Henry Hughes and Vida Hughes, 1935-36 freshmen from Aruba.

Nevada was first represented in 1912-13 when Edwin W. Jones of Johnnie enrolled in the school of business. Nevada's first collegiate student was Robert Hampton, who came in 1938-39 from Las Vegas. The state's first woman was Lois Hampton, who came from Las Vegas in 1940-41.

New Caledonia was first represented in 1911-12 by J. Lawrence McPherson and John Kenneth McPherson, two brothers from Los Indes, Isle of Pines, who were enrolled in the preparatory school.

New Folk Singers — *See:* North Door Singers

New Hampshire was first represented by Margaret Gordon, a freshman from Manchester in 1924-25. The state's first man was Arnold Grover, a 1927-28 freshman from Manchester.

New Jersey was first represented in 1921-22 by academy enrollee Joseph Donald Johnson of Wildwood. Audry Lyons, a 1935-36 freshman from Edgewater, was the state's first woman and its first college-level student.



New Latino Generation started as a support club for Hispanic students during the fall of 1994. The club was initiated as the idea of Tess Morgan head resident Diana Jones and student Karla Valle to accommodate the large number of Hispanic students who had enrolled that year from from the area of Los Angeles, California. The two organized the group to help promote a positive image of Latino students and assist those students in fitting into the Graceland mainstream. The original officers under advisor Diana Jones were

Roman Velasquez (president), Karla Valle (vice president), and Sarah Salinas (secretary). The club has also served as a general support group for ethnic minorities, often interacting with Black Student Union members and Hawaiian students. New Latino Generation has also supported activities such as the Intercultural Club's International Dinner. The Club's logo was designed Higinio Reyna.

New Mexico was first represented by two students during 1912-13. Rose Ratcliffe of Clayton enrolled in Bible and Milo F. Ratcliffe of Clayton enrolled in business.

New Year's in November is an annual COSA event that stages a campus New Year's Eve party each November. The activity includes all the traditional events of a December 31 party, including dancing, formal wear, balloons, and a midnight countdown to... the next day. New Year's in November was first held in 1990.

New York was first represented in the student body in 1903-04 when George S. Button of Slateville entered the general preparatory course. In 1916-17, collegiate enrollee Ruth Stevenson became the state's first woman representative and the first Graceland student from the city of New York.

New Zealand was first represented by Andrew Sword Scott, a 1946-47 freshman from Dunedin, South Island.

Newfoundland was first represented in the fall of 1995 by Beth Ann Bavington, a freshman from St. John's.

Newspaper — Graceland's first foray into journalism was the "Graceland News" column that appeared in the January 28, 1897, issue of Lamoni's *College City Chronicle* newspaper. The "Graceland Arena" debuted as a column of the *Chronicle* on October 7, 1897. The first publication issued by students as a separate work of journalism was the monthly *Athenian Arena*, first published in March 1903; however, the nature of material and format more closely resembled a magazine. *Graceland Messenger* premiered as a monthly newspaper on December 4, 1912, and continued through the spring of 1914. The *Graceland Record* began as the weekly student newspaper on October 8, 1920. The name was changed to the *Graceland Tower* with the issue of November 7, 1930.

See also: Athenian Arena; "Graceland Arena"; Graceland Messenger; "Graceland News"; Graceland Record; Graceland Tower

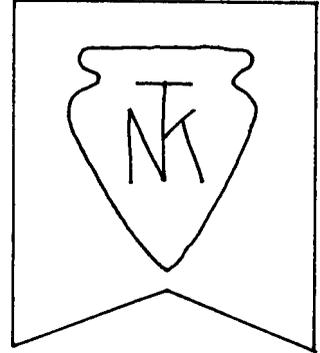
Nigeria was first represented in 1964-65 by two men: social science sophomore Anthony Jude Chimdi Onumajuru of Ubuluihejiofo, Orlu County; and freshman Gobert Emerson Edett of Abak. The first Nigerian woman was Anne I. Enobakhare of Apapa, Lagos, a 1982-83 freshman.



Night Out At The Shaw Center became the new name of the annual Pops Concert with the performance of Friday, April 1, 1983. The theme for that year's program was "Hooked on Classics" and featured a 45-member orchestra under conductor Richard Clothier. The seven-selection concert began at 7:30 p.m. with Jean Sibelius's *Finlandia* (Op. 26, No. 7) and concluded with Louis Clark Burden's *Hooked on Classics* (parts 1 and 2).

Night watchman — The first campus and buildings watchman was Amos Berve, superintendent of building and grounds, who assumed the role on November 2, 1911.

Niketes Literary Society was one of the three original clubs that organized under the Athenian Federation of Literary Societies in the fall of 1920. The colors of the "Niks" were red and blue, the emblem was an arrowhead, and the yell was "Woof Woof Woof Niketes!" A group of male singers called the Harmony Eight was mostly composed of Niketes. Original Niketes officers were Forest Roberts (president), Eugene Closson (vice president), Addie Belle Chappelle (secretary), Valour Briggs (treasurer), and Roy Cheville (critic). The Niketes' official society paper was the *Arrow Head*, a typed sheet that first appeared on October 16, 1920, under editor Charles H. Sandage. The Athenian Federation of Literary Societies disbanded after the 1931-32 school year.



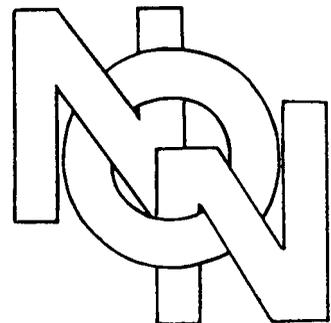
See also: Athenian Literary Society; Harmony Eight

9YO was the first radio station at Graceland, debuting over the airwaves in the early part of 1916. It was a government licensed wireless station that was operated by the Graceland Radio Club, which was organized by Arthur B. Church. Its antenna extended from the highest turret of the Ad Building tower to a steel framework 150 feet to the north (a setup that played a part in the 1922 weather accident that toppled the Ad Building tower). The station made contacts as far away as Honduras, Los Angeles (California), Maine, and Seattle (Washington). In 1916-17, Graceland offered a complete operator's course in wireless telegraphy, upon completion of which students were qualified to successfully pass the government examinations for amateur and commercial grades of operators.

The station was suspended beginning in April 1917 upon America's entrance into World War I, although the college later used its equipment to train radio operators during the war. 9YO resumed operation after the war and regularly communicated with 9ZH in Independence. 9YO eventually met the fate of other spark transmitters and was discarded for more efficient equipment. The station was last mentioned in the 1922 *Acacia* and was succeeded by KFFV in 1923.

See also: Administration Building; Radio; World War I

N.O.N. (Now Or Never) Club was a women's social club that organized in September 1936, two and a half weeks after the beginning of school. (The group was called the "N" Club in the announcement of its organization in the October 16, 1936, *Tower*.) The group formed because increased enrollment and the 15-member limit on clubs left many girls without a club to join. Those students formed the N.O.N. Club, and the initiation service was held at the Ellen Propst home in Lamoni. Charter members were Rochelle Hall (president), Leone Stoff (vice president), Dorothy Morley (secretary), Eveline Burgess (treasurer), Ellen Propst (pledge mistress),





Harriett Zook, Vida Ecker, Argene Wenholz, Rowena Long, and Mildred Rosenburger. The first sponsor was Edith Yeargan. Colors selected the first year were blue and silver. Club traditions that began the first year included a valentine party and a southern colonial banquet. N.O.N. continued on through the spring of 1962.

Normal department, later referred to as the education department, was organized in 1903. Ruth L. Smith was the first instructor. Professor Charles B. Woodstock was in charge of the department.

There had been a “normal course” earlier, listed in the 1896-97 catalog. It involved a study of eighth grade branches in the first year and a review of high school branches the second and third years.

In the spring of 1912, the normal program was chiefly an arrangement for student teachers to teach the children from the Children’s Home in Lamoni. The following summer, Graceland’s Board of Trustees voted to furnish a suitable room for teaching those youths, with the Children’s Home furnishing the seats and necessary supplies.

See also: Education major

North Carolina was first represented by Ed Lindner of Southport, a 1959-60 freshman studying science. The first woman from the state was 1965-66 senior Cynthia Elkins of Monroe; she had listed her home as Independence, Missouri, during the previous three years at Graceland.

North Central Intercollegiate Volleyball Association announced its formation in the spring of 1974. Graceland was one of the early members of the conference, which included men’s college teams from the North Central States Region (Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri). Competition in the league began during the spring of 1975.

North Central Missouri College — Graceland began offering bachelor’s degree completion courses in elementary education at North Central Missouri College of Trenton, Missouri, in September 1992. The program allows students who have completed a two-year junior college program to earn a bachelor’s degree from Graceland at NCMC. This became Graceland’s second partnership site school, following Indian Hills Community College at Centerville, Iowa.

North Dakota was first represented in 1902-03 by Will Anderson, Howard Spalding, and Ira Spalding. The first female from the state was Almeda Trowbridge of Dunseith, a preparatory student who came in 1905-06. Charles Young of La Moure enrolled as the state’s first collegian in 1914-15, although he had been a commercial and piano student the previous year.

North Door Singers, originally called the New Folk Singers, began as a group of performing students who organized in the fall of 1965. The original members were Ray Adams, Mel Clark, Larry Wheeler, Dave Rock, Price Berriman, Vere Shute, John Hatton, Lois Wheeler, and Elaine Wagoner. Faculty member Dennis Steele was the group’s arranger and conductor, and Larry Wheeler served as song writer. The New Folk Singers’ vocal style was described as being similar to that of the Fifth Dimension and the Carpenters.

The group recorded an album, *The New Folk Singers Coming Up*, at Kansas City in November 1965. Graceland alumnus Merle Harmon saw the singers at the 1967 homecoming and put the group in contact with Creative Management Associates. He also offered financial support for another album, *The Way We See It*, and became president of



the ensemble's corporate shell, North Door Singers, Inc. The group was renamed the North Door Singers, a reference to the grand entrance of the Administration Building.

By the summer of 1968, the North Door Singers had become a full-time operation. The singers appeared on TV's *Your All-American College Show* in August 1968, eventually winning the semifinals before losing in the finals that October. During the summer of 1969, the singers went on a 55-day overseas USO tour involving more than 70 performances in Japan, Korea, Okinawa, the Philippines, and Guam. Other entertainers on that tour included Jonathan Winters, Charlton Heston, Nancy Sinatra, and James Garner.

The North Door Singers also toured fairs, clubs, and concerts in the Midwest. Later highlights included another album (*Another Place, Another Time*, released December 1969), a tour with Charley Pride (1970), an appearance with Red Skelton at the Iowa State Fair (fall 1970), and two shows with Bob Hope (1972). The group's name was eventually changed to just "The North Door" because its shows included more than singing. The ensemble broke up in 1973.

North Hall was located at the far north end of Silver Street in Lamoni and became a dormitory for men in September 1941. Originally called Saint's Home, the building was constructed by the RLDS Church in 1896 at a cost of \$19,000 on 60 acres of land for use as a home for aged church members. The brick building was designed by Charles Dunham, who was also the architect for the Administration Building. The building acquired its later name "North Hall" because it was located at the northwest area of town.

The dormitory's original officers (as listed in the *Graceland Tower* of October 3, 1941) were: Don Harpley (dean), Elbert Dempsey (president), Edmund Wong (vice president), Fred Alexander (secretary/treasurer), Bill Kraschel ("telephone girl"), Doren Rassmussen



(“goat”), and Clifford Buck (“saint”).

In 1941, the college purchased the first of a succession of buses to transport students to and from North Hall. The initial bus was painted bright orange and dubbed “the Orange Crate” by Roscoe Faunce.

North Hall became a dormitory for women beginning in the fall of 1943. Marion Katzmann served as North Hall’s dean that fall, when 35 female students were housed there. On October 7, 1943, the residents elected Vicky Cotton of California as chair of the executive committee. The other three officers of the committee were Allie V. Porter (first floor counselor), Lois Billert (second floor), and Wanda Harris (social director).

After the construction of the second Patroness Hall in 1952, North Hall was intended to go back into RLDS Church use as a home for the elderly. However, North Hall was demolished shortly after students moved out.

See also: Bus

North Park, the Lamoni city park at the north end of town, served as Graceland’s home field during the early years of the college’s football and track teams before facilities for those sports were built on campus in 1935. The field had no bleachers during that period, so spectators had to stand while watching games. A traditional prelude to Graceland’s football games was a double-lined march from the campus to the park. North Park has also been Graceland’s home field for the baseball and softball teams since those sports started at the college.

Norway was first represented in 1953-54 by three freshmen women, Edith Fossum and Ragnhild Fossum, both freshmen from Oslo, and Gerd Nilsen of Kragero. The first male student from Norway was Tore Nilsen of Porsgrunn, who enrolled in 1958-59 to study engineering.

Nova Scotia was first represented in 1906-07 by stenography enrollee Ralph Johnson of



Spring Hill; he and Nelson Edsall of Ontario were the first Canadians to attend Graceland. Nova Scotia's first college-level student was Elbert Johnson of Amherst, who came as a freshman in 1933-34. The first woman from the province was Debbie Palmer of Windsor Junction, a 1966-67 freshman.

Nugget Club — *See:* Graceland College Nugget Club

Nurse — Ethel Kelley, a graduate nurse, became Graceland's first resident health advisor in 1915. Graceland has had a campus nurse continually since 1920, although the position was originally an Industrial Department assignment filled by students. The role of campus nurse became a full-time occupation in 1942, and a nurse's office was placed in the basement of the Administration Building in September 1943.

Nurses pinning ceremony signifies the completion of students' nursing studies, during which students receive the pin they need to practice nursing. The ceremony is traditionally held at the RLDS Stone Church in Independence on the Friday before commencement. The Graceland nursing pin was designed by Iola Tordoff. The first 12 students received their nursing pins on May 21, 1971.



Nursing — Graceland's nursing program and campus in Independence, Missouri, had its roots with the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital Diploma School of Nursing, which opened in 1910. For more than half a century, Graceland students who wanted to enter the nursing field had to transfer to the three-year program at "the San", which was not directly affiliated with the college. These nursing students received a diploma, but no baccalaureate degree.

Activity toward adding the Independence site to Graceland College began in the 1960s. On April 9, 1960, the RLDS World Conference affirmed that the church had an interest in extending the Graceland campus to Independence and in providing a bachelor's degree in nursing there. During the next few years, efforts toward this goal were pursued by personnel at both Lamoni and Independence.

At Independence, Nelle Morgan, director of the San's diploma school, applied for a nursing grant in 1965 to fund an investigation in creating a bachelor's degree from the existing nursing program. Margaret McKevit was selected as project director for this study.

At Lamoni, Graceland acting presi-





dent Earl T. Higdon appointed William Higdon, Lloyd Young, and Harold Condit in April 1964 to direct an investigation into the proposed expansion. The committee presented its feasibility report in February 1965, recommending that Graceland and the San be integrated within the framework of one institutional organization, offering a collegiate nursing program at Independence. Graceland's Board of Trustees officially recommended the campus extension to Independence on September 25, 1965. The college's faculty endorsed the extension on January 28, 1966.

More unified efforts between both institutions began in January 1967, when the Board of Trustees of the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital voted to make its clinical facilities available to Graceland College. In April of that year, the Graceland Board of Trustees authorized creation of the baccalaureate program in nursing, and the college faculty approved the plan the following May. Graceland's nursing advisory committee issued its findings for faculty approval in December 1967. In January 1968, the Board of Trustees officially approved the B.A. program in nursing, and the Iowa Board of Nursing added its approval the following month.

On April 2, 1968, Graceland president William Higdon announced the creation of the baccalaureate degree program in nursing. Under the new plan, students would complete their first two years at the Lamoni campus, then pursue their last two years of technical and lab coursework at the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital. That year, 16 Graceland students were enrolled in nursing studies.

Nursing was an associate of arts degree field under the science program until becoming a bachelor's degree major program in the fall of 1968. Margaret McKevit served as director of nursing studies and formulated the first bachelor's degree nursing classes. She also became the first person to chair Graceland's Division of Nursing, which was established at the 1968 fall faculty meeting.



The nursing major attracted 70 students during the fall of 1969, when juniors in the baccalaureate program first enrolled at Independence. The first 13 students to complete their bachelor's degree in nursing graduated in 1971, the same year that the old diploma school officially closed.

In addition to nursing courses, Graceland has provided other classes in other fields at the Independence campus. In the fall of 1970, the college offered 11 accredited courses in religion and general liberal arts, but only six generated enough enrollment. The



courses taught were: Bacteriology (by John A. Edwards, assisted by Mildred Kemp), Theory in Group Leadership and Recreation (by A.H. Edwards), Races and Minorities (by Lloyd R. Young), Service Playing (by John W. Obetz, in the Auditorium music room), Church Music (by Harold Neal), and Educational Psychology and Measurement (by Raymond G. Williamson). Approximately 70 people enrolled in these courses, and tuition was \$22 per semester hour.

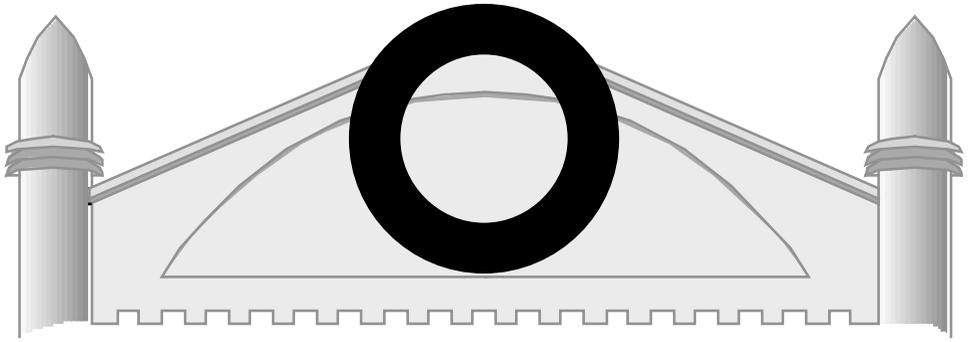
Graceland's Independence campus has been located at the San (1968-1973), the Independence Education Center at 9900 E. Winner Road (1973-1993), the Independence Education Center in the Central Professional Building at 221 W. Lexington (1993-1998), and a new facility constructed during 1997-98 at Truman Road and Woodland.

Sherri Kirkpatrick was promoted to vice president and dean of nursing on December 1, 1994, becoming the first vice president at the Independence campus.

See also: Outreach Program; Health Promotion Center; Independence campus; Master of science in nursing program

Nursing Club — *See:* Graceland Student Nurses Club

Nursing Division (Division of Nursing) was initiated with the start of the 1968-69 school year, when Graceland began offering a four-year bachelor's degree program in nursing at Independence, Missouri. The division includes the areas of nursing and addiction studies. Margaret L. McKevit was first chair of the Division of Nursing. The Nursing Division was the first addition to Graceland's academic division system, which was introduced in 1965.



OASIS (Older Adult Student Information Services) began in the fall of 1991 as an organization for older, non-traditional students. OASIS was established to assist in relaying information to older students and to help them connect with the rest of the student body. With its creation, Shaddai House (the residence hall house for married students) was dissolved and its members were included in the other residence hall houses. During the first semester of OASIS, Graceland had 110 married or non-traditional students, forming 13% of the student population.

Observatory — *See:* Platz-Mortimore Science Hall

Ohio was first represented in 1896-97 by James E. Kelley, a preparatory department student from Temple, and Ada Pharzina Buck, a student from Cincinnati.

Oklahoma was first represented before receiving U.S. statehood. Samuel Bailey of Standley enrolled in 1899-1900, when Oklahoma was known as Indian Territory. He was the first Graceland student to enroll from a place other than the United States.

Oklahoma was still Indian Territory when it sent its first female students in 1906-07. Carrie Olive Coiner of Quay and Lora Bender of Zelma both enrolled in the preparatory school that year.

Three students were enrolled during 1907-08, the year of Oklahoma's statehood (which occurred in November 1907). They were Henry C. Bender (preparatory student from Riverside), Henry Hershey (commercial school student from Seiling), and Lester Hershey (commercial school student from Seiling).

Oklahoma's first collegiate student was Daniel B. Sorden of Kingfisher, who came in 1914-15.

Older Adult Student Information Services — *See:* OASIS

Olympics — Bruce Jenner, who enrolled at Graceland in 1968 and graduated in 1973, was the first Graceland student to participate in and win a medal at the Olympics.

He first competed in the Olympic decathlon at the 1972 Olympics in Munich, West Germany, finishing tenth with 7,722 points. During the September 7-8 competition, Jenner was 24th in the 100-meter dash (11.35 seconds), 30th in the long jump (21' 5"), 22nd in the shot put (44' 6"), 14th in the high jump (6' 3.5"), 15th in the 400-meter dash (49.5 seconds), 16th in the 110-meter hurdles (15.59), 4th in the pole vault (14' 11.25"), 2nd in the javelin (216' 7"), 14th in the discus (138' 7"), and 4th in the 1,500-meter run (4 minutes, 18.9 seconds).

Four years later, Jenner earned the decathlon gold medal at the XXI Olympic Games held at Montreal, Canada, in 1976. He accumulated a world record 8,618, surpassing the



8,454 claimed by Nikolai Avilov of the Soviet Union at the 1972 games (Avilov took the bronze medal in 1976 with 8,369 points.). During the July 29-30 competition, Jenner was 2nd in the high jump (6' 8" in a four-way tie), 8th in the long jump (23' 8.25"), 2nd in the 400-meter dash (47.51), 2nd in the shot put (50' 4.25"), 8th in the 100-meter dash (10.94 in a two-way tie), 7th in the 110-meter hurdles (14.84), 1st in the discus (164' 2"), 4th in the javelin (224' 9.5"), 2nd in the 1,500-meter run (4:12.61), and 2nd in the pole vault (15' 9" in a two-way tie). At the time of his victory, the 6' 2" Graceland graduate was 26 years old and weighed 194 pounds.

Jenner was honored during the Graceland homecoming halftime ceremonies of October 16, 1976. Graceland administrators had planned to surprise him with a telegram sent by U.S. president Gerald Ford congratulating Jenner and the college for the Olympic gold medal. But Western Union operators thought the telegram was a prank and withheld it.

Omnibus was a late 1960s Graceland coffee house that opened in the basement of the Collegian (Coliseum) Theatre on Saturday, February 18, 1967, from 8 to 11:30 p.m. The name is Latin for "all", signifying a place where all the needs of the people can be met. Omnibus was designed to allow an opportunity for Christian endeavors of self-expression.

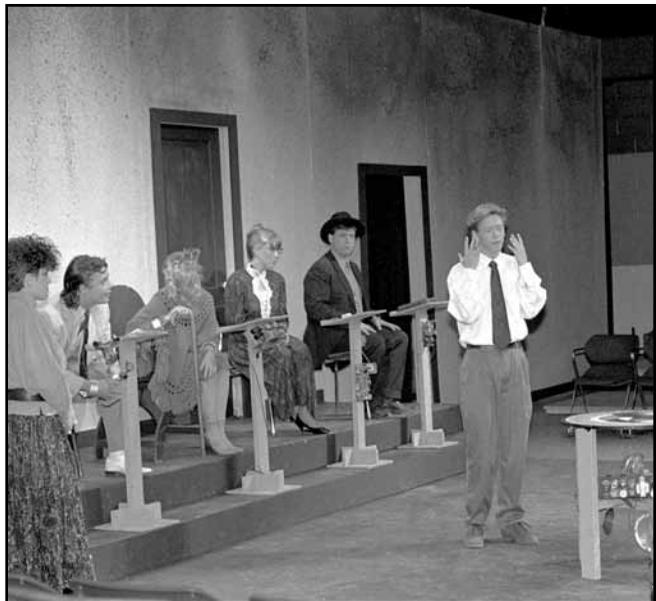
Performances during the opening night included a political satire from Don Sheridan of the English department, a medley of Bach songs put to jazz performed by the Consonnaires under the direction of Henry Anderson, a guitar solo by John Mairai, and musical offerings by two groups (Andrea Pasternak, Mike Ballantyne, and Roy Browne; and Sandi Thrutchley, Diane Lennox, and Jewell Gould).

Omnibus ran into early trouble, as the Collegian's manager claimed the area wasn't being cleaned up and evicted the program after just two weekends. However, Omnibus ultimately returned to the Collegian basement on Saturday, December 2, 1967.

One-Act Play Festival began as a Graceland theatre tradition in the spring of 1991. The annual event features productions directed by Graceland students as the final theatre performances of the school year. The festival often features original plays scripted by Graceland students.

The One-Act Play Festival was introduced by Gary Heisserer, teacher of the directing class, and productions for the first year were chosen from Lorraine Bahr's play-writing class.

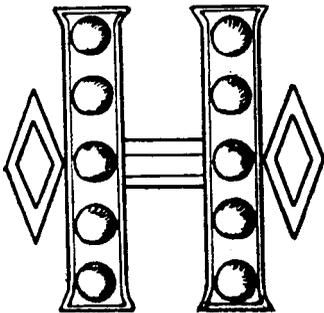
The festival debuted over three weekends beginning April 19-20, 1991, in The Shaw Center Studio Theatre with the following plays: *Under Lock and Key*, written by Kristin Foster and directed by Tim Nutt; *Number Six: I Love You*, written by Shannon Pearce and directed by David H. Yost; and *Thirty Minutes*, written by J.J. Musgrove and directed by Megumi Murata. Productions for April 26-27 were: *Dog on a Treadmill*, written





by Stephen Miller and directed by Robert O’Leary; and *Broken Walls*, written by Gevin Booth and directed by B. James White. The first festival concluded during May 3-4 with: *Wishing in the Sink*, written by Timothy Nutt and directed by Shannon Pearce; *120*, written by Tracy Salter and directed by J.J. Musgrove; and *Next Time Around....*, written by Kandace Baughn and directed by Stephen Miller.

Ontario was first represented by Nelson Edsall of Cheapside, a commercial enrollee in 1906-07. He and Ralph Johnson of Nova Scotia were the first Graceland students from Canada. Ontario’s first woman representative was Mary Batchelor, who came in 1908-09 as a stenography student. Ontario’s first collegiate department student was Edna Grose, who enrolled in 1922-23.



O.O.H. (On Our Honor) Club was the longest lasting women’s social club at Graceland. Organized in October 1917, club activities were initially “under cover” in view of a feeling against sororities. O.O.H. wasn’t even included in the *Acacia* until 1921.

The original members were Grace Joy, Ruth Joy, Ruby Strand, and Gladys Silsby. The Joys had come from a college town where sororities were popular. Although the charter members added five to their group during the first year, none of the O.O.H. members returned to Graceland in the fall of 1918. Ruth Joy came back during the spring of 1919 and started the club again.

The 1921 *Acacia* reported that the O.O.H. Club acted as ushers at lecture courses and entertainments. At the time, prospective members of the society usually had to spend a week wearing green ribbons, carrying a basket containing pillows, and going without any dates or even talking with boys. Whenever sitting, an initiate had to take out a pillow, sit on it, and put her feet in the basket.

The O.O.H. motto was “Where others have failed, we have succeeded.”

Celebrating its 20th year, the O.O.H. Club presented the college with a lamppost, valued at \$60, in a ceremony on Saturday afternoon, October 23, 1937. It was placed southwest of Briggs Hall.

The O.O.H. Club remained active through the spring of 1962. It was the longest continually active social club at Graceland. (The Royal Order of Thirteen men’s social club organized in 1914 — preceding O.O.H. by three years — but this men’s group was suspended from 1943 to 1945 due to World War II.)

Open house — *See:* Hours and visitation

Opera — The first opera given at Graceland was *Hansel and Gretel*, directed by voice instructor Elizabeth Boldenweck. It was performed as a 90-minute program on the afternoon of May 14, 1943, in the Ad Building chapel, and a small admission fee was charged. Boldenweck designed and made the stage furniture for Ilsestein (the enchanted forest), the broom-maker’s cottage, and the witch’s house.

The two leading roles were sung by a different voice in each of the three acts, with those principal roles going to voice students. Mezzo alto Geraldine Browne opened the Hansel role, followed by Martha Brandt Jefferson in the second act and Elsa Baker in the third. Soprano Dorothy Flack opened the Gretel role, followed by Flora McPherson and Marilyn Fawkes. There was also a 20-voice chorus. Soprano Dorothy Carter sang the mother role



throughout. Other principals were sung by baritone Jack Moorman as the father (the only male in the cast), Rogene Ralston as the Sandman, Kay Hawkins as the Dew Fairy, and Oralee Tischer as the witch.

Oratorical Association (also known as **Graceland Oratorical Society**) organized in the fall of 1906 with 15 charter members and was last pictured in the 1915 *Acacia*. Graceland College President Rolland M. Stewart served as the club's original president and sponsor, W.E. Hayer was vice president, and Linda Hayer was secretary/treasurer. Membership was open to college students who were not in the music department.

The group held an annual Oratorical Contest in which the winner (judged on thought and delivery) received a year's scholarship at Graceland. The scholarship was endowed by a friend of the college who was interested in oratory. Fourteen orations were written for the first contest, which was held Thursday evening, March 21, 1907. Frank D. Jones, who spoke on "The Tragedy of Color", won that year's contest. The Oratorical Association hosted the activity through the fall of 1914, after which the Athenian Literary Society revived the contest in the fall of 1916. Oratorios then became part of the declamatory contest that was first held February 19, 1925, at Lamoni's RLDS Brick Church.

See also: Debate; Forensics; Oratory contests; Phi Rho Pi

Oratorio Society was organized under the direction of Mabel Carlile at the close of the Sunday afternoon choral practice on September 23, 1923. The group was originally called the Lamoni-Graceland Oratorio Society and began as a combination of the college Glee Club (Graceland's largest musical group) and Lamoni's RLDS church choir. The purpose of the organization was to help acquaint students and community members with a type of music they would otherwise be unable to hear or to sing.

The group's first officers were Roy Cheville (president), Tess Morgan (secretary), Martha Gunsolley (treasurer), and Ethan Roth (librarian). Virginia Carley was the original pianist and Florence Thompson was the first organist. Members of the Lamoni-Graceland Oratorio Society's first Board of Control were George N. Briggs, C.E. Wight, and Roy Cheville.

The group performed Sunday morning anthems and short concerts on the first Sunday evening of every month. Its first annual oratorio was Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, performed June 5, 1924, at Lamoni's Brick Church on the opening night of the Young People's Convention. Soloists were soprano Margaret Armstrong, alto Louella Wight, tenor Eugene Christy, and baritone Arch Bailey.

The organization was replaced by the Girls' Choir in the fall of 1943 due to the lack of male members during World War II. The Oratorical Society returned in 1946-47 with more than 100 singers and was last pictured in the 1950 *Acacia*.

Oratory contests — The 1897-98 college catalog announced the William Ponce Prize of \$15 to be awarded to the junior who would "write and deliver in the best manner an English oration." The winner was Wilber D. Gillen of Lamoni.

On October 16, 1902, instructor Evelyn Kane petitioned the Board of Trustees to purchase a medal to be given in an oratorical contest. The board decided that the medal would be purchased from proceeds of the event, and Graceland president Clifton O. Taylor recommended that the medal be presented annually.

Oratory was first offered at Graceland in 1895-96, and an oratory studio was equipped in the fall of 1910.

See also: Oratorical Association

Orchestra — Talk of organizing a Graceland orchestra started in 1897. During



the spring of that year, some Graceland students were playing with Lamoni's Le Petit Orchestra, which gave a concert at the RLDS Brick Church on March 18, 1897.

It is uncertain when exactly the first Graceland orchestra began. However, Graceland's orchestra was reorganized in 1913 after two years of inactivity. At the time, director Laura Kelley was in charge of about 10 members. The 1918-19 college catalog mentions a performance of the "community orchestra" on March 29, 1918.

Joseph Anthony reorganized the Graceland orchestra as a separate group during 1921-22. The 1925 *Acacia* pictured the organization as the Lamoni-Graceland Orchestral Society and mentioned that the group performed several radio concerts that year. The group was listed as just the Graceland Orchestra beginning with the 1935 *Acacia*. The orchestra has continued to include Lamoni area residents throughout the years.

Order For Zion Club was a 1944-45 group designed to closely study the literature and policies of the RLDS Church. The group first met in November 1944 with Alva Murdock serving as coordinator and Leona Allen as secretary.



Order of Enoch — See: Lamoni, Iowa

Oregon was first represented in 1903-04 by G. Guy Buell, a normal department student from Looking Glass, and Bertha Williams, a music student from Portland. Alma Propst of Vale became Oregon's first college-level enrollee in 1919-20.

Organ — The first organ came to Graceland after the Board of Trustees meeting of August 27, 1895, during which the board

authorized rental of an organ and piano. Several other organs have been purchased or donated over the years. Some of these include the following:

- The Lamoni RLDS church contributed a Wickes organ in the fall of 1937.
- The Graceland Alumni Association donated a Hammond electric organ for the 1946 commencement. The organ was built for use in the Ad Building chapel, but was portable.
- An Allen Computer organ was installed in the Memorial Student Center in time for the 1972 fall semester. John Obetz, staff organist at the RLDS Auditorium, presented its premiere recital on Sunday, September 17, 1972, at 7:30 p.m.
- A 23-rank movable Casavant organ was installed in The Shaw Center auditorium in 1995. The organ was donated by Les and Lois Shaw and Jim and Carol Shaw.

See also: The Shaw Center: Shaw Center Organ; Tempo Hall

Organization for Black Unity was a 1972-73 group formed by Franzcine Caldwell during the fall semester to offer academic and social support to black students. The organization's Black-White Coalition first met on October 12, 1972, and was composed of faculty and administrators as well as non-black students.

Orion House, a men's residence hall house, was formed in 1985 by the merger of Tiona and Edwards. The union came about due to the decision to close the first floor of Gunsolley (the site of Edwards) after the 1985 spring semester. For agreeing to merge, Edwards and Tiona (on the top floor of Gunsolley) were given the option of moving to any location in Gunsolley or the Annex. During a meeting of the two houses that spring, the members of Edwards and Tiona decided to jokingly chant "Kick Aaron out!" as they exited into the Gunsolley lounge, where members of the other houses were awaiting their decision. Late that spring, Edwards and Tiona marched from Gunsolley to Founders Lake in a mock funeral procession for their houses.

Orion officially began that fall on the top floor of Gunsolley. The house name refers to the constellation known as "the Hunter" and is the only men's house whose name has no connection to Graceland's historical or religious roots. The members of Edwards and Tiona originally approved "Hough House" as their new designation, but "Orion" was later selected after the intended honoree, retiring business professor





Frank Hough, requested that the house not be named after him. (Hough said years later that he wished he had accepted the offer.) The original house colors, maroon and silver, were changed to purple and green during the 1994-95 school year.

Orion's original house officers were Keith McMillan (president), Pete Eliason (senator), Erik Hansen (COSA), David Allison (SAC), David Dixon (intramurals), and Charles May (chaplain).

One of Orion's annual traditions is the "TV Dinner", which dates back to the house's existence as Tiona. The fall of 1980 marked the first time that the members of Tiona and its sister house, Shalom, cross dressed and had supper together at the Commons. (The "TV" is short for "transvestite".) The activity became a yearly event between the two houses, even though brother-sister house pairings change each semester. Another of the floor's traditions, started a few years after Orion originated, is the fall "Backwoods Feast".

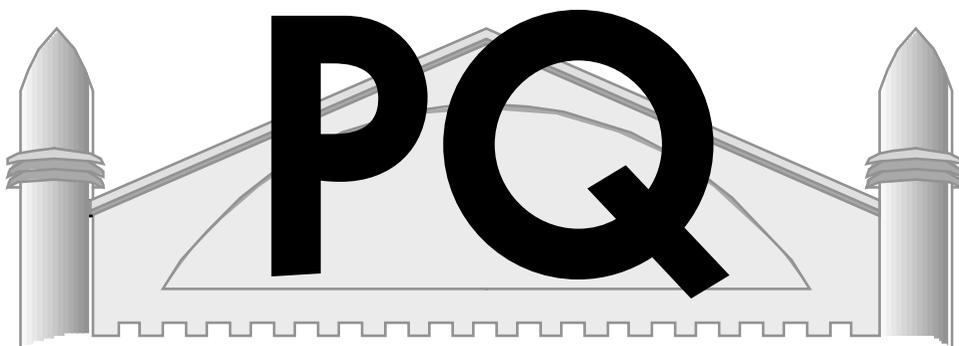
Our Family Album was introduced during the 1986 spring semester as an employee newsletter featuring biographies and photos of people working at Graceland College. The first issue featured President Barbara Higdon.

Outreach Program is designed to allow working registered nurses to pursue their bachelor of science in nursing degree at Graceland through directed independent studies, preceptored clinicals, and on-campus residencies. The program was developed during 1987 through the lead efforts of Graceland President Barbara Higdon and Nursing Division chair Sherri Kirkpatrick. It officially started in January 1988 when Sarah Graham of Burton, South Carolina, became the first enrollee. More than 400 students enrolled during the program's first six months, and 13 students attended the first Outreach residency offering in June 1988. American International Schools, a marketing firm in Roanoke, Virginia, publicizes the program to registered nurses throughout the United States; the firm was known as the Atalantis Group during the Outreach Program's first years. The Outreach Program was expanded in 1995 to include Graceland's master of science in nursing curriculum.

O.W.L. (Optimismo, Wisdom and L'association) Club was a men's social club that organized in the fall of 1946. "Optimismo" is Spanish for "optimism" and "L'association" is French for "the fellowship". The decision to use foreign languages in the name was the club's attempt to sound global during the post-World War II era, when the RLDS Church was expanding into overseas missions. The original officers were Harry Dennis (president), Danny Waite (vice president), Blair Wildermuth (secretary), and Clair Weldon (treasurer). O.W.L. remained flying through the spring of 1962.







Pakistan was first represented in 1959-60 by pre-medical student Azim Justin James of Peshawar. The first woman from Pakistan was Anita G. Lakhwani, who enrolled in 1989-90 to study business administration.

Palestine was first represented at Graceland in 1921-22 by academy student Job S. Negeim of Jerusalem. (He listed his last name as “Nejeim” later.)

See also: Israel



Paloma House is a women’s residence hall house that began in the fall of 1966. The house was originally located at Baker Hall under house president Sharon Heinlen. Paloma then moved to the third level of Tess Morgan Hall’s newly completed north wing around January 18, 1967.

“Paloma” is Spanish for “dove”. House colors selected the first year were aqua and green. One of Paloma’s annual traditions since the first year has been a fall hayride.

After having different locations throughout the years, Paloma moved to the west and east wings of Patroness Hall in the fall of 1976. This remained Paloma’s permanent site until the spring of 1979, after which Patroness was converted into offices. Paloma then relocated to the middle floor of Tess Morgan Hall’s west wing in the fall of 1979.

Panama Canal Zone was first represented by 1947-48 freshman Aloha Holcomb of Balboa.

Park College, a school founded in 1875 in Parkville, Missouri, entered an affiliation with Graceland and the RLDS Church during the late 1970s. The association grew out of an effort to reverse the financial struggles of Park, which had forecast deficit runs of more than \$500,000 a year for the 1974-76 fiscal years. In early 1975, Graceland’s Board of Trustees decided to pursue negotiations toward purchasing Park, and offered to investigate this possibility by having Park be leased to Graceland for two to five years. On January 20, 1975, Park’s board voted in principle to seek a merger with Graceland, but Park’s students and faculty opposed the idea.

In March 1975, the Park College Executive Board and the Graceland College Board of Trustees agreed on a plan toward linking the two schools’ operations. In an arrangement that took effect on July 1, 1975, Park’s management was turned over to a committee of seven managing directors nominated by Graceland’s board and appointed by Park’s board. These managing directors (and not the Park board) were appointed to operate Park for up



to five years. As long as the managing directors operated, the focus of the Park Executive Board became limited to managing Park's land resources and on fund-raising activities.

The RLDS Church announced on April 7, 1975, that it would sponsor Park College. Harold L. Condit, Graceland's dean of academic services, was named Park's acting provost. Gerald L. Knutson served as president of both Graceland and Park until November 1976, when the Graceland Board of Trustees appointed Condit as Park's interim president.

On March 16, 1979, Park repaid \$820,000 on loans for which Graceland was listed as an endorser. This action relieved Graceland of all financial obligations to Park.

Parking lots and several campus roads were blacktopped for the first time during the summer of 1958, with 7,769 square yards of asphalt laid at a cost of \$3,703.82.

See also: Gunsolley Hall; Tess Morgan Hall; Walker Hall

Partnership programs — Graceland's partnership programs provide completion of bachelor's degrees in selected academic fields at regional two-year schools in Iowa and Missouri. The first partnership offering began with the Centerville, Iowa, campus of Indian Hills Community College in September 1989. Graceland partnerships followed with North Central Missouri College (Trenton, Missouri) in September 1992, American Institute of Business (Des Moines, Iowa) in August 1995, and Southwestern Community College (Creston, Iowa) in the fall of 1997.

See also: American Institute of Business; Indian Hills Community College; North Central Missouri College; Southwestern Community College

Pastoral groups were introduced by Roy Cheville as the result of the jump in enrollment during the fall of 1946, when the student count increased from around 300 to 642. Cheville felt a need to provide personal ministries through small group participation. The student body was divided into 16 pastoral groups the first year, each having a priesthood leader and three associate leaders (involving another student priesthood member, a female student, and a faculty member).

The pastoral groups were given names that changed throughout the years. Pastoral group divisions listed in the 1960 *Acacia* were named after W.W. Blair, James Blakeslee, Jason W. Briggs, Henry H. Deem, Zenas H. Gurley, Reuben Newkirk, Daniel B. Rasey, and Samuel Powers. In the fall of 1961, the names were Amos, Jeremiah, Alma, Elijah, Ether, Hosea, Moroni, and Nephi.

Also in the fall of 1961, each division was assigned to a congregation in Lamoni Stake in order to provide congregational experiences for students. By the following year, the pastoral groups had become so large that some felt that they had lost their personal touch, so the pastoral group programs were incorporated into the residence hall "house" system that was introduced in 1962.

Pathways was the title of the student guidebook and a series of pamphlets sent to prospective students during the 1950s.

Patroness Hall (I) was a women's dormitory that was erected in 1908-09, southwest from the Administration Building. It was an all-wood structure containing the college's commissary on the first floor (with a spacious dining room on the west end) and sleeping rooms on the second and third floors. The building also contained the campus laundry.

Patroness Hall (I)



The Board of Trustees first authorized fund-raising efforts for the structure on June 29, 1908. On August 25, the board adopted a plan to sell coupons in amounts of \$5, \$10, and \$20 payable in room rent to help finance the new dormitory. The board voted on September 10 to order lumber and obtain bids for excavation and cement blocks. The dormitory was built by the Industrial Department at a cost of \$12,000. The Patroness Society donated more than \$5,000 for the construction and furnishings

On February 18, 1909, the college's commissary relocated to the new dormitory from Marietta Hall, and the Patroness Society hosted a reception to dedicate the new building. That same day, the Board of Trustees unanimously ratified the name "Patroness Hall" for the new building in recognition of the Patroness Society's efforts toward its financing. The name was suggested by Graceland president David A. Anderson. The building's original 44 female residents relocated from Marietta Hall, which then became used as housing for male students. Patroness was briefly used as a men's dormitory during early 1923.

Patroness Hall was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, January 2, 1927, while most of the residents were at home for Christmas recess. Water was not available and the entire building was consumed in less than 90 minutes, although most of the furniture was saved. Heat from the fire was so intense that it melted bricks on Briggs Hall and scorched some of its limestone. During the previous semester, 40 women had lived in Patroness. Insurance money from the building's loss was used toward the construction of Walker Hall. The ruins of Patroness Hall were finally leveled away in the summer of 1931 as part of a campus landscaping program.



Patroness Hall (II) is a single-story



building located between Walker Hall and the Floyd McDowell Commons. It served as a women's dormitory for more than a quarter of century until being converted into an office facility.

The second Patroness Hall was built to assume the student housing that had been accommodated in the off-campus North Hall dormitory, which went back into RLDS Church use in 1952. On April 14, 1952, the Board of Trustees approved the design, financing, and location of the new Patroness Hall, and construction commenced later that month. The dormitory was built at a cost of \$56,000, which was financed through church-appropriated 1952 College Day offerings.

The new Patroness Hall was completed for the 1952 fall semester and held its open house on October 12, 1952. At the time, the dormitory contained three wings with 28 residence rooms in pastel colors, a reception room, a kitchenette, and a counselor's apartment (consisting of a living room, kitchenette, bathroom, and bedroom). Two laundry units (one for students and one for the athletics and facilities departments) opened for use on December 1, 1952. Although the dormitory was built to house 58 students, 74 women were living there during the spring of 1953.

Mrs. K.N. Coplen was first dorm mother of Patroness. The dormitory's original officers were Barbara Woods (president), Joyce Travis (secretary-treasurer), De-lores Tandy (devotions co-chair), Carol Rowe (devotions co-chair), Janice Williams (social chair), and Carol Ellis (librarian).

Fire twice threatened Patroness Hall during its dormitory years, re-





calling the circumstances that led to the demise of the original building that had that name. On February 16, 1956, at around 7:30 p.m., a fire started in the laundry room but was confined to the plaster fireproof wall siding. The incident was attributed to either carelessness or a short circuit.

The second fire in the second Patroness Hall was more serious. It was discovered around 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, December 1, 1964, and destroyed the entire contents of room 104 on the east wing. However, the walls and ceiling of the room were made of fireproof Sheetrock, and the fire was contained to just that room. Although the flames could be seen from the outside, many in the building didn't even know there was a fire. The residents of Patroness spent the next two nights in Walker Hall.

Patroness Hall had two notable changes during the early 1960s. In 1961, the college laundry relocated to the Walker Hall basement, so the Patroness laundry area was converted into four rooms to house up to 12 residents. In the fall of 1962, the college introduced the residence hall house system, turning the east and west wings of Patroness into Audentia House, and the north wing into Solah House.

On March 17, 1979, the Board of Trustees approved a plan to convert Patroness into a counseling and study skills center, with room for guest housing. Traver (in the north wing) and Paloma (in the west and east wings) became the last houses to occupy Patroness Hall, and the change took effect after the 1979 spring semester. Career counseling and placement, the counseling center, the Trio programs, and the registrar's offices moved in that summer. Development offices (which were previously located in the Ad Building on the third and west side second floors) moved into Patroness in December 1986.

See also: Dormitories (listing of early basic residence unit names); House system (listing of house names)

Patroness Society (officially **Graceland Patroness Society**) was a group of female patrons of the college. The group's goal was to advance the interests of the college in every way possible, consistent with the general policy of the Board of Trustees.

The Patroness Society was formed at the request of Graceland president Charles M. Barber and organized with 13 women on May 5, 1903, at the home of Mrs. Frank Hopkins. President Barber explained to the women the benefit that such an organization would be to the college. Officers elected at the organizational meeting were Catherine (Mrs. Edmund L.) Kelley (president), Anna Dancer (vice president), Ruth (Mrs. Frederick M.) Smith (secretary), Mrs. Daniel Anderson (corresponding secretary), and Mrs. John Smith (treasurer). Other charter members were Mrs. I.W. Allender, Flora Scott, Mrs. M.B. Nicholson, Mattie (Mrs. Jeremiah A.) Gunsolley, Mrs. Frank Hopkins, Mrs. W.A. Hopkins, Mrs. D.O. Thomas, and Elizabeth Hopkins. At the next meeting on May 12, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and 55 more names were added to the membership.

The first year's receipts (May 1903 to May 1904) were \$46.50 from dues, \$446.73 from a bazaar, \$5 from a social, and \$51.82 from sales of ice cream and cake. The bazaar was believed to be the first-ever bazaar held in Lamoni, lasting three days and well-stocked with a variety of goods. Through recommendations of the merchants, donations for the bazaar came from wholesale houses and included groceries, hardware, and two heating stoves. On the last day of the bazaar, the group made and sold 20 gallons of ice cream. The entire expenses for the Patroness Society's first year were \$12.60 for two ice cream freezers and \$13.75 for ice cream-making materials.

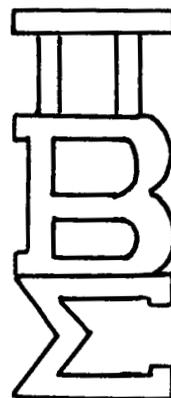
Patroness Society donations to Graceland during the first year were Marietta Hall dormitory furniture (\$50.25), running expenses for Marietta Hall (\$100), and laboratory supplies (\$250).



The Patroness Society continued at least into 1965, when the group hosted a dinner for Graceland men on November 7 that year.

See also: Graceland College Cookbook

P.B.S. (Phi Beta Sigma; humorously Pretty Baby Society) Club, was a women's social club that organized in the fall of 1944 and continued through the spring of 1962. The original officers were Wilma Carlson (president), Rae Anderson (vice president), Relma June Teague (secretary-treasurer), and Geraldine DeSelms (scribe).



P.E. Majors Club formed in 1958-59 to promote interest in physical education activities on campus. The 1964 *Acacia* first included the group as the P.E. Majors and Minors Club (P.E.M.M.), a name that continued through the group's final notation in the 1970-71 college catalog.

Peace Pole was planted near the east side of the entrance to Chevillie Chapel in the fall of 1987 as part of the second annual Charles Allen Memorial Day of Peace. The pole rises about 6 1/2 feet and is 3 1/2 inches wide on each side. White strips down each side contain the message "May Peace Prevail On Earth" in English, Spanish, Russian, and Chinese. The Peace Pole was donated by the Charles Allen family.

Peace studies minor was approved by the faculty on March 9, 1992, and began that fall. The program was developed by professor of history Bill Juhnke while he was serving in the F. Henry Edwards Chair of Religious Studies.

Peer counselors for each house were proposed in the spring of 1982. The student positions were elected by each house and approved by Special Services.

Pennsylvania was first represented in the student body during Graceland's first year, 1895-96 (although not during the first term), by Jessie Still, a commercial department enrollee from Spartansburg. The first female student was Pearl Reed of Titusville, who came in 1907-08. In the 1921 *Acacia*, sophomore Stanley G. Russell listed his home as "N.Y., Phila., or else Detroit." Pennsylvania's first collegian to have a firmer grasp of where he came from was Roy Sallade of Pottsville, a freshman in 1924-25.



Pep Club had its first yearbook appearance in the 1919 *Acacia* as the "Pep Committee". The Pep Committee's official slogan was:

Your Pep, Your Pep,
You've got it, now keep it;
Doggone you, don't lose it,
Your Pep, Your Pep.

However, activities in the style of a pep club certainly existed at Graceland before the 1918-19 school year. The first official Graceland College cheer existed as early as 1897-98.

See also: Strategic Board of Pep; Yell

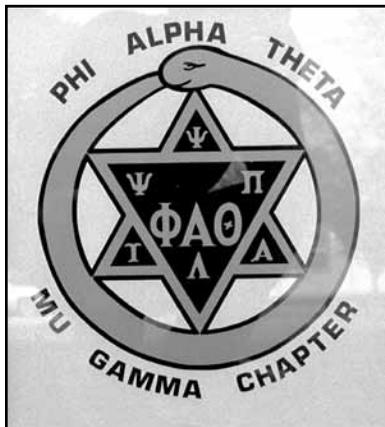


Performing Arts Series is the annual series of fine arts performances by guest artists at The Shaw Center during the school year. The program had been known as the Concert/Lecture Series for several decades (with performances originally staged in the Playshop or MSC) until being named the Performing Arts Series in the fall of 1996.

Persian Gulf War — The 1990-91 conflict also known as Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm generated several activities at Graceland. On December 11, 1990, more than 300 people attended a panel discussion at the MSC where alumnus Tony Clark and professors Ali Abderrezak, Howard Booth, and Les Gardner addressed the economic, historical, and religious factors involved in the conflict. Two days later, Gracelanders donned 500 yellow bows on jackets, shirts, and book bags. Large bows were also placed on lampposts, and the Victory Bell was painted yellow. (These activities drew news coverage by one Des Moines TV station.) Five oversized greeting cards were sent to soldiers in the gulf; several Gracelanders and family members of employees were sent to the Persian Gulf or other locations to support the military effort. At a peace vigil that began at noon on January 14, 1991, yellow bows across campus led students to a final bow on the Peace Pole outside Cheville Chapel. After a prayer, a candle was lit in the sanctuary as the gathering point of the vigil, where someone remained throughout 36 hours. There, students and employees discussed the crisis, sang, and prayed. The war began on January 16, shortly after the vigil's conclusion.

Peru was first represented by Joel Wight, a 1961-62 freshman from Lima. The first woman from Peru was Zonia Mego, also from Lima, who enrolled as a freshman in 1968-69 to study English.

Petition — The first reported student petition was spurred by the Board of Directors' action of January 26, 1900, that eliminated spring vacation in order to make the winter and spring terms continuous and allow the college to close one week earlier in June. At the Board of Trustees meeting of March 25, 1902, a student petition was submitted asking that the board reconsider its action regarding vacation during the RLDS Church Conference. The petition was tabled. At the meeting of March 29, the board ordered entertainment programs be provided at the college during Conference.



Phi Alpha Theta is a national honor society focused on advancing scholarly understanding and research of history. Graceland's chapter, Mu Gamma (sometimes referred to as "Alpha Mu Gamma"), was started during the 1967-68 school year with seven charter members. Membership is open to history faculty and students with a minimum 12 semester hours of history, a minimum 3.0 overall grade point average, and a minimum 3.1 g.p.a. in history courses.

Graceland's Mu Gamma chapter had its beginnings as the History Club, which organized during the 1966 semester under advisors Robert Flanders and Alma Blair. The original History Club officers were Dave Irby (president), Bob Kyser (treasurer), and Cheryl Bardo (secretary).

Phi Rho Pi, a national forensic society for junior col-



leges, extended membership to the Graceland forensic group in the fall of 1940 through the efforts of debate coach and forensics leader William S. Gould.

That year the Graceland group attended the national convention of Phi Rho Pi at Charlotte, North Carolina, and competed in debate and extemporaneous speaking. Those making this trip, completed on April 14, 1941, were Charles Martin, Elbert Dempsey, David Carmichael, Dick Irwin, coach Gould, and driver Elbert Dempsey Sr. The tournament was the least successful of the year for the Graceland debaters, although Dempsey ranked among the first dozen entrants in extemporaneous speaking and reached the semi-final round. The Gracelanders faced competitors from Weber, Utah; Flint, Michigan; Arkansas City, Kansas; Hannibal-LaGrange, Missouri; Stockton, California; Hutchinson, Kansas; Grand Rapids, Michigan; and Wentworth, Missouri. More than 30 junior colleges were represented.

In the 1942 tournament at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, freshman Fred Alexander was national champion for Graceland in radio speaking. Dick Irwin tied for first place among 35 speakers in discussion.

See also: Debate

Philippines was first represented in 1961-62 by a woman, Milagros Ruiz.

Phileon Club was a men's social club that organized on October 9, 1936. The club was created at the suggestion of Graceland president George N. Briggs due to increased enrollment and the existing 15-member limit on social clubs. The name "Phileon" was a combination of the Greek term *philos*, meaning "dear", and the word "eon". The club's motto was "Friends Forever." The Phileons aimed toward a more complete brotherhood and followed the ideals of the college.

The group first assembled in a room at Herald Hall and selected "Phileon" as the club's name by a slight majority over "Dacomi". Roy Cheville (the original sponsor) and Roscoe Faunce conducted the first informal initiation. The first formal initiation was held in the rooms over the Lamoni Supply Store. The original officers were Ted Beck (president), Marvin McDole (vice president), and William Thomas (secretary/treasurer). McDole was elected as the club's first reporter the following semester. The club's first party for invited guests was a theater-dinner party held February 19, 1937, at the T.A. Beck home.

The Phileons' activities were suspended after 1942-43 due to the low number of male students during World War II. The club returned in 1945-46 and continued through the spring of 1962.

Philosophy and religion major first existed under that name during the 1982-83 school year, then returned in the fall of 1988.

See also: Religion major

Photography Club was organized by sponsor Roy Mortimore and student Richard Williams in the early part of 1939. The club was designed to increase knowledge and skill in camera use and to help members learn the theoretical and practical aspects of photography. The club took pictures for the *Acacia* and sponsored club banquets.

Dr. Mortimore, Joseph H. Anthony, and club members arranged for a darkroom in the Briggs Hall lower floor storage room under the north stairs. Evan H. Walden supervised the darkroom's construction. Initial equipment in the room included a contact printer, safe





lights, and a 35 mm enlarger. Students supplied their own developer and paper.

In 1941-42, the club became known as “Highlights and Shadows”, a name that continued through 1947-48. The group was called the Camera Club in the 1950 *Acacia*, its last yearbook appearance.

Physical education — Beginning in 1919, every student was required to take some form of physical education. This policy was modified in January 1948, when the college decided that students had to take one credit hour of P.E. per semester. This requirement (since changed) became effective during the second semester of the 1947-48 school year.

Physical education and health major was introduced under that name in the fall of 1985. It had its bachelor’s degree beginnings in 1960-61 as the “physical and health education and recreation” major. From the 1967-68 to 1974-75 school years, the program was known as the “health, physical education, and recreation” major. The “health and physical education” major existed from 1975-76 to 1977-78. Physical education was a separate major from 1978-79 until 1982-83. Quite a physical workout for one major.

See also: Coaching certification

Physical examinations — *See:* Medical examination

Physical Plant — *See:* Evan H. Walden Physical Plant; Playshop; Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds

Physical science major — *See:* Science major

Physics minor was first offered in 1960-61.

Piano — The first recorded purchase of a piano for Graceland was authorized by the Board of Trustees on October 26, 1905. In previous years, Graceland had rented or borrowed pianos.

In 1912, the college purchased a Steinway grand piano, which was a condition of Laura Kelley coming to the school to teach music.

A nine-foot Yamaha concert grand piano valued at \$60,000 was donated on September 13, 1990, by Fujio and Etsuko Shimazaki of Hamamatsu, Japan. The gift was in appreciation for the experiences and development Graceland had given their daughter, 1990 graduate Yoko Shimazaki. The piano was selected in New York by Graceland music faculty members.

See also: Music Department

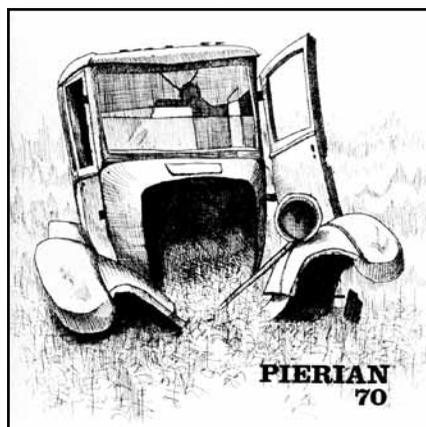
Picture library was a collection that originated with a set of 200 framed pictures (about 14” x 18” each) that could be loaned to students for decorating their rooms. The picture library, established by librarian Cleo Hanthorne, originated with unframed pictures purchased from the *Kansas City Star* by business manager A. Neal Deaver during 1938-39. Evan Walden supervised the framing and the construction of a 10’ x 16’ x 3’ album displayer. The first four pictures were available for loan in May 1941 and the first picture was borrowed by the college office that fall. In the fall of 1942, 83 pictures were loaned to students. The picture library also contained a set of 400 University Prints mounted on 10” x 12” construction paper; 150 were reproductions of famous paintings.

Pierian was a Graceland student literature magazine that was published annually each spring from 1963 to 1971. The staple-bound first issue contained 36 pages of student poetry,



short stories, and artwork (including photos of student sculpture pieces). The leaders for the first edition were Doug Graves (managing editor), Jora Casci (art editor), and Mac Smith (business manager), and the advisors were Velma Ruch and Les Wight. Graves originated the *Pierian* as an avenue to have some of his work published. The name “Pierian” comes from the mythology of ancient Greece, when muses would go to Pieria, a region of Macedonia, to be inspired in order that they might create.

Following the *Pierian*'s demise, Graceland was without a literary journal for 21 years until the *Chrysalis* was published in the fall of 1992.



Pinball machines — The first pinball machine on campus was a unit that was placed during the 1970-71 school year in Aaron House (then on the second floor of Gunsolley). There were no housing codes or college regulations prohibiting pinball there at the time, so the machine was permitted to operate commercially during that school year.

Pinball machines first came to the MSC during 1971-72 to raise funds for COSA. The machines cleared \$2,000 the first year.

Placement Bureau was initiated in the fall of 1960 by Harold Condit, dean of students. It was designed to help students find employment after completing their baccalaureate degrees. Students had to pay a fee to use the service.

Platz House was the basic residence unit name given to Gunsolley Hall's second floor south in September 1956. It was named after Dr. Gustav Platz, professor of biology, botany, and chemistry.

Platz-Mortimore Science Hall is a classroom facility used for teaching nearly all of Graceland's science-related courses at the Lamoni campus. The red brick and concrete building consists of a single story with a partial basement. It measures 250' x 88' and contains 26,500 square feet. Platz-Mortimore replaced the science labs that were previously in the Zimmermann basement.

Architectural work on the facility was in progress during 1953-54 by Morgan-Gelatt of Burlington, Iowa, the same firm that designed the Commons and later the addition to the MSC. The 1954 RLDS General Conference appropriated \$340,000 toward construction and purchase of equipment for a new science building for the college. Contractor bids were opened on September 17, 1954, with Thomas Construction of St. Joseph, Missouri, submitting the lowest estimate, containing a total base bid of \$293,434. The Board of Trustees approved the construction contract on October 2, 1954, and work began that month. Construction, including equipment, eventually came to \$361,146.48.

The facility was built with three home economics rooms, two chemistry labs, two biology labs, an earth science lab, an engineering drawing room, a large air-conditioned 93-seat lecture room (room 146, containing a projection booth and preparation room), a plant and animal growing room, faculty offices and lounge, and storage space. The home economics rooms were on the east side and consisted of a cooking room, demonstration room, and sewing room with adjoining dressing and supply rooms. A fenced outdoor demonstration area with a patio, fireplace, and pavilion shelter was built adjacent to the home economics classrooms.

Platz-Mortimore Science Hall



Classes first met in portions of the building on Monday, September 19, 1955. At this point, the clothing lab, engineering drawing and math labs, earth science and physics labs, and large lecture rooms were ready for use. Classes during that opening day were also able to meet in the foods, chemistry, and biology labs, but under limited operation due to equipment delays. During the 1959 fall semester, two new classrooms were opened in the lower level to replace classroom space that had been lost following changes to Briggs Hall.

The building was dedicated on Sunday, May 6, 1956, at the conclusion of the May 4-6 Graceland College Science Convention. The ceremony started at the MSC that morning with a pre-dedication service beginning at 10:30 a.m.

The Campus Planning Committee recommended the name “Platz-Mortimore Science Hall” on November 8, 1959. The name honors two longtime professors who taught in the building: Gustav Platz, who taught botany, biology, and chemistry from 1920 to 1959; and Roy Mortimore, who taught physical science, geology, mathematics, and physics from 1921 to 1963.

Platz-Mortimore’s faculty lounge was converted into a classroom when the new faculty lounge was built as part of the 1961-62 addition to the MSC. However, a new faculty

lounge was added to the science building during the summer of 1963.



Construction of a genetics lab in room 2 started around 1979 and was completed in late 1984. It was used for cloning research under the direction of Dr. Dennis Bidney.

Platz-Mortimore’s parking area was extended to a site west of the building during 1993 to accommodate the construction work on the Carmichael House.

Observatory: In 1961,



the Grace-land College Mothers' Club of Independence donated a 12" Tinsley telescope to the college. The Cassegrainian reflector telescope was designed to detect stars up to the 13th magnitude of brightness. The \$5,000, 355-pound unit came with attachments for a camera, and a clock drive system to enable the telescope to focus on and follow stars without being reset.

The college financed the 16-foot-diameter astrodome for the telescope. The observation floor, accessed through room 146, was built at approximately the same level as the roof of the lecture room and can accommodate about a dozen people at a time. (The original plan called for the whole room to rotate, instead of having to turn the telescope to follow a star.) William Higdon, head of the science department, studied astronomy at Northwestern University during the summer of 1964 while the observatory was being built. The observatory was opened in the fall of 1964.

See also: Laboratories

The Playshop was originally known as the College Shop when it was constructed in 1911 as the campus's first central heating plant for other buildings. Located north of Zimmermann Hall and east of Briggs, the cement-block structure contained two floors and had a stucco finish around the upper half. The original construction cost of the College Shop was \$8,000.

The College Shop was built by students in the Industrial Department under the supervision of buildings and grounds superintendent Amos Berve. The basement originally housed a steam boiler fueled by a large coal pile. The upper floor hosted classes and served as a half-court gymnasium, which was so small that it didn't allow room for spectators. When the Zimmermann gymnasium opened in 1925, the building's second floor was converted into a shop and the entrance was moved from the north to the west.

With the construction of the new physical plant building (Evan H. Walden Physical



Plant), the College Shop was remodeled in 1949 as a small theater called the Playshop. (The Playshop's old heating plant chimney was later torn down during the summer of 1954.) Ibsen's *Ghosts* was the first play performed at the Playshop, showing in December 1949. The Playshop's upper floor had a seating capacity of 120, which required large productions and concerts to be staged in the MSC main room. A portion of the Playshop's basement was used to construct flats, while the rest of the lower level was used for storage. Instructors said the Playshop's major limitation was its lack of technical equipment and flexibility.

The last play presented in the Playshop was *God's Favorite*, written by Neil Simon. Celia Schall directed the play, which was performed in April 1982. Preliminary stripping

of the building began that June and demolition commenced on July 2, 1982. Graceland's fine arts productions relocated to The Shaw Center that fall.



Pleiades Literary Society became the new name of the Alpha Pi Sigma Literary Society in the fall of 1928. The change was apparently due to sentiment against sorority/fraternity-sounding names, since the Kappa Delta Society was also required to change its name that fall. However, the new name allowed Pleiades to contin-



ue its previous nickname as “the Pi’s”. Original officers under the new name were Hillard Cox (president), Doris Waterman (vice president), Lottie Hodges (secretary), Sanford Morden (treasurer), and Archie Root (sergeant at arms). The Pleiades was one of the groups of the Athenian Federation of Literary Societies, which disbanded after the 1931-32 school year.

See also: Alpha Pi Sigma Literary Society; Athenian Literary Society



Poems — The first collection of poems about the Graceland campus was compiled and bound by the Crescent Club in 1924-25, and again in 1931-32. The first volume of Graceland poems by a single author was *The Bell Tower’s Eye* by college librarian Cleo M. Hanthorne; this book arrived for distribution on the day of the 1944 commencement. *Threads of Blue and Gold: Poems from the First Century of Graceland College*, a collection of poetry edited by Mary Kay Kenworthy, was released as a centennial project during the 1995 Founders’ Weekend.

See also: *The Bell Tower’s Eye*; *Threads of Blue and Gold*

Political science-history major existed from the fall of 1977 to the spring of 1987. Its official title during the first two years was “history-political science”. Political science-history then existed as a minor from the fall of 1987 to the spring of 1990.

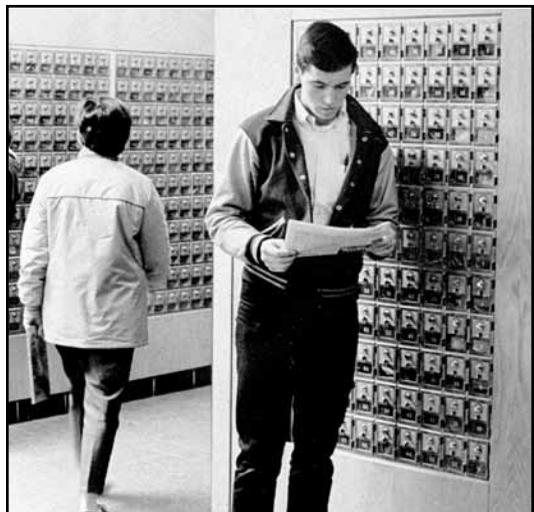
A separate political science minor was first offered from the fall of 1971 through the spring of 1979. The political science minor returned in the fall of 1990.

Pops Concert — *See:* Graceland Pops Concert

Post Office — Graceland’s first mail room was housed in a corridor on the main floor of the Administration Building, where more than 300 mailboxes were built for students and faculty. The post office eventually relocated to the Ad Building basement in a room under the stairs to the second floor. Letters for students had to include the resident’s hall name, and mail was forwarded to each dormitory for distribution. Mail for off-campus students was sorted into alphabetized groupings. Student mailboxes were eventually added to the basement; in September 1946, the college post office had 538 boxes and, for the first time, had a greater volume of mail than the town of Lamoni.

The campus post office was relocated as part of the 1961-62 east-side addition to the MSC. The post office opened there at a site between the new Bookstore and Swarm Inn on Wednesday, February 21, 1962, under full-time Graceland postmaster Max Walden. This new post office was able to distribute mail for all of the college’s students through individually assigned combination boxes, eliminating the practice of forwarding mail through the separate dorms.

Poultry Pointer was a poultryman’s journal published monthly beginning in





1909 under editor E.B. Blett, superintendent of the college farm. Proceeds went to the Industrial Department. Blett purchased 200 subscriptions as a donation on March 29, 1909. He was asked to become superintendent of the farm providing he would turn over the magazine to the college. The journal was printed by Herald Publishing House.

Pre-Law Club, first pictured in the 1982 *Acacia*, held biweekly meetings to inform and support students interested in the field of law and its practices. William Russell served as faculty sponsor. The club made its final yearbook appearance in 1983.

Pre-Med Club, first pictured in the 1982 *Acacia*, was organized to help pre-med students learn more about the field of medicine, sometimes through visits by guest lecturers. The club last appeared in the 1988 *Acacia*.

Preparatory department, also known as the academy, was introduced with Graceland's first term in September 1895 to provide students with high school-level courses. The academy was a two-year program that included algebra, geometry, physiology, physics, astronomy, botany, physical geography, civil government, history, English, and Latin.

Those enrolled in the first year were: Callie Curwen, Clara T. Black, Irene Black, Zena Hansen, D.O. Harder, Grace Lloyd (all from Lamoni); W.E. Haden of Clarksdale, Missouri; and Clara Hayer and Lewis Richards, both of Eagle Grove, Iowa.

The academy peaked at an enrollment of 72 during 1919-20. However, the department's numbers declined as more students began attending public high schools. The academy had just nine enrollees when it ended after the 1929-30 school year.

President — The position of Graceland College president wasn't filled until the college had already been functioning for three years. Even then, it took 20 years — and 14 men — before the college found a president who would bring stability to the role.

From 1895 to 1898, four men performed presidential responsibilities for the college on a temporary basis while the Graceland Board of Directors searched for a permanent candidate. The first of the four was RLDS President Joseph Smith III, who held the designation of Graceland's "president pro-tem" in announcements about the college published just before classes began in September 1895.

The second leader during the first three years was Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, professor of mathematics, who was the first faculty member hired by the Board of Directors and was given the title of "senior instructor". On November 16, 1895, the Board of Directors voted to give Fitzpatrick the right of the floor at its meetings. The board also chose not to name a president at that time. During Graceland's 50th anniversary ceremony, Fitzpatrick was recognized as the college's first acting president, despite the president pro tem designation that Joseph Smith III had used earlier.

The college's third leader was Mark H. Forscutt, who was named by the board on September 5, 1896, as dean of the college and senior professor. Forscutt was responsible for "performing work as is usual for an officer in American colleges" until a president was selected.

On April 17, 1897, the Board of Directors formed a committee to find a suitable president. The committee's members were chairman Edmund L. Kelley, Daniel F. Lambert, I.W. Allender, J.H. Hansen, and O.H. Riggs. On June 16, 1897, the board moved that Professor Joseph T. Pence be elected as the first "acting president" of the college, with a salary of \$65 a month.

At the meeting of May 10, 1898, the board read a letter from Ernest R. Dewsnup of Glamorgan, South Wales, replying on the conditions under which he would come as president.



On May 13, 1898, the board decided to offer him the positions of president of the college and resident professor. (A motion to withhold the title of president and offer Dewsnpup one of the professorships lost by a 3-5 vote.) The board issued Dewsnpup a contract on a 90-day trial basis and confirmed him as Graceland College's first president on June 15, 1898. However, President Dewsnpup was delayed in his passage to the United States and didn't sit on a Board of Directors meeting until October 17, 1898. His wife didn't arrive until January 1, 1899, due to illness that detained her in Wales. Dewsnpup received an allowance of \$40 a month.

Dewsnpup's resignation was read to the Board of Directors on June 12, 1899, but he was retained as president for 1899-1900 with permission to go abroad. Professor Richard Harkness, who served as acting president during the year of Dewsnpup's absence, was named as the college's second president on May 31, 1900.

The revolving door of the president's office continued spinning for another 15 years. Harkness resigned in 1901 and was followed by Herbert Salisbury, Clifton Taylor, and Charles Barber, who each held the title of acting president for a year or less. Dewsnpup then resumed his old role from 1903 to 1905, becoming the first person to serve as Graceland College president for a second time. He also recommended the appointment of a vice president for the college, which was filled by Rolland Stewart on January 16, 1905. Stewart then succeeded Dewsnpup as president from 1905 to 1908 and was followed during the next year by President David Anderson. During 1909-1913, Jeremiah Gunsolley led the college as acting president, becoming the last of Graceland's original three faculty members (including Fitzpatrick and Pence) to serve as its top administrator. Gunsolley was succeeded from 1913 to 1915 by Samuel A. Burgess, who directed Graceland into its start as a junior college.

George N. Briggs finally brought stability to the role when he assumed the position of president in 1915. He remained until his retirement as president emeritus in 1944, serving longer as Graceland's leader than any other person during the college's first century. The 29-year tenure by Briggs helped establish a tradition of longer-serving presidents that continued with Edmund J. Gleazer Jr. (1946-1957), Harvey Grice (1958-1964), William T. Higdon (1966-1974 and 1992-1997), and Barbara J. Higdon (1984-1991).

During the 40 years after Briggs, eight other individuals occupied the president's office for briefer spans. Alva R. "Willie" Gilbert (1944-1946), Roy Cheville (1951), William Gould (1956 and 1957-1958), Earl T. Higdon (1964-1966) and Velma Ruch (1974-1975) led the college as acting presidents. Gerald Knutson (1975-1977), Frank Hough (1977-1980) and Joe Hanna (1980-1984) each helmed Graceland as full president.

Other facts about the presidents of Graceland College:

- After Graceland's first 50 years, the college began a succession of leaders who were also Graceland graduates. The first such alumnus was Edmund J. Gleazer Jr., a 1936 graduate who was president from 1946 to 1957. During periods while Gleazer was on leave, 1933 graduate William Gould and 1921 graduate Roy Cheville served as acting presidents.

After an interruption in the cycle by Harvey Grice, the string of Graceland graduates at the president's desk continued with Earl T. Higdon (class of 1927), William T. "Bill" Higdon (class of 1949), Velma Ruch (class of 1941), Gerald Knutson (class of 1949), Frank Hough (class of 1959), Joe Hanna (class of 1954), Barbara Higdon (class of 1949), and David Clinefelter (class of 1972).

- The first woman to become Graceland's top administrator was Velma N. Ruch, who assumed the one-year position of acting president on July 1, 1974. The first woman to serve as full president was Barbara J. Higdon, who was appointed on April 16, 1984, and retired as president emerita at the end of 1991.

- Six of Graceland's leaders were not members of the sponsoring RLDS Church:

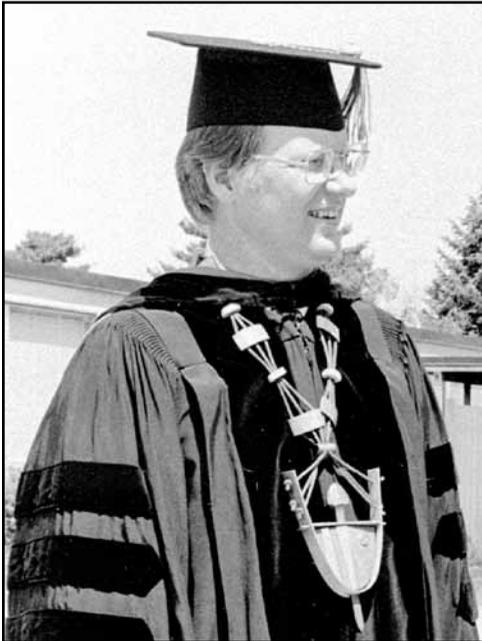


Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, Joseph T. Pence, Charles Marr Barber, Richard A. Harkness, Clifton O. Taylor, Rolland M. Stewart.

- Two people served as president during two different periods. Ernest R. Dewsnap was president from 1898 to 1900 and again from 1903 to 1905. William T. Higdon was president from 1966 to 1974 and resumed the role from 1992 to 1997.

- The three members of the Higdon family (Earl, William, and Barbara) who occupied the president's office served a collective total of more than 23 1/2 years leading the college. In recognition of their service, Graceland Board of Trustees president Jay Newcom announced during the 1997 commencement ceremony that the Administration Building would be renamed the Higdon Administration Building.

- The first person to retire as president emeritus was George N. Briggs, who concluded his 29-year tenure in 1944. However, Jeremiah Gunsolley, who had served as acting president during 1909-1913, retired in 1926 with the title "treasurer emeritus". The first woman to receive the title "president emerita" was Barbara Higdon, who retired at the end of 1991.



Presidential pendant is worn by the college president on formal occasions when faculty wear academic robes. The pendant is in the shape of a catenary arch, chosen for its beauty and suggestion of strength. The chain is crafted from leather and deer antler bone. The arch is made of silver and surrounds a Brazilian rosewood plaque.

The pendant, commissioned by the Board of Trustees for the first inauguration of William T. Higdon, was designed and crafted by art professor Les D. Wight in 1966. Wight said he struggled with the design for about three months before waking up one night at 3 a.m. with a vivid image of it.

Presidential Societies are composed of donors who have contributed or committed annual or cumulative gifts to the college at levels ranging from at least \$1,000 per year to cumulative gifts of at least \$1 million. The specific designations for the levels are Founders, Pioneers, Builders, Visionaries, and Guardians.

President's Cup for Scholarship and Athletics was first offered in 1920-21 to the literary society that won the most points in a competition involving achievements in academics and sports. Bonus points were offered for persons with significant achievements in both athletics and academics. The competition included the oratorical contest, inter-society debates, academy and college declamatory contest, short story contest, and extemporaneous speaking contests. Any society could get permanent possession of the cup by winning it three years in succession. The Victorians won the cup the first year. The Niketes claimed permanent possession of the cup in June 1924 for three consecutive victories.



President's Forensic Cup, under rules similar to the President's Cup for Scholarship and Athletics, was first offered in 1920. The Niketes won it for three consecutive years.

President's house — *See*: Carmichael House

Press Club started in the fall of 1928 as an honor organization of the *Graceland Record* staff. Membership was granted to staff members who wrote a specified number of accepted articles, and remained permanent throughout college enrollment. In 1929, the club attempted some activity work as a club.

The club reorganized in the spring of 1930 to include the outstanding members of the *Acacia* and the *Graceland Record* staffs. After 1930, the Press Club's goal became to acquaint its members with Graceland College's press traditions and intentions.

In the spring of 1930, a club pin was awarded to those who had achieved a specified number of points for their work. The pin consisted of a scroll bearing the club name, a guard that was a torch signifying honor, and a raised G. It was awarded for the first time during the honors assembly of June 6, 1930.

In 1937-38, the club reverted to its original intention as an honor organization for journalists. The Press Club was last pictured in the 1939 *Acacia*.

Priesthood Club organized on September 22, 1946, when Graceland had about 75 student priesthood members, the most ever at the time. Club members studied and discussed campus ministries and priesthood opportunities, and some traveled to nearby congregations. The original officers were Lorne White (president), Philip Beckmann (vice president), and James Everett (secretary). Sponsors the first year were Roy Cheville and Edmund J. Gleazer Jr. The group was last pictured in the 1956 *Acacia*.

Primary Court was a 12-member student group that judged violations of policy and determined penalties. (Serious offenses involving suspensions were handled by the Council on Student Welfare.) The first 12 magistrates selected by the C.G.A. Executive Committee were ratified by the Senate on February 26, 1963. Those selected to serve through May were Paul Gage, Jerry Crispin, Nancy Ridings, Bob Herring, Bob Lennon, and Gretchen Missel. Those selected to serve through January 1964 were Karen Partlowe, Margaret Eagle, Virgil Stroud, Sharon Newport, Stewart McDole, and Jim Jones. Harold Schneebeck was the C.G.A. Primary Court's first chief magistrate.

Primary Court changed with the Graceland Student Government constitution, which was approved by the Board of Trustees in December 1972. Membership went from 12 magistrates (six of whom sat on a case at a time) to seven magistrates (all of whom sat on a case).

In May 1981, the Senate voted 11-4 to reject a proposal to change Primary Court into a three-member Arbitration Council. However, student petitions brought the issue to a student-wide constitutional amendment vote, which overrode the Senate decision, 316-128. A new chief councillor and two associate council members were to be appointed that fall. Primary Court ultimately faded away during the early part of the decade, and its functions were assumed by the Council on Student Welfare.

Print Shop was established in the Ad Building basement during 1953-54 through alumni donations. Initial equipment included a Multigraph and other duplicating materials used for the college's printing needs. A printing department was established when the Alumni Association bought the college its first piece of printing equipment in 1951. The Print Shop relocated to the basement of Zimmermann Hall and became part of the Publications



Production Center in the summer of 1992.

See also: Duplicator

Progress Hall — *See:* Kelley Hall

Psychology major was first listed as a bachelor's degree offering in the 1968-69 catalog. The program had been available as a minor since 1960-61.

Public relations director was a title first held by Don Booz beginning in 1956.

Public Speaking Department was first organized in 1895-96, under the direction of Ruth Lyman Cobb, instructor of elocution.

See also: Elocution; Oratory; Graceland College Players

Publications Production Center (PPC) is the area that provides print communication services for the campus. PPC includes the graphic design area, photography, and the Print Shop. PPC is located in the east-side lower level of Zimmermann Hall. The department began under the name Teaching Materials Service, which changed its name in the late 1970s to Instructional Production Center, then adopted the PPC name in the mid-1980s. PPC expanded its services during the summer of 1996 to include Internet graphic design for the College Relations area.

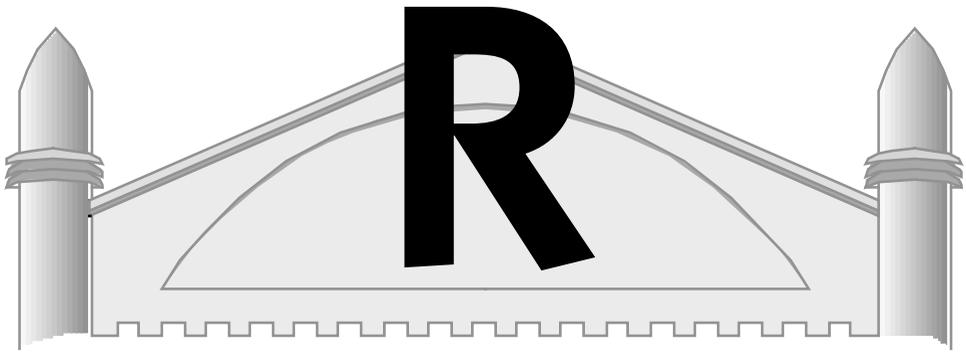
See also: Teaching Materials Service

Puerto Rico was first represented by Ann Kelley of San Juan, a 1957-58 freshman studying music education.

Pulitzer Prize — 1970 Graceland graduate Teresa Carpenter won the Pulitzer Prize in journalism for feature writing on April 15, 1981. She earned the award for three of her freelance stories submitted by *The Village Voice* of New York: "Murder on a Day Pass" (published February 25, 1980) told of a mental patient who was given a three-day pass from an institution even after threatening to kill his wife, which he did; "From Heroism to Madness: The Odyssey of the Man Who Shot Al Lowenstein" (published May 12, 1980) told the story of Dennis Sweeney, who shot to death former U.S. Congressman Al-lard Lowenstein; "Death of a Playmate" (published in the issue of November 5-11, 1980) told the story of *Playboy* magazine's slain 1980 Playmate of the Year Dorothy Stratten. Carpenter won the Pulitzer two days after it was originally presented to *Washington Post* reporter Janet Cooke, who soon admitted that she had fabricated her story, "Jimmy's World", about an eight-year-old drug addict in the slums of Washington, D.C. Carpenter, who received her B.A. in English from Graceland, won \$1,000 for the Pulitzer. Her story about Dorothy Stratten was later used as the basis for the movie *Star 80*.

Quebec was first represented in 1972-73 by sophomore Barbara Jo Ann Tirre of Montreal; she had listed her home as Barrington, Illinois, the previous year. The first male student from Quebec was Kevin Roger Saul of Montreal, who enrolled in 1975-76 as a sophomore.





Radio began at Graceland in early 1916 through the Graceland Radio Club, which was organized by Arthur B. Church. The first station operated by the club was a government licensed wireless station called 9YO. This station was last mentioned in the 1922 *Acacia* and was succeeded by KFFV in 1923. KFFV, also developed by Arthur Church, continued broadcasting from Graceland until Church relocated it to Independence, Missouri, around 1925.

During 1945, Graceland offered “radio” programs over the campus’s loudspeakers. The Graceland Ham Operators Club organized in 1948 and began shortwave broadcasts over its station, W0YO. KGRA, a new student station, first broadcast on February 6, 1949, and had sporadic operation during the 1960s and early 1970s before ending around 1975. CGUN was a station that could be heard by residents of Gunsolley Hall beginning on September 26, 1955. KLAL, a privately owned FM station in Lamoní, relocated to the MSC and had sporadic broadcasts with student workers from the fall of 1987 into the 1988-89 school year.

See also: CGUN; Graceland Ham Operators Club; Graceland Radio Club; KFFV; KGRA; KLAL; 9YO; Radio Club

___ **Radio Club** — *See:* Graceland Radio Club

Railroad fare — In 1908, the Board of Trustees allowed a \$10 one-way railroad fare to students who paid a year’s tuition in advance.

Ramblers (originally **Riverboat Ramblers**, then **Graceland Ramblers**) spurred from Dennis Steele’s 1978 winter term class, *Our Musical Heritage On America’s Great Riverboats*. During winter term, students worked five to six hours a day, five days a week, to prepare a show directed by Dr. Steele and choreographed by his wife, Linda. The 32 members of the Riverboat Ramblers performed at the Leon (Iowa) High School auditorium and at a dinner in Des Moines for RLDS priesthood members and their wives. The group later presented its first Graceland performance on Saturday, February 18, at 7:30 p.m. in the MSC main room. The MSC show was supposed to be the culmination of the Ramblers program, and Dr. Steele planned to have the next year’s winter term class focus on 1950s music.

However, the Riverboat Ramblers generated such a strong following that they began accepting invitations to perform at local high schools. The college quickly decided to schedule Ramblers concerts at area churches and RLDS reunions, using the group as part of Graceland’s efforts in public relations and recruiting. The group accepted an invitation to perform at the grand opening of the Tornado roller coaster at Adventureland Park in Des Moines in 1978 and landed a \$50,000 contract to stage concerts at the amusement park’s Palace Theater throughout the summer of 1979. McDonald’s restaurants signed on as sponsor of the show, titled “Iowa, You’re the One” (a take-off on a McDonald’s ad slogan). The show, involving riverboat, country, and patriotic music, was presented four times a



day, seven days a week. More than 180 students auditioned for the Adventureland show and 14 were chosen. A separate group of 20 Ramblers toured the west coast that summer. The RLDS Church paid board, travel, and an \$800 tuition benefit for each member of the traveling group.

A third group was added for shows performed at Boblo Island near Detroit, Michigan, during the summer of 1980. At Adventureland, a “Saloon Show” was staged in 1980 in addition to the Palace Theater Show. To accommodate the expansion in planning and financing the Ramblers program, Dennis Steele formed a private corporation called Hillcrest Productions, Ltd.; Dennis was president, Linda was vice president, and Graceland controller Ray Adams was secretary-treasurer. More than 150 students auditioned for 80 available spots for that year.

In 1980 the traveling Graceland Ramblers had a 30-show tour of the northeastern United States and Canada. Former member Marjie Foster became the Ramblers’ director in 1981, when the 14-member group toured the western U.S. and Canada with performances at Disneyland, Seattle Center, and the site of the 1974 World’s Fair in Spokane, Washington. The group generally alternated between East and West Coast tours each summer, and even spent two weeks in Hawaii in 1985.

With Foster’s departure after the 1986 tour and the continued search for a replacement, the college decided in November of that year to cancel the following summer’s tour. Former member Todd Davison was named director for the group’s 1988 season, which was called the “Steppin’ Out Tour” and shifted the Ramblers’ focus away from its folk costumes and music stylings. This final summer tour involved 58 shows, nine RLDS reunions, and five church camps. Stops included Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia (Six Flags Over Georgia amusement park), South Carolina, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Ontario, and Grand Cayman (where the RLDS congregation there paid for the group’s travel expenses). The last Ramblers performance was on Tuesday, August 30, 1988, in The Shaw Center at the start of the fall semester.



Auditions for the 1989 tour were scheduled for late October 1988, but that month instead marked the college's decision to cancel the program. College administrators did not consider the Ramblers to be a factor in bringing students to Graceland, and it was felt that the group's \$50,000 annual budget could be used toward strengthening the college's academic programs.

Readers' Theatre — *See:* Speech Choir

Recreational Leadership Club started in 1939 among students who felt the RLDS Church needed trained leaders in recreation. Members engaged in planning indoor and outdoor entertainment and programs. The club was last pictured in the 1941 *Acacia*.

Recreation Club was organized in 1977 with students majoring in recreation and outdoor recreation. The club was designed to promote professional involvement in the major and assist with future employment.

Recreation major began under that name in the fall of 1980. It originated in 1960-61 as the "physical and health education and recreation" major. The field of study was reintroduced in the 1975-76 college catalog as the "recreation and outdoor education" major.

Refrigerator — The first reported purchase of a refrigerator for the college was one bought by the Patroness Society for the original Patroness Hall in the spring of 1911.

Registrar — Graceland's first full-time registrar was Jim Closson, who started that position on July 1, 1965. Initially, his duties also included serving as director of Admissions. Prior to Closson, registrar duties had been assumed by various faculty members.

Religion Club was organized in 1935-36 under the supervision of Professor Roy Cheville. The idea of the club was to keep Gracelanders in touch with RLDS Church officers and to provide an opportunity for training in various lines of church activity. Original officers for the first semester were Max Wise (president), Marie Bormann (vice president), Peggy Adams (secretary), and Alma Williams (sergeant at arms).

The first-year project was a series of Sunday evening services featuring music, prayer, short talks, and drama all under the theme "The Whys of the Restoration." The guest speaker was Apostle Clyde F. Ellis.

The group wrote letters to RLDS missionaries in foreign fields, and members discussed what they would personally do as missionaries in certain places.

The club was pictured in the 1942 *Acacia* and didn't return to the yearbook until the 1963 edition (its last yearbook appearance). The 1962-63 group was sponsored by Leland Negaard and explored Christian faiths by having members of various denominations share their beliefs.

Religion major (sometimes also known as **religious studies major**) was Graceland's first modern-day four-year bachelor's degree program. It was approved by the Board of Trustees on February 25, 1956, and began the following fall semester. The religion major became Graceland's first accredited four-year program in April 1960. During 1989-90 and the following year, the major was combined as the "philosophy and religion" major. The separate religion major returned in the fall of 1991.

See also: Bachelor's degree programs



Religious education was introduced under a course titled “Bible Study and Religious Pedagogy” in 1909-10. It was created due to the growing demand of a course for people who wanted to be qualified to teach in Sunday schools and youth programs. The course was non-sectarian and elective. Christiana Salyards was the first teacher, offering outlines of Old and New Testament as a beginning course and using Hurlbut’s *Teacher Training Lessons*. The advanced course involved child study, pedagogy, Old Testament, and New Testament.

An outlined curriculum in religious education was announced in June 1919. This one-year program was subsidized by the RLDS Church to provide training in foreign or local service. Cyril Wight was the instructor for the 24 students from the United States and Canada who were selected for the first term. A semester-long course in Latter Day Saint church history was introduced that year. The program also included a series of 24 lectures by outside speakers, including W.W. Smith, J.A. Koehler, John F. Garver, J.A. Gillen, Frederick M. Smith, Benjamin R. McGuire and Samuel A. Burgess.

Roy Cheville organized an academic religion department in 1925. The Religious Education program that began in 1919 ended as a separate department after 1929-30.

Religious Emphasis Week first occurred February 4-11, 1940. The week replaced the annual series of religious lectures that were presented at different times during previous school years. The theme for the 1940 Religious Emphasis Week was “My Religion”, with Dr. Floyd McDowell serving as principal leader and counselor. Elbert A. Smith spoke on Wednesday and Thursday and L.F.P. Curry spoke at the concluding Sunday morning service in the chapel. Professor Roy A. Cheville was the general director of the week’s activities. Religious Emphasis Week eventually evolved into “Renaissance Week” during the early 1960s.

Religious life had its beginnings at Graceland during the first day of classes on September 17, 1895, when Mark Forscutt conducted a devotional service as part of the college’s opening activities. This became a forerunner to Graceland’s daily morning chapel





services, which students regularly attended for several years. These early chapel services involved prayers by faculty members and others and organist performances. On February 22, 1897, the Board of Directors voted to make chapel attendance compulsory, a move that was favored by the college's faculty. Until the mid-1920s, all students were expected to attend the daily morning devotionals unless excused by the college president.

Following a request by Professor Charles Barber on January 24, 1903, the Board of Trustees approved vespers to be held in the Administration Building chapel at various times during the school year. On September 1, 1909, the board approved prayer meetings to be held at the college once a week, and the faculty was authorized to institute the meetings. Amos Berve, who came to Graceland in 1910-11 as superintendent of buildings, is credited as conducting the first Wednesday night church services on campus.

Graceland students attended Sunday worship services with the Lamoni RLDS congregation throughout the college's first half century. This arrangement changed due to the large influx of students who enrolled immediately after World War II, and Roy Cheville led the efforts to establish a separate congregation on the Graceland campus. By direction of the RLDS First Presidency, the "College Campus Congregation" was established in 1946.

The importance of religious life at Graceland is evidenced by the several Christian-oriented organizations that have existed at the college over the years. The following such organizations each have an individual entry in this book:

Council for Spiritual Development; Council of House Chaplains; European Missions; Fellowship of Christian Athletes; Graceland College Contemporary Christian Center Campus Fellowship; Graceland Functional Stake; Graceland Missionary Club; Graceland Service Corps; Home Missions; Homiletics; Hoomana Club; Lamanite Ministries; Liahona Branch; Order For Zion Club; Priesthood Club; Religion Club; Rural Church Survey Club; Volunteer's Club; Women's Commission; Young Woman's Department of the Woman's Auxiliary; Zionics Club.

See also: Campus minister; Hymnals; Pastoral groups; Religion major; Religious education; Religious Emphasis Week; Renaissance Week; Roy A. Cheville Chapel

Renaissance Week is an annual week-long series of religious events focusing on spiritual renewal. The week generally includes guest ministers who participate in daily activities. It acquired its name during the early 1960s, having earlier been called Religious Emphasis





Week.

See also: Religious Emphasis Week

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (RLDS) is the founding and sponsoring church of Graceland College. The church began during the early part of the 19th century, when teenager Joseph Smith Jr. prayed for religious guidance at a grove in the state of New York. In answer, Smith received and translated the plates of the Book of Mormon, a scriptural witness of the people of ancient America. He formally organized the church on April 6, 1830, in Fayette, New York, and soon led some of its members to Kirtland, Ohio. In 1831, Smith designated Jackson County, Missouri, as the center of God's earthly kingdom, but tensions between church members and Missourians forced the church out of the state by the end of the decade. In 1839, church members settled the town of Nauvoo, Illinois, which soon grew into a thriving city. On June 27, 1844, an angry mob killed Smith and his brother Hyrum, and the majority of the church members followed Brigham Young to the Great Salt Lake Valley in Utah. The Brigham Young group maintained the church's original name, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and its designation as "the Mormons".



A decade later, reorganization efforts began by members who had not followed Young to Utah and who believed that Joseph Smith Jr. had ordained his son, Joseph Smith III, as the church's leader. The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was established on April 6, 1860, at Amboy, Illinois. The church was headquartered at Lamoni, Iowa, from 1879 to 1920, at which point the church officially relocated to Independence, Missouri. At the time of Graceland's centennial, the RLDS Church had more than 245,000 members in 36 nations.

The church has three books of scripture: the Holy Scriptures (the Bible), the Book of Mormon (published in 1830 as accounts by ancient Americans of the teachings of God and Christ), and the Doctrine and Covenants (a compilation of modern-day documents that the church considers to convey the mind and will of God).

Other facts about Graceland's connection to the RLDS Church:

- The first five successors to Joseph Smith III as RLDS Church prophet-president all attended Graceland College. Frederick Madison Smith (president 1915-1946) became Graceland's first graduate in 1898. Israel A. Smith (1946-1958) enrolled during Graceland's first term but graduated from Lincoln-Jefferson University. William Wallace Smith (1958-1976) graduated in 1921. Wallace B. Smith (1976-1996) graduated in 1948. W. Grant McMurray (ordained president in 1996) graduated in 1969.
- The first Graceland College program at an RLDS Conference occurred at the 1905 General Conference in Lamoni, when the Graceland Choral Society performed on a Friday night. "Graceland College Night" has since become a tradition at the RLDS World Conference.
- At the time of Graceland's 50th anniversary, RLDS enrollment among students was 90%. At the time of the college's centennial, RLDS enrollment at the Lamoni and Independence campuses was 54%.

Reserved seating at Graceland was first authorized by the Board of Trustees on January 24, 1903, for entertainment activities in the Ad Building chapel.



Residence hall director — *See:* Dean of dormitory

Reunion advertising for the college began when A.H. Smith of the Board of Directors was named on August 27, 1895, by the board to act on a committee to represent the college at the Clarksdale, Montrose, Council Bluffs, and Logan RLDS reunions in Iowa.

Rhode Island was first represented in 1908-09 by two preparatory students from Providence, Robert Lee Glover and Ethel Maud Haynes. The first Rhode Island collegiate students were freshmen George Gates and Edward Joy, both Providence residents who enrolled in 1923-24.

Ricker Hall, a two-story house at 301 S. Chestnut Street, was the home of Mary Ricker that housed nine freshman girls and one sophomore during the fall of 1959 while Tess Morgan Hall was being completed. Sophomore student Jan White was Ricker's "dorm mother". The students had a back stairwell to enter Mrs. Ricker's house and occupied the lower and upper floors of the building.

Rigdon House was the basic residence unit name given to the south end of Gunsolley Hall's fourth floor in September 1956. It was named after Sydney Rigdon, an early developer of the RLDS Church.

Ring — Orders for a Graceland College school ring were taken during the second full week of March 1962, following requests earlier in the year by seniors for school rings. The March 9, 1962, *Tower* reported that the Graceland school ring was being offered for "the first time in many years, and possibly the first time in the history of the college." The rings were purchased through the Green Company of Kansas City and featured the Ad Building tower above the official college seal on each side. Beneath the seal on one side was the student's graduation year and, on the other side, the degree. Around the stone (which was available in red, blue, or onyx, and shaped in an almost square cut) were the words "Graceland College, Lamoni, Iowa". The women's three pennyweight ring cost \$21.45 and the men's nine pennyweight cost \$26.45.

Risks Are Part of Education was an underground newspaper that published at least two issues beginning in the fall of 1973. The newspaper, printed on stapled mimeographed sheets, included features, opinions, news, and cartoons. Charles Alterman was the editor-in-chief.

Riverboat Ramblers — *See:* Ramblers

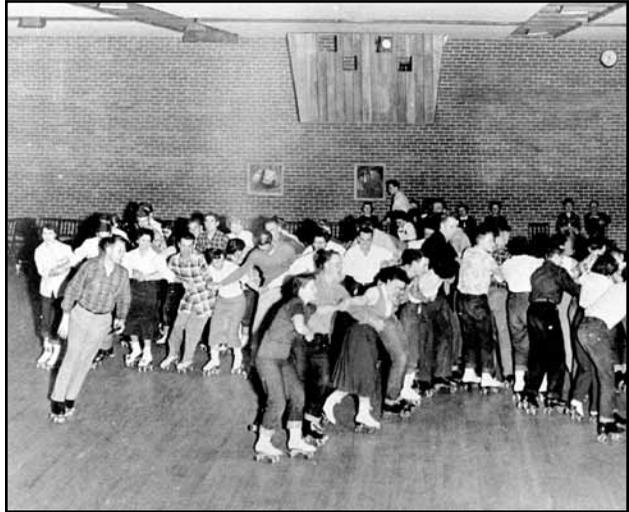
Rod Schall Endowed Men's Volleyball Scholarship is given each spring to a men's volleyball player who will be returning to Graceland the following school year. The scholarship had been in existence for a few years before it was named after longtime volleyball coach L. Rod Schall on October 3, 1992, during his Yellowjacket Hall of Fame induction. The initial funding came from Graceland alumni.

Rollerskating began in Zimmermann Hall in early 1941 after the college purchased 75 pairs of high-grade skates through private contributions. A 15¢ fee was charged for skating, and students were admitted to the floor in

groups of 60. Skating in Zimmermann was sponsored by the student council and Lucille Garrett, the director of student activities. Roller skating moved to the main room of the MSC upon that building's completion in early 1950, and skates were stored in a small enclosure in the room's southwest corner. The college's collection of roller skates was sold to the roller skating rink in Bethany, Missouri, during the summer of 1992.

See also: Graceland Holy Rollers

Romania was first represented in the fall of 1994 by two men, Saligni Narcis Anghel of Medias and Adrianradu Grajdeanu of Iasi.



Roughriders Rugby Club began in the spring of 1982 through the efforts of students Kent Allshouse, Bobby Bell, and Yasuo Nakanishi. The Roughriders fielded 22 members during its first year and was sponsored by Mel Clark. The team placed third in the Iowa state championships in 1984 and 1985. The Roughriders played on the field south of Closson Center until the club's Graceland affiliation ended after 1986. Allshouse then continued the group as the Lamoni Roughriders, which played at a field near the Lamoni airport until the group discontinued after 1988.



R.O.X. (Royal Order of Christian Brotherhood) Club was a men's social club that began in 1951-52. The idea for the club originated on October 23, 1951, with a meeting of Roy Leamon, Paul Winans, Guy Kramer, and Gerald Wallace held in room 108 of Baker Hall. The club was officially organized with 10 charter members on November 8, 1951. Elected as the original officers were Roy Leamon (president), Paul Winans (vice president), Maurice Bryant (treasurer), Marvin Jones (secretary), Guy Kramer (chaplain), and Gerald Wallace (historian). Leonard S. Delano was the club's first sponsor. The R.O.X. Club's first official social function was held February 5, 1952, at Mr. Delano's apartment.

At a meeting prior to its official organization, the group was called the "Me Third" Social Club, a name suggested by Carl Levitt. This was in reference to the club's motto: God first; My fellow man second; Me third. Club members changed their designation to "R.O.X." on January 17, 1952, due to campus ridicule of the "Me Third" name.

The elements of the club's symbol symbolized the shield of truth, the





crown of righteousness, and the torch of leadership. Club colors were purple (for royalty), gold (for kingliness), and white (for purity).

R.O.X. continued rolling through the spring of 1962.

Roy A. Cheville Chapel, located between Tess Morgan Hall and the F.M. Smith Library, is the first building at Graceland that was constructed solely as a worship facility. The chapel is designed for small worship services, including pastorals, weddings, baptisms, and recitals. The main sanctuary on the north side normally seats 125, but can accommodate more if necessary. The south side contains a small meditation room and a small multipurpose room that can be used for classes. The chapel contains stained glass in the meditation chapel and near the sanctuary's baptismal font. The building has approximately 3,000 square feet of floor space and rises 47 feet tall at its highest point.

The facility was 20 years in development, having its start at an Alumni Council meeting on October 17, 1958, when construction of a campus chapel was proposed. In January 1959, the idea had come to involve a small chapel with a larger congregational chapel. The Graceland Board of Trustees offered approval for the basic idea on February 28, 1959. Around this same time, the Alumni Association initiated a fund-raising drive for the project, generating \$20,000 by the fall of 1960. With this financial start, the Board of Trustees committed itself on January 1, 1961, to construct the chapel.

In April 1963, the chapel planning subcommittee recommended construction of a large sanctuary to seat 1,100 and a smaller sanctuary (called an "Alumni Memorial Chapel") to seat 125. At this time, the subcommittee also planned for the chapel to have offices for the Graceland Religious Life staff, faculty offices for the departments of religion and philosophy, classrooms, and a nursery. It was also assumed that the chapel would be located between Tess Morgan Hall and the flagpole, with a main entrance toward the east. Fund raising for an "Alumni Memorial Chapel" initiated on August 1, 1963, with a goal of \$75,000. By the end of the year, Dane D. Morgan and Associates presented an architectural drawing of the chapel, based on the dual sanctuary concept.

Although hopes for a chapel continued, active efforts toward its creation became re-





duced during the next decade until the 1977 launch of the Commitment '81 fund-raising campaign, which included financing the chapel as one of its goals. By this time, the college was pursuing architectural plans from the St. Paul, Minnesota, firm of Hammel, Green and Abrahamson, Inc., which submitted a final design by Curtis Green in May 1977. On March 19, 1977, the Graceland Board of Trustees voted to call the new building the “Roy A. Cheville Chapel” in recognition of the college’s 1923-1962 professor of religion and director of religious activities. “I only said don’t fill it with a lot of crucifixes,” remarked the chapel’s namesake that year. “I don’t want it to be some sad dying-on-the-cross place.”

More than 100 people attended the chapel’s groundbreaking, held graduation day, May 22, 1977, at 2 p.m. Roy Cheville shoveled the first spade of dirt. English professor Velma Ruch, RLDS president W. Wallace Smith, and RLDS bishop Francis E. Hansen also took shovels to the ground. In their remarks, Cheville and Smith recalled the bean field that had once been at the site.

The building’s general contractor was Brooner and Thomas Construction Company of St. Joseph, Missouri, who targeted completion of their work for the 1978 fall semester. A Kansas City art studio made two stained-glass windows, and the Independence Mothers and Friends Club donated the baptismal font. Also involved in the creation were Oliver Houston, Frank Hunter, and Thomas Mann, who were the committee to choose the chapel’s pipe organ. The first piano added to the building’s musical inventory was an 1882 Bechstein. The chapel ultimately cost \$325,000 and was essentially finished when the 1978 fall semester started, although the stackable beechwood seats with red upholstery arrived a little later. Graceland president Frank Hough decreed that the Cheville Chapel would be kept open without supervision in order to best serve its purposes.

The newly opened chapel was the focus of activities at the 1978 homecoming. Student and faculty recitals were held in the building on October 13 and 14, and the building’s dedication followed on Sunday, October 15, 1978, at 1:30 p.m. Roy Cheville led two hymn sings at the chapel during the weekend. Sunday’s dedication kicked off a “Roy Cheville Series of Services” that continued at the chapel through Thursday, October 19.

Campus minister Everett Graffeo performed the first baptism and the first wedding in



the chapel. The first baptism occurred on Sunday, October 29, 1978, at 8:30 a.m. The first wedding, uniting students Nancy Hiles and Cyrus Ishikawa, was on December 21, 1978.

A Wicks pipe organ was installed during the early part of 1980. The organ has two manuals with full pedal boards, 10 ranks, and 634 pipes ranging from four inches to 16 feet in length. (Graceland's first Wicks organ arrived in 1938 and was individually numbered 1718. The number on the Cheville organ is 5656.)

The chapel's carillon bells first chimed on the hour on October 5, 1990. The class of 1939 donated the bells in honor of its 50-year reunion. The classes of 1940 and 1965 also contributed toward the gift. The bells first arrived on a 30-day loan, pending that enough funds would be arranged for eventual purchase. Initially, the bells chimed on the hour between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. on weekdays and Sundays, and noon to 10 p.m. on Saturdays. The chimes at noon and 10 p.m. included a brief selection of melodies.

Royal Bumpers Club was a men's social organization that started at a New Year's Eve party on December 31, 1911, in Patroness Hall. The members' goal was to persuade girls to talk to them, and their club motto was: "It is not good for a man to be alone."

The original officers elected by the nine charter members were R.J. Farthing (president), G. A. Jordan (vice president), Charles Allen (secretary), R.A. Thrutchley (treasurer), and David Jepson (sergeant at arms).

The club adopted a constitution and held regular meetings on alternate Tuesday nights. The club's flower was the white carnation and its colors were purple and crimson. The Royal Bumpers lasted only one year.

Royal Order of Thirteen (Royal Thirteen) was a men's social club that was also the longest-lasting social club at Graceland. It organized in 1914 in the basement of the Administration Building under what later became the general office. Officers were Daniel Sorden (president), George W. Lewis (vice president), and G. Leslie



Everett (secretary/treasurer). Other first year members were Gilbert F. Hedrick, Charles F. Young, Errol T. Williamson, David W. Hopkins, E.W. Lambert, Lee A. Travis, Mark P. Faunce, A.L. Breakie, N. Ray Carmichael, M.E. Hinderks, Hiotaro Tsuji.

The 1918 *Acacia* said that "democracy, justice, truth and good fellowship are the prevailing spirits of the association. It has been the one abiding minor organization within Graceland, always true and loyal to the best interests of the college.... The particular purpose of the society has been to allow a number of young men of congenial tastes to enjoy association with each other, but this has in no way separated them from association with other students; rather it has added a spice and interest to the college life that has brought much pleasure and profit."

The club had no faculty sponsor during its early years, but had three of its graduates on the 1920-21 faculty and listed them as members. Joseph H. Anthony finally became the first assigned sponsor in 1935.

The activities of the Royal 13 Club were suspended after 1942-43 due to low male student enrollment during World War II. The club was revived in 1945-46 and continued through 1962.

See also: Graceland College entrance sign

Royce Hall (building), the former Fred M. Smith home on College Avenue at the northeast corner of Linden Street and South Avenue, was rented for a dormitory for 12 male students in 1938. It was a large white house on top of the hill and was the first house on the way to town. The home was named after Mrs. Belle Royce (instructor in English

and dean of women during 1910-1919 and 1921-1924), who lived there during the later years of her teaching.

Royce Hall was occupied by women during the fall of 1942, then by men in the spring of 1943. Women returned there in September 1944, and men reclaimed the building in the spring of 1946. The next fall, it went back to the women, who occupied it at least through the spring of 1948. The building was removed soon thereafter.

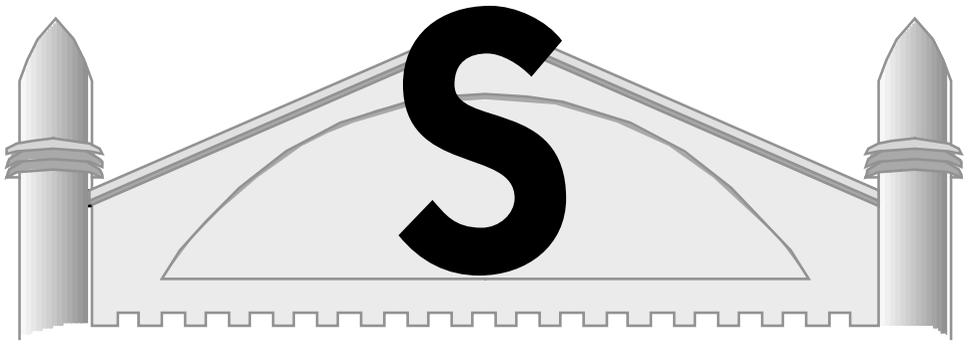


Royce Hall (basic residence unit) was the basic residence unit name given to Walker Hall's second floor north in September 1956. It was named after Mrs. Belle Royce, an English instructor at Graceland during 1911-19 and 1921-24.

Rugby Club — *See:* Roughriders Rugby Club

Rural Church Survey Club was a 1948-49 group that studied the role of rural branches in the gathering program of the RLDS Church. Officers under sponsor Edmund J. Gleazer Jr. were Bob Harvey (president), Raymond Jackel (vice president), and Betty Jo Norwood (secretary).

Russia was first represented when two women from Moscow enrolled in the fall of 1992: Nataliya Petrosian and Yelena Zvereva. The first Russian male was Dmitri Chtefan, who enrolled from Moscow in 1993-94 to study business administration and computer science.



S.A.C. — *See:* Student Academic Committee

Saddle Club was a horseback riding group that formed in 1975-76 through the efforts and sponsorship of Dennis Steele. Activities included trail rides, clinics, and horse training. Membership was restricted to students who successfully completed the physical education activity course in horseback riding. The 1980 *Acacia* listed the group as the Graceland College Rodeo and Saddle Club. The Saddle Club was last pictured in the 1982 yearbook.

Saint Patrick's Day Party was celebrated annually by the residents of the original Patroness Hall for a few years. The first party was March 7, 1924, in the Patroness dining room and reception room. The event was attended by 60 women and men. Blanche Edwards was toastmistress, Forest Roberts gave an Irish reading, and Leland Umans told some Irish jokes. Between courses, 60-page memory booklets were passed around for autographs. Mildred Boyer read an Irish story in the reception room after dinner.

Saints' Herald — Regular advertising for Graceland College in the RLDS Church magazine *Saints' Herald* had its beginnings with the Board of Directors meeting of October 17, 1898. The board approved Graceland president Ernest R. Dewsnup's suggestion for a regular column in the magazine.

Work on a *Saints' Herald* index for the Graceland library began during the summer of 1961. Gracelanders Lou Ellen Workman and Shirley Bigham were doing copy work at Herald Publishing House that summer and managed to finish through the letter "P". A Herald House employee then assumed the index project, completing a full index of *Saints' Herald* articles from 1860 that has been maintained to the present.

Sanitarium ("the San") — *See:* Nursing

S.A.P.C. — *See:* Social Activities Planning Committee

Sariah House is one of the original women's residence hall houses that began in the fall of 1962. It was also among the first group of houses to select a name that October. The house was named for the woman from the Book of Mormon who was the mother of Nephi and the wife of Lehi. During the first year, the house was composed of residents from East Hall, Derry Hall, and Weldon's Hall. Judith Manning was Sariah's first house president. Sariah's brother house was Stewart Manor throughout their first five years.

During Sariah's early years, house colors were royal blue and powder blue. Members also wore lavalieres containing the Sariah symbol, which was a triangle with a stylized "S" in the middle.



After several years at different locations, Sariah made a permanent move to the top floor of Tess Morgan Hall's west wing in 1978-79.

Lyrics to the Sariah House song (written by Grace Ebeling and sung to the tune of *You're Just In Love*):

*I love Graceland and especially
 One house there that's made a place for me.
 In my heart it lives eternally.
 You wonder who? I'll tell you true.
 It's the house that gets the best things done.
 It's the house that has the greatest fun.
 On my list it always gets the prize—
 The house I idolize—
 I'll tell you who.
 You can stop all your guessin'
 Because now I'm confessin'
 That of all houses on the hill
 My Sariah is strongest
 And our friendships are longest
 Bonds of trust hold and always will.
 From the homecoming playtime
 To the lilacs in Maytime
 Lives together build memories
 Memories that precious grow
 Pictured in the afterglow
 Treasures of my heart are these.*



Saskatchewan was first represented in 1907-08 by John Robert Neill, a preparatory student from Weyburn. The first woman from that province was Emma O. Dow of Francis, a commercial enrollee in 1913-14. Saskatchewan's first college-level student was Elaine Carson, a 1938-39 freshman from Regina.

Saudi Arabia was first represented in 1964-65 by freshman Cheryl Lynn Davis of Dhahran. The first male student from Saudi Arabia was Saleh Saiegh, a resident of Medina who enrolled in 1965-66 as a sophomore majoring in chemistry.

Scholarships — On March 31, 1898, the Board of Trustees approved issuing “scholarship certificates.” Although the term “scholarships” today refers to grants that offset students’ educational costs, these scholarship certificates were essentially “gift certificates” that offered reduced rates for tuition. The scholarship certificates could be used for tuition fees but not registration, diploma, laboratory, or other incidental fees. Certificates were \$30 for one year, \$58 for two years, \$85 for three years, and \$500 perpetual. No student could enroll in the college until the full amount had been paid.

From an idea by President E.R. Dewsnup, the college initiated a new issue of scholarships in 1903-04 of \$25 a year, extending over five years. Students attending under those scholarships needed to register for three consecutive terms, preferably at the beginning of the fall term.

In 1906-07, President Rolland M. Stewart offered the first special scholarship to the student who achieved the highest grade in an examination on the principles of English grammar. The scholarship was \$30, the price of the year’s tuition. Students in



the preparatory courses, prospective students, and those who had not yet graduated from college were eligible for the scholarship.

A revolving scholarship fund was proposed in 1913 by Elder Edward Tonnie, a friend of the college. He framed the resolution for the fund that was presented by the appropriations committee to the Zion's Religio Literary Society's annual convention.

Over the years, Graceland has offered several different scholarships unique to the college. Among the more familiar are the following, each of which has a separate entry in this book:

Alice M. Edwards Memorial Creative Writing Contest; Anthony-Hyde Scholarship; Eugene E. Closson Memorial Scholarship; Gleazer Peace Grant; Graceland College Scholarship Program; Rod Schall Endowed Men's Volleyball Scholarship; Teresa Carpenter Writing Competition; Velma Ruch Scholarship; Wallace B. Smith Grant; W. Grant McMurray Vision Scholarship.

Science and Mathematics Division (Division of Science and Mathematics) had its beginnings in February 1965, when the Board of Trustees created the Division of Natural Sciences. The division was introduced with the original name at the start of the 1965-66 school year and was retitled the Science and Mathematics Division at the start of the 1966-67 school year. The original chairman of the Division of Natural Sciences was William T. Higdon. The Science and Mathematics Division includes the areas of biology, chemistry, computer science, mathematics, physical science, and physics.

Science Club — *See:* Graceland Science Club

Science major has technically been known under various other names since its introduction in the fall of 1960. The "biological and general science" major was first offered during 1960-61 and continued under that name through 1964-65. The "physical science and mathematics" major was introduced in 1960-61, then became just the "physical science" major from 1962 to 1964 until its discontinuation after 1978-79. The "basic science" major was first offered in 1964-65.

Scoreboards — The Tri-T Alumni Association announced plans in November 1947 to donate a new \$275 electric scoreboard to Zimmermann Hall. This new scoreboard, measuring 6 feet long by 42 inches high, would replace an old wooden one.

A new scoreboard for the football field was installed in 1990.

Scotland — *See:* Great Britain

Scouts — Scouting activities began at Graceland in the spring of 1921, when the Recreational Leadership class organized a troop of Scouts for its male members while the women took up the work of Oriole Girls and Temple Builders (planning to take up Girl Scout work later). The Boy Scout troop was registered with the Boy Scouts of New York and started with four patrols.

Secretarial science — A business major toward a bachelor's degree in executive secretarial was offered from 1961-62 through 1966-67.

After the demise of Graceland's associate of arts degree, one- and two-year certificate programs in secretarial science were introduced in the fall of 1979. The certificate programs were last offered in the 1985-87 catalog.

Secretary to the president, the first reported by the Board of Trustees, was H.H. Gold.



Gold was appointed on October 6, 1906, to work at least 16 hours a week at a wage of \$10 a month.

Semester schedule was adopted by the faculty beginning in 1913. Previously, the school was divided into fall, winter, and spring terms.

Seminary of Science, the first science club for those interested in the advancement of science, held its first meeting on January 7, 1897, during which Professor Thomas J. Fitzpatrick read a paper titled “The Orchids”. Open meetings were held every Tuesday at 2 p.m. The Seminary had 11 members in September 1897. One-half credit was given during each term for active membership in the club.

Senate — Until the end of the 1956-57 school year, Graceland’s student government had been composed of a student council, whose members were elected by the entire student body. In February 1957, the student council proposed a new student Senate in which senators would be elected by the individual basic residence units. The proposal for a Senate was approved that spring and began the following fall. Senators were eventually elected by the individual houses when the house system went into effect in the fall of 1962.

Officers for the first Senate in the fall of 1957 were Dennis Knudson (president), Marilyn Tandy (secretary), Wayne Ham (treasurer), Bob Logan (executive vice president), Eric Leighton (speaker), and Barney Parker (vice president for public relations). Advisors that year were Doris Conklin, Harry Dennis, and Jerry Runkle.

When the Cooperative Government Association began in March 1963, the Senate’s membership included the president of each class, two representatives elected from each residence hall house, and two faculty members.

On February 7, 1966, the Senate moved to begin an annual program to critique courses. That same month, the group initiated a proposal that reduced its membership to just one representative from each house.

Seniors — Graceland’s first senior student was Frederick Madison Smith, who was the entire graduating class in May 1898. The first senior class of plural denomination came the following year, 1898-1899, with members Nellie Anderson, Wilber D. Gillen, Winfred Bishop Kelley, and Harry C. Nicholson, all of Lamoni.

See also: Bachelor’s degree programs

Service Personnel Newsletter was Graceland’s first employee newsletter. The introductory issue came out in November 1959. The newsletter was renamed the *Staff Personnel Newsletter* with the issue of December 4, 1967.

See also: *Staff Personnel Newsletter*

Sexual harassment policy, required by law, was adopted by the Board of Trustees on November 7, 1987. It defined and prohibited sexual harassment on the Graceland campus.

Shaddai House became the new name of the married students’ Electa House in the fall of 1985. “Shaddai” means “the omnipotent and all-powerful.” Original officers were Cindy Pitt (president), Brad and Linda Closson (co-chaplains), Doug Jones (senator), Robyn and Doug Gunn (COSA), Tim and Angie Cool (intramurals), and Yoland Porter (SAC). The house colors were originally teal and white and later became blue and gold. Around 1990, Shaddai adopted the symbol of an eagle flying over a sun.

Shaddai was dissolved before the start of the 1991 fall semester and its members



were included in the other residential houses. OASIS (Older Adult Student Information Services) organized that fall to help connect non-traditional students with the student body and to provide campus information.

Shakespeare Club existed in the very early years of the college, as the club held a reunion at the home of Frederick M. Smith during the first week of February 1898.

Shakespearean Society organized on October 26, 1911, following a suggestion by college student E.C. Bond. The purpose of the club was to study the plays of Shakespeare and any other plays that interested the members. The club limited its membership to 25 people. Original officers were Professor Floyd M. McDowell (president), D.C. Alldredge (vice president), Ruby Ross (secretary), and Irene Hoffman (treasurer). The club had 19 students as charter members.

Shalom House was one of the original residence hall houses that began in the fall of 1962, and was among the first group of houses to select a name in October of that year. The name is a Jewish term conveying the meanings of “peace be yours”, “hello”, “good-bye”, and “welcome home.” Patti Roach suggested the name, inspired by the popular musical *Fiddler on the Roof* and the various meanings of “shalom”. Shalom House was initially located on the second floor of Walker Hall. Early on, house colors were green and white and its symbol was a four-pointed star, with each point representing the spiritual, athletic, social, and academic areas of life. Shirley Bigham (Lancaster, Ohio) was Shalom’s first house president.

Shalom and Dimora were the first houses to reside in the second-phase west wing of Tess Morgan Hall when it opened in the fall of 1966.

In the fall of 1980, Shalom and its brother house Tiona introduced the “TV Dinner”, in which the members of the two houses cross dress and have supper together at the Commons. (The “TV” is short for “transvestite”.) Although the brother-sister house pairings change each year, the activity developed into an annual tradition between both houses, with Shalom continuing to meet with Tiona’s successor, Orion House.

After several years at different locations, Shalom moved to the middle floor of Tess Morgan Hall’s north wing in the fall of 1977. Shalom remained there for two years until relocating to the main and second floors of Walker Hall in the fall of 1979. With the closure of Walker Hall after the spring of 1985, Shalom moved back to Tess Morgan’s north wing on the top floor.

Lyrics to the Shalom House song:



*Shalom, Shalom, you'll find Shalom
The nicest greeting you know.
It means "bonjour", "salute", and "skool"
And twice as much as "hello."
It means a million lovely things
Like "peace be yours" – "welcome home."
And even when you say "goodbye"
If your voice has "I don't want to go" in it
Say goodbye with a little hello in it
And say goodbye with "Shalom."
Shalom, Shalom, we've found Shalom
Our home while we're on the hill.
It's filled with love and tears and joy*



*And friends that stay with us till
We've seen a million lovely smiles
And fostered friendships anew
And even when we say goodbye
Though we know we must go
Still we'll always be
Sisters forever to stay are we —
We're always part of Shalom.*

The Shaw Center is the college's performing arts classroom and stage facility south of



Graybill Hall. The building's main auditorium has 434 permanent padded seats in 15 rows. Temporary seating can accommodate 225 in the seven tiered rows in the back, 40 over the orchestra pit at front, and about 75 behind and along the sides of the permanent seating area. The Shaw Center also contains a smaller "Studio Theatre" (with movable seating for about 125), an art gallery, and practice rooms for classes in theatre, instrumental music, and choir. The building was constructed at a cost of \$3,842,848.

The building is named after Francis and Lottie Shaw, whose family contributed much of the facility's funding. The couple married in 1923 and built a conglomerate of family business holdings in Canada that have included farming, cement, theaters, banks, steel and pipe manufacturing, cable television, and construction. Lottie died in 1966 and Francis died in 1978.

Money for a performing arts center was one of the goals of the "Commitment '81" fund-raising campaign initiated in 1977. In recognition of the financial commitments from the Shaw family, the Board of Trustees approved the name "The Shaw Center for Worship and the Arts" on March 17, 1979.

Active work toward the building's creation began in the mid-1970s. In 1975, architect Roy Browne (who had designed



a fine arts building for Graceland as a student project at the University of Kansas School of Architecture) spent winter term at the Lamoni campus as planner-in-residence to produce a comprehensive master plan for the college. He advocated placing the fine arts building in the area of the tennis courts south of the Gunsolley Annex. Browne suggested creating a quadrangle defined by the MSC on the north, the Ad Building and Briggs Hall on the West, Zimmermann on the south, and the fine arts building on the east. The new tennis courts would be located south of Kel-

ley Hall and all parking would be east of the new fine arts facility. Browne said this plan would maintain the center of campus activity at its existing location and would improve the aesthetic quality of the college's entrance.

In early 1976, architect Curt Green was hired to design Graceland's fine arts building and proposed putting it due north of the library, somewhat near the chapel (which he also designed). He said this would be beneficial in spreading out pedestrian traffic and would shift the center of campus from the Ad Building and MSC. In addition to the Browne and Green plans, a third site option was proposed to place the facility in the pasture land southeast of the water tower and the Tower Apartments.

A battle waged between the Browne plan and the Green plan during the spring of 1976. The college ended up hiring a design/construction firm to design and build the structure. This firm's suggestions somewhat followed the Browne plan, placing the building on the old tennis courts, although about 75 feet east from where Browne had envisioned. A.H. "Bud" Edwards, the vice president for College Relations, led a task force of 30 students, faculty, and administrators who studied the proposed sites. Their





findings were given to the Executive Advisory Council, who made their recommendation to the board on May 15, 1979. The site was selected during the board's May 18-19 meeting and announced at the May 20 commencement.

The groundbreaking ceremony on Saturday, October 6, 1979, was attended by more than 200 people. The event was the centerpiece of that year's homecoming, which had the theme "The Shaw Center — A Giant Step Forward". The guest speaker at the groundbreaking was Les Shaw, son of Lottie and Francis Shaw. Nineteen people participated in the actual groundbreaking, including the four Shaw children (Les, Jim, Dolly, and Bertha), RLDS Church representatives (President Wallace B. Smith, Bishop Francis E. Hansen, Apostle Clifford Cole), Lamoni mayor Patrick Lesley, and others.

On September 15, 1980, the Shaw family pledged \$335,000 toward the building (\$35,000 immediately and \$100,000 for each of the next three years). The project also received a Kresge Foundation grant of \$150,000 in July of that year.

Construction bids were sent out the week after the groundbreaking ceremony and were opened on December 1, 1979. Desiring a better economic climate, the Board of Trustees voted on April 26, 1980, to postpone the building's construction. The board finally gave its go-ahead on February 14, 1981, and construction began in March 1981.

Music professor Richard Clothier was named director of The Shaw Center upon the building's debut, and Richard "Techs" Jackel was hired as the facility's technical coordinator. The just barely completed Shaw Center auditorium hosted its first official function on Sunday, August 29, 1982, with a worship service presided by campus minister Rick Bunch for new students who were arriving that day. During a meeting later that afternoon in the auditorium for the parents of freshmen, Graceland president Joe Hanna's speech was interrupted when one of the recently installed fire alarms accidentally sounded.

The Shaw Center was once again the focus of homecoming activities in 1982. The grand opening and key passing ceremony occurred on Saturday, October 2, from 10 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. at the building's entrance and auditorium. RLDS president Wallace B. Smith and members of the Graceland Board of Trustees were among the dignitaries present.

The first major production in the building was the 1982 homecoming play *The Music Man*, directed by Celia Schall. The play was presented in the auditorium on Thursday, September 30, and Saturday, October 2, with performances beginning at 6:30 p.m. and 9:15 p.m. both nights.

On Friday, October 1, 1982, the auditorium hosted a concert titled "Celebrate With Music", which featured music department ensembles performing works specifically composed for The Shaw Center's opening. The dedication concert closed with the premiere presentation of *They Who Build*, a composition for choirs, soloists, and orchestra written by Louita Clothier and based on poetry by Cleo Hanthorne Moon and passages from the Doctrine and Covenants. The evening also included a reception for the alumni art show at The Shaw Center Gallery and Little Theatre (later called the Studio Theatre) from 5:30 to 6:15 p.m. The first homecoming worship services in the building were held at 8:30 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. with speaker Wallace B. Smith.

The mortgage of The Shaw Center was burned as part of the homecoming





weekend kickoff of the Blueprint For Tomorrow capital campaign on Saturday, October 3, 1992, on the Commons lawn.

Two sections of concrete steps were added between the parking area and entrance during the summer and fall of 1995.

Shaw Center organ: Les and Lois Shaw and Jim and Carol Shaw donated a 23-rank organ to “complete” The Shaw Center in 1995. (Les and Lois Phelps Shaw were both members of the class of 1950, and Jim Shaw was a member of the class of 1956.) The organ has a movable console and produces music through towering pipe sections installed on both sides of the auditorium stage. The organ was designed and constructed by Casavant-Frères Limitée of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, the same firm that designed and built the organ at the RLDS Temple in Independence, Missouri.

Initial remodeling in The Shaw Center for the pipe sections of the new organ began in March 1995. The organ itself arrived on campus on June 12, 1995, and primary installation was completed on July 7. Its first public performance was during an RLDS congregational leadership workshop in August of that year. RLDS Auditorium organist John Obetz performed the organ’s dedication recital on September 23, 1995, during Founders’ Weekend. The performance included a variation of *O Canada* in honor of the organ’s donors and builder.

See also: Electronic music lab; Organs

Sidewalks — There was at least one sidewalk during the early years of the college, as the Board of Trustees ordered for sidewalk repair during its meeting of September 19, 1900. On August 21, 1905, board member I.W. Allender was selected to oversee construction of a new cement walk. The board allowed \$112.60 for the cement walk on October 5, 1905, contract for the work was given to Chandler and Olsen at 2¢ per square foot on September 13, 1906, and bills for \$63.32 were approved on October 6, 1906.

Through the years, the *Graceland Tower* has reported the addition of the following sidewalks on campus:

- A concrete sidewalk curving around the front of Zimmermann and heading diagonally south across the lawn toward Kelley Hall (built summer of 1947).
- A sidewalk laid from the Playshop to the south side of the Ad Building (built summer of 1958).
- A sidewalk to the athletic field (built summer of 1961).
- A cement sidewalk between the MSC and the east doors of the Floyd McDowell Commons (built summer of 1980). This sidewalk originated through a petition signed by 500 students, and was approved by the Executive Council on March 12, 1980.

Sierra Leone was first represented by a male student, Max Bendu-Williams, a 1970-71 freshman from Freetown.

S.I.F.E. — *See:* Students In Free Enterprise

S.I.G.I. (System of Interactive Guidance and Information) started in early 1984 at the Career Resource Library in Patroness Hall. It helped students use their own value choices in selecting careers.

Simple Seven was a 1925-26 men’s social club that organized in the fall by students in athletics. Members were Craig Siegfried (president), Don Barrows (vice president), Howard Kelley (secretary), Herbert Butterworth (“soup slinger”), Wayne Cooper, John Stageman,

and Virgil Johnson.

S.I.X. (Service In Xenia) Club, a men's social club, was originally known as the Allover Six Club, which organized at Herald Hall in the spring of 1926. Initially, all members had to be over six feet tall. Johannes Bergman was the first sponsor. Charter members were Byron Jennings (president), Sanford Fisher (vice president), Walter Trachsel (secretary/treasurer), George Mesley (steward), Bertram Lewis, Roy Weldon, Franklyn Weddle, Herman Fultz, Ormond Kimball, and Ammond Wildermuth.

The group became known as the All-Over Six Club in the 1928 *Acacia* and then dropped the hyphen with the 1933 book. The All Over Six Club abandoned its six-foot requirement in the fall of 1933 and the name was shortened to the Six Club in the fall of 1934. The 1941 *Acacia* was the first yearbook to list the group as the S.I.X. Club.

The S.I.X. Club's activities were suspended after 1942-43 due to the low enrollment of male students during World War II. It was revived in 1945-46 and continued through the spring of 1962. The club's code was "Admirable idealism, ability, and geniality."

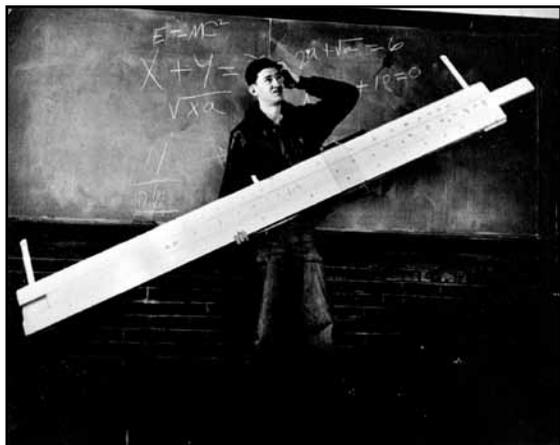
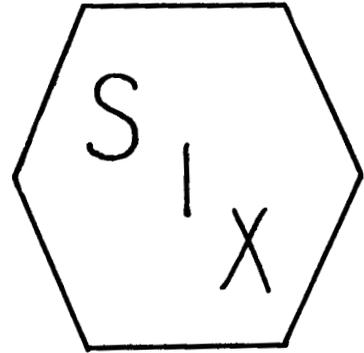
SkillPath, Inc., headquartered in Mission, Kansas, provides business and management seminars at locations throughout the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico. SkillPath was founded in 1987 by the husband and wife team of Jerry E. Brown and Denise M. Dudley, who continued as the company's managers under Graceland ownership. Graceland finalized the \$43 million purchase of the company in January 1995. SkillPath then became the cornerstone of the newly formed Graceland College Center For Professional Development and Lifelong Learning, Inc. At the time of the purchase, SkillPath had annual revenues of \$60 million and averaged 650 seminars each month in 460 cities. The company draws most of its revenue from its publications division of books, audiocassettes, and videotapes.

Skylarks — *See:* Graceland Skylarks Club

Slate boards were added to the college equipment on Friday, October 15, 1897.

Slide rule — A giant slide rule was made in the college shop under the direction of the Graceland Engineers Club in 1941-42 as a part of the exhibit for the RLDS General Conference that spring. After that, the rule was used occasionally by the class.

Snakes — The J.J. Evans snake collection was donated to the college in February 1897. They were preserved in alcohol in a two-gallon bottle. The collection contained garter snakes, a rattler, blue racers, joint snakes, house snakes and with other species, a lizard, and a crab. The

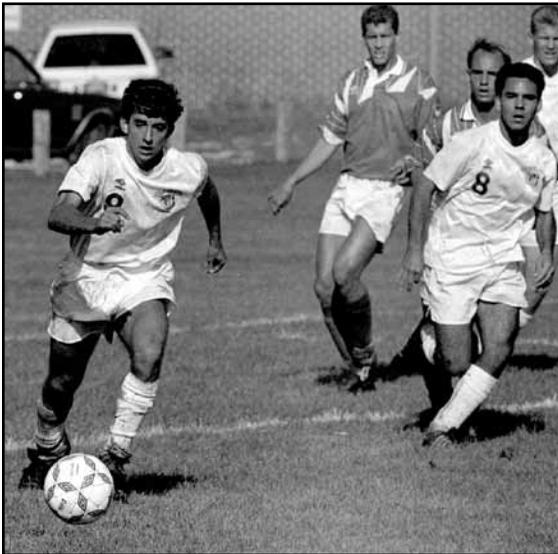




snakes were pickled by Dr. A. Brown of Leon. Mrs. Brown augmented the collection with reptiles she captured herself as a young girl in Leroy, Iowa.

S.O.C. Club was a 1921-22 men's social club that grew out of the close association among the six men who occupied "the big room" at Herald Hall that year. The purpose of the club was to maintain that fellowship and unity. The officers — all academy students — were Raymond Young (president), Glenn Briggs (vice president), and Harvey Eliason (secretary/treasurer). Club colors were green and gold and the group's motto was "Just suggest it."

The "S.O.C." name returned during the 1930s as the designation informally adopted by students who were unable to join or had no interest in joining a social club. At this time, "S.O.C." stood for "Social Out-Casts".



Soccer — The men's varsity soccer program was announced in February 1988 and began play in the Heart of America Athletic Conference that fall under coach Steve Byrn. The Yellowjackets' first game was a 3-1 loss at Drake University on Monday, September 19, 1988. (The game had originally been scheduled for play at the Graceland field.) Jeremy Wilkinson scored Graceland's goal late in the first half on a penalty shot. The first soccer match held at Graceland (and the Yellowjackets' first HAAC contest) was a 3-3 tie with William Jewell College on October 5, 1988. Rob Fulton scored the first goal on the Graceland field just 30 seconds after play started. The Yellowjackets didn't pick up a victory until near the end of the season, closing the first campaign with a 1-8-1 record. Graceland was the last of the HAAC schools to initiate a varsity soccer program.



The women's varsity soccer program began with 20 players in the fall of 1993 under the efforts of Sarah Stephens, who had graduated the previous spring. The Yellowjackets lost their first game, 7-0, against Teikyo-Marycrest College in Davenport, Iowa, on Saturday, September 11, 1993. Graceland's first win was at its first home game, held Thursday, September 16, 1993, when the Yellowjackets downed William Jewell, 2-1. Michelle Young scored the first-ever goal for the Graceland women's soccer program during that game. Coach Holli Sherman's Yellowjackets finished their initial season with a 2-11 record.

Soccer Club debuted in the fall of



1979 with a 1-3 record under coach David Nyanjom. The club was included in the *Acacia* through 1982, then reappeared for the last time in the 1988 book. The Soccer Club was open to both men and women and played games during the fall and spring. The club's nickname was "the Stingers".

Social Activities Planning Committee (S.A.P.C.) was the student group that planned all-campus activities during the 1950s. The 12-member organization succeeded the Student Activities Committee and was first pictured in the 1952 *Acacia*. S.A.P.C.'s final year was 1959-60, after which the group was reorganized as the Memorial Student Center Activity Board. The M.S.C.A.B. was succeeded two years later by the Campus Organization for Student Activities (COSA).

Social clubs — The first social club at Graceland may have been the Jolly Fourteen, organized by some female students in 1907-08. The social club movement began picking up steam about a decade later, and these groups emerged as an integral part of the college for some 40 years. Social clubs served as a means for students to have small group activities, and most Graceland students during the 1930s through the early 1960s were members of a club.

Due to low male student enrollment during World War II, all of the existing men's social clubs were suspended after the spring of 1943. For the next two years, Graceland's male students belonged to one of two "duration" social clubs.

In 1955, college activity programs began to be oriented around residence units, operating in conjunction with both the social clubs and the religious life program. A Men's Social Club Council and a Women's Social Club Council were pictured in the 1959 *Acacia*. These councils were composed of club representatives and a faculty advisor and were designed to promote high standards of campus social life.

As the college made its transition from a four-year institution during the late 1950s and early 1960s, faculty members felt that Graceland needed a system that promoted more mature student activities. There was also concern that the social club system was exclusionary and had a somewhat divisive effect on the campus. During 1961-62, Graceland President Harvey Grice asked the Council of Student Life (headed by Harold Condit) to study the campus social program. For this study, the C.S.L. was increased from seven faculty and two students to 10 faculty and four students. The social club system came to an end at the close of that school year, following months of study, student polls, and all-campus meetings. During a special session held Monday, May 7, 1962, the faculty approved a proposal for campus reorganization as outlined by the C.S.L. This led to the creation of a new social system based on residence hall "houses".

The following is a complete list of the Graceland social clubs, each of which has a separate listing in this book (parentheses indicate years of existence): Alpha Theta Chi (1959-62), A.O. (1920-22), Aroha (1932-62), A.U.B. (1920-21, 1939-42, 1945-62), Ball and Chain (1946-60; called GeC's 1947-48), B.V.D. (1923), Chara (1954-62; also known as X.A.P.A.), C.M.C. (1926-62), Delta (1936-62), D.U.X. (1923-26), E.T.A. (1927-62), F.F.F. (1916-18), F.I.D.O. (1943-45), F.N.P. (1924-43, 1945-62), F.O.M. (1929-32), F.O.X. (1923-43, 1945-57), Gimpers (1926-43, 1946-62), G.L.S. (1940-62), Glucklicks (1911-12), Jolly Fourteen (1907-08), J.U.G. (1919-20), K (1923-62; began as K.K.K. in 1923-25; split as K Alpha and K Zeta for 1956-57), K.O.G. (1946-62), L (1931-36), Lambda Sigma Phi (1959-62), L.M.S. (1943-49, 1953-62), Lucky Levens (1918-19), N.O.N. (1936-62), O.O.H. (1917-18, 1919-1962), O.W.L. (1946-62), P.B.S. (1944-62), Phileon (1936-43, 1945-62), R.O.X. (1951-62), Royal Bumpers (1911-12), Royal Order of Thirteen (1914-43, 1945-62), Simple Seven (1925-26), S.I.X. (1926-43, 1945-62; initially



Allover Six with various spellings of “Allover” during 1926-34), S.O.C. (1921-22), Soomo (1916), Spartan (1943-62), S.S.S. (1946-57), Taques (1943), Tau Delta Phi (1960-62), t.d.f. (1943-62; split during 1956-60 as t.d.f. Beta and t.d.f. Zeta), Tri-T (1928-43, 1945-62; also known as T.T.T.), Yamahs (1923), and Z.I.P. (1957-62).

Social Science Division (Division of Social Science) was created by the Board of Trustees in February 1965 and began at the start of the 1965-66 school year. The division’s original chairman was Robert B. Flanders. The Division of Social Science includes the areas of accounting, business, economics, geography, history, political science, social welfare, and sociology. The division also originally contained the religion and philosophy areas until 1986, when they were combined with the Language and Literature Division to create the Humanities Division.

Social science major first existed as the social studies major, which was introduced in 1961-62. It was renamed the social science major with the 1988-89 catalog.

Social welfare major was added in the spring of 1969 and first appeared in the 1970-71 catalog. As part of the study, juniors worked in the inner city for one semester, assisting a social welfare agency. Graceland and other schools affiliated with the Kansas City Regional Council for Higher Education set up an urban center in downtown Kansas City, Missouri. The major lost accreditation by the Council on Social Work Education in the summer of 1979 and was last advertised in the 1981-82 catalog.

Sociology (criminal justice) major was first offered in the fall of 1994. That fall, 24 students declared their major in that area.

Sociology major was first offered as a bachelor’s degree program in the 1965-66 catalog. From 1974-75 to 1978-79, a minor was offered in sociology: anthropology. Sociology was first taught at the college around 1925.



Softball began as a women’s inter-collegiate varsity sport in the spring of 1966. During 1996, Bill Dudek became the first person to register 200 softball coaching victories at Graceland, a feat he accomplished after eight seasons leading the team. In 1997, senior Julie Neuroth became the first Yellowjacket to be named the Heart of America Athletic Conference’s Softball Player of the Year, earning a .590 batting average for the season.

Solah House, a women’s residence hall house, was among the first houses that began in the fall of 1962. It was one of the last two of the original 15 houses to select a name in October of 1962; all the other house names had been chosen earlier that month when Solah and Electa finally

decided on a designation. “Solah” is simply an acronym for the house motto, “Sisterhood Of Love And Honor”.

House colors were red and white from the beginning, and the original house symbol was a heart. During the first year, Solah was located in the north wing of Patroness Hall. Original house officers were Margo Montgomery (president), Lila White (vice president/secretary), Jean Witte (social chair), Bonnie Dawson (senator), Phyllis Sandidge (chaplain), and Sandra Jo George (Crescent). Solah and Tiona boasted in the 1963 *Acacia* that they were the first to have a brother-sister house tug-of-war.



After having several locations throughout the years, Solah moved to the lower floor of Tess Morgan Hall’s north wing in the fall of 1976. This became Solah’s home for nearly two decades, since the college began phasing in permanent sites for the residence hall houses during the 1976-77 school year. In 1994, a drawing was held to determine which two women’s houses would relocate to the newly renovated Walker Hall. Solah was selected to move into that building’s top floor beginning with the 1994 fall semester.

Words to the Solah House song:

*Together we share the love of Solah sisters,
Each year on the hill finding friendship and joy.
By faith we search for knowledge and understanding.
With Christ as our guide we are bound heart to heart.
In our hearts we join to make the Sisterhood Of Love And Honor
And this love is in our hearts although we travel far apart.
We’ll always remember our lives as Solah sisters.
And the memories we’ve shared in our home on the hill.*

At least during the late 1970s and early 1980s, Solah had an additional, “fun” song that was used for sillier times. It was titled *You’ve Got To Be A Solah Woman* (to the tune of *You’ve Got To Be A Football Hero*):

*You’ve got to be a Solah woman
To get the best of what Graceland can be.
You’ve got to be a hot shot, ooh la la la,
If you want to be in Solah with me!
The men of Aaron, Edwards, Closson,
Tiona, Agape, Cheville, Faunce,
Even the boys of Stewart Manor
Would take a Solah chick if they had the chance!*

Solid Rock Cafe had its Graceland College debut on Wednesday, March 23, 1993, from 7 to 9 p.m. in the MSC main room. Its purpose was to provide fun Christian activities and ministry through games, music, dancing, videos, food, and entertainment. The theme of the opening night was “Good News” and the program was directed by Jenn Glandon, Kristi Hettrick, and Erika Schwengel. Solid Rock Cafes began in the Independence/Kansas City area for junior and senior high school youths.

Songs — See: *Alma Mater Hymn; College Song; Graceland; Graceland Blues; Graceland Forever; Graceland Yellow Jackets*



Sons and Daughters Club was formed of sons and daughters of past Graceland students who wanted to help search out other eligible members and encourage them to enroll at the college. The club formally organized on January 17, 1927, although the movement for its organization had begun during the previous semester. Morris and Olive Mortimore, both Graceland alumni, were acting sponsors.

The club planned to have incidental social activities, including an annual banquet at homecoming, when parents and children could attend. Original officers were Margaret Harrington (president), Marjorie Gamet (vice president), Verna Garver (secretary-treasurer), and Raymond Smith (corresponding secretary). Eighteen members were pictured in the 1927 *Acacia*.

The club's motto was "One increasing purpose." The design of the club's pin was the Ad Building's west door with "Graceland" written around the arch of the doorway, "Sons" down one handrail, "and" across the top step, and "Daughters" down the other rail.

The club disappeared after 1928-29.

Soomo was a men's social club that organized on Thursday, March 23, 1916, and ended after that school year. The club's purpose was to promote good times between dormitory and town students, and the group furnished a suite of club rooms in town to be used as a study room and for social functions.

Officers were Arthur L. Gaulter (president), F. Eslie Hamlin (vice president), Fred L. Condit (secretary), Lee N. Dalbey (treasurer), E. Herbert Rauch (sergeant at arms), Ralph Scott (justice), Paul Teale (first councilman), David Krahl (second councilman), and Thomas France (third councilman).

Sophomores — Graceland's first sophomore — and the only sophomore during the 1895-96 school year — was science student Frederick M. Smith. He had studied earlier at the University of Iowa.

Beginning in September 1939, sophomores were called to school a few days before the freshmen to assist in orientation of new students. That year, sophomores had to arrive September 7, with freshmen following on September 10. Previously, sophomores arrived after the freshmen.

Sophosian Literary Society began in 1916-17 as one of three sections of the Athenian Literary Society. The Sophosians' first officers were Charles Hield (president), Belle Hatcher (secretary-treasurer), and program committee members R.J. Sweetman, Gustav A. Platz, and Inez Claiborn. The group disappeared when the main organization was revamped in the fall of 1920 as the Athenian Federation of Literary Societies, which was composed of three new clubs.

See also: Athenian Literary Society

South Africa — The Graceland College Board of Trustees voted in November 1988 to divest its holdings in companies in South Africa within 12 months. The decision was a response to the racial apartheid that existed during that period in South Africa. At the time, Graceland had holdings in nine companies in South Africa, with those accounts comprising nearly 12 percent of the college's stock portfolio.

South Carolina was first represented by Nelle Pinson, who listed Charleston as her residence as a sophomore in 1939-40. (Her address was listed as Independence, Missouri, when she was a freshman the previous year.) The state's first male student was Bill Sarratt of North Augusta, a 1960-61 freshman.



South Dakota was first represented in 1900-01 by Carl C. Sheen of Highmore. The first South Dakota woman was Marcella Schenck of Lucas, who came in 1907-08. The state's first collegiate students were Dorothy Mabbott and Altabelle Willard, both freshmen from Spearfish who enrolled in 1923-24.

Southwestern Community College — Graceland began offering degree completion programs through Southwestern Community College of Creston, Iowa, during 1996. Graceland began teaching bachelor's degree programs in business administration, criminal justice, and nursing that fall. The partnership agreement also called for Graceland to start teaching a degree completion program in education starting in 1997-98.

Spanish-American War (April to July 1898) was the first war and probably even the first national event to have an effect on Graceland College. Following the sinking of the *Maine* on February 15, 1898, the Cuban flag was flown on the Administration Building flagpole during the first days of March 1898 in support of Cuba. The same Cuban flag was exhibited near the U.S. flag in the Administration Building's chapel on Saturday evening, March 5. A student orator that evening gave an address titled "Cuba Libre" and was heartily applauded. Three Gracelanders fought in the war.

Spanish Club formed in 1962-63 for students interested in the Spanish language and culture and was originally sponsored by Christy Christenson. The group took on the name Los Compañeros in 1967-68. A new Spanish club, Los Amigos, debuted in 1979-80.

See also: Los Amigos

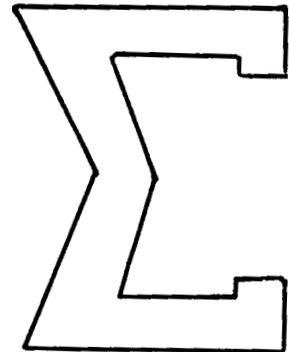
Spanish major — In December 1964, the student Senate unanimously requested a four-year Spanish major. Christy Christenson designed and began the Spanish major, which debuted in the fall of 1965. Spanish had existed as a minor in 1961-62.

Spartan Club was a men's social club that organized in the fall of 1943 and continued through the spring of 1962. It was one of the two "duration" social clubs for men that were created due to the low enrollment of male students during World War II. The Spartans were also the only one of those two duration clubs to continue beyond the war. Original officers were George Ainsworth (president), Theron Bergman (vice president), and Hulin Crownover (secretary-treasurer).

Spartan Literary Society was created in 1916-17 as one of the three groups of the Athenian Literary Society (which was founded in February 1898). The Spartans' original officers were Lee E. Travis (president) and Mildred Redfield (secretary-treasurer), and program committee members Mildred Redfield, David Krahl, and Gerald Gun-solley. The group disappeared when the Athenian Literary Society was revamped in the fall of 1920 as the Athenian Federation of Literary Societies, which was composed of three new clubs.

See also: Athenian Literary Society

Special studies — *See:* Experimental curriculum





Spectacular (known officially as **Sports Spectacular** and later as **Leadership and Sports Spectacular**, and **Leadership, Arts and Sports Spectacular**) is held at the Lamoni campus for one week every summer for youths from throughout the United States, Canada and elsewhere who have just completed their sophomore, junior, or senior years



in high school. It began in 1970 in Independence, Missouri, as an RLDS all-church youth volleyball tournament. Spectacular first came to Graceland August 18-26, 1973, with Tom Cochran of Independence, Missouri, serving as director. There were 827 high schoolers and staff members who registered that year, paying \$20 each. The first Spectacular at Graceland involved around 50 different activities and classes. The college's overall cost as host in 1973 was more than \$6,000, and Graceland received 19 enrollment applications from participants during the week.

See also: Good Morning

America; Wallace B. Smith Grant; W. Grant McMurray Vision Scholarship

Speech and drama major — *See:* Speech major; Theatre major

Speech Choir was a group that offered public narrative performances, using both published and original material. The organization often performed during church and at elementary schools in presentations using unison voice, alternating men and women narrations, and solo speaking. The Speech Choir organized in 1958-59 as a class under Celia Schall and was last pictured in the 1983 *Acacia*. Schall continued the group for a few more years under the name Readers' Theatre.

Speech major — A separate speech minor was offered in the Graceland catalog from 1961-62 through 1968-69. The combined speech and drama minor was then offered in the catalogs from 1969-70 through 1972-73. The speech and drama major was first advertised in the 1973-74 catalog, then was renamed the theatre and speech major with the 1975-76 catalog. The separate speech major became one of the four tracks of the communications major in the fall of 1987.

Spirit of Graceland (a.k.a. *Here at This Altar*) is a Graceland hymn that was written by Roy Cheville for the 1945 college Christmas service. The hymn is sung to the music of *Morecambe*, the tune used for hymn 181 in the RLDS Church's *Hymns of the Saints*. In the original version, the final words of the second line were "Graceland sons of yore".

The song's lyrics are:

*Here at this altar gather we once more;
Shrine where have come the Gracelanders of yore,*



*Bringing an off'ring, incense of the soul,
Bearing hence treasure, some live altar coal.*

*Here, Alma Mater, see we once again;
Vision and purpose, may they never wane.
Spirit of Graceland, those thy paths have trod
Found Thee the Spirit of the Living God.*

Sports — During Graceland's initial years, sports activities offered at the college included baseball (for male students) and tennis (for female students). These early sports were played on an intramural level and against local high school or town teams. Graceland athletics broke into men's intercollegiate competition during the early years of the 20th century. However, women's sports remained on an intramural level through the Women's Athletic Association (later called the Women's Recreational Association). Under the efforts of Betty Welch, varsity sports were created for women during the 1960s.

Throughout Graceland's first century, the college's varsity athletic programs expanded to include basketball (men's in 1918, intercollegiate women's in 1965), football (1902), track (men's intercollegiate 1923, women's 1966; indoor track added 1969), golf (1932), cross country (men's 1956, women's 1977), wrestling (1958), field hockey (1965 as Graceland's first intercollegiate sport for women), softball (1966), volleyball (women's 1968, men's varsity 1969), and soccer (men's 1988, women's 1993).

See also: Baseball; Basketball; Bruce Jenner Sports Complex; Cross country; Eugene E. Closson Physical Education Center; Field hockey; "G" Club; Golf; Heart of America Athletic Conference; Hockey; Inter-State Conference; Iowa State Junior College Conference; McKain Tennis Courts; Soccer; Softball; Tennis; Track; Varsity "G" Association; Volleyball; Women's Athletic Association of Graceland; Women's Recreational Association; Wrestling

Sports Spectacular — *See:* Spectacular

Spring break originally came between separate school terms during 1896-1900. On January 26, 1900, the Board of Directors voted to eliminate spring vacation and make the winter and spring terms continuous, allowing the college to close one week earlier in June. This action prompted the first recorded student petition.

Spring break eventually returned, but was cancelled for 1945 during World War II at the request of the U.S. Office of Defense Transportation. Graceland replaced the recess by two surprise "Free Days", which were traditionally announced around 9 p.m. the previous evening by the college president.

See also: Conference recess; Free Days; Petition

Spring Sing was an annual COSA event that featured individual musical performances from each house. The event was first held in 1972 and continued for about a decade. Solah House took first prize the initial year and held onto its title through the next four competitions.





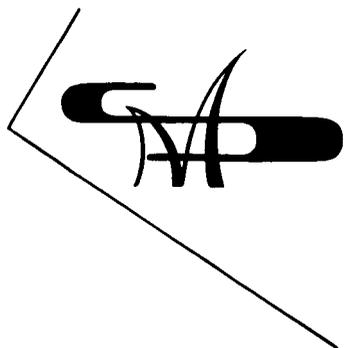
Sri Lanka was first represented by I.A.C. Lakpriya Perera, a male student from Negombo who enrolled as a freshman in 1983-84 to study computer engineering.

S.S.S. (Sons of the Silver Shield) Club (also known as **Triple S Club**) was a men's social club that began in 1946-47. Original officers were Elbert Johnson (president), Harrison Hatch (vice president), Finis Easter (secretary), and Marion Brown (treasurer). The club continued through the spring of 1957.

Staff Personnel Newsletter became the name of the Graceland employee newsletter with the issue of December 4, 1967. The newsletter had been titled the *Service Personnel Newsletter*. The *Staff Personnel Newsletter* was renamed *The Ad Lib* with the issue of June 18, 1974.

See also: The Ad Lib; Service Personnel Newsletter

Stamp machine — Graceland's first stamp vending machine was installed during the first weekend of February 1951 on the counter at the Administration Building business office. The machine offered 1¢, 3¢, and air mail stamps.



Stewart Manor was originally used as a basic residence unit designation for the south end of Gunsolley Hall's third floor beginning in September 1956. The Stewart Manor name then continued when the "house" system began for the residence halls in 1962.

In October 1962, the Council of House Presidents approved "Stewart Manor" as the house name for the third floor of Gunsolley Hall. James Zimmer was Stewart Manor's first house president. Stewart Manor's sister house was Sariah for their first five years. Stewart Manor's house colors were originally powder blue and white, and later became navy and powder blue. The house is named after Rolland M. Stewart, Graceland's president from 1904 to 1908 who contributed toward the development of campus life.

Stewart Manor was one of the original occupants of the Gunsolley Annex (later called Graybill Hall) when that building opened in the fall of 1965. House president Joe Shelton's group resided on the Annex's third floor that year.

After several years at different locations, Stewart Manor moved to the second floor of Gunsolley Hall in the fall of 1976. The move became permanent when it was decided later that school year to keep all men's houses at their existing locations. Stewart Manor grew to include the first floor of Gunsolley in the fall of 1994. Partly due to concerns about house unity under this arrangement, Stewart Manor was relocated to the top floor of Graybill Hall (trading sites with Aaron House) beginning in the fall of 1997.

Stewart Manor's mascot name was "the Executives" when the house began using the Playboy bunny head as its symbol in the fall of 1978. The bunny heads painted near each room door were painted over during the summer of 1988, with the expectation by the Housing Office that Stewart Manor would find a new symbol. Marian Killpack, director of housing, denied a request that fall to repaint the bunny heads, which brought the issue to the Council on Student Welfare. C.S.W. banned the mascot design on November 21, 1988. Stewart Manor then adopted a new mascot name, the Sharks. The mascot was changed during the 1996 fall semester to the Scotsmen.



Stewart Manor is the only existing house whose name stretches back to the 1956 basic residence unit system. It earned that distinction when the only other two B.R.U. holdovers, Edwards House and Tiona House, merged to form Orion in 1985.

Strategic Board of Pep was the name used by the male yell leaders for two years beginning in the fall of 1928.

Student Academic Council (SAC) is a student group that assesses opinions on academic matters, relates students' views to faculty and administrators, and provides academic services to the individual residence hall houses.

The organization was originally called the Student Academic Committee when it debuted in the fall of 1969. From the beginning, each house had a SAC representative and the group was divided into three committees (publicity, programming, and tutoring). That fall, SAC established its membership to include house academic chairs, head residents, a faculty member, and a president (to be elected at large). Candy Morgan was the first SAC president, Jim Pataky chaired the programming committee, Roberta Larson chaired the tutoring committee, and Dotty Worrell chaired the publicity committee. Graceland President William T. Higdon officially approved SAC as a part of the Cooperative Government Association in the early part of 1970.

In the fall of 1971, a C.G.A. Constitution amendment was proposed to allow students from each academic division to elect one representative to SAC. The change allowed these academic division representatives to also have vote at faculty division meetings.

SAC began a used textbook exchange at the start of the 1972 fall semester in the Ad Building basement. Students could set their own selling price, and SAC kept 10 percent of the sale if the book sold.

SAC sponsored its first Academic College Bowl in the spring of 1983, with questions obtained from the National College Bowl Association. The activity was organized by SAC president Patricia Ladnier, vice president for student affairs Newell Yates, and acting dean of faculty Les Gardner.

The Council for Academic Development, formed of academic chairpersons elected by each house, became an independent subcommittee of SAC in September 1981. C.A.D. merged into SAC by an 11-6 Senate vote in April 1982. Previously, SAC's membership had just included 18 students who were appointed by the SAC president, six division representatives who were elected by the students in each division, and the C.A.D. chairperson. Since then, SAC's membership has been composed of one representative from each house, one student elected by each academic division by students in that major, and five students appointed at large.

See also: Council for Academic Development

Student Activity Committee was a three-member group that oversaw extracurricular activities at the college under a plan created by the faculty in the summer of 1932. The new student activity program was designed to meet the needs of students in a more effective way than the Athenian Federation of Literary Societies had been doing.

Student participation was offered in such fields as music, dramatics, forensics, departmental clubs, and athletics. Students were required to participate in at least two student activities each year, according to the new plan. Their choices had to be approved by the Curricular Adjustment Committee.

The Student Activity Committee was appointed by the college president and worked under the direction of the Curricular Adjustment Committee.



The group was last pictured as the Student Activities Board in the 1951 *Acacia*. It was succeeded by the Social Activities Planning Committee (S.A.P.C.).

See also: Curricular Adjustment Committee

Student government — The Board of Trustees ordered the organization of a student government on May 21, 1906. Students appointed a committee in December 1911 to meet with board members Daniel Anderson and F.B. Blair to plan for a student government.

A student government was adopted and a constitution was drawn up and ratified in 1913-14. The first mass meeting of the student government occurred Tuesday evening, March 3, 1914, in the Ad Building chapel. James A. Waste was chosen to act as chairman, David A. Jepson acted as secretary, and V.B. Etzenhauser and R.W. Travis were appointed as a committee to draft a student government plan. Their draft was first presented on March 17 then went through changes under Graceland College president Samuel A. Burgess, dean of men Roy V. Hopkins, and dean of women Belle Royce. The constitution was presented on March 30 and was considered paragraph by paragraph until it was accepted by the students with a unanimous vote. After more changes by the deans, the amended constitution was adopted unanimously by students on April 16.

The first student government election occurred Friday, April 24, 1914, with polling places at the north entrance of the Ad Building and at the studio. Graceland's first student body officers were: V.B. Etzenhauser (of Independence, Missouri), president of the student body and student council; council members R.J. Farthing, A.L. Breakie, R.W. Travis, Iva Powell, Leah Shoemaker, and Olive Teeters; Ray Carmichael, council recorder; Fred Scherier, secretary-treasurer (James A. Waste had been elected, but the council appointed Scherier when Waste refused the office.); prosecutors Lora Dickey and Lonzo Jones; stenographers D.A. Jepson and Leah Lampman; and vigilance committee members H. Gunsolley, Lee Travis, Avery Allen, Elbert W. Lambert, and Elsie Yauger.

The Board of Trustees, faculty, and students attended the formal inauguration ceremony at the Ad Building chapel on April 27, 1914. The principal addresses were made by board chairman Albert Carmichael and Graceland president Samuel A. Burgess. The Student Council members offered short speeches, and musical numbers were performed.

The functions of student government were assumed by the Athenian Federation of Literary Societies in the fall of 1920, and then by the Federated Council in the fall of 1932. A different system was adopted in September 1936 under which a new Student Council was elected by the entire student body from a list of nominations submitted by social clubs and faculty. The Student Council acted as mediators between student and faculty concerns. The council's initial members were four freshmen and five sophomores under Max Wise, the student body president.

The Student Council, student body president, secretary, and treasurer were originally elected to single-semester terms. In May 1947, the students amended the Student Council Constitution to set the terms at two semesters beginning the following fall.

The 1956-57 school year marked the end of the Student Council, which was replaced by a student Senate that began meeting in the fall of 1957. Under that year's changes, the student body president remained elected by the entire student body, the executive vice president and public relations vice president also became elected by everyone, and senators became elected among the individual basic residence units. Senators were eventually elected by individual houses when the house system began in the fall of 1962.

The Cooperative Government Association (C.G.A.) and its new constitution were proposed in the fall of 1962 and approved the following February. Its membership included not only students, but the administrative and teaching faculty.



A new constitution proposing the return of an entirely student-based system was submitted in the fall of 1971. During 1972, the new Graceland Student Government (G.S.G.) constitution was approved by students in February, by faculty in May, and by the Board of Trustees in December.

Student president firsts:

- Jane Ross of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, became the first woman to serve as Student Council president in September 1943. She filled a vacancy left by Roland Inlow when he joined the armed forces in the spring of 1943.

- 1995-96 G.S.G. president Ivan Joseph (Toronto, Ontario) was Graceland's first black student to serve as president. He was also the first married student president, thanks to an amendment approved to the G.S.G. constitution during the spring of 1995 that allowed the Tower Apartments to be defined as on-campus housing.

See also: Athenian Literary Society; Cooperative Government Association; Federated Council; Graceland Student Government; Senate

Student News Bureau — *See:* Graceland College Student News Bureau

Student Publications Board — *See:* Graceland College Student Publications Board

Students — Roy Cheville's book *Through The West Door* notes that "some say 11, others say 16" came to register on the first day of classes on September 17, 1895. During the 50th anniversary program in 1945, original faculty member Jeremiah Gunsolley said 11 students registered for the first year on opening day.

- Belle Anderson (Lambert) was the first person to register on the first day of classes. She was honored at the 1955 homecoming.

- Charter students during the first fall term in 1895 were: Marmie "Mamie" Allen (special student in Greek), Belle Anderson (freshman in scientific course), Nellie Anderson (freshman in scientific course), Edward Curtis Bell (commercial and shorthand), Clara T. Black (preparatory), Irene Black (preparatory), Edith Bradley (commercial and shorthand), Callie "Calla" Curwen (commercial and shorthand), Altha Deam (commercial and shorthand), Wilber D. Gillen (freshman in classical course), Zenobia "Zena" M. Hansen (preparatory and commercial & shorthand), David A. Hilliard (commercial and shorthand), Winfred Bishop Kelley (freshman in classical course), Helena "Lena" Jane Lambert (freshman in scientific course), Grace Lloyd (commercial and shorthand), Harry Carl Nicholson (freshman in scientific course), Frederick Madison Smith (sophomore in scientific course), and Israel Alexander Smith (special student in Latin). All 18 listed Lamoni as their home address. A total of 34 students enrolled during the three terms of the 1895-96 school year. The total enrollment throughout 1896-97 rose to 91.

- Foreign students were first represented in 1899-1900 when Samuel Bailey came from Standley, Indian Territory (which later became the U.S. state of Oklahoma). The first foreign student from outside U.S. boundaries was Nelson Edsall of Cheapside, Ontario, Canada, who enrolled in the commercial school in 1906-07. The first student from another continent was Freda Hass, a 1908-09 preparatory student from Brackenheim, Germany.

- The first black student at Graceland was Katherine Frisby of Detroit, Michigan, who enrolled as a freshman in 1952-53 to study public school music. The first black male enrollees came in 1953-54: Bill Blue, a pre-med freshman from Pensacola, Florida, and Lionel Gale of Barbados, British West Indies. Bill Blue was also Graceland's first black athlete, participating in football and track his freshman year.

- In its list of all past students, the 1912 *Acacia* notes three who had already died by that year: Janie L. Hartshorn (piano student from Lamoni, class of 1909), Virgil Lee Scott



(stenography student from Lamoni, class of 1899), and Vera Walters (stenography student from Davis City, Iowa, class of 1908).

- 1904-05 was the last year that total enrollment in all the departments was below 100. Total enrollment exceeded 200 for the first time in 1911-12.

- Enrollment exceeded 1,000 for the first time in September 1965, when 1,058 students attended. This was an increase of 101 students from the previous year.

- Throughout Graceland's first 50 years, approximately 7,000 students had enrolled at the school.

- Collegiate enrollment during the quarter century mark, 1920-21, was 99 students (not counting others enrolled in other departments, such as preparatory or piano). Enrollment in 1945-46, Graceland's 50th anniversary, was 403. In 1970-71, the 75-year anniversary, enrollment was 1,389, with students coming from 41 states and 17 foreign countries. Enrollment at the Lamoni, Independence, and partnership campuses during Graceland's centennial, 1995-96, was 1,290; this count included 1,089 full-time and 92 part-time students at Lamoni and Independence, and representation by 42 states and 23 foreign countries.

See also: Continents; Countries. Also see individual country, U.S. state, and Canadian province listings.

Students In Free Enterprise (SIFE) began at Graceland in 1988 under sponsor Ivan Williams. SIFE, a national organization, offers students the opportunity to gain business experience by running small money-making projects. Another goal of the group is to promote education about free enterprise and entrepreneurship. One of the traditional money-making activities of the Graceland SIFE group has been the selling and preparation of care packages to students during finals week.

Summer school had its beginnings at Graceland in 1910. Charles B. Woodstock successfully petitioned the Board of Trustees on May 14, 1910, to allow him to conduct manual training classes during the eight weeks following June 6. He proposed to organize one class of young men and one class of young women, each meeting three times a week for three



hours a day. Woodstock thought he might also organize two classes of younger boys and girls to meet twice a week for two and a half hours a day. He wanted to limit classes to 12 due to the available equipment, and managed to enroll a total of 11 students. The classes met in the manual training room in the Administration Building basement.

The first officially designated summer school session occurred in 1954. There were 48 students (evenly split between males and females) representing 10 states, Australia (two students), Hawaii (one student), and Canada (one student). Thirty of the students were new enrollees. There was no summer session the following year, since registration failed to meet the minimum of 50 students. Plans for a six-week summer school returned in 1962.

Sundial — In 1913, Frederick M. Smith presented Grace-land a sundial in recognition of the 15th anniversary of his graduation. The inscription on the dial’s stand read “Amidst ye Flowers ye tell hours.” The sundial was originally located among lilac bushes on the path between Walker Hall and the Administration Building, but was eventually hidden in the shrubbery on the east edge of the Bean Field along that walk.

During extensive landscaping changes in 1932, the sundial was relocated to the eastern edge of campus (where the northeastern corner of the MSC addition was later built), then it was moved northeast of Walker Hall around 1943 (where the second Patroness Hall was later built). The sundial was removed during the 1970s due to vandalism and natural deterioration, and the dial was stored in the garage behind International House. When International House was dismantled during the late 1970s, Physical Plant worker Greg Sutherland rescued the dial from among the items intended to be thrown away, and stored it in his garage until the Alumni Office became interested in restoring the sundial in 1989. In early 1990, Dwight and Bill Barnhard donated a new casting of the sundial’s pointer to replace the broken one. The class of 1950 donated funds for a new pedestal and base during the 1990 homecoming. The new base included the old inscription that had been included on the original one (on the west side), a history of the sundial’s donation (on the south side), and recognition of its restoration (on the east side). President Barbara Higdon chose to place the sundial west of the MSC in 1990 and had hopes of developing a “Peace Garden” in that area. Physics professor Gerald Bolingbroke suggested the site because it was a good location for sun all year long.



Sunnymeade was a seven-room, two-story frame residence built in 1920 by Alma Bullard, superintendent of building and grounds, as a residence for his family. It was the second house on the road leading east from the Ad Building toward the college farm. Purchased by Graceland in 1923, Sunnymeade was used as a dormitory for female students until 1927. Its residents were called “the Sunnymaids”. In 1928 it was occupied by superintendent of building and grounds E.E. Weddle. Sunnymeade was reactivated as a women’s dormitory in September 1944, then was converted into an infirmary in the



summer of 1947. As an infirmary, Sunnymeade had a small examining room and waiting room on the ground floor, 10 beds, a downstairs shower, and a half bathroom on the upper floor. The building was then used for music and practice rooms during the late 1970s and was dismantled in 1982.

Superintendent of building and grounds — Charles B. Woodstock was selected by the Board of Trustees on July 22, 1907, as Graceland’s first superintendent of building and grounds. He and his wife were guaranteed living arrangements for the summer as compensation for overseeing the outdoor work. Woodstock had been elected a member of the faculty on April 4, 1907. On May 4, 1907, the board voted to arrange a room for Woodstock in the new dormitory (Marietta Hall) during the summer.

On June 6, 1911, the Board of Trustees granted the superintendent of building and grounds complete control of all properties, except for the college farm. Among the duties, stated at the same meeting, was assigning of dormitory rooms.

During the 1952-53 school year, the title of this position was changed to “director of Physical Plant”. Evan Walden held the job at the time of the name revision.

Suspension — The first recorded suspension of students was reported in the “Grace-land News” column of the March 4, 1897, *College City Chronicle*. The boys had been suspended on February 18 due to an unspecified prank that violated a city ordinance and brought censure from Lamoni citizens. The unnamed students were reinstated on March 1.

Graceland’s first graduate, Frederick M. Smith, was once suspended for six weeks for mimicking some older RLDS Church representatives. He eventually became the church’s president.

Swarm Inn is the MSC snack shop that was created as part of the 1961-62 addition



to that building's east side. The Swarm Inn was built to seat around 100 people in a more restaurant-style setting than the previous snack shop, which had existed at the MSC's west side. Originally, there was no partition between the Swarm Inn's counter and its eating area.

COSA announced a contest to name the new MSC snack shop during October 1962. The contest began on October 24 and was supposed to end on November 15, but was extended into December to allow for more name suggestions. In December, the contest's prize was announced to be a newly designed Graceland blazer. Students submitted entries in the slot by the door to the MSC roller skating booth. Suggestions were judged by a committee, with the Council on Student Life making the final decision.

The Council on Student Life selected the name "Swarm Inn" in January 1963, based on the suggestion "The Swarm Room" by Edwards House freshman Les Hall. The February 1, 1963, *Tower* reported that the name "typifies the purpose and activity of the snack shop. Since Yellowjackets do not hive, but instead gather in a swarm, an appropriate center for their gathering and activity is the 'Swarm Inn'."

There were 66 contest entries, 21 of which used the words "hive", "nest", or "honeycomb". Other proposed names were Blue and Gold Room, Nephi's, Emma's House, The Gathering Place, The Chalet, Chez When, Despues de Clase, The Mistake, The Distraction, and The Bitter End.

During spring break of 1993, the Swarm Inn's yellow furnishings were replaced by oak hoop-back chairs and tabletops with blue laminate and oak edges. Also added were a TV in the southwest corner and a new electronic sign board.

Swim Club — *See:* Graceland Swim Club

Swimming pool — The college gained its first swimming facilities with the creation

Swimming Pool

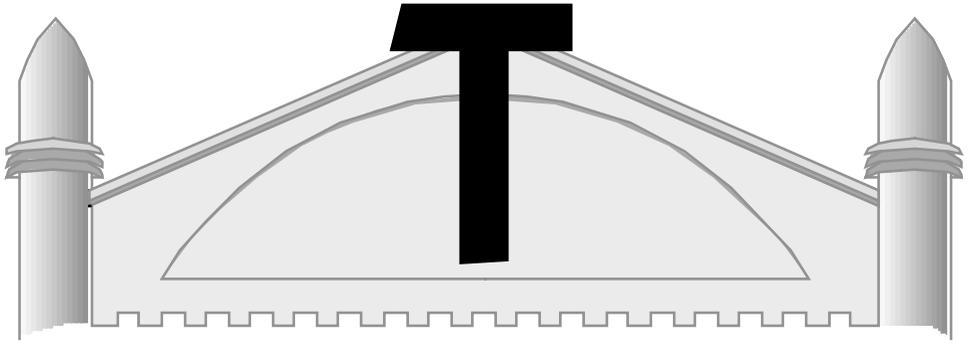


of Big G Lake in 1959 and the Eugene E. Closson Physical Education Center in 1968-69. However, back in the spring of 1944, Gene Dunlap visited the campus and gave business manager A. Neal Deaver the first contribution for an indoor or outdoor swimming pool to be built at Graceland.

See also: Eugene E. Closson Center

Syria was first represented by George Negeim of Lebanon, who enrolled as a religious education student in 1925-26. His name appeared as George Njeim in the 1926-27 college catalog and the 1927 *Acacia*.





Tahiti — *See:* French Polynesia

Taiwan was first represented by a male student, Bo-Wen Paul Lin, a 1980-81 enrollee from Keelung studying computer engineering. The first woman from Taiwan was Kuan-Yu Cheng, who enrolled in 1990-91 from Taipei to study computer science.

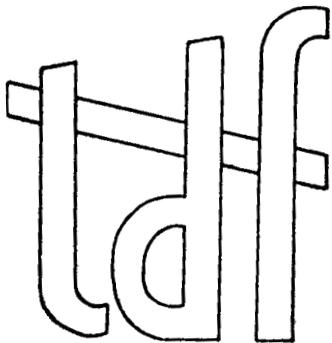
Talent Search — *See:* Educational Talent Search

Talentorama — *See:* Alpha Phi Omega; Ugly Man Contest

Taques was a men's social club that was established in the fall of 1943 as a "duration" club due to the low enrollment of male students during World War II. The Taques were quickly dissolved, however, due to lack of members.



Tau Delta Phi Club was a women's social club that became the last social club established at Graceland. The group was the 1960-61 reorganization of the previous year's t.d.f. Beta Club. Tau Delta Phi existed just two years, since social clubs came to an end at Graceland after 1961-62. Original officers under sponsor Cleo Moon were Margaret "Holly" Holland (president), Caryl Smith (vice president), Mary Varally (secretary), Margaret Brayton (treasurer), and Lora Lou Hambleton (chaplain).



t.d.f. (True Devoted Friends) Club was a women's social club that was formally organized on November 24, 1943, in Walker Hall's room 104 (Kay O'Roark's room) by three sophomores and two freshmen. The charter members were Kathryn O'Roark (president), Mabel Holman (vice president), Thelma Coon (secretary), Lorena Ricker (treasurer), and Pearl MacFarlane (scribe). Elizabeth Boldenweck was the club's first faculty sponsor.

Due to the increased number of students who wanted to join a social club, t.d.f. split into two groups at the start of the 1956-57 school year: t.d.f. Beta and t.d.f. Zeta. The original t.d.f. Beta officers were Myrna Coleman (president), Anne Berryhill (vice president), Nellie Lowman (secretary), Betty Piatt (treasurer), Marilyn Jones (social chair), Pamela Williams (chaplain), and Arlene Weeks (scribe). The original t.d.f. Zeta officers were Dorothy Clow (president), Mildred Carter (vice president), Loretta



Gray (secretary), Carolyn Robertson (treasurer), Carol Chambers (social chair), Jeri Davis (chaplain), and Florene Heide (scribe).

The t.d.f. Beta group became the Tau Delta Phi Club in 1960-61, at which time the other group dropped the “Zeta” from its name. The t.d.f. club continued through the spring of 1962.

See also: Tau Delta Phi

Teacher evaluations were first distributed to students by house presidents during the first full weekend of May 1966. Students could submit five possible responses ranging from negative to positive. The final copy of the evaluations was drafted by Chuck Davis (program director), Jenny Gates, and Will Raiser. Evaluations were later handled by SAC.

Teaching Materials Service (T.M.S.) was the name of the department that provided technological services and teaching aids for the campus. T.M.S. also gave student teachers hands-on experience with equipment. Rod Schall became the first full-time director of T.M.S. in 1956. In 1971, T.M.S. moved from the Administration Building to the basement of Zimmermann after renovations to Zimmermann were completed. During the late 1970s, T.M.S. adopted the name Instructional Production Center, then became the Publications Production Center in the mid-1980s. The functions of T.M.S. related to audiovisual coursework moved to the college’s Instructional Technology Services department.

See also: Publications Production Center

Teamwork At Graceland (TAG) was a recruiting program first used during the fall of 1985 that granted Graceland students a \$250 tuition credit (divided equally between the first and second semesters) for each student they recruited for enrollment.

Telephones — Prospects for a telephone exchange in Lamoni were discussed in the June 3, 1897, *College City Chronicle*, which reported that 40 more subscribers were needed. The Graceland Board of Directors voted on June 16 of that year to subscribe. Graceland College’s phone number in 1898 was a simple two-digit 71.

On September 28, 1909, the Board of Trustees decided to allow the male residents of Marietta Hall to install a telephone if they paid the rent on the phone for the entire year. By June of 1910, Graceland was paying rent on four telephones.

In March 1965, the student Senate passed a resolution recommending that one phone be installed on each floor of Gunsolley Hall. At the time, Gunsolley had just a single phone (in its main lounge) for its more than 200 residents.

The three Units had one telephone in each of their sections when they opened in the fall of 1975.

During the summer of 1980, a new campus phone system was installed that allowed individual phones to be placed in each residential room. Students could rent a room phone directly through the local telephone company. Telephones were then placed in all residence hall rooms during December 1987 as part of each student’s basic housing package. Graceland paid for monthly local charges, while students were billed directly from Grand River Mutual for long-distance calls. The existing hall phones on each floor were removed during the following semester.

Beginning in the summer of 1991, residence hall room phones no longer needed to go through the Graceland switchboard to reach an outside operator.

Telescopes — Graceland’s first telescopes were donated in the summer of 1939 by H.S. Wildermuth of Amboy, Washington, and C. Ed Miller of Independence, Missouri. They



were set up during the summer and were used that fall in Roy Mortimore's geology class. The telescopes were also available to other students at other times.

The telescope given by Mr. Wildermuth had an 11-inch reflector and was declared to be a very good instrument by astronomers from the western United States. The telescope presented by Mr. Miller could see Saturn's rings and four of Jupiter's moons. It had a magnifying power ranging from 48 to 144 times.

Prior to the addition of the observatory to Platz-Mortimore Science Hall, there was a pedestal on south campus for placing a telescope.

See also: Platz Mortimore Science Hall: Observatory

Television — The first TV at Graceland was purchased by residents of Gunsolley Hall in 1953-54 and placed in the Gunsolley lounge. Walker Hall had a TV set by the early 1960s. Both TVs were installed prior to the addition of cable, and reception was very snowy. Cable television was (legally) added to all residence hall rooms during the 1994-95 school year.

Television commercials promoting Graceland were first filmed on campus during October 1987 by KDSM-TV in Des Moines. The crew filmed students Danisha Hansen, Christy Worlund, and Tom Harrington, and took shots of football and Gadet practices, the Swarm Inn, the MSC game room, and the Production Center. Alumna Jeanne Foster was filmed on location in her office in Des Moines. The project was coordinated by public relations coordinator Mary K. Kenworthy.

Tempo Hall was a music building located east of the Physical Plant (in the north area of the current football parking lot) that opened during the last week of January 1959. The steel building, measuring 100' x 40', was built at a cost of \$40,000. Tempo contained five music studios, one general classroom, a large ensemble room, three music listening rooms, and a record library. Each room was individually insulated against sound transmission and was placed on an individual concrete slab that was also sound insulated. The building had its own central heating plant. Music facilities had been headquartered in Marietta Hall before coming to Tempo Hall.





Music student Fran Ashby suggested the name “Tempo Hall”, which was selected during 1958-59. The Campus Planning Committee officially accepted the name on November 9, 1959. The name was a double wordplay on the musical nature of the building and the temporary status for which it originally had been intended.

Parts of the Coliseum organ, built in 1938, were used by Fred Cool of the Temple Organ Company in Lamoni to construct Tempo’s studio pipe organ. The \$1,650 conversion was donated by the Kansas City Mothers’ Club. The organ had 183 exposed pipes.

During the spring of 1960, a large, 11-rank pipe organ of 1880 vintage was assembled in Tempo. The organ was purchased from the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd in Quincy, Illinois. Mary Ellen Sutton’s graduate recital on Sunday, May 1, 1960, was the first public recital on the organ in Tempo.

The music building was originally intended to be used temporarily — three to five years — until a larger one could be built, at which time Tempo would have gone to use as a storage facility for the nearby Physical Plant. However, Tempo remained in use until the spring of 1981, shortly before construction began on The Shaw Center. The music faculty moved out of Tempo on March 16, 1981, and set up offices in Unit B, with some classrooms going into Unit B’s lounges. Band and jazz band rehearsed in the MSC main room, where storage lockers were built on the mezzanine, and half of the Americas Room was used for more music storage. Orchestra, choir, and Chamber Singers rehearsed in Cheville Chapel.

The Story Construction Company of Ames, Iowa, began dismantling Tempo Hall in early April 1981. Story purchased the building and sold its materials to L.G. and Reggie Bendorf of Iowa.

Tennessee was first represented by Louise Wall of Puryear, who enrolled as a commercial student in 1914-15. Tennessee’s first collegian was Mildred Anderson, a freshman from Nashville, who came in 1939-40. The first male students from the state enrolled in 1942-43: Jerry Fitch of Sparta, and Jesse Hicks of Paris.

Tennis and baseball were the first two sports played during Graceland’s initial years. Tennis was primarily a women’s spring sport at the time, but was only viewed as an exercise



activity and was not played on an intercollegiate level. Two tennis courts north of the Administration Building were laid out in April 1897, with the sod cleared by janitor Frank Bradfield and Board of Trustees member Frank Criley. The Graceland Tennis Association organized that same spring. Members issued challenges through the “Graceland News” column of the May 13, 1897, *College City Chronicle* newspaper. Tennis players said they had prospects of having the finest courts in the region as soon as a little more work was done

to them.

Two new tennis courts were built east of Marietta Hall during the spring of 1924. At that time, coach Willie Gilbert’s team was entirely composed of two men, William Ely and Virgil Cochran, who both played doubles and singles.

Two new tennis courts, added just north of the old ones, neared completion at the start of the 1947 fall semester. Another two courts, gifts from the Mothers’ Club of Independence, were built just east of the existing ones in the summer of 1961 at a cost of approximately \$2,000. This addition created two rows of three courts. The courts were removed two decades later to allow for construction of The Shaw Center. Graceland tennis relocated to the new McKain Tennis Courts southwest of the football field in 1981.

The men’s tennis team won the Heart of America Athletic Conference title for the first time in 1989.

See also: McKain Tennis Courts

Teresa Carpenter Writing Competition annually provides up to three scholarships each in separate short story and essay categories to incoming Graceland freshmen. Entries are judged by 1981 Pulitzer Prize winning journalist Teresa Carpenter, who graduated from Graceland in 1970. The competition was introduced in 1986 with first-prize scholarships of \$1,000, second-prize scholarships of \$700, and third-prize scholarships of \$300. Winners of the essay contest for the first year were *Stricken* by Bill Whistler Kenworthy (first place), *Animal Species in High School* by Michael J. Brush (second place), and *Expensive Gifts Only Hinder Teenagers* by Jennifer L. Hodson (third place). Winners in the 1986 fiction category were *Easy Come, Easy Go* by Todd Anthony (first place), *Into the Dark, Deep, Depth of the Unknown Sea* by Dawn McCracken (second place), and *Standing Alone* by Katherine Sue Booz (third place).

See also: Pulitzer Prize

Tess Morgan Hall is the women’s residence hall that was built west of Walker Hall. It consists of three wings, the south one completed in 1960, and the other two completed in 1967.



Talk of a new women's dormitory to succeed the use of Herald Hall existed in the early 1950s, and on January 8, 1955, the Board of Trustees authorized the college to obtain an architect to design a new women's residence facility west of Walker. The board received an architect's conceptual drawing on May 7, 1955, proposing that the dorm be built in three units, each housing approximately 65 students. The board approved the working drawings by Dane Morgan Associates on January 7, 1956. Construction by Thomas Construction Company of St. Louis, Missouri, finally started on June 15, 1959, with completion targeted for the 1960 spring semester. On November 8, 1959, the Campus Planning Committee recommended that the structure be named Tess Morgan Hall, in recognition of the Graceland faculty member who taught English for 33 years and who had served as dean of women.

The first wing (the south part of what would be the entire building) was constructed with 33 two-person rooms at a cost of \$250,000. During the weekend of February 27-28, 1960, 67 women from Herald Hall, Rickers, and Country Club moved into the new building. Residents of Herald's second floor moved into the second floor of the west wing. Residents of Herald's first floor moved to the first floor of the west wing. Ricker Hall and Country Club residents moved into the east wing. The original dorm mother was Ethel Booth and her student assistant was Ada Mae Fowler.

Tess Morgan Hall held an open house on Sunday, March 6, 1960, from 2:30 to 5 p.m. Guests at the opening ceremonies were RLDS President W. Wallace Smith, Earl Higdon (chairman of the Graceland College Board of Trustees), Walter Johnson (representing the RLDS Presiding Bishopric), representatives from Thomas Construction Company, and representatives from Dane Morgan Associates. The ceremony began at the MSC at 2:30 p.m. Robert Flanders presided, Blanche Mesley of the Board of Trustees was the speaker, and the Graceland Concert Choir performed. Tess Morgan, Ruth Grice, Ethel Booth, and Judy Cannon greeted guests at the new dormitory's lounge. The initial wing of Tess Morgan Hall became the home to Belavera House when the first house names were selected in October 1962.

On January 15, 1966, the Board of Trustees accepted the \$800,000 construction bid from Roth and Associates of Storm Lake, Iowa, for building the final two stages. Much of the funding for this phase came through a loan by the Community Facilities Adminis-



tration of the Administration for Housing and Urban Development. Work commenced on January 18 toward creating a pair of three-story additions (one pointing west and one pointing north) that would contain 51 student rooms for 123 women in each wing. The second phase also involved adding an enclosed patio and rock garden between the south wing and the new central lounge, and a new two-bedroom head resident's apartment. A co-ed rec room containing a fireplace and pingpong tables was included in the lower level of the second phase. Cement for the large central lounge was poured during late February 1966. A freeform twirling sculpture was also added near the new main entrance on the east side.

Students began moving into the new wing at the start of the 1966 fall semester, although the rooms still didn't have beds, dressers, and curtains, and tile was still being added to the bathrooms. Residents had to use sheets as doors, which hadn't been installed yet. Beds finally arrived during the first full week of September. The hall lounge that had been built with the first phase then became a floor lounge for the south wing.



Dimora and Shalom moved into the newly opened second wing that fall, while Audentia was housed in the original south wing. The Paloma House residents of Baker Hall moved into the third level of the north wing around January 18, 1967. Grace Ebeling was head resident when the entire building of Tess Morgan Hall was completed.

Houses changed locations each fall until the late 1970s. Although the locations of the men's houses became permanent



during 1976-77, many of the women's houses did not adopt permanent sites until the fall of 1979, after several houses merged due to the conversion of Patroness Hall into offices. Newly established sites that fall placed Atara at the south wing, Solah at lower north, Traver at middle north, Kimora at top north, Belavera at lower west, Paloma at middle west, and Sariah at top west.

Several other adjustments in houses and locations occurred when Walker Hall began a nine-year closure after the spring of 1985. From Walker, Aponivi moved to the lower floor of Tess Morgan's north wing and Shalom relocated to the top floor of the north wing (and Solah moved up to the middle north floor). Kimora and Traver merged as Amici House at the south wing. Belavera and Atara merged as Leilani at the lower west wing.

Walker's reopening in 1994 brought about more changes, as the new Khyiah House moved to the north middle floor (with Solah moving to Walker), and the new Hanthorne House moved into the lower north floor (with Aponivi returning to Walker). In the fall of 1996, Amici was reduced to the two west floors in the south wing, with the east floor opening up to upperclasswomen from all houses. Changes also came outside the building during the 1990s, as the Tess Morgan parking lot was expanded to the west during the summer of 1994.

See also: House system (listing of individual houses); Key cards

Texas was first represented by Audentia Hansen of Vernon in 1900-01. Vernon also sent the first Texan male, Robert V. Thompson, a 1904-05 enrollee in the normal school curriculum.

Textbooks were originally selected by the Board of Directors' textbook committee, which was first appointed on August 27, 1895. The board continued to select all textbooks before releasing some authority to teachers in 1901.

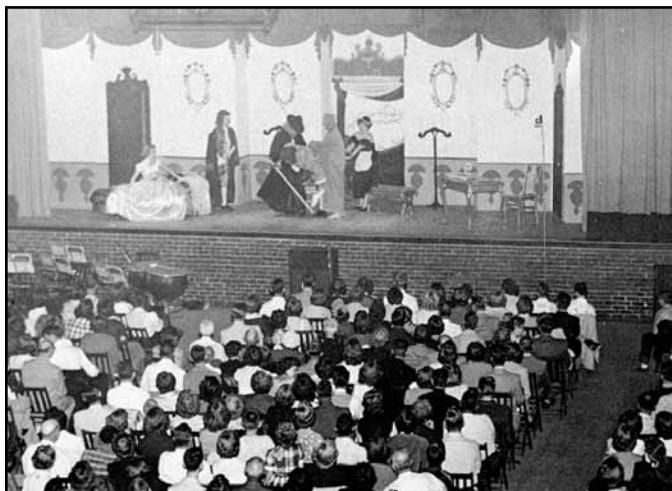
Thailand was first represented by Vipa Silapavitankul, a woman who enrolled as a junior in the spring of 1984 to study nursing.

Thanksgiving recess — Dorms remained open during Thanksgiving breaks until 1970, when the buildings were first closed for the holiday at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, November 25, 1970. All college operations also began a tradition that year of closing for the Thanksgiving holiday recess.

Theatre — The first play presented at Graceland was the 1907 production of *Esmeralda* directed by Alice McElrath. Graceland also had a Dramatic Club that was active as early as 1909. The College Players (later called the Graceland Players) organized in 1921. This group was strictly extracurricular for many years and staged performances at the Ad Building chapel, Zimmermann gymnasium, the Coliseum Theatre, the Memorial Student Center, and the top floor of Briggs Hall. One of the key visionaries for a major theatre program at Graceland was Roscoe Faunce, who arrived as a speech instructor in the spring of 1934.

The former college heating plant was converted into the Playshop in 1949 and Ibsen's *Ghosts* debuted there that December. Celia Schall directed the last play in the Playshop, *God's Favorite* by Neil Simon, in April 1982. The Playshop was torn down with the opening of The Shaw Center. The first play performed at The Shaw Center was *The Music Man*, directed by Celia Schall for the 1982 homecoming.

See also: Dramatic Club; Graceland Players; Playshop; The Shaw Center; Theatre major



Theatre major — A speech and drama minor was first offered under the bachelor's degree program in the 1969-70 catalog. A speech and drama major, proposed during the spring of 1972 and approved by the faculty in February 1973, debuted during the fall of 1973. The major was renamed "theatre and speech" beginning with the 1975-76 catalog. The separate theatre major had its start with the 1987 fall semester.

Theology Colloquy — Graceland's Lamoni campus hosted the first annual RLDS Theology Colloquy during September

18-20, 1992. About 130 people participated in that year's event, the theme of which was "Theology: From Tradition to Task". The annual event is sponsored by the RLDS First Presidency and the Center for Christian Leadership at Graceland College.

They Who Build is a Graceland hymn that was written by Cleo Hanthorne (Moon). The lyrics first appeared in the April 19, 1940, issue of the *Graceland Tower*. The hymn is sung to the music of *Spanish Chant*, the tune used for hymn 116 in the RLDS Church's *Hymns of the Saints*.

The song's lyrics are:

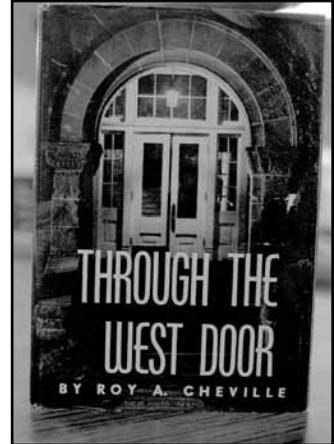
*They who build on Graceland's hill
Pray direction for their will.
They must lay foundations down
Ninety years beneath the ground.
And the towers must from the sod
Mount a million dreams to God.
Walls so flexible be planned
That the strain of growth will stand.*

*Entrance doors must be so wide
That no learner be denied.
Windows opened out on skies
Where expanse for dreaming lies.
They build to incubate a kind
That mirrors the eternal mind.
They who build on Graceland sod
Lay their wood and stone to God.*

[Note: On occasions where only the first verse is sung, the last two lines of the opening stanza are replaced with the last two lines of the second stanza.]

Threads of Blue and Gold: Poems from the First Century of Graceland College is a 198-page book containing historic and contemporary poems about the college. The volume was created as a project commemorating the college's centennial and was released during the Founders' Weekend celebration of September 1995. It contains works by more than 60 authors, and includes lyrics to Graceland songs, material that appeared in campus newspapers and yearbooks, and pieces written by alumni especially for the book. The cover art is an original watercolor by Publications Production Center manager Myrna Morris. The book was edited by college relations director Mary K. Kenworthy and published by Kimberley Press of Des Moines, Iowa.

Through the West Door: The Story of the First Half Century of Graceland College, by Roy Chevillie, was the first major book on Graceland's history. It was written in conjunction with the college's 50th anniversary and was released by Herald Publishing House in April 1946. The book contains 327 numbered pages, plus 16 insert pages of photos.



Time capsule — The class of 1952 was the first to begin a tradition of burying class time capsules along the sidewalk leading west from the MSC. Odd numbered years were buried at the sidewalk's south side, and even numbered years were buried on the north side. The 1952 group's capsule, containing letters of ambitions, prophecies, and reminiscences, was opened at the 1962 homecoming. The tradition continued at least into 1970.

Time magazine — A full-page Graceland College ad ran in the west central edition of the March 15, 1968, issue of *Time*. This edition covered a 270,000 circulation from west of Chicago, Illinois, to Denver, Colorado. The ad appeared through the magazine's free-space college advertising program. The regular ad rate would have been \$20,000 to \$25,000, but Graceland only had to pay about \$150 in photography and layout print costs. The ad pictured students Rich Kohlman and Mary Thompson, who were later married.

Tiona was originally the designation of a basic residence unit for men during 1957-58. The name, a Polynesian term for "Zion", was used during the 19th century for a branch of the RLDS Church in Tahiti and later for reunion grounds in Australia.





When the first names under the new housing system were selected in October 1962, Ullery Hall became the home of Tiona House. (“Tiona” was one of just three basic residence unit names that continued under the new house system.) The original colors were maroon and white and its symbol was a shield with a cross on the left, representing courage and brotherhood through Christ.

Tiona’s original house officers were Clive “Lance” Hutton (president), Bob Ritchie (vice president/secretary), Paul Ludy (chaplain), and Ralph Patterson (associate chaplain). *The Tiona News*, a house paper, was first published on November 12, 1962, under editor Paul Gage; the name became *Tiona Trumpet* with the February 25, 1963, issue and continued into 1964-65. Tiona and Solah boasted in the 1963 *Acacia* that they were the first to have a brother-sister house tug-of-war, which took place across

the end of Big G Lake.

After several years at different locations, Tiona moved to the top floor of Gunsolley Hall in the fall of 1976. The move became permanent when the decision was made later that school year to keep all men’s houses at their existing locations.

In the fall of 1980, Tiona and its sister house Shalom introduced the “TV Dinner”, during which the two houses cross dressed for the evening meal together at the Commons. (The “TV” is short for “transvestite”.) Even though brother-sister house combinations change each semester, the activity developed into an annual tradition between the two houses.

When the announcement was made during the spring of 1985 to close the first-floor location of Edwards House due to declining enrollment, Tiona offered the members of Edwards to join them in forming Orion House. Orion began that fall at Tiona’s location on the top floor of Gunsolley.

See also: Orion House

Tire boot was first put into use by the Senate in the fall of 1982 on cars with outstanding parking fines. Owners originally had to pay \$25 to have the boot removed.

Toilet — On February 23, 1911, the Board of Trustees ordered that Graceland’s first indoor toilet be constructed on the second floor of Marietta Hall. At the same meeting, the board also voted to repair the brick outdoor toilet structure. On March 31, 1911, the board authorized the Board of Managers to investigate the cost of a septic tank. This report came in June, and arrangements and installation followed during the summer.

Baths were installed soon after. On October 10, 1912, the board discussed allowing male students living in town to take baths at the college. The matter was referred to Graceland College Acting President Jeremiah A. Gunsolley and superintendent of building and grounds Amos Berve.

Tower — *See: Graceland Tower*

Tower Apartments, located north of the water tower and east of the Units, provide on-campus housing for married students. The building was constructed in 1957 as the men’s dormitory known as Ullery Hall. Gordon Stewart Wight purchased Ullery Hall on Graceland’s behalf in 1971 and owned the property for a year before selling it to the college. When Graceland assumed ownership, Ullery Hall was rechristened the Tower Apartments, named for the nearby water tower. The facility contains 10 apartments, each with a living room, kitchen, bedroom, and bathroom.

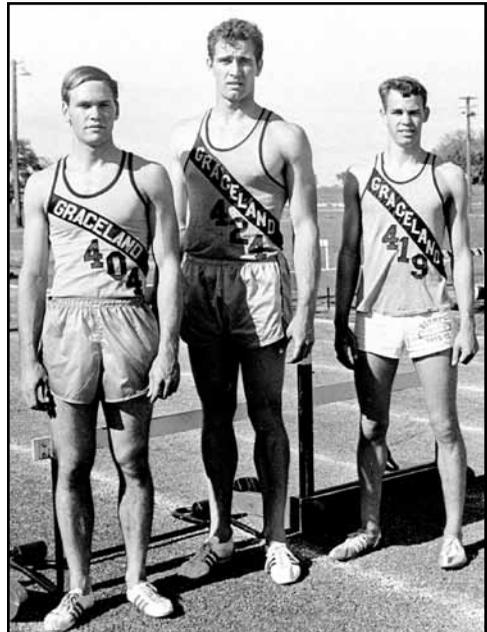


See also: Ullery Hall

Track and field had its beginnings in the spring of 1909 when coach Roy V. Hopkins issued a call for trackmen. Track was later instituted as an intercollegiate sport at Graceland by coach A.R. “Willie” Gilbert in the spring of 1923. There were only two meets held that season. Graceland won the first one, a dual at Chillicothe, 72-41. Graceland hosted the season’s second meet and lost to Maryville, 60-41. There were seven lettermen during the first season. Graceland originally used the field at Lamoni’s North Park, then began hosting meets on the athletic field south of Zimmermann Hall in the 1920s. Track meets moved to the newer football field east of the old one in the spring of 1957. Women’s track was added as an intercollegiate varsity program in the spring of 1966.

Men’s and women’s indoor track came to Graceland immediately following the completion of Closson Center in early 1969. Graceland’s first indoor track meet was February 15, 1969, with the Yellowjackets finishing first against two other teams at Closson Center. Graceland amassed 85 points, with Iowa Wesleyan earning 46 and Central of Pella scoring 31. L.D. Weldon’s Yellowjackets placed first in 10 of the 16 events at that first indoor meet. Since the beginning, the indoor track season has been held during the initial months of the calendar year, just before spring’s outdoor track campaign.

Graceland’s track and field program has produced an elite group of athletes who achieved national championships in individual events. The first was future Olympic gold medalist Bruce Jenner, who won the decathlon at the N.A.I.A. national meet in 1971. His classmate, Dave Bahr, earned the N.A.I.A. national decathlon title in 1973. In 1989, Wendi Simmons became Graceland’s first female athlete to win an N.A.I.A. national cham-

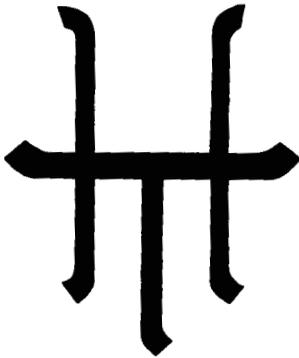




pionship by placing first in the 400-meter hurdles in 61.0 seconds. She repeated that title in 1990, the same year she earned the national indoor championship in the long jump, the national outdoor championship in the heptathlon, and the designation of Outstanding Female Athlete at the national outdoor meet.

See also: Cross country; Bruce Jenner Sports Complex; Graceland Relays

Train fare — In an attempt to draw more enrollment from out of town, the Board of Trustees voted in the fall of 1903 to credit up to \$10 of students' railroad fare to Lamoni toward tuition if the account was paid in advance. The program continued for eight years.



Traver House was a women's residence hall house that was among the first houses to be named during October 1962. It was named after 1960-64 Graceland English and speech faculty member Ted Traver. House colors selected for the first year were royal blue and white, and the house symbol was a capital "H" crossed by a capital "T". Traver was originally located in the first and lower levels of Walker Hall. Suzanne Fisher was Traver's first house president. Traver's first brother house was Agape.

After several years at various locations, Traver moved into the north wing of Patroness Hall in the fall of 1977 and remained there for two years. Traver and Paloma were the last houses to occupy Patroness Hall before that building was converted into offices during the summer of 1979. Traver relocated to the middle floor of Tess Morgan Hall's north wing the following fall.

When Walker Hall closed to regular use after the spring of 1985, its two houses relocated to Tess Morgan, which forced some of the existing houses in Tess Morgan to combine. Traver and Kimora merged and became Amici House, which debuted at south Tess Morgan in the fall of 1985.

Trial — The first trial held at the Graceland campus occurred during the 1904-05 school year. Several college boys were accused of poisoning the water. Town men served on the jury and a judge ruled the court. After much interrogation and deliberation, it was determined that the "poison" was actually salt.

Trimester plan, comprising the entire calendar year, was considered and ultimately rejected by the Academic Calendar Committee in early 1963. The trimester system would have allowed for the fall term to end prior to Christmas break, rather than continue into January as the college was doing. The plan would also have allowed students to graduate in three years by attending the summer term, which had already been established at Graceland.

TRIO Program was founded and funded by the U.S. Office of Education in 1965. Its programs at Graceland included Special Services, Educational Talent Search, and Upward Bound.

See also: Educational Talent Search; Upward Bound

Triple S Club — *See:* S.S.S. Club

Tri-T Club (also known as **T.T.T. Club** and **House of Tri-T**) was a men's social club

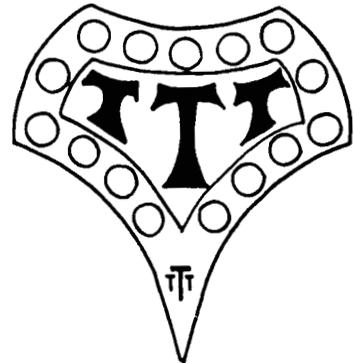


that organized in the spring of 1928 under Craig Siegfried (grandmaster), William Hand (junior grandmaster), J.T. Westwood (comptroller), Homer Doty (warder), Paul Gould (burgermaster), William Norris (scribe), Dean Redfield, Chester Burnham, and Gomer Snively. Goldie Brook was the original club mother. The club's motto (which also signified the club's name) was: "They were, They are, and They shall be." The Tri-Ts originally met at the C.F. Smith home on E. South Street until it burned.

The activities of the Tri-T Club were suspended after 1942-43 due to the low enrollment of male students during World War II. The group returned in 1945-46 and the Tri-T Alumni Association organized at the 1946 homecoming. The *Acacia* began designating the club as "The House of Tri-T" with the 1960 edition. The club continued through the spring of 1962.

The words to the Tri-T Club's song are:

*Oh, tell me now, old pal of mine,
Before we have to part,
That you will ne'er forget the vows
That bound us heart to heart.
Fond memories of old Tri-T,
Of the old days, linger still;
Sweethearts and friends may forget you,
But a Tri-T never will.*



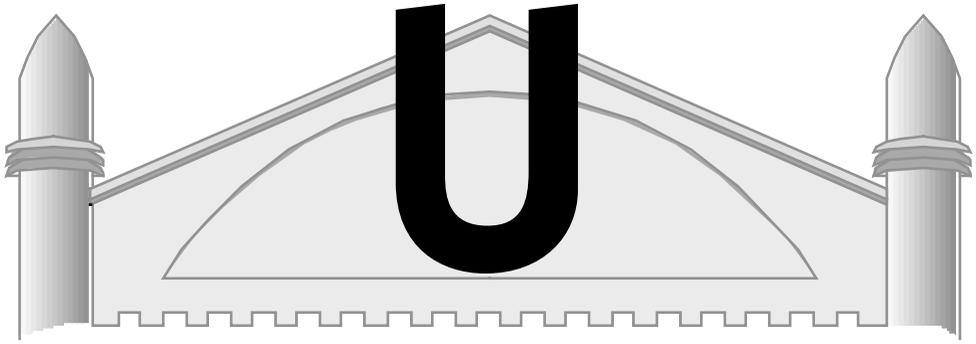
The Trust Company offered coffee house entertainment and dances in the basement of the Coliseum during the 1970s. The Graceland operation opened in 1973 and ended after the 1978 spring semester. A Mexican-American restaurant called The Sundown Cafe opened in the Coliseum basement in the fall of 1978.

Tuition was originally \$1 a week during the fall of 1895. The music and commercial departments had extra charges for an additional matriculation fee and a minimum fee for those who needed instruments for practice. Tuition was payable in advance, by the term. Board and room had to be arranged at private homes in Lamoni at an average of \$2.50 per week.

For the fall of 1920, Graceland's quarter century mark, one year's tuition for enrollment in the junior college was \$100, while board costs ranged from \$240 to \$300. At the half-century mark, 1945-46, a year's tuition was \$125, with annual room rates ranging from \$83 (for off-campus dormitories) to \$105 (for Walker Hall), and board costing \$60 per quarter. At the 75-year mark, 1970-71, a year's tuition was \$1,375, rooms were \$320, and board was \$500. During the centennial school year, 1995-96, yearly tuition was \$9,650, rooms were \$1,180, and board was \$2,020.

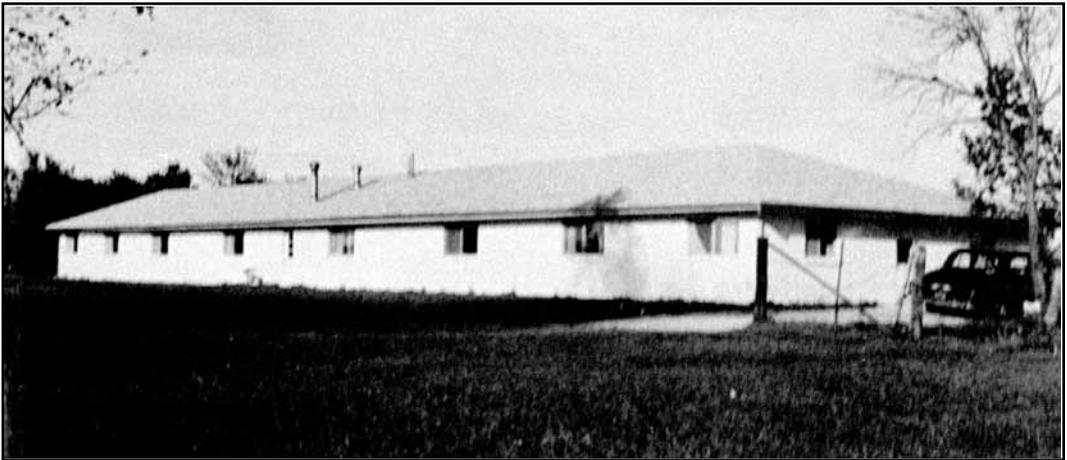
Turkey was first represented by a male student, Kartal Goksel of Istanbul, who enrolled in 1993-94 to study computer engineering, mathematics, and physics.

Typewriters were among the first equipment of the college. One Remington and one Smith-Premier were used during the initial classes of the Commercial Department. The McGurrian 10-finger method was taught. Two Smith-Premiers were added in January 1899. The Board of Directors allowed typewriters to be loaned to students during 1899, then voted on May 29, 1900, that the typewriters should not be removed from the college building.



Ugly Man Contest — *See:* Alpha Phi Omega

Ukraine was first represented in 1993-94 by eight students. The men in that group were Maxim Blank, Mikhail Mikhailovitch Golodnyi (studying business administration), Mikhail Leonidovich Romanov (business administration), and Oleg Suvorov. The women, all of whom came to study business administration, were Elena Urievna Kalashnikova, Roksolana Petrushak, Ekaterina Yurievna Shpak, and Olga Voytashevskaya. All eight students were from Kiev except for Petrushak, who came from Truskavets. The students were all on a U.S. government-funded grant.



Ullery Hall was constructed as the property of Howard Ullery during the summer of 1957 as a single-story, 49-man dormitory located northeast of Gunsolley Hall across College Avenue. When the first house names were selected in October 1962, Ullery became the home of Tiona House. The building was purchased on Graceland's behalf in 1971 by Gordon Stewart Wight, who owned the property for one year before selling it to Graceland. Under Graceland ownership, the building became known as the Tower Apartments, providing on-campus housing for married students.

See also: Tower Apartments

Uniform dress was adopted by Graceland's women students during a chapel meeting on March 7, 1921. The uniform consisted of a middie blouse and skirt or a Peter Pan dress of black, blue, or white, and low-heeled shoes. Commencement exercise dresses were white, of moderate price, and of simple material, such as organdy or voile. All



dresses were the same distance in length from the floor. The uniforms were designed by the committee of Vida E. Smith, Claire Van Eaton, Ethel Frazier, and Addie Belle Chappell. Uniform dress debuted at the 1921 commencement exercises. Students were last pictured wearing the uniform dress in the 1934 *Acacia*.

United States House of Representatives — The first Graceland alum to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives was David W. Hopkins, who was enrolled in the academy from 1914 to 1916. The superintendent for St. Louis schools, Hopkins was elected as a Republican from Missouri's 4th District in a special election on February 5, 1929. He defeated St. Louis mayor Louis V. Stigall by about 2,760 votes. The election was for the unexpired seat held by Republican Charles L. Faust (who had died since being re-elected the previous November) and for his new term that began March 4, 1929. Hopkins served two terms in the House.

The second Graceland in the U.S. House was Stephen Carter, a 1934 graduate who was elected as a Democrat from Iowa's Decatur County and served from January 3, 1959, until his death on November 4, 1959.

The third Graceland alumnus to become a U.S. representative was 1955 graduate Leonard Boswell, who was elected from Iowa's Decatur County in 1996. Boswell was also a member of the Graceland Board of Trustees when he entered Congress.

United States Senate — The first Graceland alum to serve as a U.S. senator was Milton R. Young, who attended the Graceland academy during 1915-16. Young was appointed by North Dakota governor Fred Aandahl on March 12, 1945, to fill out the unexpired term of Democratic senator John Moses, who had died. Young had been a member of the North Dakota House of Representatives during 1933-34 and a state senator during 1935-45. He served in the U.S. Senate for nearly 36 years, setting a record at the time for the longest continuous span in the Senate by a Republican, and chose not to seek re-election in 1980.

United States of America is (surprise!) the only country that has been represented at Graceland every year. America's states (and Washington, D.C.) were first represented at Graceland in the following order (parentheses indicate first year represented):

Iowa (September 17, 1895), Missouri (1895-96), Pennsylvania (1895-96), Illinois (1896-97), Ohio (1896-97), Kansas (1897-98), Alabama (1898-99), Nebraska (1898-99), Colorado (1899-1900), Kentucky (1899-1900), Oklahoma (1899-1900 as Indian Territory; 1907-08 as a state), Arkansas (1900-01), California (1900-01), Minnesota (1900-01), South Dakota (1900-01), Texas (1900-01), Virginia (1901-02), North Dakota (1902-03), West Virginia (1902-03), Idaho (1903-04), New York (1903-04), Oregon (1903-04), Wisconsin (1903-04), Arizona (1904-05; 1927-28 as a state), Montana (1904-05), Michigan (1906-07), Utah (1906-07), Mississippi (1908-09), Rhode Island (1908-09), Wyoming (1908-09), Indiana (1910-11), Washington (1911-12), Florida (1912-13), Nevada (1912-13), New Mexico (1912-13), Hawaii (1913-14; fall of 1959 as a state), Tennessee (1914-15), Louisiana (1918-19), Connecticut (1920-21), Maine (1920-21), Maryland (1921-22),





March 1981, prompting that building to be nicknamed “Tempo II” through the 1981-82 school year. Some classrooms were also set up in Unit B’s lounges.

After being out of use for a few years, it was announced in February 1985 that the Units would reopen for residence use by juniors and seniors the following fall; women moved into Units A and B, and men occupied Unit C. The Units later opened exclusively for women during the fall of 1993. The following summer, admissions, student finance, and addiction studies offices relocated to Unit B in anticipation of the renovations to the Ad Building. Junior and senior men moved into the other two Units in the fall of 1994.

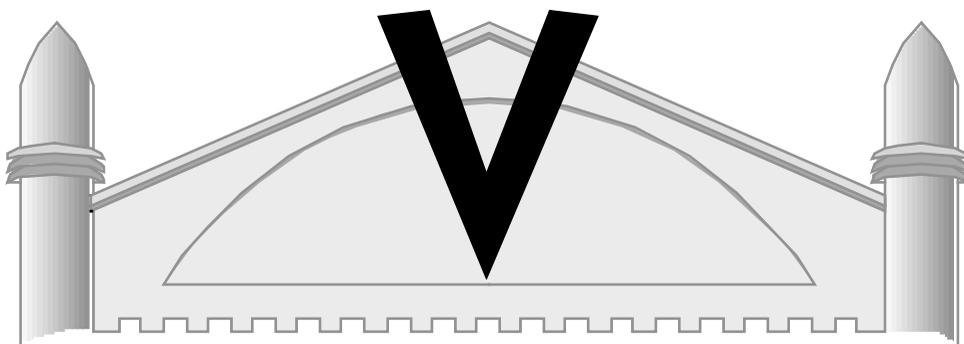
Upward Bound came to Graceland College in the summer of 1966. The program brought high school students from low income urban areas to Graceland for an 8-to-9-week session. It was designed for students with college potential who planned to pursue college, teaching basic skills in math, communications, science, and social studies. Upward Bound was sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity under the federal government’s Poverty Program.

Harry A. Dennis was the original director of the Upward Bound program at Graceland. The first Graceland session was held June 6 through August 1, 1966. The program’s tutor-counselors for that summer were Lynn Fulkerson, Diane Loving, Jill Vaughn, Beverly Judson, Bob Moore, L.D. Harsin, and Bob Kyser. Approximately 60 students from 10th and 11th grade who resided within a 300-mile radius of the college attended. The government funding to Graceland was \$78,111 that year. Later, students were selected from a 75-mile radius and a career information aspect was added.

The grant that allowed Graceland to host the program ended following federal restructuring of educational budgets, and the Upward Bound program left the college after the summer of 1991.

See also: TRIO Programs

Utah was first represented in 1906-07 when Allen C. Wardel of East Jordan enrolled as a commercial student. Myrtle Lorenson of Elsinore, a freshman in 1926-27, was the state’s



Varsity “G” Association was activated in 1959-60 as a Graceland lettermen’s club, which hadn’t existed at the college for several years. The group’s purpose was to provide lettermen with fellowship through service to the college, and to raise Graceland’s athletic standards. The group was also known as the Varsity “G” Club and the G Club (a name that originated with the first Graceland lettermen’s club in 1924-25). The association was last pictured in the 1965 *Acacia* and last advertised in the 1969-70 college catalog.

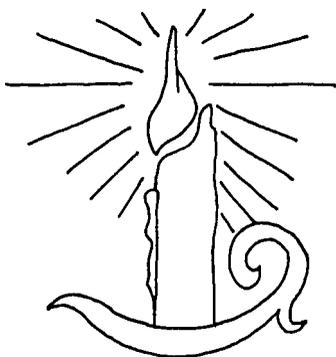
See also: “G” Club

Velma Ruch Scholarships are open to English majors who have at least second semester sophomore status, a 3.5 grade point average in English, and a cumulative 3.0 g.p.a. Some former students of Velma Ruch (who taught English at Graceland from 1946 to 1986) donated \$10,000 to establish the scholarship in her name. Mia Ahmann and Daniel Brigham were named as the first recipients in the spring of 1989, each receiving \$500 scholarships.

Venezuela was first represented at Graceland in 1973-74 by pre-medical freshman Fernando Jose Guedez.

Vermont was first represented by freshman Theresa Jo DePuy of Essex Center, who only attended during the 1980-81 school year. The first male from Vermont was David W. Riling of Hartland, who was accepted as a nursing student in the Outreach Program in March 1989. Vermont was the last of the United States to be represented at Graceland and is the only state that sent just one on-campus student during the college’s first 100 years.

Vestae Filiae was the home economics club for women that was organized in the spring of 1931. The name means “daughters of Vesta”, who was the Greek goddess of hearth and home. The symbol of the club was the lighted torch.



Officers under sponsor Mae Clark Warren for the first year were Geraldene Clinkenbeard (president), Barbara Muller (vice president), Frances Hartshorn (treasurer), Bernice Lenz (secretary), and Aleta N. Jensen (reporter). Honorary memberships went to Mae Warren and former Graceland home economics teacher Lulu Carmichael.

Vestae Filiae aimed to train young women to be active and efficient workers in home and community life and to bring students in close contact with the statewide and nationwide home economics organizations. The club also promoted the value of home economics to others.

During the first year, the club had guest speakers at its monthly meetings and visited Iowa State College in Ames. Members also



served banquets and lunches and improved the home economics laboratory with the proceeds.

Vestae Filiae was last pictured in the 1935 *Acacia* and was eventually succeeded by the Home Economics Club.

See also: Home Economics Club

Veterans of war received special consideration by the Graceland Board of Trustees for the first time on January 26, 1900, when the president of the board and the president of the college were authorized to provide free tuition to any soldiers of the Philippine War.

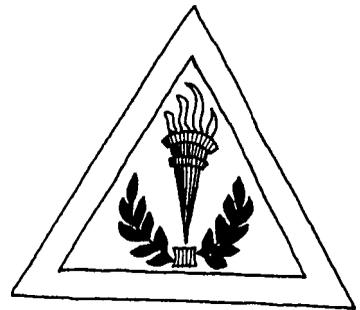
Vice president — The first vice president of the college was Rolland M. Stewart. Graceland president Ernest R. Dewsnup recommended appointment of a vice president on January 16, 1905, and the Board of Trustees appointed Stewart that same day. Stewart only held the job until the following June, at which time he succeeded Dewsnup as president.

Throughout the decades, Graceland has created various specified vice presidential titles based on the college's needs and the people available to fill those roles. At the time of Graceland's centennial year, these titles included vice president for academic affairs, vice president for student life, vice president for business affairs, vice president for institutional advancement, vice president for enrollment management, and vice president and dean of nursing.

Bonita Booth became the college's first woman vice president when she assumed the title of vice president for enrollment management on November 1, 1990. Sherri Kirkpatrick became the first vice president for an area not headquartered at the Lamoni campus when she was promoted to vice president and dean of nursing on December 1, 1994.

Victorian Literary Society was one of the three original clubs that organized under the Athenian Federation of Literary Societies in the fall of 1920. The group's colors were red, gold, and green, its publication was *The Wreath*, its yell was "V-V-Vic-t-t-tor-i-i-ian" and its motto was "Let's Go!" The group organized a Victorian Orchestra and a saxophone quartet. Original Victorian officers were James Houghton (president), Orley V. Reneau (vice president), Raymond Booker (secretary), William Scarcliff (treasurer), Mary Tennery (historian), Dorothy Shippy (registrar), and H.A. Koehler (critic). The Athenian Federation of Literary Societies disbanded after the 1931-32 school year.

See also: Athenian Literary Society



Victory Bell — The original Victory Bell was the chapel bell that was housed in the Ad Building. On Friday, September 25, 1936, the college began a tradition of ringing it every time Graceland won a game. The bell was removed from the Ad Building tower during the 1950s.

During the fall of 1959, the K.O.G. Club initiated plans for a new Victory Bell that would have involved a tower about four feet tall and the old bell that had been in the Ad Building tower. However, the club later learned that the class of 1954 had donated money for a Victory Bell tower and that the town of Lamoni had already donated a bell for that purpose. So the K.O.G.s decided to finish that project by laying the concrete slab foundation for the site just southeast of the Ad Building in October 1959, then added a six-foot natural stone base around a wooden frame. The club also placed stone benches around the stone tower. For several years, the bell was rung by cheerleaders following a Graceland sports

Victory Bell



victory. During road wins, team members would sometimes ring the bell upon returning to campus (no matter how late it was).

Vietnam War — Graceland's residence hall houses sent five-pound boxes of cookies and candy to Vietnam soldiers in a December 5, 1966, effort called "Operation Cookie". Mailing lists were compiled from the RLDS Ministry to Armed Forces Personnel and from personal contacts. The packages were expected to be delivered prior to Christmas.

Virginia was first represented by Will H. Hill in 1901-02. In 1942-43, freshman Patricia Williams of Fries became Virginia's first woman representative and its first collegiate student.

Volleyball existed at Graceland as early as 1919-20, when it was one of the activities in the athletic training course.

Men's volleyball: Men's volleyball began as a club sport in 1966 under the sponsorship





of Jim Hawley. Rod Schall became sponsor the following year and continued as coach through the 1993 season.

Toward the end of the 1969 spring season, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics introduced a national volleyball tournament for men. Only varsity squads could compete in the event, so Graceland's administration granted varsity status to its club team. Graceland's volleyball team members held last-minute fund raisers to finance the trip to George Williams College in Downers Grove, Illinois. In their first tournament as a varsity squad, the Graceland men placed fifth out of 16 teams.

Graceland won its first NAIA National Volleyball Championship Tournament during May 4-5, 1973, at the University of California at San Diego. In the finals, Graceland downed George Williams College, 11-13, 10-8, 10-7, 15-9 (the first three games were called for time).

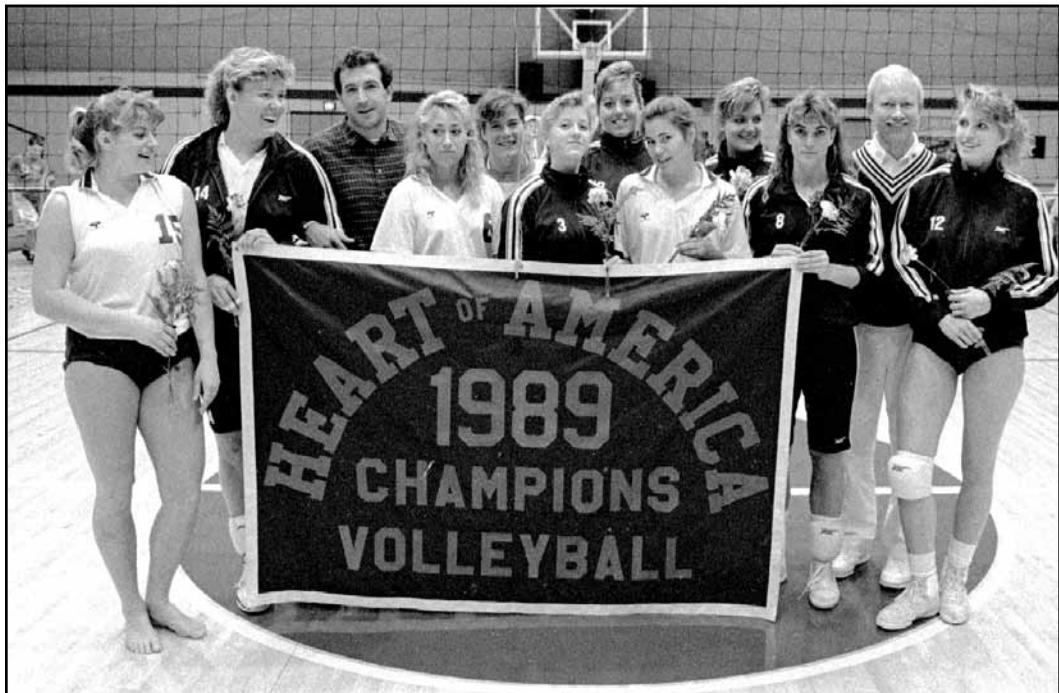
Graceland won the NAIA national championship again on May 1, 1976, at Rockhurst College in Kansas City. The Yellowjackets defeated Rutgers University-Newark in the finals, 15-3, 12-15, 15-11, 13-15, 15-9.

Graceland won the NAIA national championship for the third time on April 29, 1979, at Richmond, Virginia. The Yellowjackets, seeded first, defeated George Williams College after four games in the finals.

The Graceland team became part of the Mid-America Intercollegiate Volleyball Association with the season that began in January 1987, putting the Yellowjackets in NCAA Division I play. Previously, Graceland belonged to the Midwest Intercollegiate Club Volleyball Association.

See also: North Central Intercollegiate Volleyball Association

Women's volleyball: Women's volleyball began as an intercollegiate varsity sport during the spring of 1968 under head coach John Ahuna. The sport had been offered only on an intramural basis through the Women's Recreational Association until some of Graceland's





women athletes invited teams from other colleges for exhibition matches in Zimmermann Hall in 1967, which led to the varsity program's start the following year.

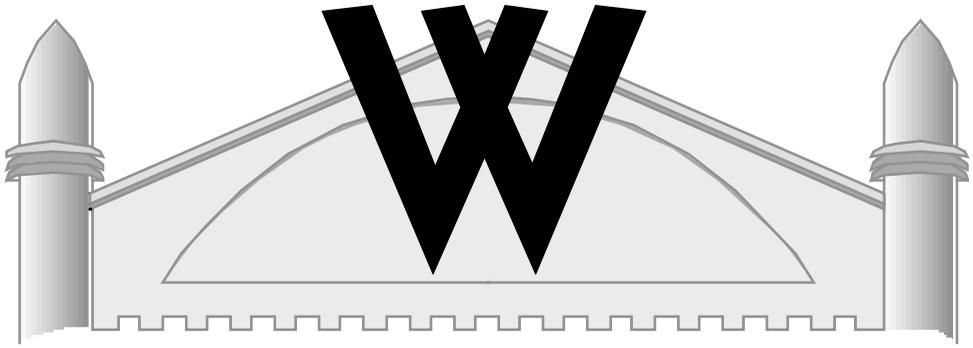
Graceland won the Iowa State Women's Volleyball Tournament held November 15-16, 1974, in Storm Lake, Iowa, by defeating William Penn, 15-0, 15-0, in the finals.

The Yellowjackets began an era of dominance and championships in the Heart of America Athletic Conference after Stew McDole became head coach in 1982. His Yellowjackets placed ninth at the NAIA nationals in 1986 and fifth in 1993.

Volunteer's Club was a collection of six-person groups sponsored by Roy Cheville that supplied ministry to Lamoni RLDS Stake branches and missions during 1947-48. First semester officers were Lorne White (president), Andy Scott and Mitch Juergens (vice presidents), and Wanda Hoss (secretary-treasurer).

Vredenburg Trio was formed during the 1996 fall semester as a chamber music group through some of the funding of the Dwight and Ruth Vredenburg Endowed Chair in Music. The trio — pianist Elizabeth Mollison (Graceland piano teacher), violinist Lindasue Pfund Swanson (violin teacher and leader of orchestra string sectionals), and cellist Derek Clark (husband of Graceland faculty member Melanie Cary) — selected the group's name. The Vredenburg Trio had its debut performance on Sunday, November 24, 1996, at 2 p.m. in The Shaw Center auditorium.





W.A.A. — *See:* Women's Athletic Association

Walden House was the basic residence unit name given to Baker Hall's first floor east in September 1956. It was named after Evan Walden, the 1929-1952 Graceland building and grounds superintendent who helped construct many of the campus buildings.

Wales — *See:* Great Britain

Walker Farm — *See:* Farms

Walker Hall is the four-level women's dormitory that is named after Marietta Walker, who donated the first acreage of land for the college. Opened in 1929, it is the oldest residence hall on campus and was the second building at Graceland named after Marietta Walker, following the 1909 house called Marietta Hall. Unlike Marietta Hall, Walker Hall was constructed as a brick, fireproof building and was envisioned as a permanent memorial to Mrs. Walker. Walker Hall was designed by RLDS church architect Henry C. Smith,





who also designed Briggs Hall and Zimmermann Hall. The contractor was Graceland alumnus Lyle Weeks.

At the time of Walker's construction, Graceland's on-campus dormitories included Marietta Hall for men and Bide-A-Wee (the top floor of Briggs Hall) and Country Club for women. The original Patroness Hall had burned down on January 2, 1927, and insurance money from that building was used toward Walker Hall's financing. On April 6, 1927, the RLDS General Conference authorized \$12,000 toward constructing the basement for the new building. The college also expected to finance Walker Hall through room rentals, but the stock market crash and Depression brought a decline in enrollment.

The groundbreaking ceremony for the future Walker Hall was held on Sunday, June 15, 1927, and immediately followed the dedication of Zimmermann Hall. At the construction site (which was staked off by flags), RLDS president Frederick M. Smith removed the first spade of dirt with the same shovel that had been used at other Graceland groundbreakings. Lamoni mayor G.W. Blair was in charge of short exercises, Edith Woods and Madeline Clark spoke for the students, A.W. Fleet represented Lamoni businessmen, and attorney Franklyn Jones (a visiting alumnus from Washington, D.C.) spoke extemporaneously. A benediction closed the ceremony.

In January 1928, a committee of the Graceland Board of Trustees met with RLDS Church leaders to secure approval for the new dormitory, issue bonds, and set construction, which at the time was planned to be completed in September 1928. The RLDS Joint Council unanimously adopted this request as a resolution on January 17, 1928.

Graceland president George N. Briggs recommended the dormitory's construction at the RLDS General Conference on October 1, 1928. He estimated





the cost at \$210,000 and the furnishings at \$30,000. R.T. Cooper and David E. Dowker moved for approval and the motion carried. The blueprints were presented in the Ad Building chapel that same month to the women students of the college, who pledged to assist in the project. In presenting the plans, Graceland president George Briggs promised the women that the dormitory would last 100 years.

The walls were finally laid by the end of May 1929. The dormitory was created as a three-story building with a lower level, occupying a ground space of 186' x 45'. The 54 individual rooms (designed to house 124 residents) were generally 13' x 14' and equipped with folding beds, lavatories, and utility cabinets. Hardwood floors were laid throughout the top three floors. The dining hall and kitchen in the basement was originally designed to seat approximately 300. An individual heating system with automatic stoker was controlled by thermostat.

The dormitory was first occupied on December 14, 1929. From 8 a.m. until dark that night, women moved in from Country Club and Bide-A-Wee. Tess Morgan was the first dean of the hall. The building had a housewarming celebration on Friday afternoon, February 14, 1930.

Walker Hall officially gained its name during the building's formal dedication on June 6, 1930, at 2 p.m. (Marietta Walker had died on April 12, but the dormitory had been informally called Walker Hall prior to the dedication.) The ceremony began at Zimmermann Hall and continued at the east side of Walker Hall with the Lamoni band furnishing music. Bishop Fred B. Blair presided over the service, during which RLDS president Frederick M. Smith gave the main address and Fannie Jones offered a speech. The building was formally presented by the RLDS Presiding Bishopric to Board of Trustees chairman Albert Carmichael.

During the following years, Walker served as a social center during Graceland home-comings. At the RLDS Conference in April 1942, the church voted to pay off Walker's debt of \$79,400. In December 1953, a parking lot was being constructed north of the building to accommodate 30 to 40 cars for Walker and Patroness.

Plans for remodeling Walker were announced in early 1961. The lounge was divided into three smaller lounges, with the smaller north and south ones separated from the main lounge by sliding doors. The south lounge became accessible to the south first floor hall through a door from the hallway. The north lounge could be entered from the north first



floor or second and third floors by the north stairway, which became cut off from the main lounge by a sliding door. The lounge could be opened to its original size for large gatherings. French doors on the east side created a vestibule. Folding doors were added in the summer of 1962 to create two private lounge areas.

The dining room in Walker's basement had a seating capacity of 184 when it served its last meals on Tuesday, April 25, 1961. With the opening of the Floyd McDowell Commons, the Walker basement was divided into three parts. The previous dining area on the east side became 19 rooms for women and the



land was graded away so they would have access to sunlight. The middle portion, which had been the food service area, became a recreation room with cooking facilities. The previous offices along the east wall became the new college laundry. (The existing laundry room in Patroness Hall then became converted into rooms for 12 women.) The new laundry room, which gained an outside entrance and could be accessed from the inside by a spiral staircase, opened in October 1961. During the early 1980s, music practice rooms were temporarily placed in the basement during the construction of The Shaw Center.

When the first house names were approved in October 1962, the following houses came to Walker: Traver (first floor and lower level), Shalom (second floor), and Kimball Manor (third floor). Women's houses moved to different floors until the late 1970s, with permanent locations being established for all houses after Patroness Hall was converted to offices in 1979. In the fall of that year, Shalom was set at Walker's main and second floors and the newly formed Aponivi debuted at the top level.

College administrators announced in February 1985 that Walker would close after that semester due to declining enrollment and the need for repairs to the building. Aponivi and Shalom relocated to Tess Morgan Hall that fall. During its closure, Walker was only put into use for special events, such as to accommodate visitors during homecoming and conferences.

Due to crowded on-campus housing, Walker opened to nine freshmen women at the start of the 1993 fall semester. It then closed for a \$1.85 million renovation project that began in early 1994. During this work, the building was gutted, leaving only the supporting walls. The old freight elevator was replaced and the spiral staircases and fire escape chute were removed. The original wooden floor in the main level lounge and the original room sinks remained (although the sinks were placed in new locations). Central air conditioning and a new heating system were added for each room. Walls that were added near the stairs to form lounges on the two upper floors were removed, no longer obstructing each hallway. A new entrance was added on the east side. Health Services, located at the basement level at the north end, gained a new ground-level entrance with a new waiting area; the north end addition rises the length of the building and surrounds a new stairway inside. Some of the renovation was financed through bonds and housing equipment reserves, but most of the money came from individual contributors.

The two houses that were drawn to move into the newly renovated Walker Hall were

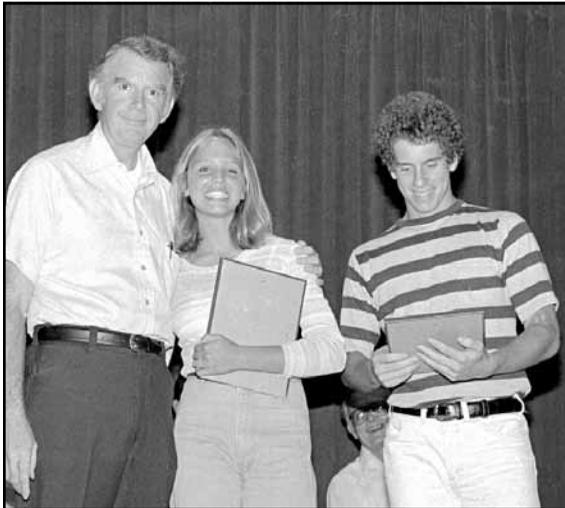


Aponivi (second floor) and Solah (top floor). The main floor was opened for honors housing to juniors and seniors.

See also: Basic residence units (listing of early residence unit names); House system (listing of house names); Laundry facilities; Walker Hall Teas

Walker Hall Teas were an annual event that started with the first open house at Walker Hall on Friday afternoon, February 14, 1930. It was an informal tea that followed the guests' visits to the rooms of the new dormitory.

The first formal tea was on Saturday, May 14, 1930, from 3 to 5 p.m. The Walker residents entertained the Patroness Society and the Booster Club of Lamoni. Many of the guests were "town mothers" of the college girls. The refreshments (tea, macaroons, date bars, nuts and mints) had been prepared by the home economics students under the supervision of instructor Clara Williams. Verna Schaar played classical music over the college's orthophonic Victrola. Fae Aelick sang a vocal solo, Dorothy Elliott read, Vivian Castings played a piano solo, and Iona Goodwin gave a humorous reading.



Wallace B. Smith Grant is awarded to participants at Spectacular who are incoming high school seniors and plan to enroll at Graceland. Applicants are evaluated on personality, academics, leadership, and participation in school, church, and community activities. Wallace B. Smith initiated the award in 1978, the year he was ordained president of the RLDS Church. The scholarship was known as the Wallace B. Smith Sports Spectacular Grant when the first two \$500 grants were presented at the 1978 Spectacular to Russ Franklin of Rockville, Maryland, and Penny Hughes of Chesterfield, Missouri. The award eventually evolved into three grants each for boys and girls plus a single honor grant.

Wandell House was the basic residence unit name given to Gunsolley Hall's fourth floor north in September 1956. It was named after Charles Wandell, the first RLDS missionary to Australia.

Washing machines — *See:* Laundry facilities

Washington was first represented in 1911-12 by William L. Ferguson, a preparatory student from Spokane. Academy student Marie Tuit of Seattle became the state's first woman student in 1915-16. Washington's first college enrollee was Leta George, who came from Pasco in 1918-19.

Washington, D.C., was first represented in 1940-41 when Joy Forbes enrolled as a freshman. The city's first male representative was Ronald Krahl, a 1948-49 freshman.



Water — During Graceland’s early years, water had to be brought in from town or pulled from a well (which wasn’t bored until the 1908-09 school year). Graceland still had no formal water system on August 19, 1909, when Board of Trustees member Daniel Anderson was appointed to meet with Lamoni’s town council about getting the pipeline closer to the college buildings. On September 13, 1909, Anderson reported that the town council offered to furnish water for free if the college would advance the money for putting in the proposed 550-foot pipeline. On October 5, 1909, the board voted to advance half of the cost for laying pipe from the city water main at the corner close to the residence of G.H. Derry. The work was still incomplete on July 20, 1910, when Jeremiah A. Gunsolley, Graceland’s acting president, recommended that the board act to get water to the college.

A drinking fountain system wasn’t added to the college buildings until sometime after the 1920s. Drinking fountains were installed by Evan Walden, the college’s superintendent of building and grounds from 1929 to 1952.

See also: Cistern; Well

Water tower — The college’s 128-foot water tower was built during 1960 near Ullery Hall (now Tower Apartments), northeast across the street from Gunsolley Hall. It was a project funded jointly by the Graceland College and the city of Lamoni to provide the campus with ample water pressure and fire protection.

The tower was originally silver and read “Graceland College” over the word “Lamoni”. The tower was later repainted blue and the words were replaced by a single big “G”.

Around finals week of May 1974, some (dangerously minded) students painted additional letters to the right of the “G” to form a word.



Weather readings were taken and reported hourly from the campus via a direct line to the Des Moines Municipal Airport beginning February 12, 1963. Physical Plant secretary Marie Wells (or substitute Gene Tabor) would take readings on barometric pressure, wind velocities, cloud formations, and visibility readings. A campus night watchman would oversee those duties from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. The program was directed by the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Weather Bureau.

Wednesday Night Movie is a weekly COSA activity during which free movies are shown for Graceland students at the downtown Coliseum Theatre at 10 p.m. on Wednesday nights. The Wednesday Night Movies were initiated in the latter 1970s by dean of students Newell Yates as counterprogramming to Wednesday night beverage specials being held at a bar just east of Lamoni. (The movies ultimately won out.) The first Wednesday Night Movie was apparently Woody Allen’s *Sleeper*, shown September 8, 1976.



Weldon's Hall was the basic residence unit name of the portions of basement and main floor of the L.D. Weldon home at 202 East 1st Street. It was first put into use as a women's dormitory in 1960-61 for seven freshmen and sophomore head resident Jeanine Wallis. The students at Weldon's Hall combined with East Hall and Derry Hall to form Sariah House when the first house names were selected in October 1962.

Well — On November 13, 1908, the Board of Trustees' purchasing committee authorized that a well for water be bored on the college grounds. The well was near the northeast corner of the Ad Building, and contained chains and buckets for elevating water. Roy Cheville wrote that it "took energy and gallantry in those days for a youth to invite a girl to have a drink of water."



Wellness program management major was introduced in the fall of 1994. Two students declared their major in the program that fall.

West Germany — *See:* Germany

West Hall was used as a men's off-campus dormitory for about a decade beginning in the 1940s. The two-story house at 328 South Clark Street was the home of Thede Smith and was eventually purchased by the college. West Hall was first used as a Graceland dormitory in the

spring of 1943 and was nick-named "the F.O.X. dorm". It went back into private use until the fall of 1945, when men began returning from World War II. West Hall housed 22 men in the fall of 1947.

The college announced during the 1953-54 school year its plans to sell West Hall. The house was vacated on Wednesday, October 13, 1954. Of its residents at the time, two moved to Baker Hall, seven went to Gunsolley, and the others relocated to an eight-person room created in Gunsolley. West Hall was empty for a year until Paul and Betty Loving purchased it and used it as their home until 1961.

West Virginia was first represented in 1902-03 by David Lewis. The state's first woman representative was Della M. Lydick, a 1914-15 preparatory student from Wheeling. The first collegiate representative was Rothbe Cook, who enrolled from Wheeling as an engineering sophomore in 1930-31.

W. Grant McMurray Vision Scholarship is designed to recognize RLDS Church youths and friends who have a vision for the church's direction. The scholarship, named after RLDS prophet and president W. Grant McMurray, is presented at Spectacular and requires applicants to write an essay about their vision for the future of the RLDS Church. The award was presented for the first time on August 7, 1997. The first-place award of \$2,000 went to Emily Donnelson of Harrisonville, Missouri; the second-place award of



\$1,500 went to Sara Robinson of Flushing, Michigan; and the third-place award of \$1,000 went to Jonah Martin of Lamoni. All awards were renewable for up to four years.

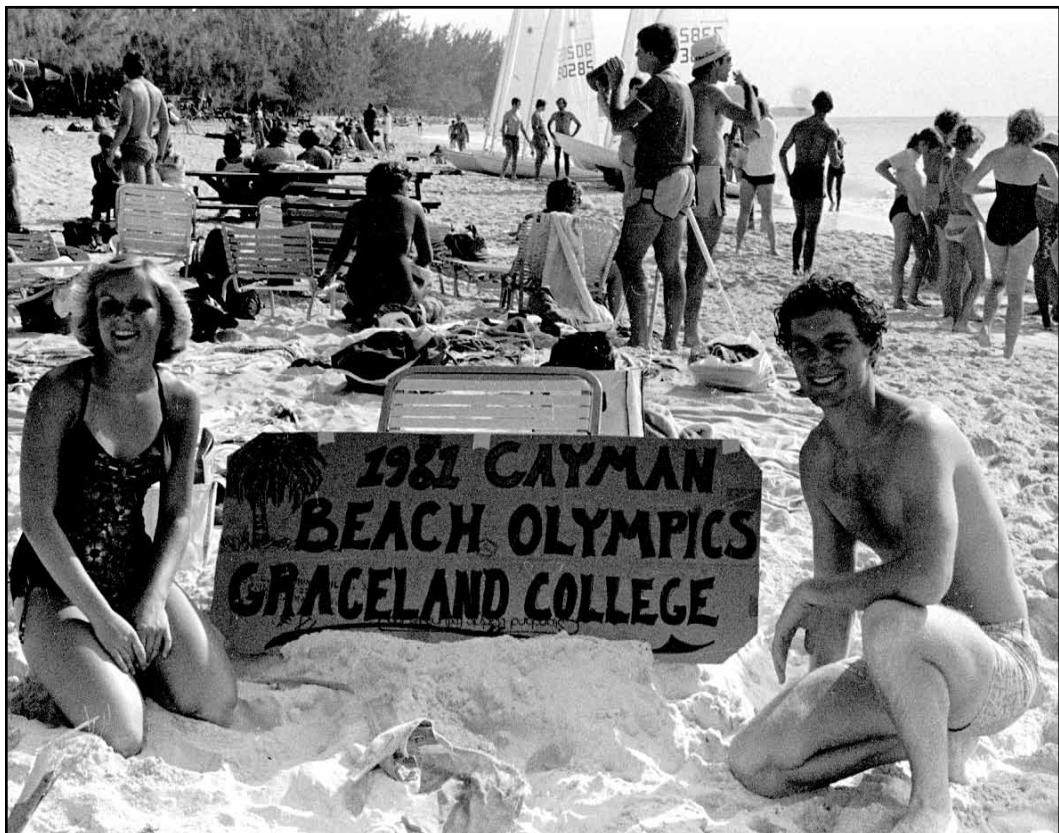
Whispering Pines Motel, located at the southeast intersection of S. State and W. South streets, was rented to Graceland to house 30 Shalom members during the fall of 1974, when retention was at a record 75%. A college bus ran a shuttle service to the campus. Ginger Farley served as head resident at the motel.

Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges listed Graceland students for (apparently) the first time in its 1968 edition. Those students, who were selected by a Graceland nominating committee under the direction of Joel White, were: Bill Baldwin, Mike Bessonette, Teresa Carpenter, Dennis Clinefelter, Larry Cole, Bill Gardner, Dan Graybill, Elaine Graybill, Derald Hafner, Diane Haveman, Pat Hunter, Candy Morgan, Larry Norris, Blake Puckett, Judy Ralston, Tom Rastle, Jerry Schiefelbein, Gene Smith, and Dick Young.

William Ponce Prize — *See:* Oratory contests

Winter Seminar, initiated in January 1960, provided courses on religious topics on Sunday evenings. The seminar was also held in January 1961.

Winter term is a three-week session of specialized learning experiences held in January during which students are enrolled in a single course. The idea for winter term at Grace-





land was suggested by Professor William Gould (who died in 1969, before the program began). Winter term workshops were held in January 1970 to brainstorm course ideas, and the Board of Trustees approved the winter term program during early March 1970. On Monday, March 23, 1970, the Winter Term Committee (faculty members Charlotte Gould, Oliver Houston, and Charles Thompson, and students Charles Bishop, Carolyn Weydert, and Candy Morgan) approved its first seven classes for the following January. Those classes were: Rural Poverty (taught by Terry Weldon), The Beatles' Influence as Octopus (a study of the Beatles' cultural impact; taught by Tom Ashbaugh and Barbara Higdon), Contemporary Images of Modern Man (a study of 20th century authors; taught by Velma Ruch), Sensitivity in Communication (Catherine Gates), an educator's course in building science learning stations (Leonard Johnson), Psychological Aspects of the Consumer's Role (in which students would spend one week in Chicago studying consumers and promotional techniques; taught by Tom Patton and Wayne Chandler), and Witches And Things That Go Bump In The Night (an academic scrutiny of the occult; taught by Celia Schall). Students could also submit individual studies. Added later were a topic in math (taught by Ned Jacobson) and Chemistry of Water Pollution (taught by Bob Ramsey).

With its introduction, fall tuition and board payments included the cost of the winter term program. Extra fees would apply to students studying in courses planned for 1971 in Grand Cayman, Mexico City, or Europe.

Other course offerings for the first winter term were: Experimental 8mm Film Production; American Indians Living in Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa; Colonization within the RLDS Church; Nursing Care in Selected Stress-Producing Situations; and Contemporary Images of Man.

The 1971 winter term occurred January 4-29 and involved 867 students. Of that group, 650 were taking regular offerings on campus, 72 were pursuing independent studies on or off campus, 64 were in off-campus programs in the U.S., and 81 were in off-campus programs outside the U.S.

Wisconsin was first represented by Guy Carpenter of Tomahawk in 1903-04. The first female was Lorinda Swenson, a 1906-07 student in the normal school program. The state's first collegian was Norman Hield of Janesville, who enrolled as a freshman in 1911-12.

Women — Some Graceland firsts achieved by women include the following:

- Nellie Davis was Graceland's first woman teacher. She was hired after the start of the first school year, 1895-96, to provide music instruction in pupils' homes.
- The first woman to sit on a meeting of the Board of Directors was Mary Fitzpatrick, who attended the meeting of April 24, 1897. She had been hired to teach for the fall of 1897 and attended the meeting with faculty members Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, Jeremiah A. Gunsolley, and Joseph T. Pence in order to discuss the next year's curriculum. The faculty members were excused at the close of their report.
- Women students first received athletic letters (through the W.A.A.'s inter-squad system) in 1923-24.
- The first woman member of the Board of Trustees was Blanche Edwards Mesley, who served during 1925-1929, 1935-1937, and 1948-1965.
- The first female student body president was Jane Ross of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who assumed the role in September 1943. She filled a vacancy left by Roland Inlow when he joined the armed forces the previous spring.
- Velma Ruch was the first woman faculty member to complete a doctorate degree. She obtained her Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin at Madison on May 18, 1957. Her thesis was an analysis of Sigrid Undset's 1928 Nobel Prize-winning novel *Kristin Lavransdatter*.
- Velma Ruch was the first woman to serve as the college's acting president,



beginning one year in that position on July 1, 1974. Barbara Higdon became the first woman to serve as full president on April 16, 1984, and continued in the position through the end of 1991.

- Velma Ruch and Barbara Higdon were also the first women to be ordained into the RLDS priesthood on campus. Both became elders during an evening service held Sunday, February 23, 1986, at The Shaw Center.

- Graceland's first female athlete to win a national championship was Wendi Simmons, who was a sophomore when she placed first in the 400-meter hurdles with a time of 61.0 seconds at the 1989 NAIA National Championship held at California's Azusa Pacific University.

- The first woman to assume a vice presidential position at Graceland was Bonita Booth, who became vice president for enrollment management on November 1, 1990.

Women's Athletic Association of Graceland (W.A.A.) was formed in March 1925 as the Graceland Girls' Athletic Club, with a charter membership of five letter recipients from the previous year. (Graceland first awarded athletic letters to women students in 1923-24 for inter-squad participation.) Points were given to participation in athletic activities throughout the year and letters were presented at the annual Gym Show. Women were able to join the club by winning a letter, which could be earned by obtaining a minimum of 50 points during the year.

Dora Dexter was the original sponsor. Charter members were Margaret McPherson (president), Mary Gouldsmith (secretary), Delores Leeka, Doris Mitchell, and Julia Travis.

Julia Closson transferred the G.G.A.C. into the national organization of the Women's Athletic Association in 1931-32. Original officers under the new W.A.A. were Lois Garver (president), Kathleen Snead (vice president), and Florence Gamet (secretary-treasurer).

The W.A.A. was the only way Graceland women could receive an athletic letter, since Graceland offered no intercollegiate sports for women. Under the W.A.A. program, women could obtain active membership and a letter by achieving 200 points, or could settle for an associate membership by getting 40 points.

The W.A.A. was renamed the "Women's Recreational Association" in the 1950s, due to a feeling that an *athletic* association for women had a negative connotation.

See also: Graceland Athletic Association; "G" Club; Women's Recreational Association

Women's Chorus was first pictured as an official campus group in the 1980 *Acacia*, although there had been all-women choir groups before. Director Richard Porter's initial 33-member group was formed due to an overflow of freshmen women trying out for the Graceland College Choir in the fall of 1979. The Women's Chorus lasted two years, performing at the Christmas Choral Festival, the RLDS World Conference, and baccalaureate.

Women's Commission was a student group that sought to give women more opportunities to participate in campus religious life and to explore the role of women. The group sponsored worship services, workshops, and a series on nutrition. The Women's Commission was first pictured in the 1981 *Acacia* and made its last yearbook appearance in the 1984 edition.

Women's Recreational Association (W.R.A.) provided intramural sports activities for women and later served as the intramural organization for women's houses. The W.R.A. was the continuation of the Women's Athletic Association, which had begun at Graceland in 1931-32. The middle part of the name was changed during the 1950s due to what was perceived as a negative connotation at the time about an *athletic* association for women.



Graceland began adding intercollegiate women's varsity sports during the late 1960s (starting with field hockey in 1965), and the W.R.A. ended its inter-house competitions in the fall of 1974. After that time, the W.R.A. continued to sponsor sporting events and tournaments, but added instructional clinics and arts and crafts activities. The W.R.A. was then assimilated into the all-campus intramurals program.

See also: Women's Athletic Association of Graceland

Womyn Supporting Womyn organized in 1990-91 under the name The Womyn's Group as a support club to help women cope with sexual prejudice and to help define the nature of men in current society. The idea for the group began in the fall 1990 semester. Members initially met for discussions once a week.

Woodstock Hall was the basic residence unit name given to the north side of Walker Hall's third floor in September 1956. It was named after Charles B. Woodstock, who mainly instructed in the manual training program during his period on the Graceland faculty, 1907-1915 and 1925-26.

World Fellowship was a 1946-47 student group of 50 members who promoted appreciation and understanding of other countries and races, particularly in reference to the RLDS church. Officers under sponsor Velma Ruch were James Everett (president), Alice Jones (vice president), Lorraine Shank (secretary), and Don Vogelsang (treasurer).

See also: World Service Club

World Fellowship Fund was established in 1950 to provide financial aid to foreign students. Kisuke Sekine, who enrolled from Japan in the fall of 1951, was the first recipient of assistance from this fund; he later served as an RLDS apostle.

World Service Club was the 1947-48 version of the World Fellowship group. During the year, members offered much-needed help to Japan alumnus Peter Chosokabe and to a boy in Greece. Officers were Alice Folkes (president), Chester Gregory (vice president), Carolyn Walden (secretary), and Ervin Ultican (treasurer).

See also: World Fellowship

World War I — Effects on Graceland during the United States's 1917-18 involvement in what was called "The Great War" included the following:

- At the request of the American Signal Service, the wireless department at Graceland was put on a war basis under the direction of Arthur B. Church. The radio station, 9YO, was suspended beginning in April 1917, and became used for a program in wireless radio training. The program enrolled 125 students at the start of the war, and its graduates served in the Signal Corps, Navy, Air Service, and Radio Intelligence. The station returned when the government ban on radios ended after the war.
- There had been an attempt to organize a section of the Student Army Training Corps at Graceland. However, when an army officer was sent to Lamoni to organize the SATC, he found that Graceland couldn't furnish the required 170 college-level students, so he was ordered elsewhere.
- The home economics department began teaching food and clothing conservation. Graceland had Red Cross bandage groups and other groups who wrote to servicemen.
- The college year was shortened by extending the class week to six days and by omitting the usual vacation for the RLDS General Conference.
- As its class gift, the class of 1918 presented war savings stamps, which were to be used at the end of the war to purchase an electric program clock.



- The 1919 *Acacia* listed 10 Gracelanders in memoriam who had died during the war: Myron Morgan (class of 1916), who died of wounds on July 25, 1918; Allen Trachsel (class of 1918), who died in camp of influenza on September 19, 1918; Tru Myers (class of 1916), who was killed in action on September 26, 1918; Burrell Crook (class of 1919), who died in camp of influenza in October 1918; Towner Bohn (class of 1918), who died in France of influenza on October 8, 1918; Miss Hortense Wind (class of 1912), who died in camp of influenza on December 10, 1918); Bernard McNamara (class of 1911), who was missing in action in 1918; H.V. Grenawalt (class of 1911), who died in camp of influenza on October 24, 1918; Allan Breakie (class of 1916), who died in Lamoni of influenza on October 9, 1918; and Len Moffet (class of 1916), who died at Dunn Center of influenza on November 7, 1918.

- A World War I memorial plaque was originally hung in the Ad Building and was later moved to the MSC.

See also: Honor Roll

World War II — Students had just finished eating dinner in Walker Hall on December 7, 1941, when the announcement came over the radio about the bombing of Pearl Harbor. At the time, Graceland had four students from Hawaii. A special vespers service was held at the campus that night.

- Enrollment peaked in 1942-43 as male students came to take the special “V” training programs. But during that school year, more than 100 male students were called away to join the armed forces, and an average of two or more farewell parties were held each week. By 1944, Graceland nearly resembled an all-girls school, as male enrollment eventually became limited to those who were not yet 18, and those who could not pass the army physical exam.

- The graduating class of 1943 had 90 students, 32 of them male. The class of 1944 had 76 students, nine of them men. The class of 1945 had 75 students, six of them men.





- Students turned over their war sugar and meat ration books to Graceland so the college could use those coupons to purchase meals.
 - A flock of sheep was purchased during the summer of 1943 to assist in “mowing” the campus lawn during the war.
 - Due to low male student enrollment, all previously existing men’s social clubs were suspended in the fall of 1943, and the F.I.D.O. and Spartan clubs were created as “duration” social clubs for men. The Taques was another men’s duration club that quickly dissolved due to lack of members.
 - Varsity sports came to a halt. Only one football game was played in the fall of 1944, and men’s sports were cut to just intramurals during the rest of the school year.
 - The war hampered plans for the 1945 celebration of Graceland’s 50th anniversary. Before the war, organizers had envisioned a big-scale homecoming with a football game, dinners, and exhibits. A special program still occurred in Lamoni on the anniversary date. But since many alumni were still overseas, the golden anniversary celebration was spread over the nine months of the college year as alumni groups held regional reunion dinners throughout the nation.
 - The September 8, 1944, *Graceland Tower* noted that “out of the 3,776 living alumni since 1898, 537 or 14.2% are actively engaged in World War II.” The Alumni Association created a publication called *The Duffle Bag* in 1944 that was sent to Gracelanders in the armed forces and even sponsored a pin-up girl contest in it featuring Graceland students.
 - Graceland’s Heart of America chapter of Kansas City alumni donated a memorial tablet to honor Gracelanders lost in the war. The student body staged a benefit show in December 1944 to raise funds for purchasing name cards.
 - At least 18 Graceland students died during the war.
 - Graceland’s enrollment nearly doubled to 642 in the fall of 1946 when veterans came to campus as students.
- See also: Alumni School; *The Duffle Bag*; Girls’ Choir; Graceland G.I. Girls; Honor Roll; Mormon parties

W.R.A. — See: Women’s Recreational Association

Wrestling existed on an intramural basis at Graceland as early as 1896-97, when equipment for the sport was available at a room in the Ad Building basement.



Graceland opened its first intercollegiate wrestling season on January 18, 1958, at 2:30 p.m. during a match at Zimmermann Hall against William Jewell. Members of coach Tom Nowlin’s first team were Bill Aki, Norm Amsberry, C.R. Auxier, Dan Harper, Dwane Johnston, Dan Kelley, Dennis Knudson, Jerry Resch, Lee Samuelson, Bob Sinclair, and Dave Welsh. The squad finished its first season with a 2-3-1 record.

Graceland’s first NAIA national champion in wrestling



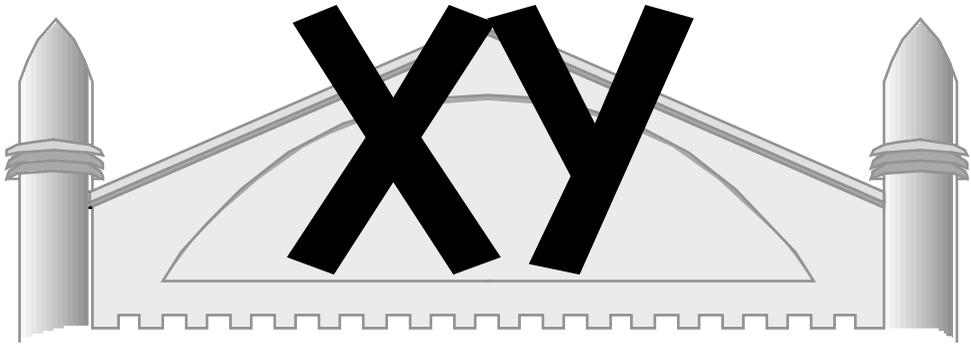
was sophomore Bob McDowell, who won the 150-pound weight class final at the national meet held March 12-14, 1976, in Edinboro, Pennsylvania. McDowell finished his regular season that year at 34-0.

The varsity wrestling program discontinued after February 1982. Four of the 12 members on coach Gerald Hampton's team advanced to nationals that season.

Wrestling Club, which offered competition in the sport after the varsity wrestling program ended, was formed in 1984-85 through the efforts of student Mark Grittner. The club was last pictured in the following year's *Acacia*.

Wyoming was first represented by two students in 1908-09: Ruth Blanche Sampson, a freshman from Cheyenne, and Elva Roberts, a preparatory student from Cheyenne. The first male representative came in 1919-20: Keith H. Rogers of Split Rock, who enrolled in the religious education curriculum.

W0YO — *See:* Graceland Radio Club



X.A.P.A. Club — *See:* Chara Club

X-ray machine for the Graceland infirmary was purchased from Ringgold County Hospital for \$1,000 in the summer of 1977. At the time, new x-ray machines of its type cost \$28,000.

Yamahs was a women's social club that organized with six members in one of the dormitory rooms in March 1923 and ended after that semester. The 1923 *Acacia* said the name "brought them visions of flowers, soft music, moonlight and happiness." Pink and lavender were the Yamahs' colors and the club's flower was the sweet pea. The Yamahs' first dinner party was on March 26. Hiking, camping, and slumber parties were some of the club's other activities.

Yell — The first regular college cheer was printed in the "Graceland Arena" section of the January 13, 1898, *College City Chronicle*. It went:

Rah! rah! rah!
Zip! boom! bah!
Graceland College,
Rah! rah! rah!

Yellow Jackets (song) — *See:* Graceland Yellow Jackets



Yellowjacket Hall of Fame (also known as **Graceland Athletic Hall of Fame**) honors Gracelanders who have made significant contributions in the school's athletic programs or who have excelled in the world of sports outside the college. Recipients are honored during the pre-game ceremonies at homecoming. The Hall of Fame was conceived by athletic director Tom Powell in 1982, when Alva R. "Willie" Gilbert became the first inductee at that year's homecoming. Photos and plaques of the recipients are displayed on the upper floor of Closson Center.

Yellowjackets (mascot) — Graceland went 31 years without a nickname for its athletic teams. Sports reports on games during those years simply referred to a Graceland squad as "the Navy-Gold team".

In the fall of 1926, students and faculty decided to nominate nicknames, which were put up to a campus-wide vote. The mascot name was announced during a football banquet in



November 1926, when the football team became christened the Yellow Jackets. (The name was eventually melded into a single word several years later.)

The suggestion of the mascot was inspired by the many yellow jackets that buzzed inside and around the Administration Building from a swarm at a nearby out building. Sports enthusiasts back in 1926 reported that they liked the speed, the surety of aim, and the fiery zip suggested by this small fighter.

On April 28, 1947, the Student Council voted 7-6 in favor of finding a better mascot than Yellow Jackets, feeling that the color of yellow did not carry a good connotation for athletic teams. This debate continued into the fall 1947 semester, but no changes were ever made. There was also an unsuccessful attempt in the G.S.G. Senate during the mid-1980s to change the mascot to a lion in recognition of its connection to the RLDS Church seal.

There was never any official design for the Yellowjacket mascot until around 1950. The first design featured a cartoon of a yellow jacket standing in fighting stance. In 1980, Graceland alumnus John Hoover designed a new athletics logo depicting a more realistic yellow jacket around a “G”.



Young Democrats — The Graceland Young Democrats apparently first organized during the 1956 spring semester. The club hosted a membership rally at the MSC on February 27, 1956. Officers elected on March 13, 1956, were Claude Lee (president), Mary Busey (first vice president), Howard Grigg (second vice president), Diane Gates (secretary), and Fran Snow (treasurer). The Young Democrats organized several weeks prior to the organization of the Young Republicans that semester.

Young Men’s Glee Club was organized in early 1908 by college and high school students. The group made several public appearances. Elizabeth Wellemeyer, instructor in voice culture and conducting, led the club.

Young People’s Convention was an annual RLDS Church event that first met at Graceland during June 3-17, 1923. It was created by Floyd M. McDowell, then a member of the RLDS First Presidency. The opening three days of the first convention were devoted to Graceland’s homecoming and commencement. The final 10 days were devoted to a program of religious and educational activities. There were prayer and social services, inspirational lectures and sermons, a model church school, a course in recreational leadership, roundtables and discussions, and community singing. Graceland also hosted the event the next year.

The first Young People’s Convention is significant to Graceland in that it led to the creation of Zimmermann Hall. There had been talk of building a gymnasium as far back as Graceland’s early days. But with the 825 people camped on campus in tents during June of 1923, interest blossomed toward the need for a real campus gymnasium to such an extent that active fund-raising efforts began that month. Groundbreaking for the building occurred as one of the closing exercises of that summer’s convention.

See also: Zimmermann Hall

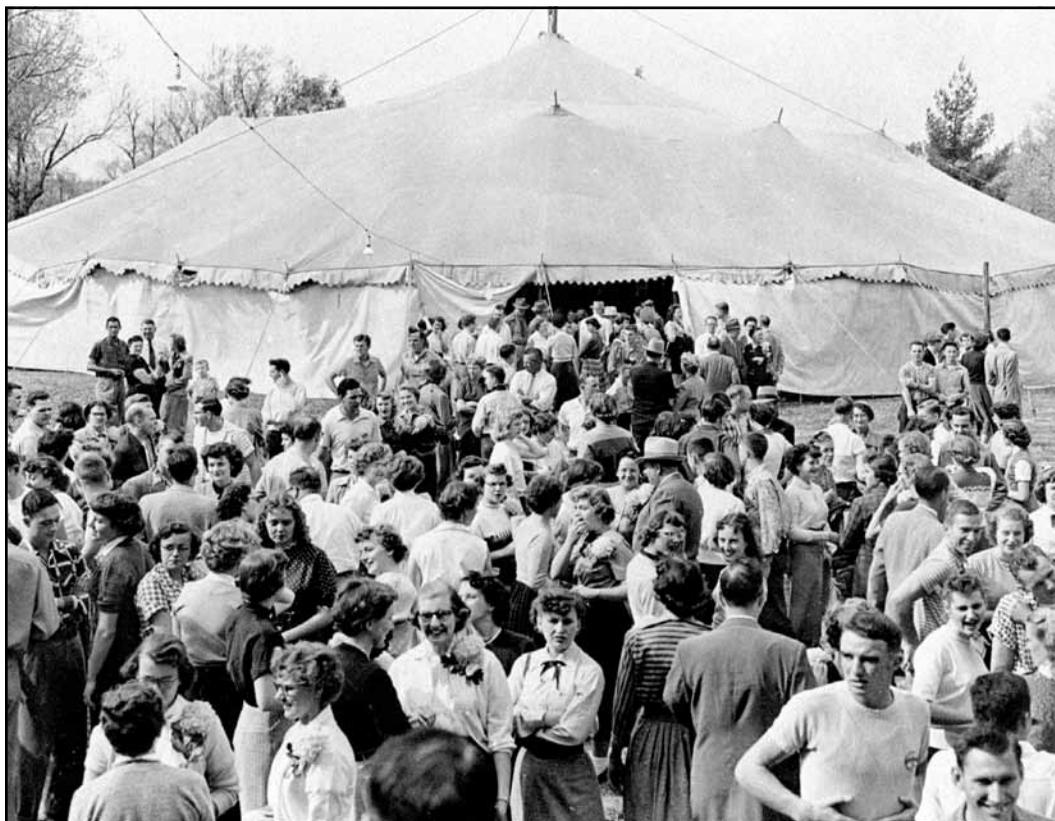
Young Republicans — *See:* College Republicans

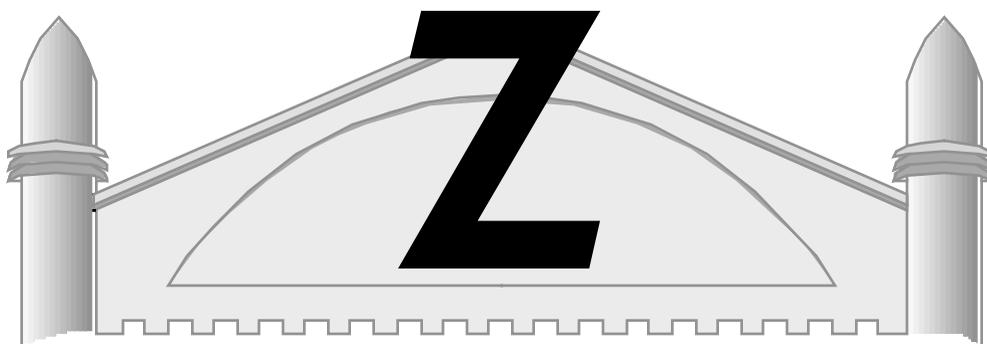


Young Woman's Department of the Woman's Auxiliary was organized in Patroness Hall on January 14, 1914, as a section of the RLDS Woman's Auxiliary composed of younger women. The group's goal was to help young women become better acquainted with the work of the auxiliaries and to grow in moral, spiritual, and intellectual development.

Original officers were Leah Shoemaker (president), Iva Powell (vice president), Edna Keller (secretary), and program committee members Zella Blasdell, Mabel Knipschild, and Nettie Paulson. Belle Royce was the advisor.

The group's assemblies were held in the dining room of Patroness Hall on Wednesday evenings during the hour before prayer meeting. The Young Woman's Department developed its own activities, instead of following the programs of the Woman's Auxiliary. The group's meetings included talks by women who had experience in "social purity work."





Zambia was first represented by Ron Mathai Mathews, a male student who enrolled in 1993-94 to study accounting, business administration, and economics.

Zeta-Zeta Chapter — *See:* Alpha Phi Omega

Zimmermann Hall served as Graceland's gymnasium and auditorium building from 1925 until the late 1960s, after which it underwent extensive remodeling and became a classroom facility.

Prior to Zimmermann's creation, indoor sports activities were sometimes held in the college's small and inadequate heating plant (which was later converted into the Playshop) or at the Lamoni High School gym. On October 16, 1922, Graceland president George Briggs reported to the RLDS General Conference on the need for a proper gymnasium at the college, due to an Iowa law requiring physical education for all students. Briggs stated that plans had been drawn up by RLDS Church architect Henry C. Smith and that the structure would cost \$15,000. The next day, the Order of Bishops presented a resolution to the General Conference recommending that Graceland be authorized to raise funds for the gymnasium through subscriptions from alumni and friends of the college. The resolution was tabled





after two speeches, one by a Graceland Board of Trustees member and one by a missionary.

Efforts toward the gymnasium's creation were finally spurred by the RLDS Church's first annual Young People's Convention, which was hosted by the campus on June 3-17, 1923. With 825 people camped in tents on the grounds, interest blossomed for the need of a real campus gymnasium. Fund-raising activities began that month after Charles Zimmermann Jr., a prominent RLDS member from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, offered \$7,500 toward the building if Lamoni's citizens would match it. Groundbreaking occurred as one of the closing ceremonies of that summer's convention.

Work on the building began on November 16, 1923, chiefly through student labor. The superintendent of building and grounds, A.E. Bullard, oversaw the labor. The building was named after the Zimmermann family shortly after construction began and ultimately cost approximately \$76,000. Zimmermann's original measurements were 120' x 70'. The gym's floor

was built of hard maple and was said to be one of the best playing floors in southern Iowa. The seating capacity for basketball games was about 400, and the locker rooms contained 84 women's lockers and 158 men's lockers.

Zimmermann Hall opened for classes on January 5, 1925. The men's basketball team was able to practice on a temporary floor that same month and played its first game there on Saturday, February 21, 1925, in a 43-23 loss against Still College.

The first general meeting in the Zimmermann Hall auditorium was a communion service on June 5, 1927, at 10:45 a.m. A baby, Jacqueline Feldhahn, was blessed during the service. Floyd M. McDowell and John F. Garver presided.

Zimmermann Hall was dedicated that same afternoon during a ceremony in the building's convention room. The dedication program opened with congregational singing of *Graceland Forever*, followed by an invocation by John F. Garver. The Lamoni-Graceland orchestra performed and the Oratorio Society sang the *Hallelujah Chorus*. President George Briggs introduced W.A. Hopkins, one of the original donors of land to the campus. J.A. Becker of the RLDS Presiding Bishopric formally presented the building to the Board of Trustees. Floyd M. McDowell of the RLDS First Presidency presented the building on behalf of the young people of the church. Albert Carmichael of the Presiding Bishopric accepted the building on behalf of Graceland's Board of Trustees. Patriarch Jeremiah Gunsolley offered the dedicatory prayer. Former Graceland voice instructor Doris Gieselmann sang *How Beautiful Upon the Mountains*. RLDS president Frederick M. Smith offered the dedicatory speech. The Oratorio Society then sang and Bishop Mark N. Siegfried provided the benediction.

After the original Patroness Hall burned in January 1927, the west side of the Zimmermann basement was used as a commissary until Walker Hall opened late in 1929. In 1931, Zimmermann also began hosting the college's convocation meetings and concerts, which had usually been held in the Lamoni RLDS Brick Church before it burned down.

The college's physics laboratory moved to the Zimmermann basement in 1936. In





1939, the chemistry laboratory, designed and supervised in construction by chemistry instructor Nina St. John, was completed and the equipment was moved from the Administration Building to the north side of Zimmermann's basement. The chemistry lab cost \$2,000 and contained a fireproof chemical storeroom.

Registration was held in Zimmermann for the first time in September 1945, when 305 students registered.

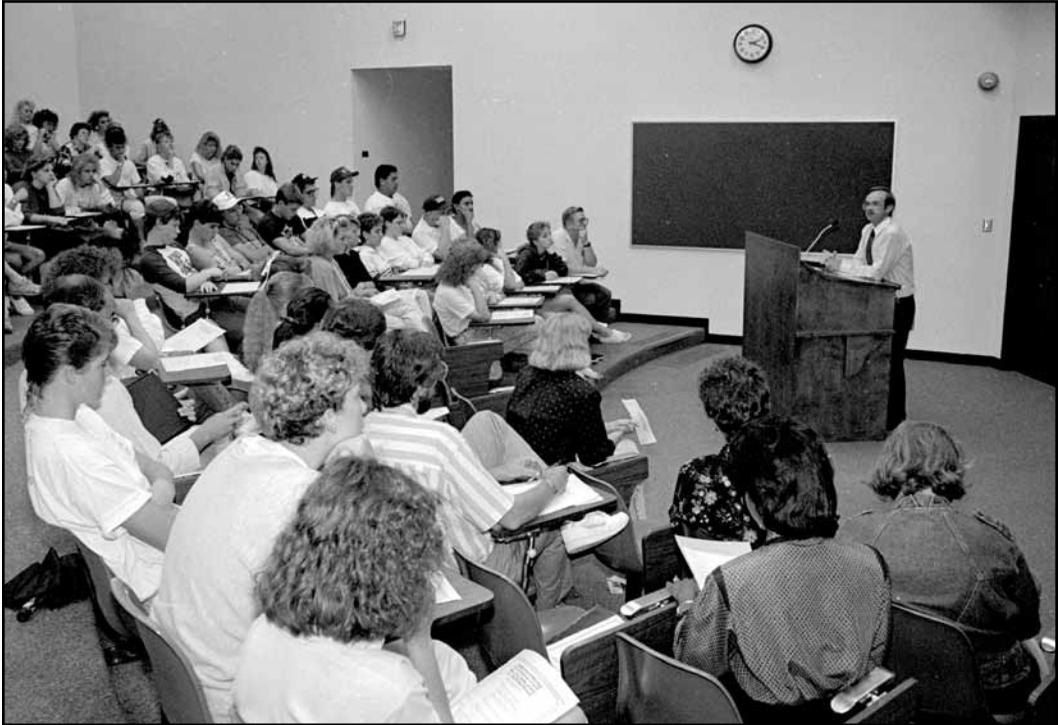
With the opening of the new science building (Platz-Mortimore) in the fall of 1955, Zimmermann's physics and chemistry departments were converted into a general purpose room for the physical education department.

In early 1967, when plans for the new Closson Center gymnasium were well under way, there was some thought about renovating Zimmermann into an auditorium and fine arts building. That idea had changed by September 1968, when plans called for education offices and classes to be relocated to Zimmermann, which would become renovated by constructing a third floor inside. The general construction contract of \$256,000 was signed with General Mechanical Contractors, Inc. of Lincoln, Nebraska, on January 7, 1970.

Exterior remodeling included white-stuccoed extensions on the north and south sides for offices, as well as a new entrance on the west side containing an elevator. Four seminar rooms and two lecture rooms were added on the middle floor. One of the lecture rooms (room 218) was created with 275 seats, a projection booth, and a glass wall for rear projection; the other lecture room was built with a 132-person capacity. Four classrooms (some with an open side to the hallway) were added to the top floor. An electronic learning center, containing booths with audiovisual equipment, was installed. Air conditioning was also added and carpeting was laid throughout much of the building.

During the early summer of 1970, the renovation plans were revised to include an experimental psychology lab. The lab was designed with a one-way mirror between a large lecture room and a small conference room, rheostats to eliminate regimentation of light in experiments, and three cubicles measuring 8 feet square for experimental observation.

The basement was redesigned to serve as the headquarters of Teaching Materials Service, which had previously existed in the Ad Building. The changes included a reception



lobby where visitors could browse through audiovisual materials, a large general office area in the basement, personal offices for the director and AV technician, a humidity-controlled storeroom for tapes and films, three darkrooms, and an electronic learning center with 14 booths for individual study.

However, the renovation faced some problems. Work was delayed due to a nationwide truck strike during the summer of 1970. The college attempted to hold its first classes in the still-unfinished building at the start of the 1971 spring semester, but this effort was halted due to poor quality in the way that the new carpeting had been laid. The Physical Plant assumed responsibility for the project's completion after the college terminated its contract with the general contractor in January 1971. Carpeting was laid again during the first week of August 1971, and offices and equipment moved to Zimmermann on August 18. The remodeled building finally opened to students for the start of the 1971 fall semester, although some work still needed to be done around the stairways and west entrance foyer. Total cost of the remodeling came in at approximately \$607,000.

The college's Microcomputer Lab was relocated from Patroness Hall to Zimmermann's west basement during the mid-1980s. Special Services moved to Zimmermann in August 1986. The offices for the president and the dean of faculty moved to the former Microlab area during the summer of 1994 in preparation for renovations to the Ad Building.

Zionic Action Group — *See:* Graceland Functional Stake

Zionics Club was a 1940s student group that discussed topics related to Zion. Jerry Runkle, Walter Barker, and Edmund J. Gleazer Jr. served as sponsors during 1946-47, the



first of the club's two years. The original officers were Bob Rose (president) and Florine Schenck (secretary).

Z.I.P. (Zionic In Participation) Club was a men's social club that began in 1957-58 and continued through 1961-62. Its original officers were Donald Worthington (president), Brian

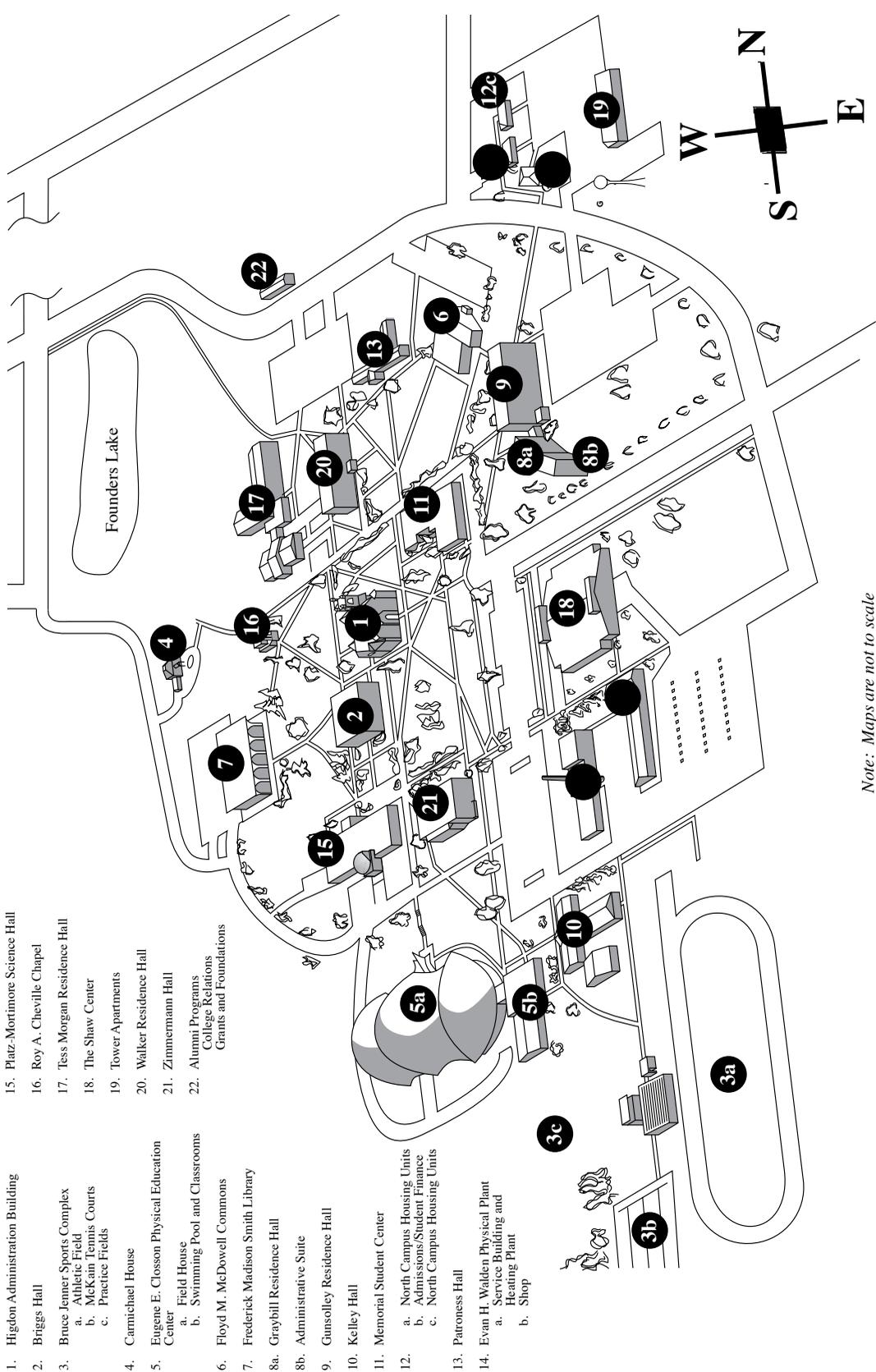
Judd (vice president/secretary), Delwood Bagley (treasurer), Robert Billings (public relations chairman), and Richard Harding (chaplain). Ray Zinser was the original faculty sponsor. Worthington initiated the group in an effort to create a church-focused social club, and Z.I.P.'s membership included many of the students who were majoring in the four-year religion program.

Z
I
P



Day one for the Graceland College class of 2000

Graceland College Campus Map 1997



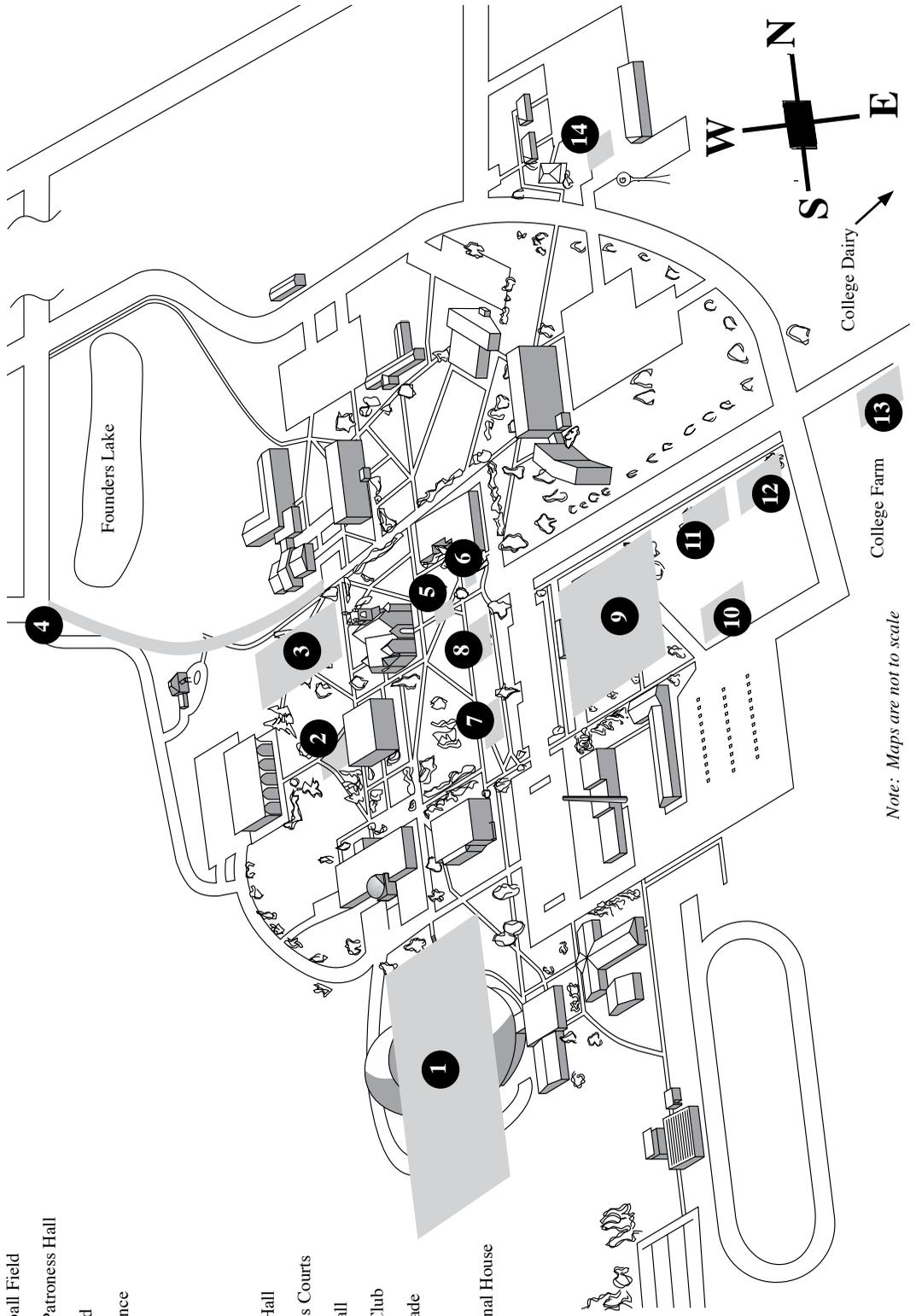
- 1. Higdon Administration Building
- 2. Briggs Hall
- 3. Bruce Jenner Sports Complex
 - a. Athletic Field
 - b. McKean Tennis Courts
 - c. Practice Fields
- 4. Carmichael House
- 5. Eugene E. Closson Physical Education Center
 - a. Field House
 - b. Swimming Pool and Classrooms
- 6. Floyd M. McDowell Commons
- 7. Frederick Madison Smith Library
- 8a. Graybill Residence Hall
- 8b. Administrative Suite
- 9. Gunsolley Residence Hall
- 10. Kelley Hall
- 11. Memorial Student Center
- 12.
 - a. North Campus Housing Units
 - b. Admissions/Student Finances
 - c. North Campus Housing Units
- 13. Patroness Hall
- 14. Evan H. Walden Physical Plant
 - a. Service Building and Heating Plant
 - b. Shop

- 15. Platz-Mortimore Science Hall
- 16. Roy A. Cheville Chapel
- 17. Tess Morgan Residence Hall
- 18. The Shaw Center
- 19. Tower Apartments
- 20. Walker Residence Hall
- 21. Zimmermann Hall
- 22. Alumni Programs College Relations Grants and Foundations

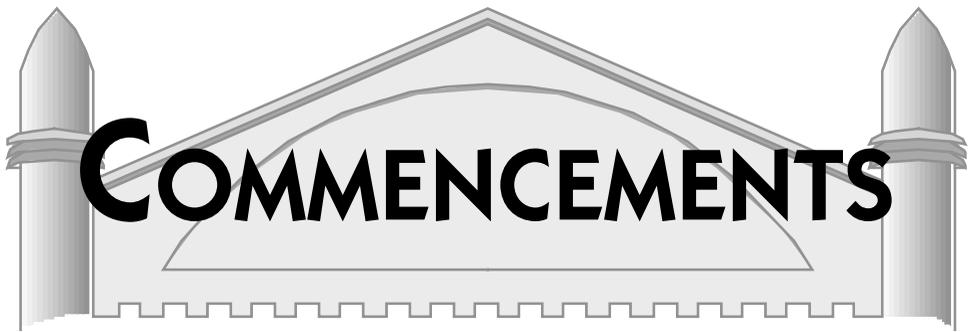
Note: Maps are not to scale

Location of Past Campus Buildings

- 1. Old Football Field
- 2. Original Patroness Hall
- 3. Bean Field
- 4. Old Entrance
- 5. Fountain
- 6. Gazebo
- 7. Playshop
- 8. Marietta Hall
- 9. Old Tennis Courts
- 10. Tempo Hall
- 11. Country Club
- 12. Sunnymead
- 13. East Hall
- 14. International House



Note: Maps are not to scale



COMMENCEMENTS

The following information on Graceland's first 100 commencement and baccalaureate services is taken primarily from reports published in the *College City Chronicle*, the *Lamoni Chronicle*, and the *Graceland Tower*, with other data coming from the *Saints' Herald* and college files. Names indicate the commencement and baccalaureate speaker for each year. (However, some *Chronicle* reports aren't clear regarding some of the early commencement speakers, often referring to people who gave "orations".) The counts given here for the graduating classes through 1928 may be slightly more than the actual number of people who graduated, since those years often duplicated names of students enrolled in more than one academic department.

1898

Commencement: June 15 — Joseph T. Pence (acting president), Thomas J. Fitzpatrick (professor of science/math), & Frederick M. Smith (sole graduate)
Baccalaureate: June 12 — Joseph Smith III (RLDS Church president)
Graduating: 1

1899

Commencement: June 14 — Nellie Anderson, Harry Carl Nicholson, Wilber D. Gillen, & Winfred Bishop Kelley (entire membership of collegiate graduating class)
Baccalaureate: June 11 — Edmund L. Kelley (RLDS Church bishop)
Graduating: 13 (4 collegiate)

1900

Commencement: June 1 — Richard A. Harkness (Graceland's acting president)
Baccalaureate: unreported
Graduating: at least 3 from business department

1901

Commencement: May 31 — Frederick M. Smith (president of the Board of Trustees)
Baccalaureate: May 26 — Joseph Smith III (RLDS president)
Graduating: at least 7 from business department

1902

Commencement: June 6 — Edmund L. Kelley (RLDS bishop)
Baccalaureate: June 1 — Frederick M. Smith (member of RLDS First Presidency)
Graduating: 23



1903

Commencement: June 4 — Johnson Brigham (Iowa state librarian)
Baccalaureate: May 31 — Heman C. Smith (RLDS elder)
Graduating: 19 (1 collegiate)

1904

Commencement: June 8 — Joseph Smith III (RLDS president)
Baccalaureate: June 5 — Edmund L. Kelley (RLDS bishop)
Graduating: 18

1905

Commencement: June 14 — Judge H.K. Evans
Baccalaureate: June 11 — G.H. Hulmes (RLDS elder)
Graduating: 12

1906

Commencement: June 12 — Dr. Thomas E. Green
Baccalaureate: June 10 — Joseph Smith III (RLDS president)
Graduating: unreported

1907

Commencement: June 12 — Edwin A. Nye (*Des Moines Daily News* city editor)
Baccalaureate: June 9 — Rev. O.M. Johnson
Graduating: 17

1908

Commencement: June 10 — Dr. Merton S. Rice
Baccalaureate: June 9 — Rolland M. Stewart (Graceland president)
Graduating: 26

1909

Commencement: June 2 — Frank Strong (University of Kansas chancellor)
Baccalaureate: May 30 — Edmund L. Kelley (RLDS bishop)
Graduating: 26

1910

Commencement: June 1 — Dr. W.W. Charters (dean of the Department of Education at the University of the State of Missouri)
Baccalaureate: May 29 — Heman C. Smith (RLDS elder)
Graduating: 29

1911

Commencement: May 31 — W.C. Wilcox (State University of Iowa professor)
Baccalaureate: May 28 — John F. Garver (RLDS elder)
Graduating: 30 (2 collegiate; last 4-year collegiate degrees until 1958)

1912

Commencement: May 29 — H.E. Deemer (Iowa Supreme Court judge)
Baccalaureate: May 26 — Rev. Raymond M. Shipman
Graduating: 27

Commencements



1913

Commencement: June 4 — Samuel A. Burgess (Graceland president-designate); first evening commencement
Baccalaureate: June 1 — J.W. Wight (RLDS elder)
Graduating: unreported

1914

Commencement: June 3 — Daniel F. Lambert
Baccalaureate: May 31 — Elbert A. Smith (member of RLDS First Presidency)
Graduating: unreported

1915

Commencement: June 3 — John W. Rushton (RLDS elder); first associate of arts degrees conferred
Baccalaureate: May 30 — Paul M. Hanson (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 32 (6 collegiate)

1916

Commencement: June 2 — Edmund L. Kelley (RLDS bishop)
Baccalaureate: May 28 — John W. Rushton (RLDS elder)
Graduating: 17 (3 collegiate)

1917

Commencement: June 1 — Samuel A. Burgess (former Graceland president)
Baccalaureate: May 27 — John F. Garver (RLDS elder)
Graduating: 37 (7 collegiate)

1918

Commencement: May 2 — Frederick M. Smith (RLDS president)
Baccalaureate: April 28 — Walter W. Smith (RLDS elder)
Graduating: nearly 50 (collegiate count unreported)

1919

Commencement: June 11 — J.A. Koehler
Baccalaureate: June 8 — J.F. Keir (RLDS bishop)
Graduating: unreported

1920

Commencement: June 2 — Nate Kendall
Baccalaureate: May 30 — Myron McConley (RLDS elder)
Graduating: 67 (15 collegiate)

1921

Commencement: June 8 — Walter W. Smith (RLDS church historian)
Baccalaureate: June 5 — Paul M. Hanson (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 93 (35 collegiate)

1922

Commencement: Elbert A. Smith
Baccalaureate: Roy V. Hopkins (elder & pastor at Lamoni RLDS Brick Church)
Graduating: 70 (33 collegiate)



1923

Commencement: June 6 — Dr. Frank W. Blackmar (from Kansas University)
Baccalaureate: June 3 — Frederick M. Smith
Graduating: 67 (34 collegiate)

1924

Commencement: June 4 — Hubert Utterback (judge)
Baccalaureate: June 1 — James A. Gillen (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 64 (45 collegiate)

1925

Commencement: June 4 — Dr. E.D. Starbuck (member of Iowa State University's
Department of Philosophy)
Baccalaureate: May 31 — Paul M. Hanson (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 97 (73 collegiate)

1926

Commencement: June 2 — George F. Kay (University of Iowa dean)
Baccalaureate: May 30 — F. Henry Edwards
Graduating: 61 (56 collegiate)

1927

Commencement: June 3 — Floyd M. McDowell (member of RLDS First Presi-
dency)
Baccalaureate: May 29 — Elbert A. Smith
Graduating: 55 (all collegiate)

1928

Commencement: June 1 — Dr. T.B. Schmidt (from Iowa State College)
Baccalaureate: May 27 — Dr. John L. Hillman (president of Simpson College)
Graduating: 69 (65 collegiate); last academy/preparatory department diplomas

1929

Commencement: May 31 — H.L. McCracken (president of Penn College)
Baccalaureate: May 26 — Elbert A. Smith
Graduating: 60

1930

Commencement: June 6 — Frederick M. Smith (RLDS president)
Baccalaureate: June 1 — Floyd M. McDowell (member of RLDS First Presidency)
Graduating: 51

1931

Commencement: May 29 — David W. Hopkins (alumnus & U.S. congressman
from
St. Louis, Missouri)
Baccalaureate: May 24 — F. Henry Edwards (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 50

1932

Commencement: May 27 — Floyd M. McDowell (member of RLDS First Presidency)
Baccalaureate: May 22 — Dr. Walter W. Daykin
Graduating: 56



1933

Commencement: May 18 — Frederick M. Smith (RLDS president)
Baccalaureate: May 14 — Myron McConley (RLDS apostle); shared service with Lamoni High School
Graduating: 44

1934

Commencement: May 24 — Homer Fuller (judge)
Baccalaureate: May 20 — John W. Rushton (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 51

1935

Commencement: May 31 — Frederick M. Smith (RLDS president)
Baccalaureate: May 26 — F. Henry Edwards
Graduating: 50

1936

Commencement: June 5 — Agnes Samuelson (Iowa state superintendent of public instruction, & president of the National Education Association); first woman to be official commencement speaker
Baccalaureate: May 31 — Edmund J. Gleazer Sr. (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 50

1937

Commencement: May 28 — Dwight L. Lewis
Baccalaureate: May 23 — Floyd M. McDowell (member of RLDS First Presidency)
Graduating: 87

1938

Commencement: May 27 — Earl Harper (president of Simpson College)
Baccalaureate: May 22 — George G. Lewis (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 80

1939

Commencement: May 21 — Dr. Lonzo Jones (from Iowa State University); first Sunday commencement
Baccalaureate: May 21 — L.F.P. Curry; first time baccalaureate preceded commencement on the same day
Graduating: 76

1940

Commencement: June 2 — Floyd M. McDowell (director of RLDS Church's Department of Religious Education)
Baccalaureate: June 2 — John Sheehy (president of RLDS Kansas City Stake)
Graduating: 107

1941

Commencement: June 1 — Dr. Charles E. Friley (president of Iowa State University)
Baccalaureate: June 1 — Elbert A. Smith (RLDS presiding patriarch); last time baccalaureate & commencement held on same day
Graduating: 102



1942

Commencement: May 22 — John W. Rushton (RLDS apostle)
Baccalaureate: May 17 — John F. Garver (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 108

1943

Commencement: May 28 — L.F.P. Curry (member of RLDS First Presidency)
Baccalaureate: May 23 — Elbert A. Smith (RLDS presiding patriarch)
Graduating: 90 (32 men)

1944

Commencement: June 2 — E.E. Voight (president of Simpson College)
Baccalaureate: May 28 — Charles R. Hield (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 76 (9 men)

1945

Commencement: June 1 — Irwin J. Lubbers (president of Central College)
Baccalaureate: May 27 — Arthur Oakman (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 75 (6 men)

1946

Commencement: June 1 — Israel A. Smith (RLDS president)
Baccalaureate: May 26 — Elbert A. Smith
Graduating: 105

1947

Commencement: May 30 — Robert D. Blue (governor of Iowa)
Baccalaureate: May 25 — Edmund J. Gleazer Jr. (president of Graceland College)
Graduating: 168

1948

Commencement: May 28 — H. Roe Bartle (executive for Kansas City Area Council of Boy Scouts of America; past national president of Alpha Phi Omega)
Baccalaureate: May 23 — John F. Garver (member of RLDS First Presidency)
Graduating: 296

1949

Commencement: May 27 — Dr. Henry Harmon (president of Drake University)
Baccalaureate: May 22 — L.F.P. Curry (associate pastor of Stone Church)
Graduating: 236

1950

Commencement: June 2 — Dean W. Malott (chancellor of University of Kansas)
Baccalaureate: May 28 — Ray Whiting (RLDS evangelist)
Graduating: 199

1951

Commencement: June 1 — Dr. Homer P. Rainey (president of Stephens Col-

Commencements



lege)
Baccalaureate: May 27 — Reed M. Holmes (RLDS director of Religious Education)
Graduating: 220

1952

Commencement: May 30 — Dr. Virgil M. Hancher (president of the State University of Iowa)
Baccalaureate: May 25 — W. Wallace Smith (member of RLDS First Presidency)
Graduating: 168

1953

Commencement: May 29 — Edmund J. Gleazer Jr. (president of Graceland College); first commencement held outdoors (at Chapel in the Grove)
Baccalaureate: May 24 — Raymond D. Zinser (Graceland sociology instructor [on leave])
Graduating: 216

1954

Commencement: May 28 — Howard Elliott (St. Louis attorney who was narrowly defeated in 1953 Missouri governor election)
Baccalaureate: May 23 — Dr. Lawrence Brockway (Chemistry professor at University of Michigan and former Graceland Board of Trustees member)
Graduating: 263

1955

Commencement: June 5 — Leo A. Hoegh (governor of Iowa)
Baccalaureate: May 29 — Dr. Gustav Platz (Graceland vice president)
Graduating: 231

1956

Commencement: June 3 — Dr. James H. Hilton (president of Iowa State College)
Baccalaureate: May 27 — Almer Sheehy (RLDS district president for area of Flint & Port Huron, Michigan)
Graduating: 260

1957

Commencement: June 2 — Perce R. Judd (United Nations chief international trade relations officer)
Baccalaureate: May 26 — Russell F. Ralston (secretary for the RLDS Council of the Presidents of Seventy)
Graduating: 247

1958

Commencement: June 1 — Dr. Jesse P. Bogue (past executive director of the American Association of Junior Colleges)
Baccalaureate: May 25 — John Blackstock (president of RLDS Far West Stake)
Graduating: 283 (13 bachelor of arts in religion); first four-year collegiate graduates since 1911

1959

Commencement: May 31 — Dr. Walter L. Daykin (professor of labor & man-



agement at the State University of Iowa)
Baccalaureate: May 24 — Garland Tickemyer (president of RLDS High Priests' Quorum)

Graduating: 260 (17 bachelor's degrees)

1960

Commencement: May 29 — Dr. J.W. Maucker (president of Iowa State Teachers College)

Baccalaureate: May 22 — Charles D. Neff (RLDS apostle)

Graduating: 260 (21 bachelor's degrees)

1961

Commencement: May 28 — William J. Scarborough (president of Baker College)

Baccalaureate: May 21 — unreported

Graduating: 245 (28 bachelor's degrees; including first four in elementary education)

1962

Commencement: May 27 — Edmund J. Gleazer Jr. (executive director of American Association of Junior Colleges)

Baccalaureate: May 20 — W. Blair McClain (RLDS Center Stake president)

Graduating: 254 (53 bachelor's degrees)

1963

Commencement: May 26 — Dr. Henry G. Harmon (president of Drake University)

Baccalaureate: May 19 — Maurice L. Draper (member of RLDS First Presidency)

Graduating: 241 (57 bachelor's degrees)

1964

Commencement: May 31 — Irwin J. Lubbers (president of Iowa Association of Private Colleges & Universities)

Baccalaureate: May 24 — Charles R. Hield

Graduating: 205 (61 bachelor's degrees)

1965

Commencement: June 7 — Dr. W. Max Wise (assistant director of the Danforth Foundation)

Baccalaureate: May 30 — E.E. Hanton

Graduating: 206 (94 bachelor's degrees)

1966

Commencement: May 30 — Bert Bandstra (U.S. congressman from Iowa)

Baccalaureate: May 27 — Walter N. Johnson (RLDS presiding bishop)

Graduating: 192 (93 bachelor's degrees)

1967

Commencement: May 29 — Harold E. Hughes (governor of Iowa)

Baccalaureate: May 28 — L. Wayne Updike (RLDS appointee to area of Denver, Colorado)

Graduating: 184 (77 bachelor's degrees)

1968

Commencements



Commencement: May 26 — Dr. Ben Morton (executive secretary for Missouri Commission on Higher Education); tradition of Sunday commencement established

Baccalaureate: May 19 — Geoffrey Spencer (director of adult studies for RLDS Religious Education Department)

Graduating: 198 (129 bachelor's)

1969

Commencement: May 25 — Birch Bayh (U.S. senator from Iowa)

Baccalaureate: May 18 — Herbert C. Lively (past director of Development at Grace-land)

Graduating: 254 (177 bachelor's degrees); last year associate of arts degrees awarded

1970

Commencement: May 17 — Howard H. Baker Jr. (U.S. senator from Tennessee)

Baccalaureate: May 10 — Donald D. Landon

Graduating: 182

1971

Commencement: May 23 — Thomas Eagleton (U.S. senator from Missouri)

Baccalaureate: May 16 — Maurice Draper (member of RLDS First Presidency)

Graduating: 191 (first 13 nursing degrees from Independence)

1972

Commencement: May 21 — Willard L. Boyd (president of the University of Iowa)

Baccalaureate: May 14 — Reed M. Holmes

Graduating: 211

1973

Commencement: May 20 — Dr. Malcolm Moos (president of the University of Minnesota)

Baccalaureate: May 13 — Russell F. Ralston

Graduating: 256

1974

Commencement: May 26 — Dr. Lloyd J. Averill (president of Kansas City Regional Council for Higher Education)

Baccalaureate: May 19 — Duane E. Couey

Graduating: 227

1975

Commencement: May 25 — Dick Clark (U.S. senator from Iowa)

Baccalaureate: May 18 — Clifton McArthur

Graduating: 253

1976

Commencement: May 23 — Wayne Liljegren (executive director of the Iowa College Foundation)

Baccalaureate: May 16 — Maurice Draper (member of RLDS First Presidency)



Graduating: 259

1977

Commencement: May 22 — Lorne R. Worthington (senior vice president & board of director member for Preferred Risk Mutual Insurance Company in Des Moines, Iowa)

Baccalaureate: May 15 — Francis E. Hansen (RLDS presiding bishop)

Graduating: 253

1978

Commencement: May 21 — Francis E. Shaw (founder of a conglomerate of family business holdings in Canada, & distinguished financial contributor to Graceland)

Baccalaureate: May 14 — Dr. Dan Waite (retiring Graceland Board of Trustees member)

Graduating: 231

1979

Commencement: May 20 — Larry L. Rose (president-elect of Kansas City Regional Council of Higher Education)

Baccalaureate: May 13 — Howard S. Sheehy Jr. (member of RLDS First Presidency)

Graduating: 243

1980

Commencement: May 18 — Dr. Jan Shipps (associate professor of history & religious studies & director of the Center for American Studies at Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis)

Baccalaureate: May 11 — Everett Graffeo (RLDS apostle & campus chaplain)

Graduating: 223

1981

Commencement: May 24 — Dr. Lloyd Averill (president of Kansas City Regional Council for Higher Education, & president of Council of Protestant Colleges)

Baccalaureate: May 17 — Stanley Zahniser (RLDS high priest & North Central Region administrator)

Graduating: 205

1982

Commencement: May 23 — Dr. Paul M. Edwards (Graceland vice president for academic affairs & dean of faculty)

Baccalaureate: May 16 — Eldred F. Spain (RLDS regional administrator for South Central States Region)

Graduating: 219

1983

Commencement: May 22 — Clifford Cole (holder of the F. Henry Edwards Chair of Religious Studies)

Baccalaureate: May 15 — Howard S. Sheehy Jr. (member of RLDS First Presidency);

Commencements



Graduating: first baccalaureate in The Shaw Center
214

1984

Commencement: May 20 — James O. Freedman (president of the University of Iowa)
Baccalaureate: May 13 — Duane E. Couey (RLDS presiding patriarch)
Graduating: 219

1985

Commencement: May 19 — Dr. David B. Carmichael (medical director of the Cardiovascular Institute of Scripps Memorial Hospital in California)
Baccalaureate: May 12 — Gary Beebe (high priest & RLDS president for the Michigan Region)
Graduating: 211

1986

Commencement: May 18 — John B. Anderson (1960-80 U.S. congressman from Illinois, & 1980 independent candidate for U.S. president)
Baccalaureate: May 11 — Wallace B. Smith (RLDS president)
Graduating: 176

1987

Commencement: May 17 — Edmund J. Gleazer Jr. (president emeritus of the American Association of Community & Junior Colleges)
Baccalaureate: May 10 — James Cable (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 164

1988

Commencement: May 15 — Dr. Philip G. Hubbard (University of Iowa vice president for student services & dean of academic affairs)
Baccalaureate: May 8 — Kisuke Sekine (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 180

1989

Commencement: May 21 — Charles Grassley (U.S. senator from Iowa)
Baccalaureate: May 14 — Everett Graffeo (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 142

1990

Commencement: May 20 — Constance L. Thatcher (vice president for the Bank of New York)
Baccalaureate: May 13 — Joe Donald (RLDS high priest)
Graduating: 151

1991

Commencement: May 19 — William S. Sessions (director of the F.B.I.)
Baccalaureate: May 12 — Jac Kirkpatrick (RLDS apostle)
Graduating: 176

1992

Commencement: May 17 — Dr. Ognian Pishev (Bulgarian ambassador to the U.S.)
Baccalaureate: May 10 — Gail Mengel (RLDS Women's Ministries leader)



Graduating: 225

1993

Commencement: May 16 — Terry Branstad (governor of Iowa)

Baccalaureate: May 9 — Larry Wilkinson (RLDS high priest & Detroit International Stake president)

Graduating: 261

1994

Commencement: May 15 — Dr. Terry Straeter (president & c.e.o. of General Dynamics Systems, Inc.)

Baccalaureate: May 8 — Thomas Mountenay

Graduating: 301

1995

Commencement: May 14 — Wallace B. Smith (RLDS president)

Baccalaureate: May 7 — Robert Skoor (Des Moines Stake president)

Graduating: 334

1996

Commencement: May 19 — Edmund J. Gleazer Jr. (1947-1957 Graceland president)

FAMOUS VISITORS

Graceland College has frequently shown that it doesn't take a big campus to attract big-name visitors. Throughout the years, celebrities from politics, film, music, and publishing have visited Graceland as speakers or entertainers. Sometimes they were stars-on-the-rise. And sometimes the stars were Graceland students themselves. The following is a mostly complete listing of the well-known names who have been to the Graceland campus in Lamoni.

Dr. Ralph Abernathy, successor to Martin Luther King Jr., as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, spoke on campus on March 2, 1973.

John B. Anderson, former United States representative from Illinois who captured 7 percent of the popular vote as an independent candidate for president in 1980, offered Graceland's commencement address on May 18, 1986.

Howard H. Baker Jr., United States senator from Tennessee, offered Graceland's commencement address on May 17, 1970. Baker later served as Senate majority leader during 1981-84 and was White House chief of staff during the last year of the Reagan administration.



Count Basie and his orchestra performed Tuesday, March 26, 1974, at 8 p.m. in the MSC. Reserved seats for the concert by the swing and jazz legend were \$3.25 for adults, \$2.75 for students, and \$2 for children under 12.

Patty Berg, one of the top professional women's golfers in America, offered a free two-hour golf demonstration on April 26, 1954. Berg won more than 50 professional tournaments, and co-founded the Ladies' Professional Golf Association in 1950, serving as its first president.

Julian Bond, noted civil rights leader and a Georgia state senator, spoke at the MSC during the 1975-76 school year as an advocate of wealth distribution.

The Canadian Brass, an instrumental quintet known for performing humor-laced presentations of a variety

of musical styles, played to a sold-out audience at The Shaw Center on September 24, 1995, as the concluding event of Founders' Weekend.

Teresa Carpenter, winner of the 1981 Pulitzer Prize in journalism, was a Graceland student during 1966-70. After winning the Pulitzer, Carpenter wrote the books *Missing Beauty* and *Mob Girl* and collaborated on *Without A Doubt*, Marcia Clark's account of the O.J. Simpson criminal trial.

John Carradine, veteran movie actor, performed dramatic readings during a convocation at the MSC on Tuesday, February 17, 1967, at 1:30 p.m. Carradine read from Shakespeare, Abraham Lincoln, poet Robert Brooke, *Alice In Wonderland*, and I Corinthians 13. Carradine logged appearances in nearly 250 movies, including the 1939 *Stagecoach*, *The Ten Commandments*, *Around the World in 80 Days*, and several horror films (including *The Howling* and the role of Dracula in *House of Frankenstein*).

John Chancellor, NBC TV anchorman, was a member of the audience in The Shaw Center auditorium as part of the reporter pool when televangelist/presidential candidate Pat Robertson spoke on campus in January 1988.

Katsy Chappell, who played Jamie Lee Curtis's secretary, Allison, in the movie *True Lies*, performed her stand-up comedy act in the MSC on Saturday, February 25, 1995.

Considering Lily, a band that hit Christian rock music stations with the songs *Beautiful You*, *Consequences*, and *Cup*, performed on the MSC stage for Spectacular on Sunday, August 3, 1997.

Jeff Criswell, offensive tackle for the NFL's Indianapolis Colts, New York Jets, and Kansas City Chiefs, was a member of the Graceland Yellowjackets football team during the 1982-85 seasons.

Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee, the husband-wife team known for their work in films, TV, and theater, presented a dramatic reading at the MSC on February 17, 1975, at 8 p.m. The couples two-hour performance included readings from African tribal legends and works by contemporary and historic black authors. Davis appeared in *The Joe Louis Story* and later portrayed Ponder Blue on the TV series *Evening Shade*. Dee appeared in *A Raisin in the Sun* and later co-starred with her husband in *Do the Right Thing*.

John Denver (singer-songwriter later known for *Rocky Mountain High* and *Thank God I'm A Country Boy* and actor in the film *Oh God!*) performed as part of the Mitchell Trio on March 7, 1968, in the MSC. He returned to the MSC on November 18, 1968, as a member of the Denver, Boise and Johnson musical trio. During his first visit, the Mitchell Trio did not have dinner prior to the performance, so Barbara Higdon left at the





show's intermission to prepare a meal for the trio at the president's house. When Denver's group was invited back later that year, Denver agreed to come only if the president's wife would fix them dinner again.

Thomas F. Eagleton, U.S. senator from Missouri, offered the commencement address in Closson gym on May 23, 1971. Eagleton was later George McGovern's vice presidential running mate in the 1972 presidential election, but was forced to withdraw from the Democratic Party's ticket after admitting that he had been hospitalized for a nervous disorder and had received shock therapy.

Duke Ellington and his jazz orchestra performed for a concert/dance at the Eugene Closson Physical Education Center on April 7, 1969.

Leslie French (a British actor and director who appeared in the films *Orders To Kill*, *Death In Venice*, *More Than A Miracle*, and *The Leopard*) spent four days on campus leading up to an MSC performance on October 22, 1971.

Dick Gregory, comedian (and, later, diet guru), performed at the MSC on December 6, 1967, during his Thanksgiving-to-Christmas fast to protest the Vietnam War. He later performed on February 28, 1976, as part of the Black Week activities.

John H. Griffin, author of *Black Like Me*, spoke in the MSC on April 5, 1966.

Larry Groce, who had a national hit novelty song with *Junk Food Junkie*, performed February 1, 1977, in the MSC.

Geechy Guy, comedian with appearances on *The Tonight Show*, performed for the homecoming crowd in the MSC on Saturday, October 3, 1992.

Merle Harmon became a well-known radio and television sportscaster after graduating from Graceland in 1947. In addition to his regular work with the Milwaukee Braves, the Minnesota Twins, the Milwaukee Brewers, and the Texas Rangers, Harmon had assignments with the Super Bowl, *Wide World of Sports*, and *Sportsworld*.

Dr. Thomas and Amy Harris, co-authors of the book *I'm Okay, You're Okay*, opened the 1979-80 Concert/Lecture Series on September 18, 1979, at the MSC.

Gary Hart, U.S. senator from Colorado, appeared in the MSC Americas Room on January 9, 1984, during his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. He returned to the campus while seeking the nomination during the next campaign, speaking on "Ethics in Public Service" at The Shaw Center auditorium on Wednesday, April 29, 1987; nine days later he withdrew from the race due to scandal.

Thomas Alex Harvey, songwriter of *Delta Dawn*, *Reuben James*, and *Simple Days and Simple Ways*, performed on April 3, 1975.

Hal Holbrook, movie and television actor, presented his trademark one-man show, *Mark Twain Tonight*, in the MSC on Monday, March 20, 1959. Admission was \$1 for adults, and 50¢ for students in grade school through high school. Holbrook later appeared in the movies *All the President's Men*, *Midway*, and *The Fog*, and portrayed Evan Evans on the TV series *Evening Shade*.

Jean Houston, noted author on meditation techniques, gave a lecture titled "A World Through the Looking Glass" in the MSC on Monday, November 18, 1974, at 9:30 a.m., then spent the rest of the day meeting with classes. Her book, *Mind Games*, was used in Barbara Higdon's meditation class during the 1974 winter term. Houston's reputation widened two decades later as the person who guided Hillary Clinton through meditation exercises involving "conversations" with Eleanor Roosevelt.

Dick Howser, manager of the Kansas City Royals baseball team, appeared with his wife in the MSC main room as guest speakers during the 1987 spring semester's Alcohol Awareness Week.

Bruce Jenner, gold medalist in the decathlon at the 1976 Olympics, enrolled as a Graceland student in 1968 and graduated in 1973.



Bernard Kalb, CBS news correspondent, spoke May 9, 1974, at 8 p.m. in the MSC as part of the Concert/Lecture Series.

William Jihmi Kennedy, an actor who appeared in the movies *Gung Ho* and *Glory*, spoke on February 22, 1993, during Black History Month. Kennedy discussed cultural diversity and his experiences as a black actor. He also spoke to students in the Acting II, Racism and Discrimination, Civil Rights, and Introduction to Theatre classes.

Meadowlark Lemon (former star player with the Harlem Globetrotters) and his Buckteers appeared at the Closson Gym on March 18, 1981.

Stacy Manning, who portrayed the littlest of the three orphans in the Walt Disney movie *The Apple Dumpling Gang*, later attended Graceland College as a student from the spring of 1986 through the spring of 1987.

John Menzies, U.S. ambassador to Bosnia from 1995 through 1996, was a Graceland College sophomore during 1967-68.

Jim Moore, author of *Conspiracy of One*, spoke to a winter term class on the John F. Kennedy assassination at Briggs Hall in January 1993.

Carrie Nation, famed American temperance agitator, was the first famous person to visit Graceland. She appeared at a 1911 lyceum program at the invitation of Graceland students.

Robert Novak, conservative newspaper and magazine commentator known for his appearances on PBS's *McLaughlin Group* and CNN's *Evans and Novak*, was among the reporters covering Senator Gary Hart's appearance at The Shaw Center on April 29, 1987. Novak wanted to interview Hart after the speech, so Graceland political science professor Bill Russell arranged for Novak and the presidential candidate to meet in Oliver Houston's office, preventing Hart from having time to personally meet the crowd.

Kevin O'Morrison, playwright and actor who portrayed Judge Sirica in the TV drama *The Watergate Cover-Up Trial*, offered a lecture and reading on October 6, 1975, at 202 Zimmermann.

Ike Pappas, CBS news correspondent, spoke about his profession as part of the Concert/Lecture Series on Tuesday, September 25, 1984, in The Shaw Center. That day, Pappas had initially





boarded the wrong airplane and made a rushed phone call to Dick Clothier explaining the situation just before he got on the correct flight. Pappas arrived at The Shaw Center literally at the time his lecture was scheduled to begin.

Don Perkins, fullback for the Dallas Cowboys football team from 1960 to 1969, was one of the lead coaches and instructors at the first Heart of America Sports Camp, which was hosted by Graceland during July 24-30, 1970.



Vincent Price, legendary horror film actor, appeared on February 4, 1977, as part of the Concert/Lecture Series. He presented *Three American Voices* followed by a question and answer session, and met with students after the performance.

Geraldo Rivera, an NBC TV newscaster, spoke at the MSC main room on February 20, 1978, as part of the Concert/Lecture Series. Rivera discussed his news career and the TV news profession. He later became nationally famous as a correspondent on TV's *20/20* and then as a television talk show host.

Pat Robertson, evangelist and host of TV's *700 Club*, spoke at The Shaw Center in January 1988 as part of his campaign for the Republican U.S. presidential nomination.

Bill Russell, star player for the National Basketball Association's Boston Celtics, spoke at the campus on "Black America" on May 5, 1970.

Daniel "Rudy" Ruettiger, whose life as a struggling member of the Notre Dame football team served as the basis for the 1993 motion picture *Rudy*, was the keynote speaker for the annual L.E.A.D. Spring Leadership Conference on Sunday, March 9, 1997. Ruettiger gave an inspirational talk in The Shaw Center auditorium then autographed his book, *Rudy's Rules*, in the MSC.

William S. Sessions, director of the F.B.I., served as commencement speaker on May 19, 1991. Graceland presented his wife, Alice Lewis Sessions, with the college's first "honorary alumna" award at a luncheon following the ceremony.

Robert Short, author of *The Gospel According To Peanuts*, spoke at a convocation on September 23, 1965.

Senator Paul Simon of Illinois visited The Shaw Center on November 16, 1987, as part of his bid for the U.S. Democratic presidential nomination. He presented the college with a poster signed by himself and famed folk singer Paul Simon (who had a song titled *Graceland*). Clips of the senator's appearance were later broadcast on *The NBC Nightly News with Tom Brokaw*.

Linda Thompson, familiar as one of the regular "Hee-Haw Honeys" on the *Hee-Haw* TV series, visited the campus during the 1984 homecoming when Bruce Jenner, her husband at the time, was inducted into the Yellowjacket Hall of Fame.

William Windom, TV and movie actor, opened the 1978-79 Concert/Lecture Series

with a one-man portrayal of James Thurber on September 18, 1978, in the MSC main room. Windom's credits prior to his Graceland appearance included the films *To Kill A Mockingbird* and *Escape From The Planet Of The Apes*, and the guest performance as Commodore Decker in the *Star Trek* episode "The Doomsday Machine". He later portrayed Dr. Seth Hazlitt in 55 episodes of TV's *Murder, She Wrote*.

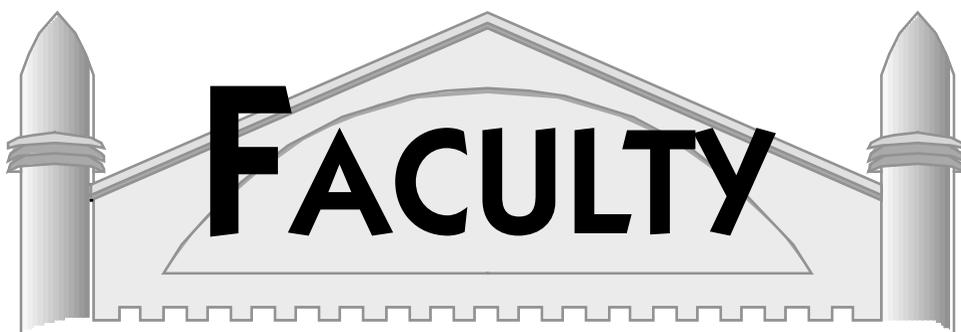
Michael Winslow, the vocal sound effects comedian known for his role as Sgt. Larvell Jones in the *Police Academy* movies, brought his act to the MSC stage on Saturday, February 15, 1997.

David Yost, who portrayed Blue Power Ranger Billy Cranston on TV's *Mighty Morphin' Power Rangers*, enrolled at Graceland in 1987 and graduated in 1991.

Milton Young, who served in the U.S. Senate from North Dakota from 1945 to 1981, was a Graceland academy student during 1915-16.

Special note: R.E.O. Speedwagon, a rock group that later had such hits as *I Can't Fight This Feeling* and *Keep On Loving You*, almost performed on campus during 1976-77. The college had expected to pay an affordable \$3,500 to get the group, but later developments indicated that getting the band would require an additional \$1,700 for lights and sound equipment, which put an end to the appearance.





This list, containing all of the full-time faculty members who taught in the classrooms of Graceland College, includes those who were employed through 1997. This list also includes all the deans and vice presidents of the college, as well as some part-time instructors. Asterisks denote faculty members who retired with emeritus or emerita status.

Ali Abderrezak, economics, 1990-1992.
Carol Langton Adams, French and Spanish, 1956-1965.
L.F. Affhauser, accounting and law, 1903-1904.
Marilee Aldana, business, 1964-1965, spring 1968.
Enid Alexander, violin, 1913-1914.
H. Wayne Allison, fine arts, spring 1974; fall 1978; 1996-
Betty Amdall, nursing, fall 1977.
Steven L. Anders, economics, 1978-
Audentia Anderson, piano, spring 1901-fall 1901.
David Anderson, education, psychology, 1908-1909.
Eloise Anderson, education, 1958-1960.
Henry A. Anderson, music, art, 1945-1974.
J.P. Anderson, science, mathematics, agriculture, 1903-1905; 1906-1907; 1911-1912.
Shelley C. Anderson, nursing, 1987-1991.
Ralph Andes, chemistry, 1935-1936.
Catherine M. Anthony*, nursing, 1971-1991.
Joseph H. Anthony, band and orchestra, 1917-1942.
Pauline Anthony — see Pauline Gold
Marjorie (Gunsolley) Anway, typing, 1919-1921.
Margaret I. Armstrong, voice, 1923-1924.
Linda J. Armstrong, education, 1997-
William L. Armstrong, education, 1991-
Thomas J. Ashbaugh, music, 1966-1982.
Emmanuel M. Asigbee, economics, 1986-1990.
Shirley M. Atkinson*, nursing, 1978-1997.
Marju Bakis, Spanish, 1966-1967.
Suzanne Baldwin, nursing, 1997-
Madeline R. Ballantyne, English, librarian, 1966-1976.
Morris C. Ballantyne, business administration, 1979-1980.
Clarke Ballinger, education, 1966-1968.
Audrey Barker, home economics, 1945-1946.
Walter W. Barker, history, sociology, 1946-1947.
Garold D. Barney, social sciences, 1967-December 1983.
Viola A. Barney, English, fall 1975.



John A. Barr, psychology, counselor, 1970-1972.
Teri L. Basnett, nursing, 1977-1979.
Helen Bates, voice, history of music, 1911-1912.
Kathryn M. Beck, home economics, 1944-1945.
Paul M. Beck, economics, 1992-
Sherry E. Beckenholdt, physical education, 1982-1986.
Joan Becker, English, 1967-1968.
Ronald M. Becker, chemistry, 1967-1970.
Myron Beebe, communication, literature, 1952-1955.
Laura Ellen Bell, English, 1925-1927.
Kathleen S. Bennett, nursing, 1975-1976.
Roy J. Benson*, piano, music, 1944-1979.
Frank Benwell, language, 1963-1968.
Jane Hoppe Berg, nursing, 1987-1997.
Johannes C. Bergman*, romance languages, modern languages, German, Spanish,
registrar, 1919-1963.
Dayle M. Bethel, sociology, 1970-1974.
Erma R. Bishop, English, history, 1910-1911.
Alma R. Blair*, history, sociology, religion, 1955-1994.
Viola Blair, vocal music, 1896-1900.
Jerrie A. Blue, counseling, 1975.
Burdina R. Bobbitt, English, 1967-1978.
Ralph A. Bobbitt, psychology, 1967-1988.
Susan C. Bobek, nursing, 1991-1994.
Anne M. Bodensieck, romance languages, 1918-1919.
Elizabeth L. Boldenweck, voice, 1942-1945.
Gerald L. Bolingbroke, physics, 1970-
Alice Bolon, sociology, 1951-1952.
Maud Alena Bond, music, 1907-1909.
Raymond L. Booker, education, 1965-1971.
Bonita A. Booth, dean of admissions, 1986- ; vice president for enrollment management,
1990-
Howard J. Booth, religion, 1969-
Lyubomir Boyadjiev, mathematics, 1994-1995.
Cindy C. Boyd, health and education, 1973-1974.
Wanda M. Vaughn Boyd, nursing, January 1986-1987.
Lois E. Braby, sociology, 1974-1976, fall 1978.
A. Brackenbury, voice, 1924-1926.
Lillian Dale Brackney, English, oratory, 1908-1909.
Donald L. Breshears, vocal music, 1975-1980.
George N. Briggs*, president, 1915-1944 (named president emeritus);
political science, 1924-1949.
Joy Browne, piano and organ, 1941-1950.
Cecile Broz, art, 1986-1989.
Karen Brumley, nursing, 1971.
Barbara J. Bryan, recreation, 1979-1982.
Lola May Buckingham, voice, 1910-1911.
Raymonde A. Bulger*, French, 1980-1992.
Alice C. Burgess, English, education, 1917-1918.
Bertha Burgess, voice, 1920-1922.
Samuel A. Burgess, president, 1913-1915.



Edith Burlingim, piano, harmony, 1923-1924.
Suzanne Calloway, nursing, 1997-
Mildred E. Camp* (Smith), nursing, 1969-1986.
James L. Campbell, Sr., English, 1982-1983.
Melanie Cary, psychology, 1996-
Virginia Carley, piano, harmony, 1923-1924.
Mabel Carlile — see Mabel Carlile Hyde
A. Max Carmichael, religious education, 1923-1925.
Lulu G. (Porter) Carmichael, home economics, 1922-1926.
N. Ray Carmichael, business manager, 1924-1938.
Anna J. Carrel, piano, 1934-1937.
Jean Carrott, romance languages, 1925-1926.
Richard A. Carter, physical education, health, 1946-1960.
Ronald Carter, physics, 1964-1967.
Judith A. Caudle, nursing, 1980-1987.
Beulah A. Chamberlain, shorthand and typewriting, spring 1908.
E. Wayne Chandler, business administration, 1968-1983.
Cathy Hoffman Chess, nursing, 1978-1982.
Roy A. Cheville*, religion, social science, history, 1923-1962 (faculty emeritus in 1968).
Christy E. Christenson*, French, Spanish, 1959-1980.
Arthur B. Church, radio, 1917-1920.
Charles F. Church, III, accounting, 1961-1978.
Kimball L. Clark, physics, 1992-
Marcella M. Clark, voice, 1929-1930.
Melvin K. Clark, art, 1971-1983.
David L. Clinefelter, vice president for academic affairs and dean of faculty, 1991-1997;
president, 1997-
Eugene E. Closson*, psychology, social science, philosophy, history, 1931-1959.
James T. Closson, registrar, education, 1965-1987.
Julia T. Closson, physical education for women, 1931-1946.
Linda Closson — see Linda DeBarthe
Louita Clothier — stringed instruments, choir, 1966-1973; 1974-1975; 1980-
Richard I. Clothier, music, 1960-1977; 1980-
Ruth Lyman Cobb — see Ruth Lyman Cobb Smith
Paula S. (Shearer) Cokington, nursing, January 1972-1986.
Clifford A. Cole, psychology, sociology, geography, dean of students, 1951-1953; F. Henry
Edwards Chair of Religious Studies, 1982-1983.
Gary W. Collins, physical education, 1974-1978.
Judith L. Collins, language and literature, spring 1974.
Harold Condit, dean of students, 1953-1967; dean of faculty, 1967-1975.
Charlotte Condit, English, 1926-1937.
Doris Conklin*, psychology, one semester circa 1971 (granted professor emerita status for
work as social activities director and in admissions during 1948-1982).
Anne L. Cooper, nursing, 1971-1973.
Kenneth D. Cooper, music, 1971-1983.
Jill Elaine Corgin, nursing, 1997-
Paul N. Craig, voice, history of music, 1916-1923.
Mrs. Paul Craig, music, 1920-1921.
Kenneth W. Crangle, business administration, 1985-1986.
Michael R. Crownover, art, 1973-1974.



John D. Dacus, English, 1970-1971.
Shirley M. Dauzvardis, nursing, 1991-
Orin V. Davidson, mathematics, history, 1906-1908.
Delia B. Davies, instrumental and vocal music, 1903-1905.
Judy M. Davis, nursing, fall 1975.
Lila Davis, physical education, 1953-1956.
Nellie Davis, instrumental music, 1896-1898.
Rosemary Dawson, nursing, spring 1974-fall 1974.
Elizabeth Day, college nurse, 1941-1943.
A. Neal Deaver, business manager, treasurer, 1934-1946.
Beatrice Deaver, commerce (assistant), 1930-1931.
Paul Deaver, piano, voice, 1948-1952.
Linda M. DeBarthe, accounting, business administration, 1990-
Mariette Delahaut, romance languages, French, geography, 1953-1954.
Penelope DeLong, home economics, 1971-1973; 1974-fall 1976.
Richard A. DeLong, biology, 1959-1979.
Harry A. Dennis, education, history, political science, physical education, 1952-fall 1977.
Jerome D. DeNuccio, English, 1987-
Ruth C. Derry, home economics, 1937-1938.
Bertha Deskin, secretarial science, 1937-January 1947 (died during school year).
David DeVonis, psychology, 1997-
Ethelyn A. Dewey, education, 1938-1950.
Ernest R. Dewsnup, history, literature, economics, 1897-1899; 1903-1905.
Nancy Ann C. Diddle, nursing, 1975-1981.
Shirley Dinkel, nursing, 1996-
Mary M. (Girard) Doerr, nursing, 1973-1978.
Maurice Draper, F. Henry Edwards Chair of Religious Studies, 1978-1979, 1983-1984.
William E. Dudek, physical education, 1967-
S. Sue Duncan, nursing, 1975-1979.
Andrew T. Dungan, business administration, 1996-
Richard Dunlap, history, political science, 1947-1952.
Stephanie E. Dunlap, accounting, 1996-
Richard Dunshee, Spanish, 1962-1967.
Ruth Ann C. Duque, English, 1980-1987.
Ethel Banta Durboraw, education, psychology, 1951-1953.
Benna Y. Easter, nursing, spring 1980.
Glen W. Easter, agri-business, 1985-1987.
Coralie Eastwood, voice, history of music, 1909-1910.
Grace Ebeling, English (preceptor), 1969-1971.
Adolphus H. "Bud" Edwards, physical education, 1968-1978; vice president for college relations and director of development, 1979-1981.
A. Deane Edwards, sociology, spring 1975-January 1976.
B. Edwards, art, 1923-1924.
John A. Edwards*, biology, 1959-1989.
Karen S. Edwards, English, 1974-1976.
Paul M. Edwards, history, philosophy, political science, 1960-1965; 1966-1978; dean of faculty, 1978-1982.
Richard A. Edwards, business, 1970-1972.
Carol Elledge, piano, 1960-1962.
F.V. Elliott, science, mathematics, 1918-1920.



Ronald A. Ellis, education, 1994-
Charles M. Emslie*, physics, 1960-1982.
Ruth Anne Eubanks, education, 1996-1997.
James W. Evans, education, speech, 1930-1933.
MaryBeth C. Evans*, education, psychology, geography, 1952-1988.
Mary Margaret “Peg” Falls, philosophy, 1978-1980.
Judith A. Faunce, physical education, 1993-1997.
Roscoe O. Faunce, speech, dramatics, spring 1934-1960.
Genevieve Felland, piano, harmony, 1916-1917.
Karen Fernengel, nursing, 1993-
Rae (Lysinger) Ferrett, piano, 1929-1934.
Deam Ferris, biology, 1948-1957.
Aura Belle Fike, oratory, 1914-1915.
Kleta Finley, education, 1950-1951.
Ruth Viola Fisher, public speaking, dramatics, 1923-1928.
Mary F. (Linder) Fitzpatrick (married Thomas J. Fitzpatrick after 1896-97 school year),
modern languages, German, French, 1896-1899; 1908-1912.
Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, mathematics, botany, geology, 1895-fall 1898; 1908-1912.
Robert Flanders, history, political science, sociology, 1955-1966.
Sally Flanders, English, 1955-1966.
Leslie J. Ford, Spanish, 1979-
Mark H. Forscutt, dean, English literature, history, 1896-1897.
Hannah Frank, languages, 1907-1908.
Tom S. Freeman*, psychology, education, 1960-1997.
Bertha M. Fritzsche, home economics, 1928-1929.
Albert D. Fuller, sociology, 1965-1969.
John W. Funke, computer science, 1989-1993.
Zaida Gaines, oratory, English, 1908-1911; 1912-1914.
Yvonne L. Galusha, business administration, 1993-
Mabel Gamet, home economics (assistant), 1924-1925.
Arthur Leslie “Les” Gardner*, history, social science, 1973-1996.
Lucille M. Garrett, dean of women, 1939-1943; psychology, 1965-1971.
Catherine W. Gates*, psychology, 1968-1975.
Esther C. Gates, dean of women, 1925-1928.
George Gates, physical education (preceptor), 1968-1971.
Marcella Gearhart, English, 1966-1967.
Doris Gieselman, voice, 1924-1926.
Alva R. “Willie” Gilbert, shorthand, typewriting, psychology, physical education,
education, 1921-1948; dean of personnel and faculty, 1929-1944, 1946-1948;
acting president, 1944-1946.
Frances Frazier Gilbert, physical education, 1926-1931.
Richard Gilberts, physical education, 1959-1960.
J. Ruth Gilpin, nursing, 1991-1992.
Mary M. Girard — see Mary M. Doerr
Jack D. Gittinger, Jr., education, 1991-
Steven A. Glazer, history, 1996-
Edmund J. Gleazer Jr., president, sociology, 1946-1957.
John R. Glynn, social welfare, 1980-1982.
Maxine Godfrey, physical education, 1934-1935.
Hugo H. Gold, teacher training, 1921-1926.



Pauline (Anthony) Gold, shorthand, typewriting, 1907-1913.
Steve S. Golston, psychology, 1994-1995.
Anita Goode, piano, 1945-1948.
Delmar T. Goode*, chemistry, 1945-1975.
Caryl Goodyear-Bruch, nursing, 1995-
Charlotte D. Gould*, secretarial science, English, 1942 (one semester), 1943
(one semester), January 1947-1979.
William S. Gould, speech, English, 1939-1969.
David J. Grant, mathematics, 1981-1982.
William Graves, music theory, band, orchestra, literature, 1946-1953.
Bruce M. Graybill*, chemistry, 1961-1994.
Robert W. Greenstreet, speech, 1979-1984.
Steven L. Greenquist, art, 1990-1997.
Jeremiah A. Gunsolley* (as treasurer emeritus), commercial, normal, preparatory,
religious education, 1895-1926; acting president, 1909-1913.
Marjorie Gunsolley — see Marjorie Anway
Nancy Halferty, education, 1997-
Arthur A. Hamann, religion, 1968-1969.
Barbara P. Hamann, physical education, 1969-1982.
Gerald E. Hampton, physical education, 1960-
Helen R. Hampton, physical education, 1965-1984.
Jia-ning Han, computer science, 1987-1988.
Craig A. Hancock, music, 1982-1989.
Kathleen Hancock, secretarial science, 1969-1971.
Nancy J. Hansford, nursing, 1978-1979.
C. Lyle Hanson, chemistry, spring 1966-fall 1967.
Cleo Hanthorne — see Cleo Hanthorne Moon
Ingrid Harder, German (Fulbright exchange), 1975-1976.
Joy Harder (Mrs. Edwin Browne), piano, organ, 1941-1944.
Douglas R. Hardy, mathematics, 1982-1983.
Richard A. Harkness, ancient languages, literature, 1899-1901.
John R. Harrison, English and speech, spring 1978-1979.
Richard G. Harrop, physical education, 1990-
Martha J. Hart, music, 1988-
Mina Cook Hart, normal, preparatory, 1901-1904.
Thomas J. Hart, music, 1986-
Oren Hartschen, agriculture, chemistry, 1923-1930.
Nicholas L. Hartwig, biology, 1965-1966; 1967-
Gary S. Hasman, computer science, 1993-
Eleanore Hatch, classics, 1899-1901.
Frances Hatch, voice, 1927-1929.
Wanda Hathaway, secretarial, spring 1967.
Maurice G. Hausheer, political science, spring 1966-1967.
Ann K. Havenhill, nursing, spring 1974-1986.
James F. Hawley, mathematics, 1964-
Ralph Hawley, band and orchestra, fall 1942 (resigned in October for military service).
Gladys Marie Hays, history, 1933-1935.
William E. Heath, business administration, 1994-
M. Kathleen Heikkila, education, 1994-
Clayton G. Henry*, physical education, math, 1966-1982.



Marilyn A. Henry, education, 1988-1991.
Gary L. Heisserer, theatre, English, 1988-1995.
Barbara J. Higdon* (as president emerita), English, 1963-75; president, 1984-1991.
Earl T. Higdon, economics, business, 1935-1940.
William T. Higdon, chemistry, 1963-1965; president, 1966-1974, 1992-1997.
Susan M. Hildebrand, nursing, 1994-
Alma Elizabeth Hilliard, piano, harmony, 1909-1910.
Henrietta H. Hofer, voice, 1906-1908.
Dagmar M. Holm, ancient language, 1919-1920.
Ruth E. Holthaus, nursing, 1993-
David W. Hopkins, public speaking, 1920-1921.
Roy V. Hopkins, history, ancient languages, Bible, dean of men, 1908-1919.
John A. Horner, theatre and English, 1987-1988.
Mabel Horner, elocution, 1901-02.
Joey E. Horstman, English, 1994-
Claudia D. Horton, nursing, 1994-
Carol Hough, home economics (preceptor), 1967-1968.
Franklin S. Hough*, economics, 1965-1988; dean of faculty, 1975-1977;
president, 1977-1980.
Lois Houston, secretarial science, 1956-1959; 1965-1966; 1969-1970; 1972.
Oliver C. Houston, music, 1956-
William Howard, sociology, 1967-1970.
Charles F. Hudson, economics, spring 1981-fall 1981.
June Ann Humphrey, nursing, 1994-
Carol Hunt, English, fall 1967.
Larry E. Hunt, history, 1967-1976.
Linna Elizabeth Hunt, voice, 1930-1942.
Frank Hunter, vocal music, 1968-1978.
Mabel Carlile Hyde*, public school music, 1921-1945; 1955-1961.
Winston E. Inslee*, theatre, speech, English, 1955-1985.
David M. Irby, religion, 1968-1969.
Charles Ellsworth Irwin (Sr.), history, preparatory, normal, 1912-1918; 1920-1923.
Charles E. Irwin Jr., English, chemistry, mathematics, physics, 1947-1951.
Ned L. Jacobson*, mathematics, engineering, 1933-1934 (assistant); spring 1941-1942;
1946-1975.
Kathleen G. Jaeger, French, 1992-
Carolyn B. Jarvis, Latin, German, modern languages, 1903-1905.
Mary Jean (Murdock) Jeanae, education, 1975-
Charles Jenkins, research professor, plant science, 1968.
D. Blair Jensen, religion, 1933-1934.
Susan Jeschke, nursing, 1976-1977.
Leonard Johnsen, mathematics, 1969-1970.
Elbert B. Johnson, dean of faculty, 1972-1974; economics, 1974-1975.
Robert L. Johnson*, education, 1965-1991.
Stanley W. Johnson, psychology, 1958-1961.
Willamena Johnson, physical education, 1921-1923.
Alma Jones, home economics, 1936-1937.
Charles R. Jones, biology, 1957-1959.
Hazel Jones — see Hazel Uthoff
James S. Jones, computer science, 1983-



Lonzo Jones, dean of Marietta and dormitories, 1917-1920; religious education, 1921-1923; dean of men, 1922-1923; philosophy, psychology, dean of junior college, 1924-1928.

William Jones, biology, 1965-1968.

Ruth Juergens, piano, 1928-1930.

William E. Juhnke, history, 1974-

Iola H. Kaestner*, home economics, art, psychology, 1946-1971.

H. Louise Kalvelage — see H. Louise Novinger

Evelyn Gurley Kane, elocution, oratory, 1902-1903.

Pramod A. Kapoor, business, 1985-1991.

Marion G. Katzmann, band and orchestra, 1942-1944.

Felix Kaufman, economics, business, 1948-1949.

Daniel T. Keegan, art, 1974-1981; 1983-1990.

Dorothy Kelley, music, 1944-1945.

Belle E. Kelley, English, 1906-1907.

Mrs. E.G. Kelley, food and nutrition, 1943-1944.

Laura B. Kelley, director of school of music, piano, harmony, 1912-1916.

R. C. Kelley, classics, 1904-1905.

T. J. Kelley, history, literature, 1897-1898.

Ruth N. Kelly, Spanish, 1977-1978.

Marian G. Killpack, psychology, fall 1975.

Young Bae Kim, political science, 1969-1979.

Kevin L. Kiser, computer science, 1991-fall 1992.

Sharon L. Kirkpatrick, nursing, 1980-; vice president and dean of nursing, 1994-

Robert W. Kitchin, physics, chemistry, 1982-1984.

Philip F. Klamm, physics, 1966-1969.

Shirley A. Klamm, Spanish, 1967-1969.

Susan F. Klaus, nursing, 1992-

Mabel Knipschild — see Mabel (Knipschild) Smith

Bethel Davis Knoche, organ, 1947-1948.

Bruce E. Koehler, English, 1967-1969.

Charles Kofoid, vice president for academic affairs and dean of faculty, 1983-1985.

Aarona B. Kohlman*, English, 1964-1978 (named professor emerita in 1981).

Tom P. Kotz, health and education, 1989-

Bertha Kriechbaum, Latin, German, 1906-1907.

Daniel F. Lambert, law, 1898-1899.

Helena J. Lambert, public speaking, 1910-1912.

Donald D. Landon, religion, 1965-1966.

Helene Laura Landsberg, history, political science, 1918-1919.

Pablo A. LaRosa, Spanish, 1972-1978.

Rochelle M. LaRosa, Spanish, 1975-1976.

Harry E. Larche, physical education, 1960-1974.

John A. Larsen, zoology, history, science, preparatory school, 1906-1908.

Lurene Laughin, commercial (assistant), 1924-1928.

George E. LaVance Jr., business, 1983-1984.

Esther Irene Layton, English, 1919-1921; 1923-1926.

Ferol O. Leggette, oratory, voice, 1915-1916.

Gail Lerner, nursing, 1971.

Patrick K. Lesley, English, 1971-1987.

Eva Lewers, education, principal of academy, 1924-1929.



Edwin M. “Win” Lewis IV, theatre, 1996-1997.
Jesse Lewis, history, 1913-1914.
Jo Ann Lierman, nursing, 1974-1979; 1980-1984.
Mary F. Linder — see Mary F. (Linder) Fitzpatrick
Richard K. Lindgren, business administration, 1980-1985.
Kevin Lee Kiser, computer science, 1991-fall 1992.
Angelica M. Lissarrague, Spanish, 1969-1972.
Herbert C. Lively, music, 1945-1948.
Mary Louise Lloyd, voice, 1926-1927.
Alida Logan, shorthand, typewriting, 1899-fall 1900.
Elizabeth Long, nursing, spring 1974-1975.
Harry Lorange, education, 1959-1966.
Rudolph J. Lubsen, engineering, 1936-1941.
J. Paul Lucero, social welfare, 1974-1977.
Rae Lysinger — see Rae Ferrett
Erik Maakestad, art, 1997-
James L. Mai, art, 1996-
Carolyn Mann, language and literature, 1973-1975.
G. Thomas Mann, German, 1967-1985; dean of faculty, 1985-1991.
Susan L. Maroldo, speech, 1987-
Doris Marriott, physical education, 1951-1953.
Joan C. Martin, nursing, 1978-1979.
Beryl A. May, business administration, economics, 1929-1935.
Thomas L. McCracken, physical education, 1978-1979.
Virgie McCray, home economics, 1921-1922.
Jeffrey R. McDade, sociology, criminal justice, 1996-
Robert D. McDermid, psychology, 1977-1981.
Stewart L. McDole, health, physical education, recreation, 1982-
Floyd M. McDowell, psychology, history, English, education, 1911-1925;
dean of junior college, 1920-1924; dean of senior college, 1924-1925.
Alice Heathcote McElrath, oratory, English, 1907-1908.
Vivian McElroy, foreign language, 1921-1925.
Violet McFarlane, shorthand, typewriting, 1935-1936.
Ethel McGough, physical education (assistant), 1925-1927.
Harold McKain, physical education, 1962-1966.
Christa (Tegtmeyer) McKay, English, 1965-1971.
M. Jean McKenzie, physical education, 1976-1978, 1980-1982.
Margaret L. McKevit, nursing, 1968-1976.
F. Mark McKiernan, history, 1973-1974 (adjunct professor 1974-1978).
James R. McKinney Sr., vice president for business affairs and treasurer, 1991-
Eva G. McNamara, French, oratory, 1916-1918.
Gary M. Meacham, art, 1967-1971.
Kathleen Means, home economics, 1968-1969.
Grace K. Meigs, vocal music, 1898-1900.
Barbara J. Hiles Mesle, English, 1987-
C. Robert Mesle, philosophy, 1980-
Harlan J. Metcalf, secretarial, 1949-1950.
Delores Bell Mick, education, 1993-1994.
Patricia M. Mihevic, physical education, 1974-1976.
David K. Miller, addiction studies, 1994-



Merlene Miller, addiction studies, 1994-
Arthur H. Mills, instrumental music, 1897-1900.
Florence M. Mingus, Latin, German, 1906-1907.
Guy F. Mintun, accounting, law, 1911-1913.
Elizabeth Mollison, piano, 1995-
Fred E. Mollison, band, orchestra, 1920-1921 (approximately one month).
Wayve Monroe, home economics, 1918-1919.
Cleo Hanthorne Moon*, English, 1935-1939; spring 1956-1969.
Howard D. Moore, business administration, 1978-1980.
Robert F. Moore, economics, 1940-1942.
Anna Mae Morgan, voice, 1912-1915.
Tess Morgan, English, 1928-1933, 1937-1965; dean of women, 1928-1933, 1943-1946.
Harvey B. Morter Jr., biology (preceptor), 1968-1971.
Betty W. Mortimore*, biology, 1965-1988.
Morris E. Mortimore, geology, biology, 1925-1931.
Olive B. Thomas Mortimore, elementary and preparatory, 1910-1911; German,
physical education, English, 1916-1917; English, 1927-1928, 1946-1949.
Roy H. Mortimore*, mathematics, physics, geology, 1921-1963.
Betty Mosier, piano, music theory, 1947-1949, 1951-1956.
Cindy L. Motley, nursing, 1979-1980.
Peter Muceus, Norse, 1920-1923.
Roy E. Muir, English, 1965-1968.
Gerald P. Mulderig, English, 1978-1981.
Mary Jean Murdock — see Mary Jean Jeanae
Stephen K. Murdock, mathematics, 1984-
Robert E. Myers, nursing, 1978-1980.
Charles J. Nagy, Jr., political science, 1979-1986.
Harold Neal, band, orchestra, music, 1953-1966.
Margaret Neal, library, English, 1962-1964.
Leland Negaard, religion, 1959-1965.
Norman Nelson, chemistry, agriculture, 1952-1960.
A. Eric Ngwashi, social science, 1978-1979.
Richard A. Nies, sociology, speech, 1952-1953.
Timothy L. Noland, speech, 1997-
Waldemar Noll, mathematics, science, 1917-1918.
William H. Norman, sociology, 1984-
Jessie Mae Norris, piano, 1924-1926.
H. Louise Kalvelage, nursing, 1991-1997.
Kathryn Nowlin, physical education, 1956-1959; spring 1966.
Thomas B. Nowlin, physical education, 1965-
Frank Noyes, violin, 1939-1942.
Phyllis N. O'Daniels, health and physical education, 1987-
David P. O'Donnell, sociology, 1994-
Larry W. Oiler, biology, 1989-
Roberta R. O'Laughlin, nursing, 1975-1976.
Lynn R. Osborn, education, 1961-1962.
Arturo Ortiz, Spanish, spring 1987.
Arthur Palmer, psychology, 1965-1967.
Susan A. Parker, nursing, 1992-
Brenda S. Parkes, nursing, 1978-



Mark A. Parrott, theatre, 1990-1996.
Allen Partridge, theatre, 1997-
Dale Paterno, director of business affairs, 1968-1970.
Belle Patterson, piano, harmony, 1917-1923.
Thomas C. Patton, psychology, 1967-fall 1995.
Manouchehr Pedram, education, 1974-1979.
Joseph T. Pence, Latin, Greek, 1895-fall 1898.
Rebecca C. Peterson, history, 1994-
Sandra R. Peterson, nursing, 1975-1978.
Vernon L. Peterson, Spanish, 1965-1975, 1978-1979.
Sherman W. Phipps, social welfare, 1977-1978.
Delbert Pidgeon, engineering, mathematics, chemistry, 1942-1945.
Dennis Piepergerdes, vice president for institutional advancement, 1997-
LaDon J. Piepergerdes, nursing, spring 1973-1977.
Nettie Mae Pifer, mathematics (assistant), 1934-1935.
Gustav A. Platz*, science, mathematics, biology, 1920-1959.
Lulu G. Porter — see Lulu G. Carmichael
Richard K. Porter, music, 1979-1986.
Katherine Potts, theatre, 1995-
Thomas L. Powell, physical education, 1980-1984; vice president for student affairs
and dean of students, 1984-
Henry J. Prager, business administration, economics, 1967-1968, 1970-January 1979.
Jackie E. Pray, social welfare, January 1978-1980.
Mildred Price, ancient languages, 1908-1910.
Kevin W. Prine, business administration, 1990-
Martha Ptacek, nursing, 1997-
Brent E. Pulsipher, art, 1980-1986.
Hazel Putnam, history, 1921-1924; principal of academy, 1922-1924.
Myrtle Radmall, health, 1920-1923.
Carolyn Raiser, English (preceptor), 1969-1970; social science (preceptor), 1973-1974;
English, 1974-1975.
William L. Raiser, sociology, 1968-1983; computer science, 1983-1988.
Ruth Ralston, physical education, 1946-1951.
Bob N. Ramsey, chemistry, 1960-1961; 1968-
Jerie Gail Ramsey, piano and organ, 1968-
Vera Travis Rasmussen, psychology (assistant), 1946-1951.
Beulah B. Reed, shorthand, typewriting, 1932-1934.
Clyde T. Reed, mathematics, science, 1914-1916.
Esther Reimer, shorthand, typewriting, 1901-1908.
Agnes Remley, mathematics, German, history, 1907-1908.
Harold T. Rhode Jr., education, 1969-fall 1974.
Ella F. Rich, shorthand, typewriting, 1898-1900.
Franklin W. Rieske, engineering, mathematics, 1961-1962.
George Ritchie, piano, 1963-1964.
Malcolm L. Ritchie, dean of students, psychology, sociology, religion, 1949-1951.
Christine Roberts, English, 1923-1925.
Forest A. Roberts, sociology, public speaking, 1923-1928.
Ronald Roberts, sociology, 1966-1967.
Ruth E. Roberts*, home economics, 1940-1967.
Dolores A. Robertson, nursing, 1989-



Margaret Robohn, nursing, 1970-1974.
Mark B. Robson, English, theatre, 1984-1987.
L. R. Rogers, psychology, 1910-1911.
Roger W. Rouland, English, 1993-1994.
Belle H. Royce, elementary and preparatory subjects, dean of women, English, 1911-1919;
English, 1921-1924.
Velma N. Ruch*, English, 1946-1986; acting president, 1974-1975.
Jerry C. Runkle*, economics, business, 1942-1978.
John S. Rush, accounting, 1991-
William D. Russell, political science, religion, history, 1966-
Catherine M. Rutte, nursing, 1969-1970.
Nina B. St. John, chemistry, 1936-1943.
Christiana Salyards, Bible study, religious pedagogy, 1909-1917.
Judy K. Sancken, physical education, 1978-1980.
Richard Lee Sanderson, sociology, 1965-1966.
Susan Santos, nursing, 1996-
Somnath Sarkar, chemistry, 1994-
Rick Sarre, criminal justice, spring 1997.
Becky L. Savage, nursing, 1976-77, 1980-1983.
Kathryn P. Savia, stringed instruments, 1977-1978.
Alfred J. Savia, orchestra, 1977-1978.
An-Ping Schafermeyer, nursing, fall 1978.
Celia M. Schall*, English, speech, theatre, 1957-1990.
L. Rod Schall, education, 1957-1994.
Rodney P. Schleifer, business administration, 1985-1987.
Harold Schneebeck, religion, 1966-1967; history, 1977-1978.
Judith Schneebeck, English, 1966-1967.
Virginia M. Scott, art (preceptor), fall 1973.
Bette J. Sellars, art, 1987-1996.
John D. Sellars, business administration, 1987-1990;
vice president for institutional advancement, 1990-1996.
Ruth Atwood Shank, home economics, 1926-1928.
Gaylord E. Shaw, biology, 1963-1964, 1988-
Paula Shearer — see Paula Cokington
Lora G. Sheldon, mathematics, 1927-1928.
Sherman D. Sheppard, physical science, 1968-1978; 1984-1987.
Donald Sheridan, English, 1964-1967.
Stuart Sherman, physical education, 1993-
David Shippy, physics, engineering, 1956-1960, 1962-1964.
Lillian Shirk, hygiene, 1920-1921.
Thelma Silsby, piano, 1950-1969, 1970-1971.
Sherry S. Simmons, nursing, 1973-1978.
John Skillings, social science, 1973-1975.
William J. “Jerry” Slayton, German, 1969-
Bryan D. Smith, chemistry, biology, 1997-
Carlos M. Smith, radio code, telegraphy, 1917-1919.
Carmelita Smith, nursing, 1970-1976.
Frederick M. Smith, physics, mathematics, 1899-1901.
Kenneth Smith, business, 1970-1971.
Heman Hale Smith, history, 1919-1920.



Kenneth Smith, business, typing, 1970-1971.
Lyman Smith, math (assistant), 1932-1933.
Mabel (Knipschild) Smith, modern languages, German, home economics, 1912-1918.
Ronald K. Smith, mathematics, 1978-
Ruth Lyman Cobb Smith (married Frederick M. Smith in summer of 1897),
elocution and physical culture, 1896-1904.
Vida E. Smith, dean of women, 1920-1925.
Bessie C. Sodersten, social science, 1927-1931.
Daniel B. Sorden, history, 1920-1921.
Marilyn Sorden, literature for children, 1955-1958.
Verne Sparkes, religion, 1963-1964.
Robert R. Speaks, religion, history, 1962-1967, 1972-1973.
Luella K. Specht, teacher training, 1937-1938.
Christine M. Spittler, nursing, 1979-1980; 1982-1985.
Marilyn Stamp, nursing, 1996-
L. W. Stegemen, shorthand, typewriting, 1913-1915.
Bertha Steele, elementary and preparatory branches, 1910-1911.
Dennis R. Steele, philosophy and mathematics, 1965-1983.
Linda Steele, physical education, 1978-1980.
Ida M. Stemmer, piano, elocution, 1906-1907.
Mrs. C. A. Stevens, director of teaching training, 1920-1921.
Florence Stevenson, piano, 1916-1917.
Rolland M. Stewart, president, education, English literature, 1906-1908.
Donovan Stiegel, chemistry (assistant), 1951-1952.
Mary K. Stilwell, nursing, 1979.
Darrell R. Strait, chemistry, 1974-1981.
Ira D. M. Stubbart, mathematics, science, 1913-1914.
Larry D. Sturgis, vice president for development and college relations, 1982-1988.
Leslie G. Swenson, science, 1916-1917.
Agnes M. Swanstrom, English, 1939-1940.
Bruce Swoffer, business, 1958-1968.
Nubuo Takahashi, music, 1973-1977.
Harold "Hal" Talcott, vice president for business affairs (temporary),
July 1985-December 1985.
Olive A. Teeters, English, public speaking, 1918-1919.
Christa Tegtmeier — see Christa McKay
Olive B. Thomas — see Olive Thomas Mortimore
Charles A. Thompson, history, 1968-1974.
Florence L. Thompson, dramatics, speech, 1928-1934 (died during school year).
Granville K. Thompson, business manager, dean of men, 1947-1951.
Garland Tickemyer, F. Henry Edwards Chair of Religious Studies, 1986-1987.
Donald Tillman, German, 1966-1967.
M. Iola Tordoff*, nursing, spring 1969-1982.
Francis Tousley, mathematics (assistant), 1930-1932.
Betty S. Tracey, nursing, spring 1978.
Elizabeth Trachsel, English, 1921-1923.
Patricia K. Trachsel, nursing, 1992-
Edward L. Traver III, English, speech, 1960-1964.
Edna A. Treat, piano, organ, 1937-1941.
Christine K. Tribble, nursing, 1979-1980.



Alice M. Tripp, nursing, 1976-1978, 1983-1986.
Marjorie J. True, nursing, 1983-1987.
Glen E. Trullinger*, business education, 1971-1990.
Toby A. Turner, nursing, 1994-fall 1996.
O. H. Truman, mathematics, physics, chemistry, 1912-1913.
Hazel (Jones) Uthoff, home economics, 1938-1940.
Claire Van Eaton, shorthand, typewriting, 1919-1921.
Thomas Varghese, sociology, 1965-1967.
Jorge S. Ventura, history, 1972.
Stanley A. Vernon, English, 1971-1972.
Katherine L. Vigen, nursing, 1994-
Beverly Jean Viles, nursing, fall 1979.
Clare D. Vlahos, F. Henry Edwards Chair of Religious Studies, spring 1982.
George H. Waddell, art, 1965-1978.
Evan Walden, shop, physical education, 1930-1934.
Cora O. Walker, shorthand, typewriting, 1906-1907.
Harry S. Walker, economics, business, 1949-1950.
Jon B. Wallace, English, 1970-
Nancy S. Wallace, social welfare, 1977-fall 1981.
Christiana Waller, piano, harmony, 1910-1911.
Violet M. Waller, nursing, 1974-1985.
Craig L. Warner, art, 1989-1996.
Edward Warner, religion, 1961-1962 (internship), 1967-1968.
Judy L. Warner, English, 1967-1968.
Mae Clark Warren, home economics, 1930-1936; dean of women, 1933-1936.
M. Lorine Warrick, language and literature, fall 1975.
Virginia Wary, piano, 1926-1928.
Carole L. Waterman, speech, 1984-1985, 1995-1997.
Vida Ruth Watson, psychology, dean of women, 1937-1939.
N. James Weate, education, 1966-1974.
James R. Webb, computer science, 1982-1984.
Joyce M. Weddle, nursing, 1984-1985.
Betty L. Welch*, physical education, 1959-1985.
Charles Welch, English, 1958-1962.
L.D. Weldon*, physical education, 1959-1973.
Terrill L. Weldon, social welfare, 1969-fall 1977.
Elizabeth Wellemeyer, vocal music, 1908-1910.
John F. Wellemeyer, history, psychology, philosophy, 1957-1958.
Ilene Wendell, organ, piano, 1954-1955.
Brenda K. Westvold, business, 1983-1985.
Bernice L. White, nursing, 1969-1974.
James C. White, mathematics, 1975-1980.
James W. White, geography, 1954-1956; vice president and treasurer, 1956-1968.
Monroe White, psychology, 1995-fall 1996.
June Whiting, English, speech, dramatic production, 1919-1923.
Ray Whiting, dean of men, 1920-1922.
Hugo J. Wichman, mathematics, chemistry, 1906-1907.
Marguerite L. Wickes, piano, 1911-1912.
Eldon D. Wig, computer science, fall 1980.
Cyril E. Wight, shorthand, typewriting, religious education, 1915-1921.



Darlene V. Wight*, speech, English, 1961-1987.
Les D. Wight*, art, 1961-1987.
Joel S. Wight, political science, 1967-1969.
Rupert A. Wight, physical education, 1919-1920.
Alice M. Willard, nursing, 1984-1985.
Clara L. Williams, home economics, 1929-1930.
Ivan R. Williams, business administration, 1986-1993.
Velva Williamson, physical education, 1924-1925.
Cecil G. Willis, sociology, 1960-1962.
Diana Wilson, physical education, 1982-1985.
R. Michael Wilson, physical education, 1981-1990.
Thad R. Wilson, nursing, 1981-1986.
Wilford Winholtz, F. Henry Edwards Chair of Religious Studies, 1985-1986.
Judith A. Winters, nursing, 1974-1977, spring 1978.
John C. Wojcik, music, 1989-
Luba W. Woloschko, nursing, 1975-1978.
Charles B. Woodstock, manual training, normal school, religious education, 1907-1926.
Ralph E. Wouters, treasurer, 1970-1990; vice president for financial affairs, 1976-1990.
Beverly A. Wright, nursing (preceptor), 1973-1975.
Rosemary A. Yankers, English, 1969-1970.
Lois J. Yates, business administration, 1980-fall 1985.
Newell Yates, dean of students, 1969-1983.
Edith Yeargan, English, physical education, 1935-1937.
Jean Yearous, secretarial science (preceptor), 1968-1969.
Ruth York, romance languages, 1947-1956.
David C. Yost, art (preceptor), 1969-1970.
Lloyd R. Young, sociology and religion, 1958-1966; dean, 1969-December 1970.
Clyde Youngs, psychology, sociology, 1955-1970.
Edith Yeargan, English, physical education, 1935-1937.
Raymond D. Zinser, sociology, 1947-fall 1983.



Harry Dennis, Bill Gould, and Harvey Grice



Paul Edwards, Jon Wallace, and Howard Booth



PRESIDENTS

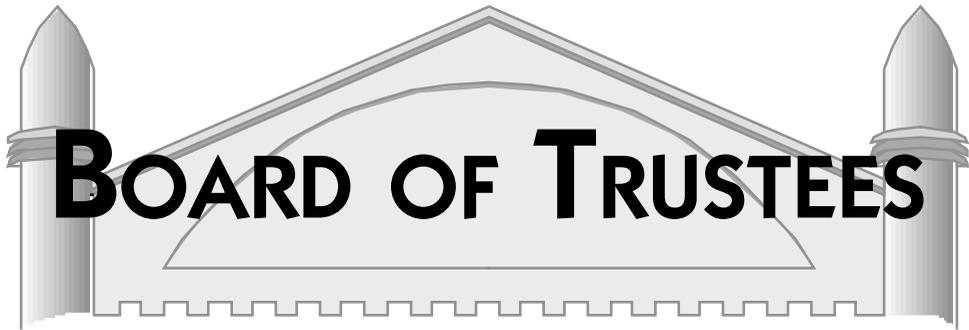
This list includes the people who have served in the role as Graceland's top administrator, whether under the title of president, acting president, or other positions of a similar function.

Early 1895	Joseph Smith III, President Pro Tem
1895-1896	Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, Senior Professor
1896-1897	Mark H. Forscutt, Dean
1897-1898	Joseph T. Pence, Acting President
1898-1900	Ernest R. Dewsnap, President
1899-1900	Richard A. Harkness, Acting President
1900-1901	Richard A. Harkness, President
1901-1902	Herbert S. Salisbury, Acting President
1902-January 1903	Clifton O. Taylor, Acting President
January 1903-June 1903	Charles Marr Barber, Acting President
1903-1905	Ernest R. Dewsnap, President
1905-1908	Rolland M. Stewart, President
1908-1909	David A. Anderson, President
1909-1913	Jeremiah A. Gunsolley, Acting President
1913-1915	Samuel Allen Burgess, President
1915-1944	George Nathaniel Briggs, President
1944-1946	Alva Richard Gilbert, Acting President
1946-1957	Edmund J. Gleazer Jr., President
1951	Roy A. Cheville, Acting President
1956; 1957-1958	William Gould, Acting President
1958-1964	Harvey H. Grice, President
1964-1966	Earl T. Higdon, Acting President
1966-1974	William T. Higdon, President
1974-1975	Velma N. Ruch, Acting President
1975-1977	Gerald L. Knutson, President
April-October 1977	Franklin S. Hough, Acting President
1977-1980	Franklin S. Hough, President
1980-1984	Joe E. Hanna, President
1984-1991	Barbara J. Higdon, President
1992-1997	William T. Higdon, President
1997-	David L. Clinefelter, President

Note: Ernest R. Dewsnap (1898-1900 and 1903-1905) and William T. Higdon (1966-1974 and 1992-1997) each served as Graceland College president two times.



Graceland presidents inside the Carmichael House at the 1995 Founders' Day celebration. Front: Barbara Higdon, Frank Hough, and Velma Ruch. Back: Edmund Gleazer Jr., Bill Higdon, and Gerald Knutson.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The following is a listing of every member of Graceland's Board of Trustees from 1895 to 1997. During the college's first five years, Graceland had both a Board of Trustees (which handled financial matters of the college) and a Board of Directors (which handled educational operations of the college). The two boards were merged into a single Board of Trustees in April 1900. This list includes those who had membership in the separate boards that existed prior to 1900.

Jeanne Thomas Allen	1992-
S. Turner Allen	1968-1974
I.W. Allender	1897-1907 (originally Board of Directors)
Howard Andersen	1942-1947
Audentia Anderson	1930-1934
Dan Anderson	1895-1899 (Board of Trustees); 1901-1913
William Anderson	1895-1901 (both boards)
Carl R. Ashbaugh	1982-1994
Carol F. Baker	1994-
Albert E. Bates	1986-1996
F.B. Blair	1904-1912
W.W. Blair	1895-1900
E.A. Blakeslee	1895-1898 (Board of Trustees)
Calvin M. Boardman	1996-
Paul W. Booth	1986-1996
Gretchen A. Booz	1984-1996
Leonard L. Boswell	1990-
Ruth O. Bradley	1972-1978
Bernadine E. Braithwaite	1986-1987
George N. Briggs	1916-1927
Lawrence Brockway	1946-1953
Addison Brown	1952-1963
A. Wardell Brown, Jr.	1990-
Samuel A. Burgess	1911-1915
J.F. Burton	1896-1897 (Board of Directors)
Albert Carmichael	1911-1935
A. Max Carmichael	1922-1925
D.R. Carmichael	1952-1965
David B. Carmichael	1988-
N. Ray Carmichael	1934-1937
John A. Cave	1996-
Arthur B. Church	1938-1941



Robert W. Clothier	1992-
Byron Constance	1978-1992
Frank Criley	1896-1898 (Board of Trustees)
L.F.P. Curry	1950-1963
David Dancer	1895-1897
John R. Darling	1976-1982
A. Neal Deaver	1948-1952
G.L. DeLapp	1928-1935
Verne L. Deskin	1936-1967
Maurice L. Draper	1980-1986
A.H. "Bud" Edwards	1986-
Deane Butler Edwards	1966-1970
Nancy T. Edwards	1996-
Paul M. Edwards	1986-1992
R.M. Elvin	1900-1908
Deam H. Ferris	1970-1978
John F. Garver	1912-1949
Charles F. Grabske	1932-1951
Franklin Graybill	1969-1970
Ralph E. Green, Jr.	1990-
Jerry O. Gregg	1982-1984
W.A. Grenawalt	1908-1909
Trudi Mahi Gunderson	1994-
Jeremiah A. Gunsolley	1900-1910
Diana W. Guthrie	1996-
J.H. Hansen	1895-1900 (Board of Directors)
Merle R. Harmon Sr.	1992-
Authella Collins Hawks	1994-
Walter E. Hayer	1920; 1931
James H. Henson	1988-1994
Earl T. Higdon	1952-1963
G.H. Hilliard	1898-1900 (both boards)
W.A. Hopkins	1902-1903
T.A. Hougas	1912-1922
Richard D. Hughes	1990-1996
Blair Jensen	1932-1937
Walter Johnson	1949-1950
Lonzo Jones	1938-1946
Edmund L. Kelley Sr.	1895-1898 (both boards)
Edmund L. Kelley Jr.	1905-1907
P.P. Kelley	1895-1898 (Board of Directors)
Mary Cooper Kellogg	1986-1992
William H. Kelly	1978-1990
Marie Bevan Kiersch	1986-1996
C. William Kramer	1990-
Daniel F. Lambert	1895-1897 (Board of Directors)
Joseph R. Lambert	1897-1898
R.J. Lambert	1909-1911
Donald D. Landon	1967-1980
William Leeka	1900-1902

Board of Trustees



William J. Legg	1986-
Herbert C. Lively	1964-1967
Floyd M. McDowell	1922-1951
Margaret L. McKeivit	1980-1994
Donald E. Manuel	1958-1959; 1964-1982
Arla L.M. Martindale	1990-1994
Howard V. Meredith	1953-1958
Blanche Edwards Mesley	1925-1929; 1935-1937; 1948-1965
Mary Moats	1938-1947
Anita L. Mortimer	1994-
Jennings Jay Newcom	1986-
F.W. Newcome	1908-1910; 1912-1914
Richard E. Otis	1996-
Aleta Runkle Page	1974-1980
Franklin Parsons	1952-1957
William Piedimonte	1965-1980
W.E. Prall	1926-1931
O.H. Riggs	1896-1898 (Board of Directors)
Malcolm Ritchie	1964-1976
I.L. Rogers	1895-1897
Howard K. Sakima	1994-
R.S. Salyards	1898-1900 (Board of Directors)
James R. Shaw	1980-1986
Ellis Short	1895-1900 (Board of Trustees)
Alex H. Smith	1895-1896 (Board of Directors)
Clarence F. Smith	1911-1912
Frederick M. Smith	1901-1911
H.C. Smith	1910-1911
James R. Smith	1895-1896
John Smith	1901-1903
Joseph Smith III	1895-1899 (both boards)
Ronald Smith	1954-1969
Vida Smith	1925-1926
L. Merle Spence	1958-1967
Geoffrey F. Spencer	1996-
James R. Tabor	1986-
Wanda C. Talcott	1986-1994
Dwight C. Vredenburg	1985-1988
Dan E. Waite	1960-1978
G.R. Wells	1914-1919
Linden E. Wheeler	1968-1980
Dan S. Whittemore	1980-1992
C.E. Wight	1922-1924
J.W. Wight	1904-1905; 1913-1921
Robert Winning	1895-1900
C.B. Woodstock	1915-1922
Lorne R. Worthington	1978-1984
Floyd J. Young	1992-1996
David K. Zonker	1990-



BIOGRAPHIES

A glimpse at the lives of some of those who have helped make Graceland great: the presidents, the faculty emeriti, the innovators, the longtime educators, and the famous alumni.



Steven Lee Anders (b. October 28, 1951, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa) — Steve Anders graduated from Graceland in 1973 with degrees in economics and business administration, then continued his education in economics at Kansas State University, obtaining his M.A. in 1978 and his Ph.D. in 1988. He joined the Graceland faculty to teach economics in 1978 and became chairman of the Social Science Division in 1989. In those roles, Anders helped expand the business internship program and led the efforts toward creating the accounting major. He also served on the Council on Student Welfare for 15 years, acting as chairman for most of that time. Anders received the Graceland Alumni Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1985. Outside the classroom, Anders has been involved in Outreach International and on the investment advisory committee of the RLDS Church. He also started a custom crane service in 1981. Anders was appointed Graceland's associate dean of faculty in August 1996, and the following spring was named as the first occupant of the Charles H. Sandage Chair of Economics.

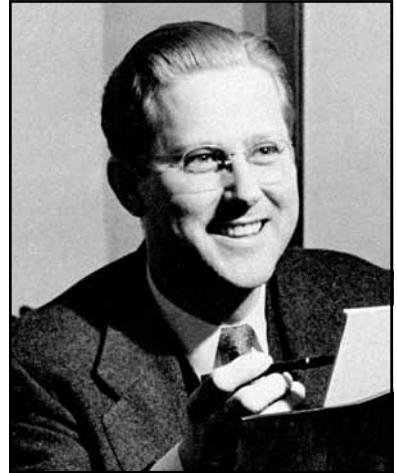


David Allen Anderson (b. August 19, 1874, in Lamon, Iowa; d. October 1958) — David Anderson was the fourth official president of Graceland College, serving during 1908-09. He followed Rolland Stewart in that role and was succeeded by Acting President Jeremiah Gunsolley. Anderson came to Graceland after receiving his education at Iowa University. As Graceland president, he suggested the name for the original Patroness Hall, a designation that was unanimously selected by the Board of Trustees when that building went into operation on February 18, 1909. He was ordained a high priest in the RLDS Church at the age of 32, but voluntarily surrendered his license in 1934.

Henry A. Anderson (b. September 3, 1917; d. February 18, 1981) — After graduating from Graceland in 1938, Henry Anderson began his teaching career in Colorado. He



joined the Graceland music faculty in 1945 and assumed the duties of choir director. During the next three decades, Anderson directed a total of 15 different choirs at Graceland, and was probably best known for his quarter century as conductor of the Concert Choir. Anderson also helped create the art curriculum at Graceland and taught classes in drawing and painting. As an instructor, Anderson was known for his wit and candor. He was featured as a tenor soloist in several performances of Handel's *Messiah* and his artwork became well known in Herald House publications. Anderson transferred from Graceland's music department in 1974 to assist in college fund raising. He left that role in December 1976 and retired to Bella Vista, Arkansas, where he founded and directed the Bella Vista Men's Chorus.



Catherine M. Anthony (b. May 28, 1921, near Lenexa, Kansas) — Catherine Anthony's long career in the nursing field began at St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing in Kansas City, where she obtained her nursing diploma in 1943. She worked at the surgical unit there for six months before being stationed as a Navy nurse in California from February 1944 to November 1945. Anthony then left her career for some 15 years before deciding to obtain her bachelor's degree in nursing at the University of Kansas. Shortly after graduating in 1964, she worked as a staff nurse for two years in the orthopedic unit of the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing. Anthony then became a teacher there from 1966 to 1969 before enrolling at Catholic University of America to obtain her M.S.N. in 1971. She returned to the former "San" site, which had since become the Independence campus of Graceland College, and began a 20-year career on the college's nursing faculty. Anthony chaired the Division of Nursing from 1975 to 1981 and taught classes in Nursing I, Mental Health, Research, Medical Surgical Nursing, and Obstetrics. After leaving the faculty as professor emerita in 1991, Anthony decided to devote part of her retirement to occasionally assisting Graceland's Outreach Program in nursing and serving as a Eucharistic minister for the Catholic Church.



Joseph Herman Anthony (b. August 22, 1884 in Wilbur, Nebraska; d. October 27, 1952, in Leon, Iowa) — Joseph Anthony, one of the most important people in Graceland's musical history, was baptized into the RLDS Church on March 16, 1895, in Salt Lake City, Utah. His family moved to Lamoni in 1897, where Anthony later worked as a harness maker. There, Anthony became interested in the mandolin, an instrument owned and played by some of his friends, and decided to take up a newspaper route to purchase one of his own. Due to the death of his father, Anthony dropped out of





school in the 11th grade to support his family. He eventually got a job with Herald Publishing House, which spurred Anthony's interest in writing. Although he never finished high school, Anthony joined Graceland's music faculty in 1917, teaching band and orchestral instruments, mandolin, and guitar. "Uncle Joe" continued teaching at the college until 1942, forever leaving his mark at the school by writing the Graceland songs *Forward Now Old Gold and Blue* and the *Graceland Yellow Jackets* football pep song. He also taught instrumental music at Lamoni Public Schools for 21 years and became recognized as a pioneer in the educational instrumental music movement in Iowa. Anthony's creative talents weren't limited to music. When Lamoni's RLDS Brick Church burned in 1931, Anthony gathered wood remnants and fashioned them together as a church pulpit. Graceland's music maker also wrote several books, including the 1944 *Lamoni's Passing Parade*, a collection of personality sketches of Lamoni pioneers that evidenced Anthony's love for people.



Shirley Morgan Atkinson (b. January 25, 1935, in Rawlins, Wyoming) — Shirley Atkinson was 20 years into her professional career before she joined the Graceland nursing faculty. After completing the diploma program at St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing in 1958, she resided in Alaska for six years, working briefly as a schoolteacher then as a school nurse. A few years after completing her B.S.N. from Denver University in 1961, she continued in the health care field as an instructor in the diploma program at St. Vincent's College of Nursing in California, as a psychiatric nurse at a private hospital in New Mexico, as an instructor at the University of Albuquerque, and as a cancer screening specialist at a clinic in Longview, Texas. A year after moving to Kansas City, Atkinson was persuaded by Graceland nursing faculty member Catherine Anthony to begin teaching at the Independence Education Center in the summer of 1978. During her 19-year career at Graceland, Atkinson was part

of the team that developed the Outreach nursing program in the mid-1980s and became a regular instructor in that curriculum's residency sessions. She pioneered the practice of using videotaping as a method to develop nursing students' communication techniques, helped create the learning skills program for nursing, and served as the Division of Nursing's curriculum chair. Toward the end of her career, the often humorous Atkinson began integrating her natural storytelling ability into coursework, demonstrating how storytelling can stimulate thought and growth. Atkinson received the Graceland Alumni Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1989 and retired as professor emerita after the 1997 commencement.

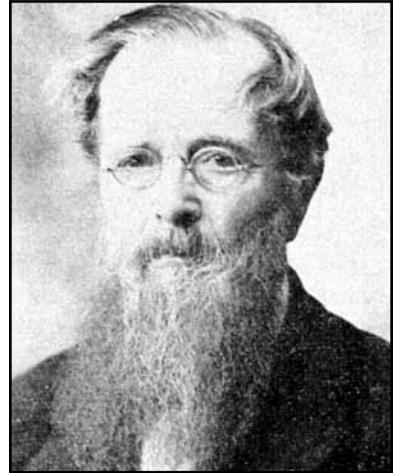


Charles Marr Barber (b. unknown; d. unknown) — Charles Marr Barber served as acting president of Graceland from January to June of 1903, the second shortest period of time anyone held the college's top administrative position. In addition to his role as Graceland's leader, Barber was the coach for the 1903 baseball team. He succeeded Clifton



Taylor and was followed by Ernest Dewsnap when Dewsnap assumed Graceland's presidency for the second time. Barber was professor of history and economics at Louisiana State Institute before coming to Graceland.

George Barrett (b. January 11, 1831, in Erie County, Pennsylvania; d. April 5, 1919, in Independence, Missouri) — George Barrett surveyed the original college grounds and is credited as the man who gave Graceland College its name. He was a colonel during the Civil War, serving under Gen. Sheridan. After the war, Col. Barrett worked as a civil engineer and marked off the first $66 \frac{2}{3}$ acres of college land in Lamoni into 146 lots prior to construction of the Administration Building. Frederick M. Smith, who had assisted in the surveying, wrote in the March 1903 *Athenian Arena*: "Just who suggested the name, we do not know, but are inclined to think that it was 'Colonel' George Barrett, who surveyed and laid out the grounds in 'lines of grace and beauty', as he terms the double curves which abound so plentifully...." A few years after surveying the grounds for the RLDS-owned college, Barrett was baptized into the church on November 28, 1896.



Phillip H. Beckmann (b. November 28, 1920, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) — Phil Beckmann was employed with the college's Physical Plant while enrolled as a Graceland student. He joined that staff full-time after receiving his associate's degree in 1948 and helped in the construction of the Physical Plant building that was completed in 1950. Beckmann then succeeded Evan Walden as Physical Plant director in January 1953, and had a hand in no less than 10 major facility projects on campus during the following 30 years. He oversaw construction of the 1956 football field and track (later called the Bruce Jenner Sports Complex), Tess Morgan Hall (1960; 1967), the Floyd M. McDowell Commons (1961), the east-side addition to the Memorial Student Center (1962), the 1965 Gunsolley Annex (later called Graybill Hall), the Frederick Madison Smith Library (1966), the Eugene E. Closson Physical Education Center (1969), the conversion of Zimmermann Hall into a classroom facility (1971), Roy A. Cheville Chapel (1978), and The Shaw Center (1982). He retired in 1986 and eventually moved to Bella Vista, Arkansas.



Robert "Roy" Jenkin Benson (b. October 17, 1913, in South Wales, Great Britain) — Roy Benson moved to the United States in 1926 and became a Golden Gloves boxing champion during high school. After graduating from Graceland in 1937, Benson continued his education at Drake University, receiving his bachelor's degree in 1939. He then





served as a teacher, principal, and superintendent at Otho (Iowa) Public Schools for five years before joining the Graceland music faculty in 1944. During his 35 years at the college, Benson regularly taught keyboard lessons in organ and piano, instructed classes in music theory and history, and coached the golf team. He completed his master's degree at Drake in 1947 and obtained his doctorate degree in music education in 1955 from Chicago Musical College. Benson retired as professor emeritus in 1979 and eventually moved to Bella Vista, Arkansas.



Johannes C. Bergman (b. December 24, 1894, in Utica, South Dakota; d. October 5, 1982, in Leon, Iowa) — After graduating from Lamoni High School, J.C. Bergman earned a four-year scholarship to attend the University of Iowa. He completed his undergraduate degree there in 1917, graduating Phi Beta Kappa in French and Spanish with some background in German. He then taught high school in Cle Elum, Washington, for two years before accepting President G.N. Briggs's invitation to teach Romance languages (French and Spanish) and German at Graceland in 1919. Two years later, Bergman accepted additional duties as registrar, a role he continued until his retirement. He completed his master's degree at the University of Iowa in 1923. Bergman's trademark was the flower he always wore in his buttonhole, even on the coldest day of winter. He also often arranged flowers for various

functions, displaying "the Bergman touch" during homecomings, graduations, and inside the Coliseum Theatre when the Lamoni RLDS congregation met there. Bergman also delighted audiences with his acting talents and his elaborate dances. Bergman retired in 1963 as professor emeritus after 44 years of teaching at the college, establishing a record as the longest-serving faculty member in Graceland history.



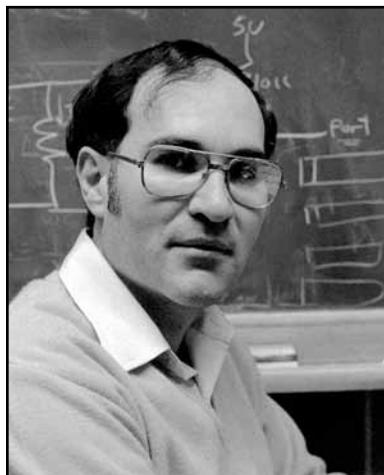
Alma Roberts Blair (b. January 27, 1929, in Creston, Iowa) — Alma Blair graduated from Graceland in 1949 and completed his B.A. in history at the University of Iowa in 1951. After serving in the Army in Korea for two years, Blair returned to the University of Iowa and obtained his master's degree in history in 1955. He joined the Graceland faculty that fall to teach history and sociology, then became involved with the committee that established the college's four-year religion major. He and Roy Cheville were the entire religion faculty for those first students when the program was established in 1956. Over the following decades, Blair became a mainstay for such Graceland courses as History of Latter Day Saintism, Western Civilization, World Civilization, and Greek and Roman History. He also helped establish the college's house system and appeared in more than 20 Graceland plays. Additionally, Blair gained

a reputation for his involvement in RLDS Church history through several articles and activities. He filmed and produced the documentary *Nauvoo: Perspective of a Past*, served as co-editor and a contributor for the book *The Restoration Movement: Essays in Mormon History*, was president and secretary for the John Whitmer Historical Association, and has participated in the Mormon History Association. Blair was in charge of the historical



restoration of Lamoni's Liberty Hall in the mid-1970s, and in 1974 began a long tradition of teaching summer guides at the church's historic sites in Nauvoo, Illinois. Blair retired from Graceland as professor emeritus in 1994.

Gerald Lynn Bolingbroke (b. May 29, 1941, in Pocatello, Idaho) — Gerald Bolingbroke graduated as valedictorian of his high school class in American Falls, Idaho, and in 1963 graduated with honors in completing his B.S. in physics from Idaho State University. He completed his M.S. in physics from Idaho State in 1965 and his Ph.D. in cosmic ray physics from the University of Utah in 1971. Bolingbroke joined Graceland's science faculty in 1970 to teach physics, and eventually researched and developed the college's computer engineering major that was introduced in 1979. The professor of physics was also instrumental in expanding Graceland's science programs with other institutions during the 1990s. He visited China Junior College in Taipei, Taiwan, in 1991 and developed a plan for students from that school to complete their four-year degrees in computer science or computer engineering at Graceland. He also developed curriculum guides for Graceland engineering majors to complete their degree at the University of Iowa or the University of Missouri-Rolla. Bolingbroke has been an active leader in his RLDS congregation and in 1987 received the Alumni Award for Excellence in Teaching.



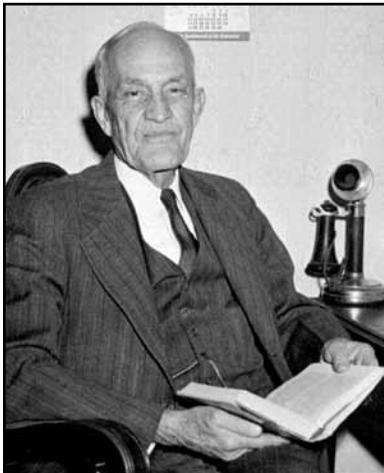
Howard John Booth (b. June 1, 1938, in Detroit, Michigan) — Known for his energetic humor, Howard Booth joined the Graceland faculty in 1969 as religion professor, providing steady leadership in that program during the post-Roy Cheville period. Booth was ordained into the RLDS priesthood at the age of 16 and completed his B.A. in religion at Graceland in 1960. He then served four years as staff assistant for the Department of Religious Education at the RLDS world headquarters. After earning his M.A. in counseling from the University of Missouri at Kansas City in 1964, Booth became the second person in the RLDS Church to obtain a Ph.D. in religion, which he completed in 1972 at the University of Iowa. During his Graceland career, Booth helped develop winter term, the liberal studies and experimental curriculum programs, the RLDS Church Leadership program, and the minor in peace studies. He served as coordinator of the religion and philosophy department from 1969 to 1974, acting director of counseling during 1972-73, part-time assistant dean of faculty during the spring of 1986, and charter chair of the Humanities Division upon its creation in 1987. Booth has been involved in several RLDS Theology Colloquy presentations and other church programs. He has written numerous church-related works and in 1981 authored the book *Edwin Diller Starbuck: Pioneer in the Psychology of Religion*.





Leonard Leroy Boswell (b. January 10, 1934, in Harrison County, Missouri) — Leonard Boswell was the third Graceland alumnus to become a member of the U.S. House of Representatives and the only one to do so while also serving on the college's Board of Trustees. Boswell graduated from Graceland in 1955 and returned to the college in the 1960s to complete his bachelor's degree in business administration. Boswell's service to his country began when he was drafted as a private in the U.S. Army, where he served for 20 years and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He completed two NATO tours in Europe, putting in four years in Germany and three years in Portugal. He also served two one-year tours in Vietnam. He was decorated with two Distinguished Flying Crosses and two Bronze Stars. Boswell's political career began in 1984 upon his election as a Democrat to the Iowa Senate, where he served

two terms as its president. There, he was instrumental in increasing the Iowa Tuition Grant Appropriation for small private colleges in the state. Boswell joined the Graceland College Board of Trustees in 1990 and was elected to the open seat in Iowa's Third Congressional District (which includes Lamoni) on November 5, 1996. Throughout his political career, Boswell has continued to manage his livestock farm near Davis City, Iowa.



George Nathaniel Briggs (b. May 10, 1874, in Tabor, Iowa; d. December 26, 1952, in Des Moines, Iowa) — G.N. Briggs was Graceland's longest-serving president and emerged as one of the most important leaders in the college's expansion. After receiving bachelor degrees from Iowa State Teachers College (1893) and the University of Iowa (1897), Briggs continued his graduate studies at Drake University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Minnesota. He had aspired to be a lawyer before deciding to accept the superintendency of the Lamoni public schools, a role he held for four years. Briggs then left the U.S. in 1901 after being selected to teach in the Philippine Islands, which he continued to do for nine years. While there, he met and married his first wife, Carrie Judd, who left George the single parent of three daughters after she died in 1909. Briggs was then appointed a special agent with the U.S. Bureau of Edu-

cation in 1910, and two years later married his second wife, Grace Kelley. Graceland had gone through several short-term administrators during its first 20 years, and in 1915 Briggs offered his services. He became the college's president that fall after the departure of Samuel Burgess. During his early years at the president's office, Briggs successfully pursued accreditation for Graceland; the State University of Iowa became the first school to accredit Graceland as a junior college in 1916, and the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities eventually followed in 1920. He also saw the campus add Briggs Hall (which acquired its name during a reference made in a speech by RLDS president Frederick M. Smith a few years after its completion), Zimmermann Hall, and Walker Hall. In addition to his presidential duties, Briggs found time to teach political science at the college. Briggs retired in 1944 and was succeeded by Acting President



“Willie” Gilbert.

Raymonde Bulger (b. July 13, 1921, in Lyon, France) — Raymonde Bulger joined the Graceland faculty to teach French in 1980 and soon helped develop the college’s French major. In her classrooms, Bulger stressed that the skills of understanding, speaking, writing, and reading a foreign language should be developed together. She was also known for developing close relationships with the Hungarian students who began attending Graceland in the mid-1980s. “Madame Bulger” earned her B.S. (1963) from the University of North Dakota and her M.A. (1970) and doctorate in modern languages (1976) from Middlebury College. She married a U.S. soldier in France during World War II and moved to the United States in 1946. Prior to her arrival at Graceland, Bulger taught in North Dakota at high schools in Grand Forks (1963-64) and Fargo (1976-77). She then had a series of one-year teaching assignments at the University of Minnesota, Brookings University (where she also taught Spanish), and the University of Omaha. After retiring from Graceland as professor emerita in 1992, Bulger moved to Eagan, Minnesota, remaining a world traveller and continuing to attend educational conventions.



Samuel Allen Burgess (b. September 15, 1877, in St. Louis, Missouri; d. November 25, 1950) — Samuel Burgess joined the college’s Board of Trustees in 1911 and became inaugurated as Graceland’s president on September 11, 1913. He came into the president’s office following Acting President Jeremiah Gunsolley and was succeeded by President George Nathaniel Briggs. As president, Burgess pushed for a study of junior colleges as a possibility in reorganizing Graceland, which eventually led to Graceland becoming a two-year school in 1914. He left the presidency in 1915 to pursue his doctorate at Clark University. Burgess obtained his bachelor’s degree in 1900 from the St. Louis Manual Training School and his LL.B. from Washington University at St. Louis in 1902. He was a member of the Missouri Athletic Club and the Law Library Association of St. Louis. Burgess served the RLDS Church in several roles, acting as secretary for the Eighth Quorum of Elders, holding membership for several years on the Zion’s Religio-Literary Society’s general executive committee, and working as the church’s historian from 1925 to 1942. Burgess was also a charter member and the first chairman of the Latter Day Saints’ Library Commission.



Mildred (Robinson) Camp Smith (b. July 29, 1920, in Independence, Missouri) — Mildred Camp served 23 years as a nursing faculty member with Graceland College and the Independence Sanitarium and Hospi-





tal School of Nursing. At the start of World War II, she had a job making bullets at Lake City, Missouri, before enrolling as a student at Graceland, where she became president of her sophomore class and graduated in 1945. After Graceland, she joined the Army nursing corps, obtained her B.S. from Washington University in 1948, and earned a private pilot's license in 1950. Camp worked in psychiatric nursing in St. Louis, Missouri, until 1951, then resumed her career at "the San" as medical nursing supervisor from 1957 to 1962. Camp then refocused her San work on education, teaching chemistry, microbiology, leadership, and pharmacology from 1962 to 1968. As the facility began the process toward becoming the Independence campus of Graceland College, Camp wanted to start a program in community health nursing, so she enrolled at the University of Colorado and finished her M.S.N. in 1969. Camp became a part of the Graceland faculty that fall, although she spent most of her initial year teaching upper division courses at Avila College. In addition to Community Health Nursing, Camp's courses at Graceland included Introduction to Nursing, Medical Nursing, and Surgical Nursing. She was instrumental in developing the Independence Education Center's learning resources library and the Health Promotion Center. She also introduced new methods of healing instruction that utilized non-traditional and herbal remedies. Camp retired as professor emerita in 1986 and married longtime friend A. Cliff Smith shortly thereafter.



Nathaniel Ray Carmichael (b. December 19, 1892, in Oakland, California; d. February 18, 1978, in Independence, Missouri) — N. Ray Carmichael enrolled at Graceland in 1913 and graduated as part of the six-member class of 1915, the first group at the college to receive the associate of arts degree. He continued his education at Iowa State and obtained his B.S. in agriculture in 1918. He then became an assistant plant pathologist with the Iowa Department of Agriculture, served in World War I, and worked three years for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. Carmichael was recruited by Graceland president George Briggs and the RLDS Church to serve as the college's business manager, performing that role from 1924 to 1934 and acting as treasurer from 1926 to 1938. During this period, Carmichael was involved in the financing for Zimmermann Hall and Walker Hall. He also established the

Graceland Foundation, which provided financial security for campus expansion during the Depression, and remained associated with that group for 49 years. Carmichael was particularly concerned with developing the college farms, both as support for Graceland's food service program and for use in the educational curriculum. Carmichael left his role as business manager in 1934 when he became member of the RLDS Presiding Bishopric, overseeing all of the church's agricultural properties. He helped guide the RLDS Church to economic solvency during the Depression and was involved in developing water resources in the Midwest. He served on the Graceland Board of Trustees from 1934-37, becoming the third of five Carmichael family members to be on that board during Graceland's first century. The former business manager received Graceland's Distinguished Service Award in 1968.

Teresa Suzanne Carpenter (b. August 1, 1948) — At the age of 16, Teresa Carpenter had her first writing material published in the *Independence Examiner* newspaper, and was later named outstanding journalism student at Truman High School in Independence, where she graduated at the top one percent of her class. As a Graceland student, she was



active on the *Acacia*, *Tower*, and *Pierian*, and graduated magna cum laude, obtaining her degree in English in 1970. Carpenter then worked for a Japanese business publication in Hawaii, completed her master's degree in journalism from the University of Missouri-Columbia in 1975, and became a senior editor at *New Jersey Monthly*. She quit in 1979 to become a freelance writer, with most of her material being published by the *Village Voice* of New York. That newspaper submitted three of her 1980 feature articles for the Pulitzer Prize in journalism. On April 15, 1981, the Graceland alumna received the Pulitzer in journalism for feature writing on the basis of all three stories. Carpenter's winning stories were "Murder on a Day Pass" (about an institutionalized mental patient who killed his wife while on a three-day pass), "From Heroism to Madness: The Odyssey of the Man Who Shot Al Lowenstein" (about the murderer of a former U.S. congressman), and "Death of a Playmate" (about the murder of *Playboy* magazine's 1980 Playmate of the Year Dorothy Stratten). Two days earlier, the Pulitzer had gone to *Washington Post* reporter Janet Cooke, who lost the award after soon admitting that she had faked her winning story "Jimmy's World" about an eight-year-old drug addict in the slums of Washington, D.C. In addition to the Pulitzer, Carpenter received Graceland's Distinguished Service Award at that fall's homecoming. Her Dorothy Stratten story later became the basis of the movie *Star 80*. Carpenter joined the *Village Voice* as a full-time writer in 1981 and eventually became an author of books, including *Missing Beauty* and *Mob Girl*. Her book collaboration with Marcia Clark about the O.J. Simpson trial, *Without A Doubt*, was released in 1997.



Richard A. Carter (b. February 21, 1919) — Dick Carter was one of the most successful coaches in the history of Graceland athletics, guiding Yellowjackets sports teams from 1946 to 1960. A 1937 Graceland graduate, Carter furthered his education at Ohio State, obtaining his B.A. in education (1939), his M.A. (1956), and his Ph.D. in both psychology and guidance, and physical education, health, and recreation (1968). He taught high school in Ohio before becoming an instructor in military recognition for the Navy during World War II. Carter then returned to Graceland in 1946-47 to teach health and physical education and became the sole coach for football, basketball, tennis, and track. During the 11 seasons that his football teams played in the Interstate Conference, the Yellowjackets won the league championship 10 times and shared the title the other year. His track teams went to nationals twice (the two years they could afford to go), and coach Carter managed to devote two afternoons each spring toward helming the tennis program. His basketball teams also advanced to the national playoffs. Carter often recruited athletes during summer camps and reunions, and credited his Yellowjackets' success to a combination of the right players and hard, dedicated work. Carter left Graceland to pursue his doctoral degree, coaching football and track and teaching courses at Central Missouri State University from 1961 to 1963. He then moved to Southern Arkansas State College, where he headed the division of health, physical





education, and recreation. Carter retired from Southern Arkansas in 1989, but continued to teach part-time. He has also spent his retirement as a volunteer math teacher in a Christian school in Arkansas. Coach Carter was inducted into the Yellowjacket Hall of Fame in 1985.



Roy Arthur Cheville (b. October 2, 1897, in Maxwell, Iowa; d. April 6, 1986, in Independence, Missouri) — One of the most legendary figures of Graceland history, Roy Cheville became a part of college lore through his contributions in the classroom, at the pulpit, and just about anyplace that involved a student audience. Cheville was baptized into the RLDS Church on January 14, 1914, at Rhodes, Iowa. He enrolled as a member of Graceland’s first religious education class in the fall of 1919, but a six-week bout with typhoid fever forced him to withdraw until 1920. Cheville graduated from Graceland in 1921, then continued his religious education at the University of Chicago, obtaining his bachelor of philosophy in 1922, his master’s in 1923, and his bachelor of divinity in 1925. Cheville joined the Graceland faculty in 1923 as religion professor and added history and social science to his teaching duties within the next few years. He earned his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1942,

becoming the first RLDS member to obtain a doctorate in religion. He became known by such names as “Unk”, “Doc” and even “Mr. Graceland”, and gained a reputation for his energetic cheerleading during football games and for showing the same enthusiasm in leading songs at worship services. Cheville also entertained students by annually joining professors Bill Gould and Roscoe Faunce in singing *Cigareets and Whusky and Wild, Wild Women*, a humorous denunciation of riotous living. Cheville wrote several books and articles, including the definitive history of Graceland’s first 50 years, *Through The West Door*, published in 1946. Doc Cheville also initiated the tradition of a homecoming queen at Graceland in 1946. With the influx of World War II veterans during this period, Cheville felt the student population had become too large to continue worshiping with the Lamoni RLDS congregation, so he helped establish a separate Graceland campus congregation. He served as dean of faculty from 1948 to 1951, acting president of the college during 1952-53

(at which time President Edmund Gleazer was on leave), and director of religious activities from 1952 to 1958. Cheville became presiding patriarch of the RLDS Church in October 1958 and continued teaching at Graceland as a guest professor until the 1961-62 school year. Despite being a person who seemed to be everywhere on campus, Cheville never learned to drive a car. In 1967, he was presented Graceland’s Distinguished Service Award and, the following year, was retroactively given the title of faculty emeritus and presented an honorary doctor of divinity degree from the college. Cheville retired from his church appointment in 1974 and died at Resthaven during the opening day of the 1986 RLDS World Conference.

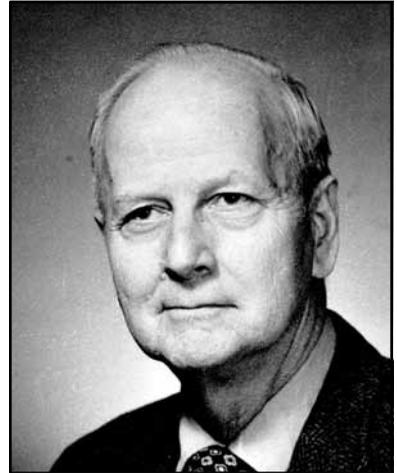


Peter T. Chosokabe (b. date unknown, in Japan; d. November 16, 1955, in Japan) — Graceland’s first student from Japan used the Americanized name “Peter Choso” when he enrolled in the Preparatory Department for two years beginning in



1910-11. His most significant contribution to the school was in submitting the name “Acacia” for the Graceland College yearbook that debuted in 1912. One of his roommates at Graceland was Charles Allen, who would later become the father-in-law of future Graceland President Edmund J. Gleazer Jr. Choso returned to Japan and married shortly after leaving Graceland. He worked in the city of New York as an American representative for a large Japanese firm, then eventually returned to Japan. During the 1940s, word came to the college that the ravages of World War II had left Choso with little money, so the Graceland community sent him shipments of requested medicines. Choso worked as a night watchman at a lumberyard during his later years and suffered poor health due to digestive problems he incurred during World War II.

Christy Eric Christenson (b. May 16, 1916, in Conneaut, Ohio) — Christy Christenson studied at Western Reserve University, receiving his bachelor’s degrees in French and English in 1939 and his master’s in French in 1947. After completing his master’s degree, Christenson taught French at the University of South Dakota and Lon Morris Junior College before joining the Graceland faculty. He came to Graceland in 1959 to teach French and headed the college’s modern foreign language department for several years. Christenson also taught Spanish from 1960 to 1963 and designed Graceland’s Spanish major, which was introduced in the fall of 1965. As a faculty member, he began a tradition of inviting Methodist students at Graceland to the Lamoni Methodist congregation. After retiring as professor emeritus in 1980, Christenson decided to maintain his presence at the campus by volunteering his time in the DuRose Rare Book Room of the Frederick Madison Smith Library. Christenson was named Citizen of the Year for 1993 by the Lamoni Chamber of Commerce.



David L. Clinefelter (b. August 22, 1950, in Greenville, Pennsylvania) — David Clinefelter succeeded Bill Higdon as the president of Graceland College on July 12, 1997. Clinefelter entered the presidency as the college embarked on the construction of a new nursing facility at its Independence campus. He earned his B.A. in English and elementary education from Graceland in 1972, graduating summa cum laude and earning the Gold Seal for leadership. Clinefelter continued his education at Ohio State University, completing his M.A. in curriculum and instruction in 1976 and his Ph.D. in curriculum and teacher education in 1978. He began his teaching career at Mentor, Ohio, serving as an English and creative writing teacher and football and wrestling coach during 1974-1976. Before returning to Graceland, Clinefelter also worked as an assistant professor at the University of Nebraska at Omaha (1978-1979), a principal at Plain City, Ohio, (1979-1982), and the superintendent of Lamoni Community Schools (1982-1991). He joined Graceland’s administration in 1991 as vice president for academic affairs and dean of faculty, helping develop the college’s





partnership programs with North Central Missouri College, American Institute of Business, and Southwestern Community College. As dean, Clinefelter encouraged the use of instructional technology and distance learning methods. During the 1996-97 school year, Clinefelter participated in the American Council on Education's Fellows Program, learning about trends and practices in higher education through an internship at Northwest Missouri State University.



Eugene Enoch Closson (b. January 2, 1894, in Marlboro, Maine; d. February 10, 1974, in Lamoni, Iowa) — Eugene Closson's connection with Graceland College originated with his enrollment in the preparatory school in 1921. He graduated from the academy in 1924 and received his collegiate diploma in 1926. Closson continued his education at the State University of Iowa, obtaining his bachelor's degree in history in 1927 and his master's in psychology in 1931. He joined the Graceland faculty in 1931 to teach social science and psychology, later adding history to his course load. Students praised Closson for his openness and his ability to apply classroom concepts to real life. "Double E" (as he was known by the football players) was an active booster of the college's football, basketball, and track programs, regularly assisting the teams at practices and joining them on the road. Closson was given emeritus status after he retired from teaching in 1959. In recognition of his long support for Graceland athletics, the college's new physical

education building was named the Eugene E. Closson Physical Education Center in 1968. His wife, Julia Travis Closson, taught women's physical education at the college from 1931 to 1946. Their son, Jim, served as Graceland's first full-time registrar from 1965 to 1987.



Richard I. Clothier (b. January 19, 1937, in Dow City, Iowa) — A visible fixture in many Graceland musical performances, Dick Clothier joined the college's music faculty in 1960 at the age of 23. He had graduated from Graceland in 1955, completing his B.A. from Pittsburg State University in 1957, his master's degree at the University of Iowa in 1961 and his doctorate (with a straight 4.0 g.p.a.) from the University of Northern Colorado in 1967. He began serving several years as chairman of the Fine Arts Division in 1967 and that same year became director of the Graceland-Lamoni Orchestra. Clothier left the college for a few years during the 1970s to head the music department at the American School in London, England. He returned to Graceland in 1980 and two years later became the first director of The Shaw Center. Clothier has been instrumental in selecting visiting acts for Graceland's Concert/Lecture Series, which was renamed the Performing Arts Series in 1996. Over the years, he has taught such courses as band,

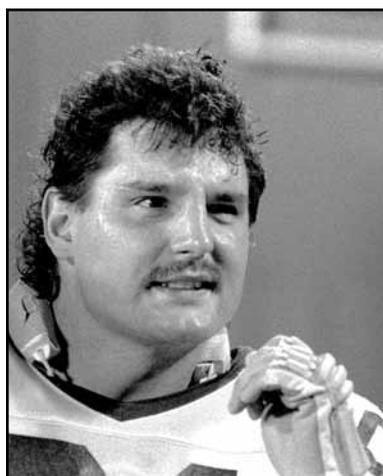
orchestra, chapel choir, and music history. In the fall of 1996, Clothier was named as the first person to occupy the Dwight and Ruth Vredenburg Endowed Chair in Music. Clothier is the son-in-law of former Graceland chemistry professor Delmar Goode.



Doris Madalene Conklin (b. March 11, 1917, in Ithaca, Michigan; d. September 12, 1984, in Independence, Missouri) — Doris Conklin worked in an accounting office in Michigan for 10 years before deciding to take a leave of absence to attend Graceland in 1944. She never returned to Michigan. Instead, Conklin became employed by the college immediately after her graduation in 1946. She initially served as head resident at North Hall and managed the Graceland bookstore and snack shop when they were housed in the basement of the Ad Building. Then in 1949 she was named the first director of the Memorial Student Center as that building was nearing completion. Conklin worked as Graceland's director of social activities from 1950 to 1970, developing a very friendly and outgoing relationship with students. She became assistant to the directors of student finance and admissions in 1970. That same year, Conklin gained faculty rank in the psychology department and occasionally taught courses during the 1970s. She also served as Graceland's director of admissions from 1971 to 1979. Conklin's final role with the college was as advisor to international and minority students, a position she held from 1979 until she left with the title of professor emerita in 1982. Conklin was diagnosed with cancer just a few weeks after she submitted notice of her retirement.



Jeff Criswell (b. March 7, 1964) — Jeff Criswell became the first athlete from Graceland to move on to play in a professional major league team sport, enjoying a successful career in the National Football League. Criswell enrolled at Graceland as a freshman from Searsboro, Iowa, and played during the 1982-1985 seasons for the Yellowjackets football team. He was twice named to the Heart of America All-Conference team and the NAIA All-District 15 squad. As a senior, he received honorable mention as an NAIA All-American. While still a student, Criswell had a two-week football tryout with the Montreal Allouettes in Canada in 1985. His big break came during the 1987 NFL players' strike, when Criswell gained a tryout with the Indianapolis Colts and played three games for the team. In 1988 he signed with the New York Jets and played starting left offensive tackle for most of his seven seasons with that squad. He then joined the Kansas City Chiefs in 1995.



Albert Neal Deaver (b. August 31, 1908, in Webb City, Missouri) — A. Neal Deaver first worked at Graceland as a bookkeeper from 1929 to 1932, leaving when he completed his A.A. degree. He then enrolled at the University of Chicago School of Business and finished his B.A. degree in hospital administration in 1934. Deaver returned to Graceland in 1934 as the college's business manager and director



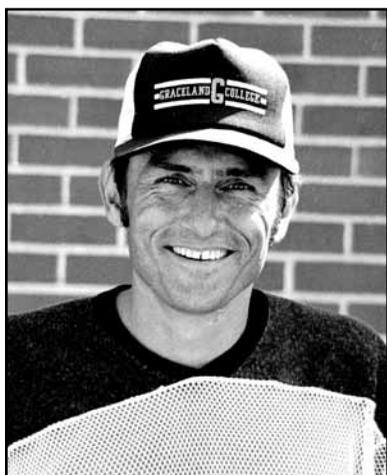


of public relations. During his 13 years in that position, Deaver helped lead the college through the financially difficult period of the Depression and World War II, and served as executive secretary of the Graceland Alumni Association. He also taught business and economics from 1934 to 1936. After leaving the college in 1947, Deaver served as assistant superintendent of the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital from 1948 to January 1953. However, he maintained his Graceland connection as a member of the college's Board of Trustees from 1948 to 1952 and eventually retired to Independence, Missouri.



Ernest Ritson Dewsnp (b. April 1, 1874, in Manchester, England; d. unknown, prior to 1949) — Ernest Dewsnp arrived on campus in 1898 from Manchester, England, as the first person to officially hold the title of Graceland College president. He was preceded as Graceland's top administrator by Joseph T. Pence, who had held the title of "senior professor." The Board of Directors decided to offer Dewsnp the position on May 13, 1898, and he was confirmed as president on June 15. However, he was delayed in his passage to America and didn't sit on a Board of Directors meeting until October 17, 1898. Dewsnp's resignation was read to the Board of Directors on June 12, 1899, although he was retained as president for the 1899-1900 school year with permission to go abroad. Dewsnp became the first person to lead Graceland during two different periods; he was succeeded by Richard A. Harkness in 1900, then reassumed his old role in 1903-04 following the departure of Charles

Barber. In between that time, Dewsnp returned to England and obtained his M.A. degree in economics from Victoria University of Manchester. During his second period as Graceland president, Dewsnp suggested the office of vice president be added to the college's administration. After being succeeded by Rolland Stewart in June 1905, Dewsnp went to Chicago. He later taught at Liverpool University in England.



William Edward Dudek (b. June 18, 1943, in Belle Plaine, Iowa) — As both an athlete and coach, Bill Dudek is one of the most accomplished individuals in Yellowjackets history. As a Graceland student, Dudek earned a school-record 13 varsity letters before completing his bachelor's degree in 1961. He later earned his master's degree in physical education from Northeast Missouri State University (Truman University) in 1972. Dudek returned to Graceland in 1967 as a member of the physical education faculty and head football coach. During his 19 seasons helping the football team, he emerged as the winningest coach in Graceland gridiron history, amassing 100 victories, 72 losses, and three ties. He coached the football team to 14 winning seasons and one .500 season. Dudek, whose Yellowjackets posted 8-2 records during four of those seasons, also became Graceland's first football coach to advance a team to a post-season bowl game after Graceland became a four-year school. "Duke"

was named NAIA District Football Coach of the Year for seven seasons and was twice nominated for national coach of the year. Dudek also laid claim to the most coaching

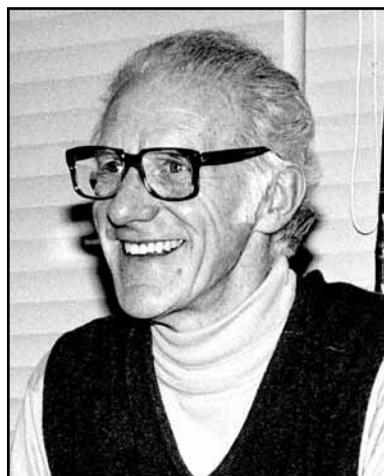


wins in Graceland baseball history, collecting a 121-62 record over nine seasons. He also became the first person to achieve 200 coaching victories in softball, which was accomplished during eight seasons. Off the field, Dudek developed Graceland's adaptive P.E. program, worked in admissions for four years and Talent Search for three years, and was part of the college's Upward Bound team for 20 years. Off campus, Dudek has also worked as a security specialist for nine Superbowls, eight Rose Bowls, and numerous concerts by top-name entertainers, and once escorted Presidents Ford and Nixon at the Republican National Convention.

John A. Edwards (b. August 16, 1918 in Kirtland, Ohio) — John Edwards graduated from Graceland in 1939, completed his B.S. from the University of Maryland, and in 1964 obtained his master's in basic science from the University of Colorado. Before returning to Graceland, Edwards spent 11 years as a bacteriologist with the U.S. Army. He was working in an army biological warfare research lab at Fort Detrick, Maryland, in 1959 when he picked up a Graceland catalog and noticed that several listed biology classes were not on the class schedule. Edwards wrote to Graceland and asked if someone was needed to teach those classes, then joined the faculty that fall. At the time, Graceland didn't have a bachelor's degree in biology, so Edwards organized courses for a four-year program. During his three decades at Platz-Mortimore, Edwards taught microbiology, bacteriology, and vertebrate physiology, and directed the experimental curriculum program during 1977-78. Edwards gained a reputation among students for creating unique, investigative lab experiments, and for initiating lively discussions in his biology classes. Edwards retired as professor emeritus in 1989.



Charles Milne Emslie (b. December 19, 1919, in Seattle, Washington; d. August 16, 1990, in Tucson, Arizona) — Charles Emslie attended Graceland during 1940-41, then interrupted his education to serve in the Navy during World War II. He completed his B.S. degree in electrical engineering at Iowa State College in 1948, and his M.S. degree in electrical engineering at Iowa State University in 1960. Emslie then joined the Graceland faculty in 1960 to teach physics and mathematics. In 1971, he completed his Ph.D. in science education from the University of Michigan. Emslie gained a reputation for his enthusiasm and unique sense of humor, and was known to frequently chuckle during his lectures. He was also part of a quartet of faculty singers called "The Unpredictables" with Gerald Hampton, Dennis Steele, and Ray Adams. Emslie was also active as an elder in the RLDS Church. He retired from Graceland as professor emeritus in 1982, but continued to teach part-time until moving to Tucson, Arizona, in 1985.





MaryBeth (Carpenter) Evans (b. July 16, 1917, in Andover, Missouri) — Fifteen years after her graduation from Graceland, MaryBeth Evans returned to the school as a founder of the college's modern-day teacher education program. Prior to joining the Graceland faculty, Evans completed her B.A. in elementary education from Northwest Missouri State University in 1943 and worked as an elementary school teacher and administrator in Iowa and Missouri for 15 years. In 1952, Evans became part of the Graceland faculty after college administrators asked her to design a teacher education program and then teach it. She completed her M.A. in elementary education from the State University of Iowa in 1953 and obtained her doctoral degree in administration and supervision from Wayne State University in 1964. Evans chaired the education department for several years and served as Graceland's director of teacher education. Her slate of regular courses included elementary education, early

childhood education, and literature for children, although she also taught psychology and geography during her initial years on the faculty. Midway through her Graceland career, Evans introduced international teaching experiences for students at winter term and conducted seven trips to the American School in London. She retired as professor emerita in 1988, but continued her teaching career at the University of Southern Mississippi. She was appointed as a research professor in the department of curriculum and instruction there in 1994, assisting doctoral students in the field of early childhood education.



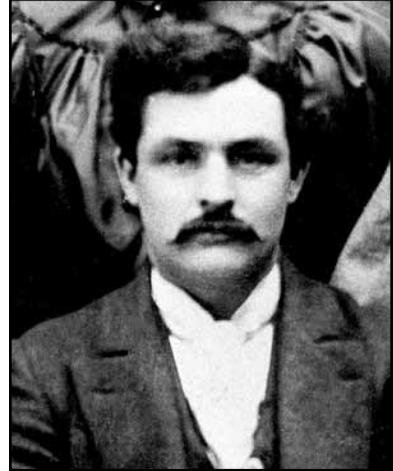
Roscoe Orville Faunce (b. November 1, 1905, in Nebraska City, Nebraska; d. June 22, 1960, in Mt. Ayr, Iowa) — Roscoe Faunce made his mark in Graceland history as the guiding force in the college's theatrical productions for more than two decades. He was active in drama as a Graceland student from 1923 to 1926, and obtained his master's in speech at Iowa State College in 1928. Faunce taught for a year at Kansas State Agricultural College and pursued his doctorate at the University of Michigan. He began his career as speech and drama professor at Graceland in April 1934 following the death of instructor Florence L. Thompson. His first directorial effort at Graceland was *Three Cornered Moon*, performed in the spring of 1934. Faunce became known as a quiet, gentle person who had a very laid-back directing style and is credited as the person who pushed for the creation of a theatre department at Graceland. He frequently stepped in front of student audiences to join Roy Cheville and Bill

Gould in their traditional humorous song, *Cigareets and Whusky and Wild, Wild Women*. The last play directed by Faunce, *Antigone*, was performed April 21-23, 1960. He died hours after suffering a stroke at his home shortly after the 1959-60 school year. However, his name became a continuing part of the campus when the residence hall house system was introduced in 1962 and one of the men's groups voted to call themselves "Faunce House".

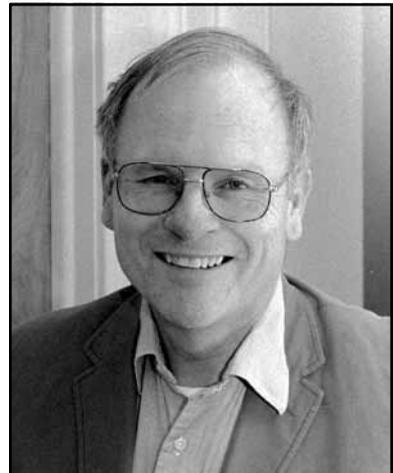
Thomas Jefferson Fitzpatrick (b. April 2, 1868, in Centerville, Iowa; d. March 28,



1952, in Lincoln, Nebraska) — On July 10, 1895, T.J. Fitzpatrick became the first person hired to teach at Graceland, working as a member of the college's three-person faculty when classes opened on September 17, 1895. A quiet and unassuming man, he taught math, botany, and geology, and is credited as founding the Graceland library, serving as its first librarian. Fitzpatrick was given the title of "senior professor" or "chairman of the faculty", essentially performing the work of a college president when Graceland's classes opened on September 17, 1895. He continued to act as Graceland's top administrator until Mark Forscutt assumed those duties in the role of dean in 1896. Fitzpatrick attended the University of Iowa, completing his B.S. in 1893 and his M.S. in 1900. He left Graceland in November 1898, but returned to the faculty (and the library) from 1908 to 1912. After leaving Graceland for the second time, Fitzpatrick taught at Cotner College in Lincoln, Nebraska, from 1913 to 1918. He then joined the faculty of the University of Nebraska, serving as assistant professor and curator in botany and library from 1918 until his retirement in 1945. A history buff and avid book collector, Fitzpatrick was a descendant of Thomas Jefferson and owned several books that had belonged to the U.S. president. Fitzpatrick is also noted for being one half of the first Graceland faculty couple with his marriage to Mary F. Linder, who taught German and French during Graceland's second year. Following their marriage, Mary came back to the faculty in 1898-99, and taught a third year at Graceland in 1911-12.



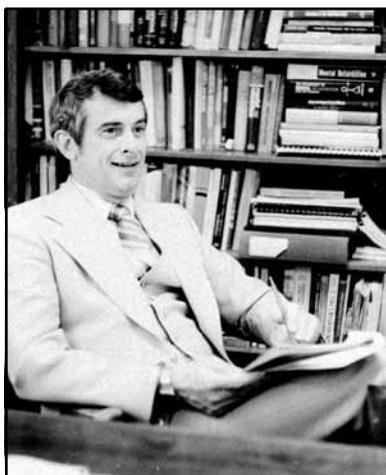
Leslie J. Ford (b. March 2, 1941, in Ridgewood, New Jersey) — Les Ford, a.k.a. "Señor Ford", joined the Graceland faculty in 1979 to teach Spanish. He earned his B.A. from Wittenberg University in 1963, his M.A. from Indiana University in 1965, and his Ph.D. from Case Western Reserve University in 1975. Upon coming to Graceland, Ford formed the "Los Amigos" Spanish club and has continued to serve as its advisor through the following years. His classroom innovations have included journal-portfolio assessments, e-mail discourse with his students in Spanish, and creation of the Practical Spanish course. Spanish culture has also influenced some memorable winter term courses taught by Ford, including Bullfighting, History of Piracy, Chicano Culture, and Caribbean History. Ford's activities outside the classroom have included extensive travelling, participation with the Leon (Iowa) Presbyterian Church, and fund raising for Outreach International.



Mark Hill Forscutt (b. June 19, 1834, in Manchester, England; d. October 18, 1903, in Nebraska City, Nebraska) — Mark Forscutt first served Graceland by conducting the opening devotional service that preceded the session of classes on September 17, 1895. He then succeeded "senior professor" Thomas Fitzpatrick as Graceland's top administrator on September 5, 1896, when Forscutt was named as the college's first dean. In that role, Forscutt was assigned to act as "senior professor" until a president could be selected for the college. His duties as dean included working with other members of the faculty in matters of discipline and order, being in charge of chapel exercises, collecting



tuition and turning it over to the treasurer, and teaching English literature and history. His position as Graceland's top administrator ended when Joseph Pence was elected as acting president in June 1897. Forscutt moved to the U.S. from England on the day of his wedding in March 1860, and fought as a member of the 5th California Cavalry in the U.S. Civil War. Forscutt was baptized into RLDS Church on January 1, 1865, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and became a high priest in November 1868. "Uncle Mark" performed many leadership roles for the church, serving as assistant editor on *Zion's Hope*, writing church hymns, and providing ministerial work in the British Isles and Society Islands.



Tom S. Freeman (b. October 9, 1935, in Blue Island, Illinois) — A 1955 Graceland graduate, Tom Freeman earned his B.S. Ed. from Northwest Missouri State University (1957), his M.S. from Colorado State University (1958), and his Ed.D. from the University of Northern Colorado (1966). He joined the Graceland faculty in 1960 as psychology and education professor and coached the college's golf program from 1979 through 1991. In 1961, Freeman teamed up with Clyde Youngs to develop the college's first counseling center. He also started Graceland's special education program (which began as a co-op offering with Drake University), directed Graceland's first NCATE evaluation, and regularly served as an instructor in the college's Upward Bound program. Freeman was cited for outstanding teaching at Graceland in 1968 and received the Alumni Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1986. Off campus, he has served on the Lamoni City Council and has been a member of the RLDS Lamoni Stake high council for several years. Although he retired as professor emeritus in 1997, Freeman made plans to continue serving the college on a part-time basis.



Arthur Leslie "Les" Gardner (b. August 24, 1929, in Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia) — Les Gardner enrolled at Graceland in 1950 expecting to eventually return to his native Australia to teach. After graduating in 1952, he immediately went to work as an RLDS Church appointee, serving in Ontario (Canada), New Zealand, and Korea until 1965. Believing he needed to expand his education in order to facilitate his teaching of young people, Gardner continued his studies at the University of Hawaii. He earned his bachelor's degree in Asian studies in 1967, his master's in history in 1969 (the same year he became a U.S. citizen), and his doctorate in 1979. Gardner joined the Graceland faculty in 1973 as history professor and director of Asian studies. Students knew him for such classes as World Civilization, Historical Inquiry, Intercultural Communication, and Hawaiian winter terms. Gardner served as director of



Graceland’s Intercultural Affairs from 1976 to 1991 and held the role of acting dean of faculty in 1982-83. He was instrumental in setting up the student exchange program between Graceland and Eotvos University in Budapest, Hungary (initiated in 1985-86), and Bulgaria (initiated in 1989-90). Gardner was also the first Graceland faculty member to participate in both exchanges. He retired in 1996 as professor emeritus, the same year he was ordained an evangelist in the RLDS Church.

May Catherine Wilder Gates (b. September 27, 1909, in Burleson County, Texas; d. October 9, 1977, in Independence, Missouri) — Catherine Gates began pursuing her higher education in the latter part of her life, finishing her B.A. in psychology from Pan American College in 1958 just after the death of her first husband. She taught speech, Spanish, and elementary subjects at Mercedes (Texas) Public Schools from 1956 to 1963 and completed her M.Ed. from the University of Texas in 1961. Gates obtained her doctorate in 1966 from the University of Nebraska and was teaching at Mankato State College when she inquired if Graceland had any openings. Gates joined the Graceland faculty in 1968 to teach psychology, a position she held until retiring as professor emerita in 1975.



Alva Richard “Willie” Gilbert (b. March 15, 1899, in Weir, Kansas; d. November 5, 1992, in Independence, Missouri) — A.R. “Willie” Gilbert received his bachelor’s degree in 1921 at Pittsburg State University in Kansas and arrived at Graceland that fall to teach shorthand and typing. He obtained his M.A. from the University of Iowa in 1925 and added psychology, philosophy, and education to his teaching schedule. Gilbert first coached the Graceland men’s basketball team in 1921-22. Within a few years, he developed a reputation as the iron man of Graceland athletics by assuming the coaching responsibilities for baseball, football, track, and tennis—the entire roster of Graceland varsity athletics. He also began a 20-year tenure as Graceland’s director of athletics in 1924 and assisted with the design of the Zimmermann Hall gymnasium. Gilbert became dean of personnel and dean of faculty in 1929, then assumed the role of acting president from 1944 to 1946 following the resignation of G.N. Briggs. After Edmund Gleazer Jr. assumed Graceland’s presidency in 1946, Gilbert returned to his position as dean. His wife, Frankie (Frazier) Gilbert, supervised women’s athletics at Graceland and directed the gym shows during the late 1920s and early 1930s. The couple left Graceland in 1948, and Willie Gilbert received his doctorate from Columbia University in New York in 1949. He then worked for the Consolidated Freightways trucking corporation until 1971, and later established a transportation course at Kansas City Business College. Gilbert moved back to Lamoni following Frankie’s death and spent the end of his life in Independence. He was inducted as the first member of the Graceland Athletic Hall of Fame in 1982.



Edmund John Gleazer Jr. (b. August 24, 1916, in Philadelphia, Penn-



sylvania) — Ed Gleazer served as the president of Graceland College from 1946 to 1957, a period of growth marked by efforts that led to the return of four-year programs at the school. He was the college's seventh official president, succeeding Acting President A.R. "Willie" Gilbert. As president, Gleazer helped revise the college's salary policies (which had previously been established by the RLDS bishop's office based on wants and needs) so that wages became set by the Graceland administration and Board of Trustees and based on an employee's qualifications. He also oversaw the physical expansion of the campus with the additions of the Memorial Student Center, Gunsolley Hall, Platz-Mortimore Science Hall, and the second Patroness Hall. As president, Gleazer became involved with the American Association of Junior Colleges (AAJC). In December 1956, he took a leave of absence from Graceland to serve the association in a public relations role at Washington, D.C. He

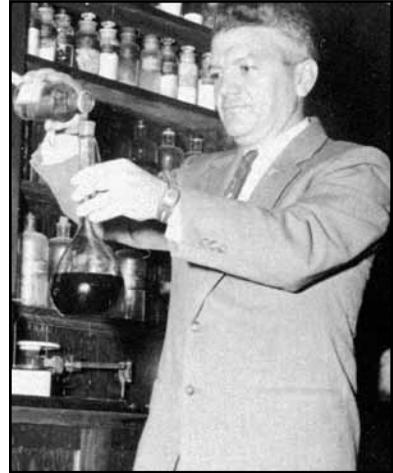
then resigned from Graceland in September 1957 to become executive director of the AAJC, a position he held until 1981. During his long tenure there, Gleazer developed a reputation as a leading national spokesman for community-based education and has been involved in several international conferences on adult education. He has authored the books *This Is the Community College* (1968), *Project Focus: A Forecast Study of Community Colleges* (1973), and *The Community College: Values, Vision, and Vitality* (1980). Gleazer taught courses on community colleges at George Washington University from 1981 to 1984, then became a visiting professor in the community college leadership program at the University of Texas. Gleazer graduated from Graceland in 1936 and obtained his bachelor's degrees in rural sociology and economics from UCLA in 1938. He received his M.Ed. in sociology from Temple University in 1943 and his doctor of education degree from Harvard University in 1953. Prior to becoming Graceland's president, he served the RLDS Church for two years in Philadelphia, then accepted full-time appointment as Lamoni Stake president from 1943 to 1946. Gleazer was a co-recipient of the first Graceland College Distinguished Service Award in 1965 and obtained an honorary doctor of humane letters from the college in 1987. He and his wife, Charlene (Allen), established the Gleazer Peace Grant and the Charles Allen Memorial Day of Peace at Graceland.

Delmar Taylor Goode (b. June 29, 1909, in Independence, Missouri) — Delmar Goode decided to pursue the field of chemistry because his older brother had done well in that field during high school. As a Graceland student, Goode was active in plays and choirs and completed his A.A. degree in chemistry in 1929. He returned the following year to study music, then continued his studies in chemistry at Kansas University, where he finished his bachelor's degree in 1932. Goode worked as a research chemist with Colgate-Palmolive from 1935 to 1945, then accepted an invitation to return to Graceland as its sole chemistry faculty member in 1945. Two years later, he completed his master's degree in micro chemistry from the University of Iowa. Over the years, Goode taught general chemistry, inorganic chemistry, qualitative analysis, and organic chemistry. He was instrumental in helping design the facilities of the Platz-Mortimore Science Hall, and throughout the spring of 1963 volunteered to create the landscaping at the recessed area at the south side of the Memorial Student Center. Goode's Graceland and actual families merged during his college tenure when his daughter, Louita, married Graceland music professor Richard Clothier.



Goode retired in 1975 as professor emeritus and retired to a home in Lamoni that he built himself.

Charlotte Rose (Darnell) Gould (b. December 26, 1913, in McClave, Colorado) — Charlotte Gould became a Graceland innovator through a career of varied roles she held at the college. She graduated from Graceland in 1934 and married future Graceland faculty member Bill Gould the following year. She continued her education several years later, completing her B.S. from Columbia University Teachers College in 1950 and her M.S. Ed. from Northern Illinois University in 1959. Gould became an active writer for Herald House and first taught at Graceland for a semester in 1942 and then another term in 1943 while Tess Morgan was on leave. Before beginning broader roles in the classroom, Gould worked in President G.N. Briggs's office, business manager N. Ray Carmichael's office, the registrar's office, and the alumni office. In January 1947, she was asked to teach secretarial classes "temporarily" following the death of Bertha Deskin. Gould continued this full-time assignment until the spring of 1957, after which she shifted her teaching duties to English and initiated several programs in that area. She was Graceland's first international student advisor and promoted the course in business and industry writing. During the summer of 1960, the Goulds traveled to the Orient to learn about English teaching methods there; Bill wrote a recommendation to the RLDS Church that Graceland should be teaching English as a Second Language, and Charlotte initiated the program at the college. She also helped create an English language school in Japan during a 14-month period in 1971-72. A decade after her husband's death, Gould retired in 1979 as professor emerita, but continued teaching for three and a half years on a part-time basis. She occasionally returned to the Graceland classroom when needed, helming English as a Second Language for the last time in the fall of 1993 before moving to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.



William Steele Gould (b. August 14, 1914, in Independence, Missouri; d. August 20, 1969, in Kansas City, Kansas) — Bill Gould attended Graceland for three years and received his B.A. (1935) and M.A. (1936) from the University of Iowa. He taught speech at Central College in Pella, Iowa, for three years before joining Graceland's English and speech faculty in 1939. During the following years, he also held the positions of alumni director, dean of faculty, vice president-dean, and student recruiter. He also served as acting president in 1956 and during 1957-58. Gould was largely involved in the process of turning Graceland from a junior to a four-year college, and was acting president when the first senior class





graduated in the four-year religion major in 1958. During the 1960s, he laid the foundation for Graceland's English major as well as other majors and programs. Gould also led efforts toward establishing a policy for women to be paid the same as their male counterparts. Gould's forte was teaching literature and he enjoyed writing poetry. He was known to add unique flairs to his classes, often playing his zither when his class was studying English ballads. Gould's musical talents were also evident when he regularly joined Roy Chevillie and Roscoe Faunce as "The Bald Headed Balladeers" to sing *Cigareets and Whusky and Wild, Wild Women* to student crowds on special occasions. Gould also suggested the idea for Graceland's winter term program, which was held for the first time in January 1971.

Bruce M. Graybill (b. October 2, 1931, in Council Bluffs, Iowa) — Bruce



Graybill graduated from Graceland in 1952 and earned his B.S. from Iowa State University (1955) and his Ph.D. in organic chemistry from Florida State University (1959). Prior to returning to Graceland, Graybill worked two years in solid rocket propellant research for Rohm and Haas Chemical Company at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama. Graybill received an invitation from Bill Gould to join the college's faculty, and accepted the offer a year later, returning to Graceland as chemistry professor in 1961. During his early years on the faculty, Graybill worked with Bob Ramsey to develop Graceland's baccalaureate degree in chemistry. Graybill later served as acting dean of faculty during the 1974-75 school year and reassumed the position for another year beginning in the spring of 1977. On May 25, 1975, he and Velma Ruch became Graceland's first teachers to receive the title of distinguished professor. Graybill chaired the Science and Math Division for 22 of his 33 years on the faculty. He also served as assistant director

of Graceland's Upward Bound Program for several years and coordinated the Trio Program from 1978 to 1981. Students also interacted with Graybill outside the classroom, as he participated on faculty intramural flag football and basketball teams. Graybill received the Alumni Association's Excellence in Teaching Award for 1980 and retired as distinguished professor emeritus in 1994. Graybill has remained active in the RLDS Church as an evangelist.



Harvey H. Grice (b. September 25, 1912, in Flint, Michigan; d. October 1, 1993, in Rolla, Missouri) — Harvey Grice served as Graceland College president from 1958 to 1964, during which time Graceland began and gained accreditation for its first modern-day four-year programs. Grice was named the college's president on May 22, 1958, and was inaugurated into that role on October 19 of that year during homecoming by Earl T. Higdon, Grice's eventual successor. Grice attended Ohio State University and obtained his doctor of philosophy degree there in 1941. He then worked as a chemical officer in the U.S. Army during World War II. Prior to becoming Graceland's president, Grice managed manufacturing and engineering at the Kankakee (Illinois) Operations of the General Foods Corporation. After leaving



Graceland, Grice taught chemistry at the University of Missouri-Rolla, retiring in 1978. Of the people who served as Graceland's top administrator during the college's first century, Grice was the last leader who never attended Graceland as a student.

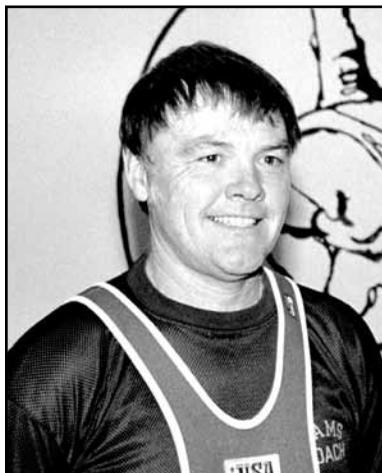
Jeremiah Alden Gunsolley (b. July 9, 1862, in Forestville, Iowa; d. July 25, 1949) —

Energetic and versatile, Jeremiah Gunsolley was one of the most visible figures on the Graceland campus during its first 31 years. Gunsolley received his education at Highland Park College. On July 10, 1895, Graceland's Board of Directors hired him as the second member of the college's faculty. Gunsolley was named principal of the Commercial Department and was assigned to teach penmanship, bookkeeping, and arithmetic. Of the three-person faculty who taught the first classes when Graceland opened on September 17, 1895, Gunsolley was the only one who continued with the college for a long time. He was also the only member of that trio who belonged to the RLDS Church, having been baptized on October 7, 1884, and holding the office of priest at the time of Graceland's opening. During Graceland's early years, Gunsolley shoveled snow drifts in winter and notified students and staff when the weather was too bad to hold classes. In the summer, he donned overalls and a wide-brimmed straw hat to mow the campus grounds with a scythe. He retained his leadership of



the Commercial Department after being elected to the college's Board of Trustees, serving there 10 years. "Uncle Jerry" also served as Graceland's librarian, acting dean, college treasurer, and business manager, and taught religious education. He filled the role of the college's acting president from 1909 to 1913 (following David Anderson and succeeded by Samuel Burgess). Upon his retirement in 1926, Gunsolley received the college's first "emeritus" title, being named "treasurer emeritus". He then accepted church appointment and was superannuated in 1934. However, he remained involved with Graceland; from the first diploma issued to Frederick Madison Smith as the sole member of the first graduating class in 1898, through the certificates presented to the class of 1935, it was Gunsolley who inscribed the students' names on Graceland diplomas. The Gunsolley Hall men's dormitory, opened in 1951, is named after him.

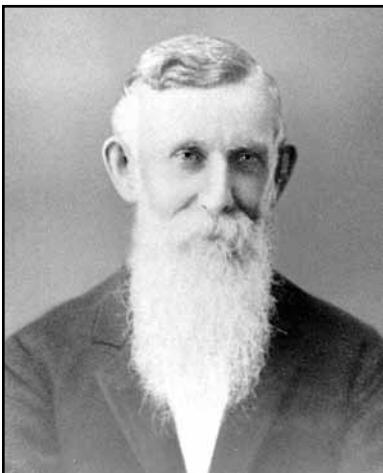
Gerald Elmer Hampton (b. July 24, 1932, in Las Vegas, Nevada) — One of the most versatile coaches in Yellowjackets athletics, Jerry Hampton began his Graceland sports career as a student in 1950. He earned all-state honors in football as a Graceland quarterback and also lettered in track, basketball, and tennis. Hampton obtained his associate's degree from Graceland in 1952 and finished his B.A. in physical education at William Jewell College in 1954. He attended New Mexico University before completing his M.S. in physical education from Northwest Missouri State University in 1959. He later obtained his Ed.D. from Columbia University Teachers College. Before returning to Graceland, Hampton taught and coached at the high school level from 1956 to 1960. He joined Graceland's physical education faculty in 1960, eventually becoming chairman of the Division of Health and Education and serving as coor-





dinator for the college's P.E. department. Hampton became coach of the college's wrestling team in 1960-61 (its fourth varsity season) and continued to lead the program until it ended in 1982. During those 22 seasons, Hampton's teams amassed a 238-87 record in dual competitions and never lost a conference championship. Hampton earned conference coach of the year honors for wrestling and tennis, which he began coaching in 1982. His Graceland coaching career also included periods with football, golf, and cross country. Off campus, he served as president of the NAIA National Wrestling Coaches Association during 1981-82. Students also became acquainted with Hampton through more casual venues. During the 1970s, he joined fellow employees Charles Emslie, Dennis Steele, and Ray Adams as a quartet called "The Unpredictables". In 1972, he and his wife Helen (a 1965-1984 member of the physical education department) opened the popular Pizza Shack restaurant in Lamoni. They also opened the Country Plus gift store in 1978. Hampton was named to the Yellowjacket Hall of Fame in 1986.

Joe E. Hanna (b. August 3, 1934, in York, Nebraska) — After graduating from Graceland in 1954, Joe Hanna obtained his B.S. in mathematics (1956) and M.S. (1961) in secondary education from the University of Omaha-Nebraska, then completed his Ed.D. from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln in 1965. Hanna applied his science and math background in the petroleum engineering field before switching to education. He taught junior high math for four years before joining the Omaha (Nebraska) Public School System in 1963 as director of K-12 curriculum and assistant superintendent. In 1969, he began an 11-year tenure as associate superintendent for Omaha Public Schools. Hanna returned to Graceland as its 12th president on August 19, 1980, following Frank Hough. During his four years in that position, he led Graceland through the construction of The Shaw Center and the initiation of the college's first major fund-raising campaign, the \$8.7 million Commitment to Excellence, which kicked off in 1984. Hanna left Graceland on April 15, 1984, and was succeeded by Barbara Higdon. He returned to Nebraska and became an appointed officer of the Omaha Board of Education, acting as the board's secretary and chief financial officer. He retired from that position in 1991, then became a clinical professor at the University of Nebraska-Omaha.

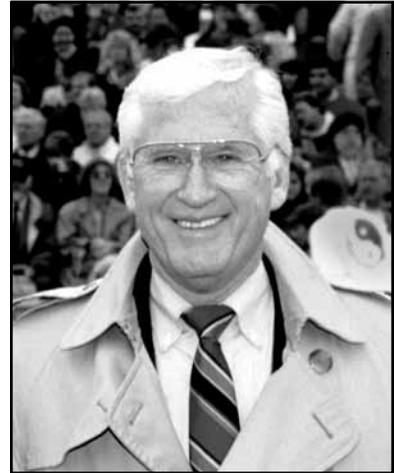


Richard A. Harkness (b. unknown; d. unknown) — Richard Harkness was the second person to hold the title of Graceland College president. He was also the first person at Graceland to hold a Ph.D. Before coming to Lamoni, Harkness was a professor of ancient languages and literature at Parsons College. He was selected as Graceland's president on May 31, 1900, following the first presidential term of Ernest Dewsnap. Harkness left in 1901 and was succeeded by Acting President Herbert Salisbury.

Merle Harmon Sr. (b. June 1, 1926, in Orchardville, Illinois) — A 1947 Graceland graduate, Merle Harmon is one of the college's most successful alumni in the field of broadcasting. He obtained his bachelor's degree in radio at



the University of Denver in 1948, during which time he initiated his broadcasting career at KSFT in Trinidad, Colorado. After graduation, he started announcing minor league baseball games in 1949 over station KJAY at Topeka, Kansas. He was working as an announcer at KMBC in Kansas City when the Kansas City A's baseball team arrived, and Harmon was able to land his first assignment in major league broadcasting. This initiated Harmon's 43-year-long association with major league baseball, as he later gained prominence among sports fans as the announcer for the Milwaukee Braves, Minnesota Twins, Milwaukee Brewers, and Texas Rangers. He also broadcast football and basketball at network and regional levels, and had assignments with the Super Bowl, college bowl games, NCAA championship events, the Moscow World Games, *Wide World of Sports*, and *Sportsworld*. In 1977 he founded Merle Harmon's Fan Fair, a chain of more than 150 franchised retail stores specializing in officially licensed sports merchandise; the chain was renamed Prime Sports Fan Fair after he sold it in 1995. Harmon received Graceland's Distinguished Service Award in 1978. He retired from broadcasting in 1992, the same year he joined the Graceland College Board of Trustees and became ordained an evangelist in the RLDS Church.



Nicholas Lawrence Hartwig (b. April 7, 1938, in Grand Junction, Colorado) — Nick Hartwig first joined Graceland's biology faculty during a one-year temporary appointment in the fall of 1965, then returned on a permanent basis in the fall of 1967. During the following years, he has taught classes in botany, zoology, paleontology, and horticulture and introduced the college's courses in ecology. Hartwig also drew up the plans that resulted in the construction of the Science Hall's animal quarters and greenhouse. He served on the committee that introduced winter term and, for 20 years, taught the popular January offerings in tropical island and marine biology at Grand Cayman. Hartwig graduated from high school in Anchorage, Alaska, and earned his associate's degree in science from Graceland in 1958. He completed his bachelor's degree in zoology (1960) and master's degree in botany (1963) from the University of Washington, and his Ph.D. in paleobotany from the University of Iowa in 1976. He has also been an active minister and choir member in the Lamoni RLDS congregation.

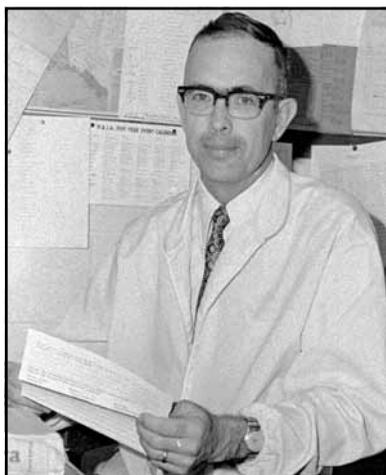


James F. Hawley (b. July 6, 1938, in Fort Scott, Kansas) — Jim Hawley joined the Graceland math faculty in 1964, eventually succeeding Ned Jacobson as coordinator of the mathematics department. Hawley served as sponsor for the Alpha Phi Omega club and in 1966 sponsored the initial season of the Graceland men's volleyball club. When the college received its first Hewlett-Packard computers, Hawley became coordinator of academic computing at Graceland, performing in that role from 1977 to 1994. Hawley was also part of the team that obtained Graceland's first Title III grant during the 1980s. Outside the classroom, Hawley has been an active member of Lamoni's RLDS congregation. He attended Fort Scott Junior College and completed his B.A. (1960)



and M.A. (1961) degrees at Kansas State College of Pittsburg. He then attended the University of Missouri-Columbia and obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa in 1979. His great-uncle, Eber Hawley, was a gardener at Graceland.

Clayton G. Henry (b. July 4, 1923, in Scott City, Kansas) — Clayton Henry attended the University of Iowa, earning his bachelor's degree in 1948 and his master's degree in physical education in 1949. Henry's basketball coaching career started with a position as an assistant coach at Ball State University's high school affiliate. He then taught high school math at Iowa City, Iowa, and Kansas City, Kansas, where he also coached basketball. In 1956, Henry became an air defense programmer for the Rand Corporation, helping write and implement the first computer-plotted air defense systems, helping replace the practice of plotting on plexiglass. He resumed his career as a high school math teacher and basketball coach at Shawnee Mission, Kansas, remaining there until coming to Graceland in 1966 as men's basketball coach and a physical education professor. He later added mathematics to his teaching schedule. Henry coached basketball from 1966 through the 1977-78 season, then returned to his old role for 1981-82. Although Henry inherited a team that had won only three games during the 1965-66 season, he guided the Yellowjackets to a second-place finish in the Missouri Valley Athletic Conference during his first season at the helm. After posting a 0-20 record in the 1973-74 season, Henry lobbied for improved recruiting efforts for basketball that eventually brought the Yellowjackets their first Heart of America Athletic Conference basketball championship in 1978. He retired as professor emeritus in 1982. After leaving Graceland, Henry continued to be active in the RLDS Church at Akron, Ohio; Iowa City, Iowa; and San Antonio, Texas.



Barbara Joan (McFarlane) Higdon (b. May 18, 1930, in Independence, Missouri) — Barbara Higdon was the first woman who served as Graceland's president on a permanent basis, and was the third Higdon to lead the college. She graduated from Graceland in 1949 and married William Higdon in 1950. She continued her education at the University of Missouri-Columbia, obtaining her B.A. in 1951, her M.A. in 1952, and her Ph.D. in 1961. The Higdon's returned to Graceland as faculty members in 1963, and Barbara continued to teach language and literature at the college until 1975. After assigning a research paper shortly before a Christmas break in 1965, Higdon became the first recipient of the students' annual Ebenezer Scrooge Award. From 1974 to 1984, Higdon worked at Park College as vice president for academic affairs and dean of faculty. On April 16, 1984, she became the first woman to serve as full president at Graceland. Higdon achieved another first on February 23, 1986, when she and Velma Ruch became the first women to be ordained to the RLDS priesthood on campus. Innovations at Graceland during Higdon's years as president included the start of student exchanges with Hungary and Bulgaria, the launch of the Chance Program, and the completion of a three-year capital campaign that raised more



than \$10 million for the college. Higdon also directed the application of a fully funded \$3 million Title III federal grant that brought modern computer technology to the campus. Toward the end of her presidency, Higdon helped initiate the Outreach nursing program, organized the Center for the Study of Free Enterprise and Entrepreneurship, developed the Center for Christian Leadership, and led efforts to turn around the college's decline in enrollment. She retired as president emerita on December 31, 1991, and was succeeded by her husband as college president. President Emerita Higdon then served as the first director of the RLDS Church's Temple Peace Center from 1992 to 1996 and has continued to assist the college in special projects. She received Graceland's Distinguished Service Award in 1995. As a tribute to the years of Graceland leadership by Barbara, her husband, and her father-in-law, the campus's first building was renamed the Higdon Administration Building in 1997.



Earl Terril Higdon (b. July 9, 1907, in Fort Scott, Kansas; d. September 15, 1983) — A 1927 Graceland graduate, Earl Higdon completed his bachelor's degree from the State University of Iowa and in 1935 earned his master's degree in economics from Northwestern University. Earl married Faith L. McCall in 1928 and the couple had four children. Higdon worked as an accountant for the Standard and Shell oil companies and taught in Florida before he returned to Graceland, serving as an accounting instructor from 1935 to 1940. He then entered full appointment with the RLDS Church, but continued to aid Graceland as a member of its Board of Trustees from 1952 to 1964. After obtaining a leave from his church duties, Higdon stepped in as acting president of the college on June 1, 1964. That year, he directed the investigation toward expanding the college into Independence, Missouri. Toward the end of his two years as president, Higdon was called to the office of apostle in the RLDS Church, a position he held until retiring in 1974. Earl's son, William, succeeded him both as Graceland president and as RLDS apostle. In 1973, the year after Faith died, he married Lucille M. Garrett, who died in 1982. Earl received Graceland's Distinguished Service Award in 1978. In 1983, he married Cleda G. Grier, shortly before both were killed in an automobile accident. In recognition of the Higdon family's collective service in leading Graceland, the college's first building was renamed the Higdon Administration Building in 1997.



William T. Higdon (b. January 4, 1930, in Independence, Missouri) — The son of Earl Higdon, Bill Higdon graduated from Graceland in 1949 and remained the following year as assistant to the dean of students and the director of religious life. Higdon continued his education at the University of Missouri-Columbia, completing his B.S. in agriculture (1952), M.S. in soil chemistry (1953), and Ph.D. in soil chemistry (1957). Before returning to Graceland, Higdon worked eight years as a research chemist for



Shell Development Company, filing several patents. He joined Graceland's chemistry faculty in the fall of 1963, the same year his wife, Barbara, was hired as a language and literature professor at the college. In 1964, Higdon served on the committee that worked on the preliminary studies toward expanding Graceland into Independence, Missouri. However, Higdon only actively taught at Graceland for two years. In May 1965, the Board of Trustees asked the chemistry professor to become the college's president, and Higdon prepared for the role by enrolling for one year at the Center for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Michigan. Higdon became Graceland's president on July 1, 1966, and was inaugurated on Saturday, October 15, 1966. During his first tenure as president, Higdon oversaw the development of Graceland's nursing campus in Independence, Missouri, and introduced the "Bear Pit" sessions of open public dialogue with students. He was ordained an apostle at the 1974 RLDS

World Conference and left the college presidency on June 30, 1974. As an RLDS apostle, Higdon became an expert in Third World development and conducted the feasibility study that led to the founding of the American University in Bulgaria in 1991. He temporarily served as acting vice president for academic affairs there before resuming the presidency of Graceland on January 1, 1992 (making him probably the only person who will ever succeed both his wife and his father as Graceland's president). Higdon's achievements during his second span at the president's desk included partnerships with area junior and community colleges, the introduction of Graceland's first master's degree program (in nursing), the purchase of SkillPath Seminars, completion of a \$22.6 million fund-raising campaign, and steady enrollment increases. After announcing his plans to retire as president following the 1997 spring semester, the Board of Trustees voted to rename Graceland's first structure the "Higdon Administration Building" in honor of the three Higdon's who led the college.

Roy V. Hopkins (b. July 18, 1881, in Plainville, Illinois; d. December 20, 1947) — One of the pioneers of Graceland College athletics, Roy Hopkins obtained his B.A. from Lombard University of Illinois, where he specialized in Latin, Greek, and German and studied physiology. He began his educational career as a high school teacher for five years at Princeville, Illinois. Hopkins then came to Graceland in the fall of 1908 as professor of ancient languages, dean of men, and the college's first official coach. Hopkins immediately called for volunteers for a football team (which had existed at Graceland since 1902) and made the same request the following spring for trackmen. In 1911, he became the first person named to the title of Graceland College athletic director, and in September 1913 assumed coaching duties for the Graceland women's basketball team. As both coach and instructor, Hopkins was known for his good humor and pep and was extensively involved in religious programs at Graceland. In 1910, he accepted additional duties to assist in the college's financial development, travelling to 125 RLDS congregations throughout the country





to raise \$10,000. Hopkins eventually added history and Bible to his teaching duties until leaving the Graceland faculty in 1919. In 1922, he became a member of the Standing High Council of the RLDS Church and was ordained a patriarch in 1938, the same year Hopkins assumed duties as pastor of the church's Independence Stake. He was also the chaplain of the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing. When Hopkins died in his sleep, a copy of the *Saints' Herald* next to his bed was opened to an article titled "Open the Windows of Heaven".

Franklin S. Hough (b. January 14, 1940, in Council Bluffs, Iowa) — Known for his personable humor and financial savvy, Frank Hough distinguished himself at Graceland from 1965 to 1985 as both an economics professor and president of the college. He received his A.A. in physical science from Graceland in 1959 and completed his B.S. in genetics, science, and economics from the University of Missouri in 1961. Unable to finance enrollment in veterinary school, Hough applied for a three-year fellowship to study quantitative economic analysis of natural resources under the National Defense Education Act. He was one of six people in the U.S. to receive the fellowship, completing his Ph.D. in economic theory from the University of Missouri in 1966. While there, Hough was hired as Ray Kroc's first full-time employee after Kroc bought McDonald's restaurants, and was assigned to research the potential of selling 15¢ hamburgers in quantities large enough to build a chain. During an economic consultant forum for the company in 1963, Hough recommended that the restaurant focus on families; when asked how to do this, Hough suggested using a clown and calling him "Ronald McDonald". Hough joined Graceland's faculty in 1965 at the invitation of Jerry Runkle and built a reputation of helping students learn through doing; students in his Investment Analysis class regularly invested \$10,000 of Hough's own money, and Hough split any profit with the students or accepted any losses himself. He became vice president for academic affairs and dean of faculty in 1975, was appointed acting president on April 1, 1977 (following the resignation of Gerald Knutson), then was named president on October 2, 1977. As president, Hough was involved in raising funds for Cheville Chapel and The Shaw Center, and was the first administrator to aggressively pursue non-monetary gifts for the college. He helped launch the Friends of Graceland program, which was designed to defray students' costs. Hough returned to the classroom after his resignation as president became effective on June 30, 1980. Multiple sclerosis forced the energetic Hough to end his teaching career in 1985, and he was granted the professor emeritus title in 1988, the same year he was presented Graceland's Distinguished Service Award. Outside of Graceland, Hough was involved in several bank and corporation boards, including Goodyear Tire and Rubber, and Weyerhaeuser Lumber. The former Social Science Division chairman has spent his post-Graceland years maintaining 1,300 acres of horses and cattle and has continued his activities in the stock market.



Oliver C. Houston (b. September 24, 1928, in Independence, Missouri) — One of Graceland's all-time most durable instructors, "Ollie" Houston entered the world of music when he began taking piano lessons at the age of 5. He composed his first hymn at 7 and started learning to play the organ at 14. After graduating from Graceland in 1947, Houston served as a chaplain's assistant and field organist for the infantry. He attended William



Jewell College for one year before obtaining his B.A. in music theory from the University of Kansas City in 1951. He then completed his master's in music theory from the University of Michigan in 1956, the same year he returned to Graceland as a member of the music faculty. He continued his education at the University of Colorado, earning his Ed.D. in music education in 1963, and frequently served as chairman of the Fine Arts Division at Graceland. More than four decades of Graceland students have known Houston for his instruction in music theory, organ, and piano, and particularly for entertaining church and concert audiences with his organ performances. From 1961 to 1965, he also accepted additional duties as registrar and director of admissions. In 1993, Houston received Graceland's Alumni Award for Excellence in Teaching. In 1996, he became only the third person ever to surpass the 40-year mark as a member of the Graceland faculty.

Mabel Alberta Carlile Hyde (b. February 5, 1896, in Underwood, Iowa; d. April 19, 1988, in Independence, Missouri) —



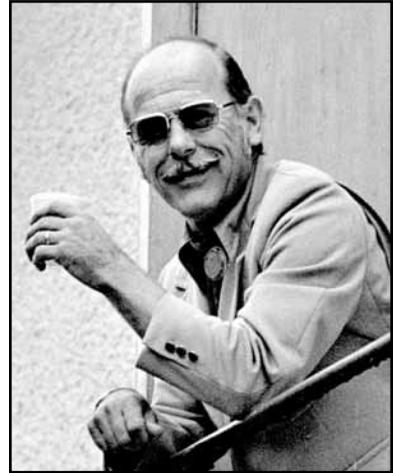
Mabel Carlile Hyde was one of the key leaders in developing the public school music curriculum at Graceland. Mabel began learning to play the piano through lessons by her mother and gave her first recital at the age of five. Carlile attended Graceland during 1918-19 then taught for two years in the Lamoni public school system. Just after receiving her public school music diploma from Des Moines University, Carlile accepted an invitation by Graceland president George Briggs to join the college's faculty in 1921 to teach voice lessons and develop a public school music department. Carlile quickly placed the music department on an accredited academic basis. She was probably best known for her long tenure as director of the A Cappella Chorus, which she organized in 1923. Carlile continued her education at Iowa State Teacher's College, then obtained her bachelor's degree in music education (1928) and her master's in education (1936) from Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois. Mabel married Hy-Vee Food Stores co-founder Charles Hyde shortly

before school began in 1943, then left the college in 1945. She returned in 1956 as a part-time instructor of music literature and conductor of the Chapel Choir. Graceland's musical pioneer retired in 1961 with emerita status, the first woman at the college to receive that honor.

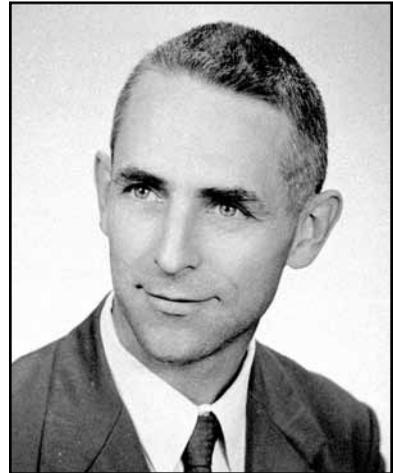
Winston Earl Inslee (b. April 17, 1921, in Seattle, Washington) — Win Inslee helped define, shape, and create Graceland's theatre department and major during his 30-year career at the college. The onetime Yellowjacket cheerleader joined the Navy after completing his A.A. at Graceland in 1942. He continued his education at the University of Washington, where he earned his bachelor's and master's degrees. After teaching high school for seven years at Snohomish, Washington, Inslee accepted an invitation from Graceland president Edmund Gleazer to join the college faculty in 1955 as an instructor of theatre, speech, and English. He taught acting and mime classes, developed courses in scene construction, and was known as a demanding instructor who expected the best from his students. Inslee also originated the Gadgets drill team and briefly worked in the college's



public relations office. During the 1970s, he became one of the founding promoters of clown ministry in the RLDS Church. Inslee performed in many of the more than 60 theatrical productions he directed at Graceland. His last directed play was *Teahouse of the August Moon*, staged just before he retired as professor emeritus in 1985. Inslee moved back to Washington, but made a few return appearances to assist in campus work and performed in the 1987 homecoming play *Wild Oats*.



Ned Leroy Jacobson (b. June 7, 1910, in Council Bluffs, Iowa) — Ned Jacobson graduated from Graceland in 1932 and returned during 1933-34 as a math assistant. He obtained his B.S. degree in education in 1935 from the University of Oregon and completed his M.S. in math in 1946 from the University of Iowa. Jacobson first joined the math and pre-engineering faculty in February 1941 and left in June 1942. He returned to that role in June 1946 and continued his heavy teaching schedule through the end of the 1975 spring semester, retiring as professor emeritus. Students also had contact with Jacobson off campus, as he operated a Bridgestone wheel goods store in Lamoni from 1965 to 1972 that serviced motorcycles and roller skates. From 1972 to 1975 he also sold and maintained bicycles. Jacobson eventually retired to Council Bluffs, Iowa.



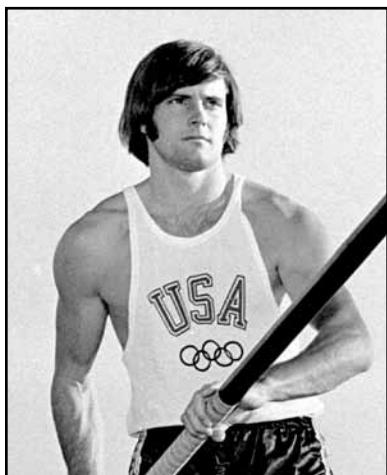
Mary Jean (Murdock) Jeanae (b. April 4, 1943, in Portland, Oregon) — Mary Jean Jeanae has been one of the key leaders in expanding the teacher education program at Graceland since joining the college faculty in 1975. The former Mary Jean Murdock (she changed her last name in 1988) graduated from Graceland with a B.A. in elementary education in 1965, then worked as an elementary school teacher in Kansas City and Independence, Missouri, before completing her M.Ed. in curriculum and reading from the University of Missouri in 1972. She resumed classroom duties as a reading specialist for three years in Mehlville, Missouri, before assuming her role on the Graceland faculty. She completed her doctorate in education from the University of Northern Colorado in 1987. Students entering the teaching field have known Jeanae for her reading courses, in which she emphasizes both a traditional approach and a whole language method that has been applied in New Zealand. She was also one of the core instructors of the cooperative master's degree program that Graceland had with Drake University in the late 1980s. Jeanae continued to bring growth to the education program after assuming the role of department chair in 1990. She planned schedules and performed other organizational efforts as the college created partnership programs to offer Graceland's education major at Indian Hills Community Col-





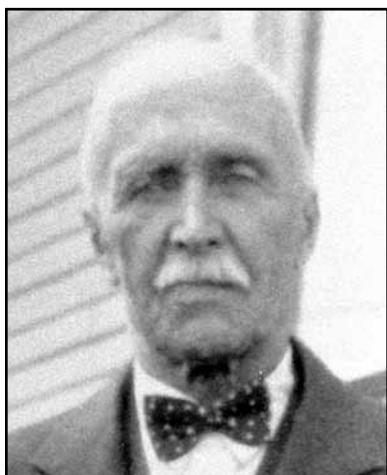
lege, North Central Missouri College, and Southwestern Community College. As sponsor of the Graceland Student Education Association for more than two decades, she was awarded Sponsor of the Year honors in 1986 and 1993 from the Iowa Staff Education Association. Her cousin, Steve Murdock, joined the Graceland math faculty in 1984.

W. Bruce Jenner (b. October 28, 1949, in Mt. Kisco, New York) — Graceland's most outstanding athlete and best-known graduate, Bruce Jenner came to Graceland in 1968 from Sandy Hook, Connecticut, on a partial scholarship to play football. However, a knee injury during his freshman year ended that career, so Jenner participated in basketball and track as a sophomore (competing in the decathlon for the first time in 1979). He concentrated entirely on track as a junior and became the first Graceland to claim a national championship by winning the decathlon at the N.A.I.A. national meet in 1971. Jenner stayed out a semester during his junior year to train for and participate in the decathlon at the 1972 Olympics in Munich, West Germany, where he finished tenth. In that competition, he scored 7,722 points and placed second in the javelin and fourth in the pole vault and 1,500-meter run. Jenner returned to Graceland to graduate with a degree in physical education in 1973. He then won the decathlon gold medal at the XXI Olympic Games held at Montreal, Canada, in 1976. Jenner amassed a world record 8,618 points, taking second in the high jump (6' 8" in a four-way tie), eighth in the long jump (23' 8 1/4"), second in the 400-meter dash (47.51), second in the shot put (50' 4 1/4"), eighth in the 100-meter dash (10.94 in a two-way tie),



seventh in the 110-meter hurdles (14.84), first in the discus (164' 2"), fourth in the javelin (224' 9 1/2"), second in the 1,500-meter run (4:12.61), and second in the pole vault (15' 9" in a two-way tie). Jenner returned to campus in 1976 to receive the Distinguished Service Award and in 1984 when the outdoor athletic fields were named the Bruce Jenner Sports Complex. After the Olympics, Jenner appeared on a Wheaties box and co-starred in the 1980 motion picture *Can't Stop the Music* (starring the musical group The Village People), and portrayed officer Steve McLeish on several episodes of the TV series *CHiPs* in 1981.

Jenner focused his post-Olympics career as a television sports commentator and as a promoter of exercise equipment.

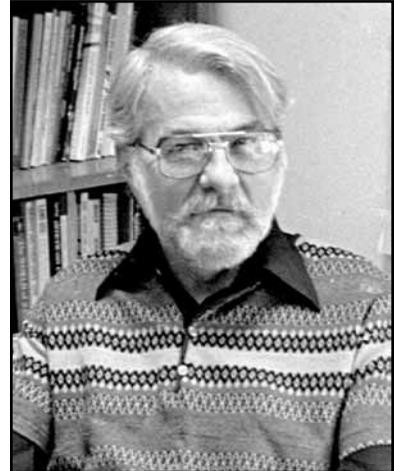


Adam Jessiman (b. April 19, 1849, in Aberdeen, Scotland; d. May 21, 1929, in Oregon) — The youngest of nine sons, Adam Jessiman was sent to college in Glasgow, Scotland, to become an architect. He was baptized into the RLDS Church on his 33rd birthday and eventually moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Jessiman was living there on July 1, 1895, when Graceland's college building committee reviewed and approved architect Charles R. Dunham's plans for a brick facility that would become the campus's Administration Building. A few weeks later, the board brought Jessiman in from Arkansas to become the building's construction superintendent, a position he continued through the facility's opening on January 1, 1897. Known as an artistic genius and a perfectionist, Jessiman also guided the construction of the Lamoni

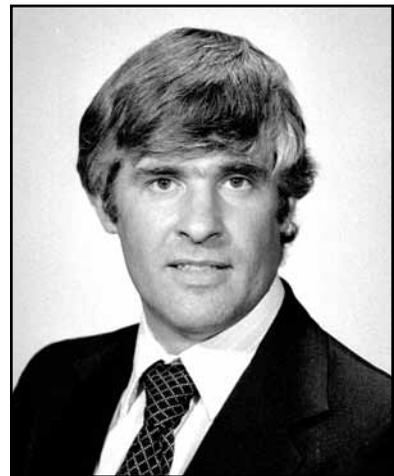


Saint's Home (which later became North Hall), Kansas City's Swope Park Mansion, and the Independence Stone Church. He also crafted and played violins. Jessiman eventually moved to Oregon, where he was fatally injured after being hit by a car. Physicians wanted to amputate Jessiman's leg in an effort to save his life, but Jessiman replied, "I entered this world with two legs, and I'll leave it with two."

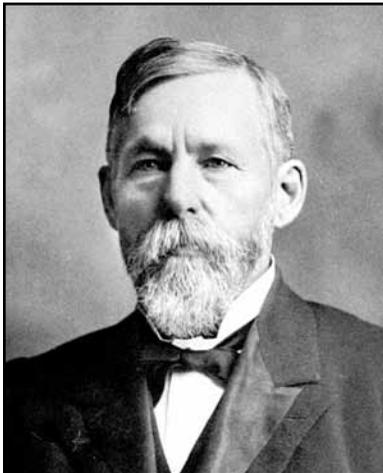
Robert LaVern Johnson (b. July 1, 1926, in Marshall, Missouri) — After serving in World War II (during which he received a Purple Heart), Bob Johnson obtained his A.A. at Kansas City Junior College in 1948, and his B.S. (1958) and M.S. (1960) in elementary education from Central Missouri State University. Johnson began his educational career as a fifth grade teacher for two years at Warrensburg and Fort Osage, Missouri. He then served as the elementary school principal at Fort Osage during 1960-61, then became principal at Blue Springs, Missouri, from 1961 to 1963. He joined Graceland's elementary education faculty in 1965. Johnson completed his Ph.D. from the University of Oregon in 1973 and served as Graceland's director of student teaching for a few years beginning in 1979. He retired from the faculty in 1991 with emeritus status. After retirement, Johnson decided to maintain his presence on campus as a volunteer in the Frederick Madison Smith Library.



William Ernest Juhnke Jr. (b. January 26, 1945, in Halstead, Kansas) — Bill Juhnke earned his B.A. in history from Bethel College in 1967, then attended Chicago Theology Seminary before completing his Ph.D. in U.S. history at the University of Kansas in 1974. Juhnke joined Graceland's Division of Social Science that fall as a member of the history faculty. Students have become acquainted with him through such courses as Racism and Discrimination and the pre- and post-Civil War classes in U.S. History. In his classes, Juhnke has frequently used simulation games to facilitate students' instruction. Juhnke has also had numerous appointments to the F. Henry Edwards Chair of Religious Studies, during which he developed Graceland's peace studies minor that was introduced in 1992. He received the Alumni Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1984.



Iola Geneva Hicks Kaestner (b. February 1, 1903, in Buckheart, Missouri; d. May 12, 1988, in Spokane, Washington) — A 1922 Graceland graduate, Iola Kaestner earned her B.S. in home economics at Iowa State College in 1943 and obtained her M.S. in foods and nutrition from the University of Wisconsin in 1950. Kaestner taught at the public school level before returning to Graceland as a member of its faculty. She first taught in public schools during 1922-1924, then taught at Lamoni Junior High from 1937 to 1942, and instructed home economics at Oskaloosa (Iowa) High School from 1943 to 1946. Kaestner then joined the Graceland home economics faculty in 1946, and developed a reputation for emphasizing that an effective home is vital to society. She also taught courses in art and psychology. Kaestner retired as professor emerita in 1971.



Edmund Levi Kelley Sr. (b. November 17, 1844, in Vienna, Illinois; d. May 10, 1930) — Soft spoken but determined to fight for the things he knew were right, E.L. Kelley was one of the most ardent supporters of Graceland College during its early years. Kelley drafted the original articles of incorporation for the college in late 1888, proposing a non-sectarian institution that would provide a liberal education. This was a broader idea than original 1869 church resolution, which had suggested an RLDS college for training ministers. On April 18, 1889, Kelley was appointed to the committee responsible for making plans for the college’s operation. The following year, he was named to another committee that considered proposals for the college’s location. As he worked toward building the college, Kelley also continued to be active in the RLDS Church and was ordained presiding bishop in 1891, continuing in that role until 1916. In the spring of 1895, Bishop Kelley was appointed as a member of Graceland’s first Board of Trustees, which pursued funds for the college. Kelley was also a charter member of Graceland’s Board of Directors, where he was instrumental in planning the college’s educational programs. After the college opened, Kelley was in charge of the November 12, 1895, cornerstone laying ceremony for what would become the Administration Building. He continued to be a key supporter of Graceland after his three-year term ended on the Board of Trustees. After the RLDS General Conference voted in 1904 to close the college until its debts were paid, Kelley told townspeople, “I do not think the doors of Graceland College will ever be closed.” Some say that Kelley donated some of his own funds to help reduce the college’s debt. Kelley also served as a counselor to RLDS president Joseph Smith III during 1897-1902. Kelley’s wife, Catherine, helped organize and served as the first president of the Patroness Society in 1903. E.L. Kelly also offered early support to the construction of

the Coliseum Theatre (which Graceland purchased several years later) and provided the building’s dedication address. Kelley Hall, Graceland’s art building that was added to the campus in 1947, bears his name.

Sharon Lee (Minton) Kirkpatrick (b. August 31, 1943, in Independence, Missouri) — Sherri Kirkpatrick emerged as one of the key innovators of program expansion at the Independence campus since joining the nursing faculty in 1980. She became chairperson of the Division of Nursing in 1986, a position she held until being named the first vice president and dean of nursing at the college in 1994. Kirkpatrick was a key figure in initiating the 1987 Outreach Program in nursing, the 1993 Outreach addiction studies program, and the 1994 master of science in nursing program (Graceland’s first post-graduate offering). An active minister in the RLDS church, she pioneered winter term programs to train volunteer health care workers in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Zambia, Zaire, Kenya, Malawi, and Jamaica. In 1996, Kirkpatrick was named acting vice president for academic affairs and dean of faculty. She completed her A.A. from Graceland in 1965 and obtained her diploma in nursing from the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing that same year.



She later earned her B.S.N. through California State University-Sacramento in 1976 and her master's degree (1981) and Ph.D. (1988) through the University of Kansas. Her husband, Jac Kirkpatrick, became an RLDS apostle in 1988.



Gerald L. Knutson (b. June 8, 1929, in McLean, Texas) — Gerald Knutson was the tenth person to serve as president of Graceland College. After graduating from Graceland in 1949, Knutson obtained his B.S. in sociology and psychology (1955) and M.S. in education (1956) from Central Missouri State University, then completed his Ph.D. in educational psychology and measurement in 1968 from the University of Oklahoma. He was selected as Graceland's president in April 1975 and succeeded Acting President Velma Ruch on July 1 of that year. One month later, the Graceland Board of Trustees gave him the additional assignment of president of Park College in Parkville, Missouri, a role Knutson held for 18 months. As Graceland's president, Knutson helped develop and complete the fund-raising program for the Roy A. Cheville Chapel, and assisted in the planning and ground-breaking ceremony for that building. Knutson also saw annual alumni contributions double during his administration. He went on a leave of absence on April 1, 1977, and resigned effective June 30 of that year. He was succeeded as president by Frank Hough. Since leaving Graceland College, Knutson became active in the RLDS Church as an evangelist and worked in consulting and training for several companies. He eventually moved to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.



Aarona Merle (Booker) Kohlman (b. July 7, 1913, in Wellston, Ohio) — A onetime Crescent, Aarona Kohlman received her associate's degree from Graceland in 1932 and returned to obtain her bachelor's degree in 1964, the same year she joined the college's English faculty. As the wife of RLDS appointee Les Kohlman, Aarona lived in Oklahoma, Missouri, and Canada during the time before she began teaching at Graceland. She grew up as the daughter of an RLDS church appointee and spent her early teenage years in Grand Cayman. Aarona's experiences there influenced her introduction of Graceland's popular winter terms at the island. She frequently taught Caribbean literature during those winter terms at Grand Cayman. Kohlman also produced a pioneering thesis in the dialect of Grand Cayman for her master's degree, which she earned through Iowa State University. Back in Lamoni, one of Kohlman's trademark classes was her course in Literature for Adolescents. She retired in 1978 and, in 1981, the Graceland Board of Trustees retroactively granted her the title professor emerita. Kohlman continued to assist with church work in Grand Cayman following her





retirement. She authored the books *Wotcha Say* (about Cayman dialect) and *Under Tin Roofs* (about Cayman life during her youth there).

Grant Thomas Mann (b. September 1, 1942, in Detroit, Michigan) — From the classroom to his post in the Administration Building, Tom Mann served Graceland College as a strong communicator for more than two decades. After earning his associate's degree from Graceland in 1962, Mann pursued his studies in German language and literature, completing his bachelor's degree at Wayne State University (1964), an M.A. from the University of Iowa (1967), another M.A. from the University of Michigan (1971), and his Ph.D. at the University of Michigan (1979). Mann joined the Graceland faculty in 1967 just after the college had started its German minor and was instrumental in expanding the program into a bachelor's degree offering. He developed a reputation among students for his wit and his quick and analytical mind. In addition to his German language and literature classes, Mann taught English courses and served as an academic advisor for freshmen. During the 1975-76 school year, he taught English in Munich, Germany, as part of a Fulbright teacher exchange program. After several years as coordinator of Graceland's modern foreign language department, Mann assumed new duties in 1985 as vice president for academic affairs and dean of faculty. He left Graceland in 1991 to become dean of the college at West



Virginia Wesleyan College.

Stewart L. McDole (b. September 19, 1943, in Los Angeles, California) — Stew McDole has guided one of Graceland's most consistently successful sports programs as coach of the Yellowjacket women's volleyball team. McDole graduated from Graceland in 1967, majoring in social studies and minoring in physical education. He continued studying recreation at Indiana University, obtaining his M.S. in 1967 and his Re.D. in 1977 with a dissertation on "Philosophy of Recreation for the RLDS Church". In 1971, McDole joined the faculty at Western Illinois University to teach recreation and park administration and began coaching men's volleyball. He returned to Graceland in 1982 as professor of health, physical education, and recreation, and became head coach of the women's volleyball team that fall. Ten times within a dozen years, McDole led the Yellowjackets to Heart of America Athletic Conference championships and claimed HAAC coach of the year honors. His teams collected the NAIA District 15 championship in 1986, 1989, and 1993, and at nationals placed ninth in 1986 and fifth in 1993. The always upbeat McDole has also been involved in athletics at Graceland during Spectacular, for which he became chairman of all sports activities in 1976. Additionally known for his work in national volleyball organizations and programs, McDole entered the NAIA Hall of Fame for meritorious service in



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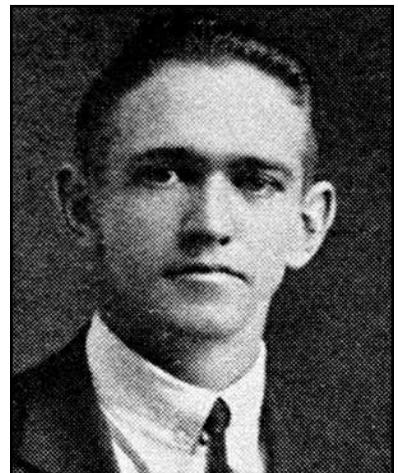


December 1996.

Floyd Marion McDowell (b. March 26, 1889, in Richland Center, Wisconsin; d. October 27, 1964, in Independence, Missouri) — Floyd McDowell was *the* pioneer of the junior college movement at Graceland, and a pioneer of the junior college movement in general. The son of a travelling missionary, he enrolled as a Graceland student in 1907. McDowell was part of the Industrial Department during his two years at the college, and was assigned during his freshman year to take care of the chickens on the college farm. After receiving his bachelor's degree from the University of Iowa in 1911, McDowell returned to Graceland as a teacher of psychology, history, English, and education through 1913, and served as editor-in-chief of the first *Acacia*, which was published in 1912. He became a strong promoter in expanding history courses at Graceland, and taught ancient, European, English, and American history. Due to low enrollments in Graceland's four-year collegiate program, McDowell suggested that the college adopt the two-year associate of arts concept pioneered by the University of Chicago, a move that the Board of Trustees approved in 1912 and went into effect two years later. McDowell then went on leave to study at Clark University of Massachusetts in 1913, completing a master's thesis in 1914 that surveyed the growth of small colleges in the United States. He rejoined the Graceland faculty during 1914 to 1917 as psychology professor and dean, making him the first dean of the first junior college in Iowa. McDowell then continued his education at Iowa University and obtained his doctorate in education and psychology in 1918. His doctoral thesis, *The Junior College: A study of its origin, development, and status in the United States*, was published by the U.S. Department of Education. In 1922, McDowell began a 16-year tenure with the RLDS First Presidency, although he remained active on the Graceland faculty until 1925. He also began a 30-year membership on the Graceland Board of Trustees in 1922, serving a portion of that time as chairman. McDowell also directed the RLDS Department of Religious Education for 25 years, founding the Zion's League and becoming involved in Boy Scouts. He was ordained a patriarch in 1954 and was superannuated in 1960. The Floyd M. McDowell Commons, named in his honor, was dedicated on May 14, 1961. Graceland awarded McDowell the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters in 1963.



Warren McElwain (b. January 25, 1904, in Lansford, North Dakota; d. August 28, 1989, in Independence, Missouri) — Warren McElwain made his mark on the college by composing the college pep song *Graceland Forever* as a student in 1925. He was inspired to write the piece following a chapel convocation featuring college songs during which it was suggested that Gracelanders create a song for the college. The tune came to McElwain during a dream and, although he forgot it when he awoke, he was able to slowly recall the march's composition later and added lyrics





to it. *Graceland Forever* was the only song he ever wrote and published. After completing his junior year at Graceland in 1925-26, McElwain taught high school in North Dakota for several years, was employed for 18 years as an inspector for Lockheed Aircraft in Burbank, California, and was an inspector for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory for five years. McElwain eventually moved to the Kansas City area, where he sang in the Messiah Choir. McElwain said that if he had been given the opportunity earlier in life that he would have chosen music as his life's work.

Margaret Lillie McKevit (b. September 27, 1933, in Independence, Missouri) —



Appropriately, Margaret McKevit was born at the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital, where her mother had trained as a nurse. McKevit enrolled at Graceland in 1951 and received her A.A. in nursing in 1955 after studying at the Independence Sanitarium. She continued her education at the University of Colorado, completing her bachelor's degree in 1958 and her M.S.N. in 1962. McKevit began her educational career at Charity Hospital School of Nursing in New Orleans, Louisiana, from 1953 to 1961, then taught at the University of Wisconsin during 1963-66. Her pioneering decade in establishing the Graceland nursing campus at Independence started in 1966, when McKevit assumed a year-long position to coordinate a curriculum revision study at the San. As director of nursing studies during 1967-68, McKevit developed Graceland's baccalaureate nursing program, then served as the college's first Division of Nursing chair from 1968 to 1976. In addition to her administrative duties, she taught Health Care

Systems and the Issues and Research courses to Graceland students. McKevit was also the first woman to serve on the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital Board of Trustees. McKevit left Graceland in 1976 to join the faculty at Louisiana State University Medical Center School of Nursing, serving as director of the baccalaureate nursing program there. However, she maintained her connections to Graceland as a member of the college's Board of Trustees from 1980 to 1994. McKevit Manor, the housing unit created in 1970-71 for nursing students in Independence, was named in her honor.



W. Grant McMurray (b. July 12, 1947, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada) — Grant McMurray was ordained as the sixth president/prophet of the RLDS Church on April 15, 1996, becoming the first leader of Graceland's sponsoring institution not to be a member of the church's founding Smith family. He was designated as President Wallace B. Smith's successor in a pastoral letter written by Smith to the church on September 19, 1995. The son of an RLDS appointee, McMurray enrolled as a Graceland freshman in 1965 and held responsibilities as news editor of the *Graceland Tower*, Closson House chaplain, and assistant to campus minister J.C. Stuart. He graduated with a B.A. in religion from Graceland in 1969 and completed his master of divinity degree from St. Paul School of Theology in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1975.



McMurray entered church employment in 1971, working in such roles as RLDS historical research assistant and church archivist. He then became the church's assistant commissioner of history during 1976 to 1982, then served as World Church secretary and executive assistant to the First Presidency from 1982 to 1992. McMurray was ordained a member of the Quorum of the First Presidency in 1992, working as a counselor to RLDS president Wallace B. Smith until assuming the role of church leader. In addition to his official church duties, McMurray has been president of the John Whitmer Historical Association. Early into his presidency, McMurray stressed an emphasis on building the foundation of church work through the people in individual congregations. "I want us to move from understanding ourselves as a people with a prophet, to understanding ourselves as a prophetic people," he told a Graceland audience in October 1996.

John Karl Menzies (b. November 26, 1948, in Pittsfield, Illinois) — Through his many roles in the U.S. State Department, former Graceland student John Menzies has become recognized for his tireless efforts in building democracy in eastern Europe while pursuing the needs of the people in those countries. Menzies attended Graceland for his sophomore year in 1967-68, then continued his education at the University of Arkansas, completing his B.A. in German and history in 1971 and his M.A. in German in 1973. He later obtained his Ph.D. in German at the University of California in 1981. Menzies began his career on the frontlines of international diplomacy in Hungary, where he served as U.S. cultural affairs officer and deputy public affairs officer from 1982 to 1985. While there, he discussed the possibility of sending Hungarian students from Eotvos University in Budapest to study at an American college and, with the help of New York's Soros Foundation, initiated the first-of-its-kind student exchange with Graceland in the fall of 1985. He continued to work as deputy public affairs officer in Europe, serving in East Berlin, East Germany, from 1985 to 1987, then at Sofia, Bulgaria, from 1988 to 1991. In that latter role, he helped initiate the exchange program that sent Bulgarian students to Graceland beginning in 1989. Menzies' work with the U.S. State Department eventually brought him to the troubled city of Sarajevo, where he became U.S. ambassador designate for Bosnia-Herzegovina in April 1995, before assuming duties as full ambassador from October 1995 to December 1996. In 1997, he joined the U.S. Institute of Peace, a government-funded organization that handles all U.S. peace issues.

C. Robert Mesle (b. December 18, 1949, in Independence, Missouri) — Bob Mesle graduated with a degree in religion from Graceland in 1972 and received the Gold Seal (although, technically, he did not have a g.p.a., since he was enrolled in the college's Experimental Curriculum). He completed his M.A. in Christian theology at the University of Chicago Divinity School in 1975 and earned his Ph.D. in philosophy and religion from Northwestern University in 1980. Mesle began his memorable career as a thought-





provoking and thought-challenging Graceland philosophy and religion professor in 1980, becoming known as an advocate of process theology and for stressing the historical context of writings. Students have also known Mesle for teaching the Humanities I course, for which he developed the “Two Principles” (Copernican and Cartesian) that all enrollees in that class must learn. He has also instructed ethics courses to Outreach nursing students. Mesle became founding director of the college’s revived Honors Program in 1989 and, in 1990, received the Alumni Award for Excellence in Teaching. He has authored dozens of articles as well as the books *Fire in My Bones* (1984), *The Bible as Story and Struggle* (1989), *John Hick’s Theodicy* (1991), and *Process Theology: A Basic Introduction* (1993). In 1987, Barbara Hiles Mesle (whom Bob married in 1970 as a Graceland student) joined the English faculty, making the Mesles among the elite legion of husband-wife faculty members throughout the college’s history.



Cleo M. Hanthorne Moon (b. February 19, 1904, in Oklahoma) — Known as Graceland’s “poet laureate”, Cleo Hanthorne Moon established herself at the college as a librarian, teacher, and author of several poems about Graceland. After completing her bachelor’s degree in English literature at Oklahoma College for Women in 1926, Hanthorne taught at high schools in Oklahoma for four years. She then moved to Lamoni and became a speech, English, and physical education teacher at the high school from 1930 to 1935. Hanthorne had never considered a career as a librarian until she joined the Graceland employee ranks in the fall of 1935 to teach literature and serve on the library staff. She then completed her M.A. in English literature at Oklahoma University in 1936, and obtained a B.S. in library science at Columbia University in 1943. Hanthorne assumed the librarian role full-time in 1940, leaving in 1945 after her marriage to Willard Moon. During the next 11 years, she raised and sold parakeets and opened a ceramics business called Moon’s Pottery Shack. She returned to Graceland in 1956 as head librarian and to teach creative writing. During her Graceland career, Moon wrote the poetry book *The Bell Tower’s Eye* (1944), led the work on the publication *Graceland Firsts* (1945), helped design the Frederick Madison Smith Library, and served as sponsor for the *Acacia* yearbook and *Graceland Tower* newspaper. She left the library after retiring as professor emerita in 1969, but returned to teach some classes part-time. When two new women’s houses were created upon the reopening of Walker Hall in 1994, the members of one of those housing units named themselves Hanthorne House in honor of the former librarian.

Nelle Morgan (b. February 14, 1908, in Cleveland, Iowa; d. July 4, 1994, in Independence, Missouri) — Nelle Morgan was one of the instrumental figures in developing the nursing major and in leading the efforts toward establishing the Graceland campus in Independence. She graduated from the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing in 1930 and received a bachelor’s degree in public health nursing in 1952 from the University of Michigan. Morgan began her nursing career as a staff nurse at Menorah Hospital, then became a staff nurse for the Kansas City School District in 1934, assuming the role of supervisor of nursing there from 1939 to 1943. She returned to the Independence Sanitarium as director of nursing in 1943, a position she continued until 1968. She won the All State Gold Medal Award for Outstanding Nurse in Missouri in 1963 and served as



president of the Missouri State Nurses' Association and the Missouri State Board of Nursing. In 1965, Morgan helped lead the investigations that resulted in the facility becoming a part of Graceland College, allowing students to enroll at Lamoni for two years then study at Independence for their junior and senior years to obtain a bachelor's degree in nursing. Morgan became coordinator of educational programs from 1968 to 1971, then held the position of public relations director for the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing from 1972 until her retirement in 1973. Morgan was awarded an honorary doctor of human letters from Graceland College in 1991.



Tessie "Tess" Morgan (b. June 13, 1895, in Ottumwa, Iowa; d. December 27, 1976, in Independence, Missouri) — Tess Morgan taught public school at Hiteman, Iowa, from 1914 to 1923 before enrolling as a Graceland collegiate student in 1923. She served as editor of the *Acacia* and graduated with her associate's degree in 1926. Morgan then completed her bachelor's (1927) and master's (1928) degrees in English literature from the State University of Iowa. She returned to the Graceland campus as a faculty member in 1928 to teach English composition and literature. Due to the college's economic constraints during the Depression, Morgan was among the faculty members who volunteered to leave in 1934, since it was assumed that she would have one of the best chances to find employment elsewhere. She joined the faculty at Webster City Junior College in Iowa, teaching English there from 1934 until reassuming her position at Graceland in 1937. In 1941, she briefly withdrew from teaching again to recover from a serious illness that brought her near death. Morgan served as dean of women at Graceland from 1944 to 1949 and was involved in student publications, helping start journalism clubs at the campus in 1937 and 1959. Throughout her career, she gained respect for displaying a genuine concern for her students that went beyond her interest in their academic progress. Tess Morgan retired from active teaching as professor emerita in 1965 and relocated to Independence, Missouri. Her name remains a part of the campus through Tess Morgan Hall, a women's dormitory that opened its first wing in 1960.



Clara Engle Morrell (b. September 30, 1916, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) — After studying one year at a business college in Philadelphia, Clara Engle joined the Graceland staff in 1949 as assistant to the business officer and soon became involved in recruiting Japanese students to the college. She left the campus upon her marriage in 1962 and returned in 1965 following the death of her husband. Morrell then began a career as administrative assistant to seven Graceland College presidents, beginning with Earl T. Higdon and retiring in that



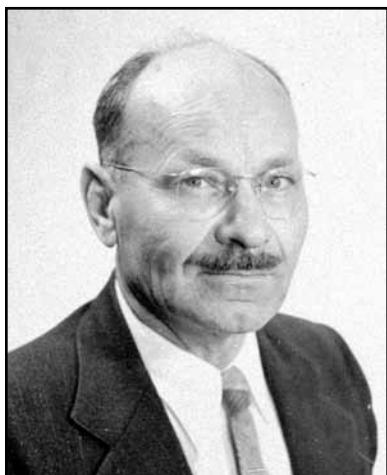


role in May 1987 under Barbara Higdon. In addition to performing those behind-the-scenes functions for Graceland's presidents throughout 22 years, Morrell served as assistant secretary (later executive secretary) to the Graceland Board of Trustees from May 1972 to December 1992. She was designated Lamoni's Citizen of the Year in 1990 and was named an honorary alumna of the college in 1993. After full retirement, Clara returned to the campus as a volunteer advisor for Japanese students. Morrell also holds the distinction of being the only woman to ever play in a football game for the Graceland Yellowjackets. At the 1961 homecoming, she was asked to suit up as #99 at the Friday night pep rally, and coach Harry Larche asked her to sit on the team bench for the next day's game. After chants of "We want 99!" from the crowd, and with a safe Graceland lead over Tarkio in the fourth quarter, Larche sent Clara into the game with specific instructions to run just 15 yards. In 1995, at the age of 79, Morrell donned her uniform again for that year's homecoming pep rally.



Betty R. (Watts) Mortimore (b. December 14, 1925, in Belleville, Illinois) — The longest-serving woman in the college's science faculty, Betty Mortimore graduated magna cum laude from Graceland in 1945 and resumed her studies at the campus years later to complete her B.A. in physical science and math in 1962. She completed her M.A. in biology from Drake University in 1965, the same year she joined the Graceland faculty to teach biology. In 1946, she married Graceland mathematics and physics professor Roy Mortimore, but the two were never faculty members at the same time, since Roy had retired two years before Betty began teaching. Mrs. Mortimore completed her Ph.D. in physiology at the University of Illinois in 1970, becoming the first woman in the Division of Science and Math to hold a doctorate. During the 1977-78 school year, she also achieved status as the first woman to be coordinator of the Graceland biology department. Mortimore was known as a quiet instructor who enjoyed the challenge of research. She retired

with emerita status in 1988 and moved to Wisconsin.



Roy Henry Mortimore (b. February 23, 1893, in Hamburg, Iowa; d. October 28, 1987, in Lamoni, Iowa) — The valedictorian of his high school class, Roy Mortimore was awarded a four-year state scholarship to the University of Iowa. Mortimore enlisted in the Signal Corps during World War I and served in France. After completing his bachelor's degree in geology at the University of Iowa in 1918, he worked as a geologist for Sinclair Oil in Chanute, Kansas. Mortimore joined the Graceland faculty in 1921 at the invitation of President G.N. Briggs and, during the following decades, taught mathematics, engineering, geology, and physics. Early into his career, Mortimore took sabbaticals to pursue his studies of physics at the University of Iowa, completing his master's in 1925 and his Ph.D. in 1929. His brother, Morris E. Mortimore, taught biology and geology from 1925 until deciding to leave due to the Depression in 1931. Despite meager materials and space during those early years, Roy Mortimore did the best with what he had and stood out as



an effective teacher. He often personally shaped odds and ends into tools of utility for the physics lab, and was known for his keen analytical powers and his rapid flow of phrases during lectures. Mortimore was a charter member of Graceland's Lambda Delta Sigma honor society and in 1939 helped organize the college's Photography Club. He took another sabbatical during World War II to teach science courses to army personnel for one year at the University of Iowa. On June 7, 1946, some two years after the death of his first wife, he married Betty Watts, who later taught biology at Graceland from 1965 to 1988. Throughout much of his career he chaired the Science and Math Division, and once said he decided to remain at Graceland because he wanted to help churches learn respect for science. Graceland's science building, which opened in 1955, was partially named in his honor as the Platz-Mortimore Science Hall in 1959. After retiring from Graceland as professor emeritus in 1963, Mortimore continued as an educator. He taught math at Lamoni High School for 2 1/2 years and instructed a course in earth science at Graceland during the 1981 winter term.

Thomas Bryant Nowlin (b. November 9, 1933, in Santa Paula, California) — Tom Nowlin began his lengthy and varied coaching career at Graceland in 1956, arriving with an associate's degree from Ventura College (1953) and a bachelor's degree in physical education from Pepperdine College (1956). From 1956 to 1959, Nowlin worked at Graceland as a part-time faculty member, coach, and head resident of Gunsolley Hall while he took courses in the college's religion program. He coached Graceland's first wrestling team in early 1958 and oversaw that program for its first three seasons. Nowlin left Graceland to continue his studies in physical education, completing his master's at Indiana University in 1961 and eventually his Ed.D. from the University of Northern Colorado in 1974. He rejoined Graceland's health and education faculty in 1965. Over the years, Nowlin has logged more than 30 seasons as an assistant coach for the football team, and has served as head coach for baseball and tennis. He began a lengthy tenure as men's track coach in the spring of 1979.



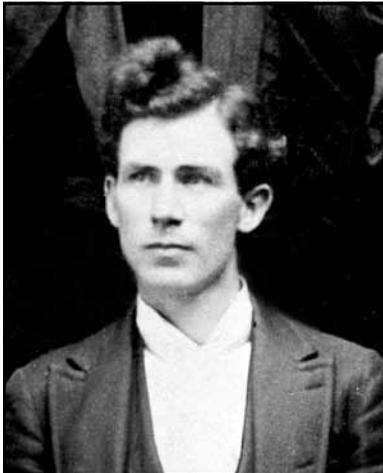
Brenda Sue Parkes (b. July 7, 1940, in Taylorville, Illinois) — After receiving her nursing diploma from the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing in 1961, Brenda Parkes studied at Graceland during the 1969 fall semester and finished her B.S.N. (1974) and master's (1975) degrees in public health from the University of Michigan. She later completed her Ph.D. through the University of Texas-Austin. In 1978, Parkes joined the Graceland faculty as the only nursing teacher at the Lamoni campus, where she developed and taught the Human Sexuality course. She relocated to the Independence campus in 1986, helping establish and teach in the Outreach nursing program. Parkes also helped develop and served as the first director of the Learning Skills Program, which assists underprepared students to be successful in the nursing major. Off campus, Parkes has served as president of the RLDS Professional Nurses' Association. She received Graceland's Alumni Award for



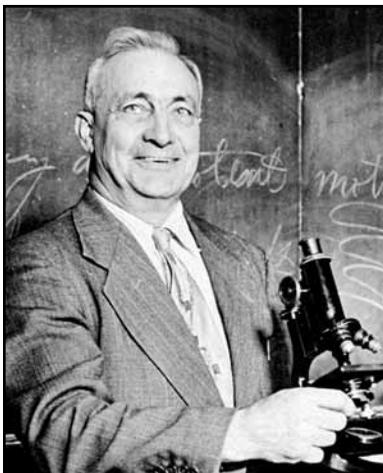


Excellence in Teaching in 1995.

Thomas C. Patton (b. November 18, 1940, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; d. March 25, 1996, in Lamoni, Iowa) — Tom Patton went the fast track from Graceland student to Graceland faculty member, obtaining his B.A. from the college in 1966 and returning a year later to teach psychology after finishing his M.S. degree from Indiana University. Patton eventually completed his Ed.D. from the University of Northern Colorado in 1972. He built a reputation among students as instructing hard classes, but psychology majors ultimately learned that Patton’s goal wasn’t just to have his students learn psychology, but to master it. He continued teaching at Graceland until a week before the end of the 1995 fall semester, and died four months later following a four-year battle with cancer.



Joseph Thomas Pence (b. unknown; d. unknown) — J.T. Pence was educated at Parsons College and was the third person hired for Graceland’s original three-member faculty team. He taught Latin and Greek when Graceland opened its doors on September 17, 1895, and later that fall served as the first secretary of the college’s library committee. On June 16, 1897, Pence was elected as Graceland’s first “acting president”, assuming duties that had been held by college dean Mark Forscutt. Pence remained in this position until Ernest R. Dewsnup arrived during 1898 as Graceland’s first official president. Pence concluded his Graceland career in December 1898, then enrolled at Georgetown University during 1899-1900. He later became an attorney in Salt Lake City, Utah.



Gustav Adolph Platz (b. September 22, 1885, in Burlington, Iowa; d. June 6, 1961) — Gustav Platz was baptized into the RLDS Church at the age of 28 and worked as a schoolteacher in Nebraska before enrolling as a student at Graceland. Platz had a hook for a left hand, which he had lost during a farming accident in his youth. After graduating from Graceland in 1918, he continued his education at the University of Nebraska, receiving his bachelor of science degree in 1920. Platz returned to Graceland that fall as a member of the faculty, serving throughout the years as professor of botany, biology, zoology, hygiene, math, and chemistry. He was also a charter member of Graceland’s Lambda Delta Sigma honor society, which organized during the 1920-21 school year. After joining the faculty, Platz continued his education at the University of Colorado, Iowa State University, and Colorado State University, earning his M.A. in 1924 and his Ph.D. in 1928. As a scientist and a Christian, Platz often tried to use religion and science together to explain phenomena. His creed was “The truth, as revealed to man”;



Platz believed people should live by the truth they find in life through their experiences, be they religious or scientific. The Platz-Mortimore Science Hall, completed during the fall of 1955 and named in 1959, was planned in large part by Platz. In addition to his classroom role, Platz served as dean of faculty from 1953 to 1956 and became vice president in 1956. However, illness in 1956 forced him to soon leave that post and limit his teaching duties to half-time. Platz retired in 1959, receiving emeritus status.

Thomas Lee Powell (b. June 14, 1951, in Des Moines, Iowa) — Tom Powell joined the Graceland faculty in 1980 as assistant professor of education and became director of athletics the following fall. His friendly attitude with the campus population fit well with his 1984 appointment as vice president for student affairs (later redesignated as “student life”) and dean of students. In that position, Powell was involved in creating Choices, the L.E.A.D. Program, Final Fling, the CAP Center, and OASIS. As athletic director, he coached baseball, assisted with football, and initiated the Yellowjacket Hall of Fame, to which he was eventually named in 1990. As a Graceland student, Powell was an All-American athlete in football and baseball, receiving the Rawlings “Big Stick” Award as one of the top three hitters in American collegiate baseball. Powell also played semi-pro football with the Iowa Nighthawks and Colorado Nuggets and had a draft order from the Seattle Pilots professional baseball team. He graduated from Graceland in 1973, majoring in health, physical education, and recreation, and obtained his master’s degree from the University of Colorado in 1980. Powell has also been involved in security for nine Superbowls and approximately two dozen rock concerts.



Bob N. Ramsey (b. January 9, 1938, in Miami, Oklahoma) — Bob Ramsey graduated from Graceland in 1957 and completed his B.S. in chemistry at Pittsburg State University in 1959. He served a one-year position on Graceland’s chemistry faculty during 1960-61 then moved into a four-year assignment as a research chemist with the U.S. Department of Energy in Ames, Iowa. Ramsey taught chemistry at Park College from 1964 to 1968 and completed his M.S. in physical chemistry at Pittsburg State in 1965. He returned to the Graceland faculty in 1968, teaching such courses as General Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, and Forensic Science. He also worked with Bruce Graybill to develop Graceland’s bachelor’s degree in chemistry. Ramsey also introduced some of the first classroom use of microcomputers at Graceland and successfully pushed for the science division’s first Apple IIe computer, which was used in classroom instruction. Ramsey also created the Nature of Science course, designed to teach students about the philosophy of science and how the disciplines of science have developed. He was the first Graceland faculty member to offer a course over the Iowa Communications Network, teaching his Nature of Science course to students in Centerville and Corydon,





Iowa, soon after the ICN began in 1994.



Ruth Elizabeth (Walden) Roberts (b. March 16, 1902, in Bemidji, Minnesota; d. December 15, 1996, in Denver, Colorado) — The former Ruth Walden was enrolled in the Graceland academy from 1919 to 1922 and received her A.A. degree from the college in 1924. Widowed in 1935 just six months after the birth of her son, Roberts embarked on a life as a single career woman. She continued her education in home economics at the University of Iowa, completing her bachelor's degree in 1938 and her master's in 1939. Before joining the Graceland faculty, Roberts worked as a principal in the Lamoni school system and taught home economics at Coffeyville Junior College in Kansas. She returned to Graceland to teach home economics in 1940 and directed that department until retiring as professor emerita in 1967. Although she taught courses in cooking and (primarily) clothing — areas often associated with homemaking— Roberts was a strong advocate of women pursuing an education and a career. She was the first sponsor of the Home Economics

Club upon its start in 1940-41, and later sponsored the Crescents. Her brother, Evan Walden, was employed at the college from 1929 to 1952 as Physical Plant director. After retirement, Roberts maintained her home in Lamoni before moving to Denver, Colorado, in 1993.



Velma N. Ruch (b. February 28, 1921, in Lamoni, Iowa) — Velma Ruch can truly be called a life-long Graceland-er, since her parents were both enrolled as students at the college when she was born. Ruch spent most of her youth in Norway, where her parents were RLDS missionaries. She returned to Graceland as a student in 1939, deciding as a freshman that she wanted to return to the college as a faculty member. Ruch graduated from Graceland in 1941, receiving the Gold Seal for scholarship. She completed her bachelor's degree in English from the University of Iowa in 1943, then taught high school for two years at Glidden, Iowa, and for one year at Abraham Lincoln High School at Council Bluffs, Iowa. She visited the college in 1945 as the first woman speaker at Graceland's annual Religious Emphasis Week. At the invitation of Acting President A.R. Gilbert, Ruch joined Graceland's English faculty in 1946. She completed her master's degree in 1947 at the University of Michigan and her doctorate at the University of Wisconsin

(majoring in English and minoring in Scandinavian studies) in 1957. She became the first woman on Graceland's faculty to hold a Ph.D., and later chaired the Language and Literature Division from its creation in 1965 until 1984. Ruch was involved in the work that led toward Graceland's emergence as a four-year school and was instrumental in beginning the majors in international studies and English. On July 1, 1974, Ruch became Graceland's first woman leader when she stepped in as acting college president for one year. On May 25, 1975, Ruch joined Bruce Graybill in becoming the first Graceland faculty members to be awarded the title of distinguished professor. She later co-created Graceland's F. Henry Edwards Chair in Reli-

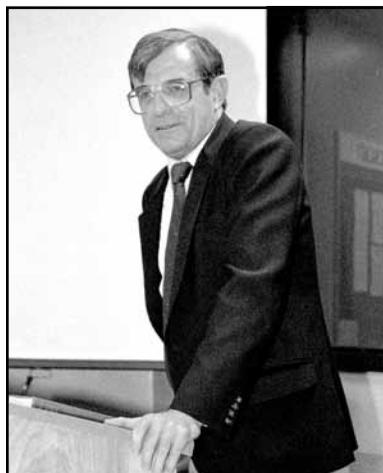


gious Studies, which began in 1978. As she neared the end of her accomplished Graceland career, Ruch joined Barbara Higdon in being the first women ordained to the RLDS priesthood on campus during a ceremony held in The Shaw Center on February 23, 1986. Ruch retired in 1986 as Graceland's first distinguished professor emerita, emerging as the second person to be a member of the college's faculty for 40 years and the only woman to reach that mark. She returned to the classroom once more in the spring of 1988 to teach her popular Religion in the World's Great Literature course. On November 15, 1987, Ruch became the second woman to be ordained an evangelist in the RLDS Church and chose to devote her post-Graceland years to church work in Norway and the United States.

Jerry C. Runkle (b. September 27, 1915, in Monona County, Iowa) — After receiving his B.S. from Iowa State Teachers College, Jerry Runkle began his academic career as a teacher at high schools in Iowa for four years and completed his M.A. in economics in 1942 from the University of Iowa. Runkle arrived on the faculty in 1942, teaching most of Graceland's business education and economics courses before the start of the college's four-year program, and developed a reputation as a hard grader. When the campus experienced a shortage of dorm space from 1946 to 1948, Runkle opened the upstairs of his home to six male students, including future RLDS president Wallace B. Smith. As the college started to offer four-year programs, Runkle shifted his teaching focus to economics courses and was named assistant to the president in the spring of 1965. In the 1970s, he joined Frank Hough in leading the first winter term trip to Europe, taking Graceland students to Soviet bloc countries for the first time. Runkle also served as a non-appointee RLDS Lamoni Stake president for several years. During the 1978 commencement ceremony in which he retired as professor emeritus, Runkle was named the first recipient of the Alumni Award for Outstanding Teacher. He eventually moved to Independence, Missouri, and obtained an honorary doctorate in humane letters from Graceland in 1990.



William Dean Russell (b. May 4, 1938, in Wichita, Kansas) — Bill Russell's lengthy list of contributions to the college began his freshman year, when he helped organize Graceland's first cross country program in 1956-57. After completing his bachelor's degree in religion from Graceland in 1960, Russell served six years as an editor at Herald House. He then joined the Graceland faculty in 1966 to teach religion, but gradually shifted his emphasis to history and political science. Russell completed his M.Div. from Saint Paul School of Theology in 1967 and his J.D. from the University of Iowa College of Law in 1976. He also returned to his Graceland roots by coaching the cross country team during the 1970s. From 1978 to 1989, Russell chaired the Division of Social Science, initiating Graceland's policy on plagiarism and revising the policy on tenure. A past president of the Mormon History Association and John Whitmer Historical Association, Russell has focused much of his RLDS Church work on historical





writings. His books have included *Treasure in Earthen Vessels: An Introduction to the New Testament*; *The Word Became Flesh: Sermons on New Testament Texts*; *Repent or Be Destroyed: The 1989 Cult Murders in Kirtland Ohio*; and *From Sect to Denomination: The Fundamentalist Schism in the RLDS Church, 1958-Present*. Students have also known the professor for including his experiences in Democratic party politics in classroom lectures. Russell made a run for the Iowa state legislature in 1972 and was responsible for bringing presidential candidates Gary Hart and Paul Simon to the campus during the 1980s.



Herbert Spencer Salisbury (b. October 20, 1870, in Fountain Green, Illinois; d. October 10, 1964, in San Anselmo, California) — Herbert Salisbury served as Graceland’s acting president from 1901 to 1902. The great-grandson of Joseph Smith Sr., Salisbury was a geologist and surveyor who was once paid \$25 for discovering oil in a Texas county. He was also historian for the RLDS Church and transported an original copy of the Book of Mormon from Kirtland, Ohio, to Independence, Missouri, using a weathered suitcase to avoid suspicion about its contents. Salisbury completed his undergraduate work at Carthage College and obtained his doctor of science degree from the University of Illinois. As Graceland’s acting president, his payment was solely in room and board. On December 28, 1903, he married Leona Gwendolyn Scott, who had been a Graceland student during the time Salisbury was acting president; Salisbury had even signed her Graceland diploma. After being succeeded at Graceland by Clifton O. Taylor, Salisbury taught archaeol-

ogy and mineralogy at Texas A & M, the University of Iowa, and the College of Marin in California.



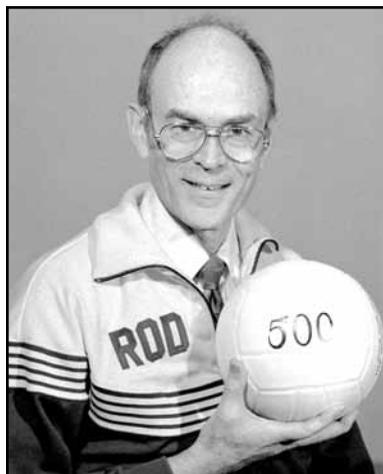
Celia M. Schall (b. April 17, 1925, in Palo Alto, California) — After graduating from Graceland in 1947, Celia Schall obtained her B.A. (1949) and M.A. (1954) from Sacramento State College. She joined the Graceland faculty in 1957, teaching theatre, speech, and English. She also established and directed the long-running Speech Choir group. In 1969, Schall became the first Graceland graduate to obtain a Ph.D. in theatre, which she earned from the University of Kansas. She directed the last play performed in the old Playshop, *God’s Favorite*, and the first play performed in The Shaw Center, *The Music Man*, both in 1982. During her years as a faculty member, Schall directed 75 theatrical productions, more than any other instructor in Graceland history. Her first play was *See How They Run* and her farewell production before retiring as professor emerita in 1990 was *The Fantasticks*. She returned to The Shaw Center stage to write and direct the 1995 homecoming play about Graceland’s first 100 years,

From Heritage To Horizon. After retiring to her home in Lamoni, Schall chose to devote her activities to RLDS Church work and edited the Herald House book *Scenes for Drama Ministry*. Her brother, Rod Schall, worked at Graceland from 1956 to 1994.

L. Rod Schall (b. December 2, 1928, in Palo Alto, California) — After completing his



A.A. from Graceland in 1950, Rod Schall earned his B.A. from Sacramento State College and his M.S.Ed. and Ed.D. degrees from Indiana University. He began his Graceland career in 1956 as the first full-time director of Teaching Materials Service, then gained faculty status the following year, occasionally teaching photography and audiovisual communications. In 1967, Schall became sponsor and head coach of the men's volleyball team, a position he held until 1993. Coach Schall amassed approximately 900 wins during his career; 895 of those are known victories, but records for volleyball matches were not kept during his first three years as coach. Schall's Yellowjackets won the NAIA Men's National Championships in 1973, 1976, and 1979, and took runner-up honors at the USVBA Collegiate National Championships in 1986, 1987, 1990, and 1992. Schall became a pioneer in the field of computerized volleyball statistics, creating his first program in 1972. He later acquired the nickname "Statman"



after developing a computer software called Sportistics that has been used to record volleyball stats at the Goodwill Games, Pan-Am Games, and other U.S. events. Schall has also served with the volleyball statistics team for the 1984 and 1996 Olympics. He retired as director of Graceland's microcomputer lab in 1994, continuing to operate his photography business from his home in Lamoni. He was named to the Yellowjacket Hall of Fame in 1992 and to the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics Hall of Fame in 1995.

William John "Jerry" Slayton (b. February 2, 1942, in Kansas City, Missouri) — Jerry Slayton joined the Graceland faculty in 1969 shortly after the introduction of the college's German major and helped nurture the program during the following three decades. He obtained his B.A. from the University of Kansas in 1964 and his M.A. (1967) and Ph.D. (1970) from Rice University. Slayton has been known for providing innovative experiences for students learning the German language, such as translation sessions at Iowa's Amana Colonies and participation in worship services in Europe. Slayton developed the Language and Culture interdisciplinary course and has taught introductory classes during winter term on languages not normally taught at Graceland, including Russian, Latin, and Italian. Off campus, he began a biennial tradition in 1970 of serving as a volunteer translator at the RLDS World Conference, usually as chief or co-chief of the German translation section. In 1987 and 1988, he was a host at a U.S.A. book display sponsored



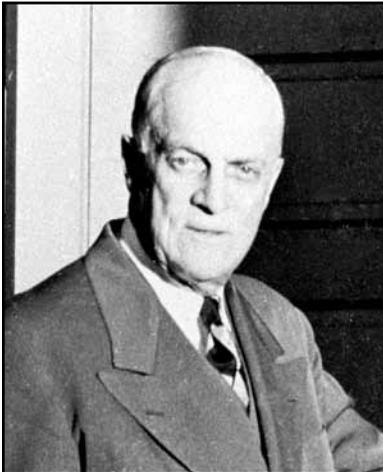
by the U.S. Embassy at the annual International Book Fair held in Leipzig, East Germany. Slayton has also been involved as a leader in Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts.

Frederick Madison Smith (b. January 21, 1874, in Plano, Illinois; d. March 20, 1946, in Independence, Missouri) — Frederick M. Smith was the sole member of Graceland's first graduating class, receiving a four-year degree in scientific studies in 1898. The third child in the marriage of Joseph Smith III and Bertha Madison Smith, he studied at Iowa City Academy and the University of Iowa and enrolled as the only sophomore at Graceland during



the college's first term in 1895. Prior to Graceland's opening, he had assisted Col. George Barrett on the original survey of the campus grounds. As a Graceland student, he also worked as the RLDS and Herald House historian and librarian from 1896 to 1897. On July 12, 1897, Smith married Ruth Cobb, who taught drama and physical culture at Graceland. Smith rejoined the Graceland scene to teach mathematics and physics from 1899 to 1901. As the first Graceland graduate to serve on its Board of Trustees (from 1901 to 1911), Smith was one of the leaders in keeping the college open after the 1904 church conference voted to close Graceland until its debts were paid. Smith and E.L. Kelley claimed that the conference hadn't provided proper notice that such legislation would be considered, so the two board members interpreted the vote as merely an "expression" of the conference. In 1913, Smith presented Graceland with a sundial to commemorate the 15th anniversary of his graduation. A strong believer in education,

Smith completed his master of arts in sociology from the University of Kansas in 1911 and his Ph.D. from Clark University in Massachusetts in 1915. On May 5, 1915, he succeeded his father as president of the RLDS Church. As church president, F.M. Smith emphasized the social expression of the gospel, advocating the establishment of Zion in both the spiritual and temporal dimensions. During a speech at the Graceland campus in the 1920s, Smith referred to the college's newest class building as "Briggs Hall", and the name stuck. Graceland's Frederick Madison Smith Library opened in 1966 as a permanent memorial to the first of the college's generations of graduates.



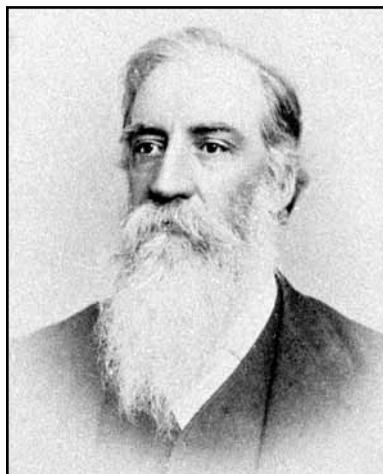
Israel Alexander Smith (b. February 2, 1876, in Plano, Illinois; d. June 14, 1958, in Missouri) — The second of the sons born to the marriage of RLDS Church president Joseph Smith III and Bertha Madison Smith, Israel A. Smith enrolled at Graceland during its first term in the fall of 1895. He did not graduate from Graceland, but received his bachelor's degree in law from Lincoln-Jefferson University. Smith then returned to Lamoni to work as an editor at Herald House. After serving as an Iowa state legislator from 1911 to 1913, Smith became a practicing attorney in Independence, Missouri. He was the RLDS Church's secretary from 1930 to 1940, after which he was ordained as counselor to the First Presidency. Israel succeeded his brother, Frederick M. Smith, as the fourth president of the RLDS Church on April 7, 1946. Israel A. Smith's 12-year presidency was marked by a search for stability and growth following World War II and the Depression. His talents in pastoral care brought unprecedented unity in the church, and his leadership emphasized an

expanded missionary program and brought about the completion of the RLDS Auditorium in Independence. Smith died after his car was struck on Highway 69 near Pattonsburg, Missouri, while en route to the setting apart ceremony of the Lamoni Stake president.

Joseph Smith III (b. November 6, 1832, in Kirtland, Ohio; d. December 10, 1914,



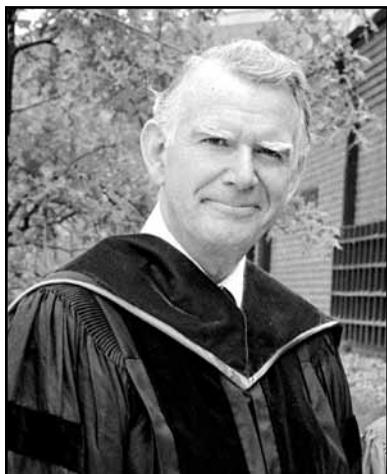
in Independence, Missouri) — Joseph Smith III was the eldest son of Joseph Smith Jr., the founder of Graceland’s sponsoring church. The younger Smith studied law in Nauvoo, Illinois, during the 1850s and was elected a justice of the peace. By 1859, he decided to continue his family’s church work, and on April 6, 1860, was ordained successor to his late father as prophet, seer, and revelator of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. In 1870, some church members began the effort to create church settlements in the area that would become Lamoni, but it was only when Smith and the RLDS publishing plant made the move from Plano, Illinois, to Lamoni in 1881 that the settlement became a reality. As shaper of many of the materials in church publications, Smith was a dominant influence in building public opinion about the development and location of a college sponsored by the RLDS Church. In 1895, he became chairman of both the Graceland Board of Trustees (which handled funding for the college) and the Graceland Board of Directors (which led the specifically educational functions of the college). During the months just before Graceland opened its doors, Smith also acted as Graceland’s first leader under the title “president pro tem” and was present at the college’s opening ceremony on the morning of September 17, 1895, at the France Building. On November 12 of that year, Smith offered remarks and tapped the stone during the Administration Building’s cornerstone laying ceremony, then delivered the dedication address when the Ad Building opened on January 1, 1897. He gave the message at Graceland’s first baccalaureate ceremony in 1898, during which his son, Frederick, was the sole member of Graceland’s first graduating class. The church leader ended his association with the Graceland boards in 1899. Smith was married three times, outliving his first two wives. He moved to Independence, Missouri, in 1906, 14 years before the church’s headquarters also relocated there from Lamoni. During his 54 years as RLDS president, Smith was recognized for building a firm foundation of doctrine and practice and for his contributions in writing the first volumes of the church’s history.



Ronald Kenneth Smith (b. September 15, 1952, in Ames, Iowa) — Ron Smith earned the Gold Seal upon receiving his B.S. degree in mathematics from Graceland in 1974. He continued his math education at Iowa State University, obtaining his M.S. in 1978 and his Ph.D. in 1984. Smith returned to Graceland in 1978 as a member of the Division of Science and Mathematics faculty. He developed a reputation as an enthusiastic, friendly instructor through such courses as calculus, geometry, algebra, and computer science. Smith also taught one of the early computer graphics classes offered at Graceland. He has displayed his more artistic talents by acting in campus theatrical productions and playing the guitar for camping activities. Smith has been active in church activities and received the Alumni Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1994.

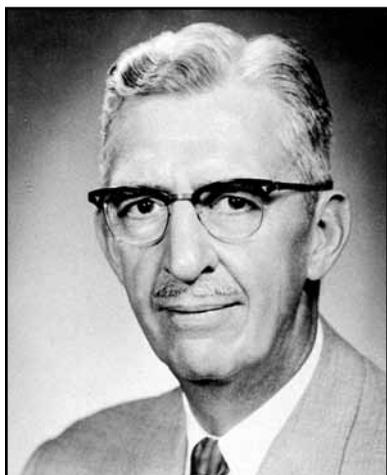


Wallace Bunnell Smith (b. July 29, 1929, in Indepen-



dence, Missouri) — The son of W. Wallace and Rosamond Smith, Wallace B. Smith spent his teenage years in Portland, Oregon, before enrolling at Graceland in 1946. As a pre-medical student, he was active as editor of the 1948 *Acacia*, president of the Graceland Players, and member of the Priesthood Club, the Tri-T Club, and the *Graceland Tower* staff. Smith obtained his associate's degree from Graceland in 1948, earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Kansas in 1951, and completed his doctor of medicine degree from the University of Kansas School of Medicine in 1954. Smith interned at Charity Hospital of Louisiana in New Orleans, then held active duty with the U.S. Naval Reserve Medical Corps from 1955 to 1958, working in aviation medicine and as a flight surgeon. He practiced ophthalmology in Independence from 1962 to 1976. A priesthood member since 1945, Smith was designated by his father in 1976 to succeed him as church leader, and was ordained as the sixth presi-

dent and prophet of the church in April 1978. Smith led the church as it opened its ministerial doors to women priesthood members, as well as the physical doors of the long-planned RLDS Temple. In 1978, he presented the first Wallace B. Smith Grant, a scholarship for prospective Graceland students that has become an annual tradition at the summer Spectacular hosted by the college. The church president received Graceland's Distinguished Service Award in 1983. Wallace B. Smith ended the continuous succession of Smith family leaders of the RLDS Church when he retired as president emeritus of the church in April 1996 and designated Grant McMurray as his successor.



William Wallace Smith (b. November 18, 1900, in Lamoni, Iowa; d. August 4, 1989, in Independence, Missouri) — W. Wallace Smith was the second of three sons born to the marriage of Joseph Smith III and Ada Clark Smith. He was president of the Graceland class of 1921 and played varsity basketball and football during his years at the college and at the University of Missouri at Columbia, where he completed his bachelor's degree. After graduation, he worked at a hardware store, then became a traveling hardware salesman based in St. Louis, Missouri, from 1931 to 1942. Smith moved to Portland, Oregon, in 1942 to enter the shipbuilding industry during World War II, a career he continued until being ordained to the RLDS Council of Twelve Apostles in 1947. In 1950, he was ordained to the First Presidency as a counselor to Israel A. Smith, then succeeded his half-brother as the church's fifth president and prophet on October 6, 1958. During his presidency, the church expanded into other Western and non-Western cultures, and the call was made to begin preparation

of building the church's long-planned temple. Smith received an honorary doctorate degree from Graceland in 1970 and was the recipient of the college's Distinguished Service Award in 1971. He left the church presidency in 1978, becoming the first leader of the RLDS Church to retire as president emeritus, and was succeeded by his son, Wallace B. Smith.

Vida Elizabeth Smith Yates (b. January 16, 1895, in Nauvoo, Illinois; d. January 3,



1945, in Los Angeles, California) — A granddaughter of RLDS Church founder Joseph Smith Jr., Vida Smith pioneered activities for women students as Graceland entered its second quarter century. She married Heman C. Smith, a member of the RLDS Quorum of Twelve Apostles and longtime church historian, and moved to Lamoni from San Bernardino, California. In 1921, two years after her husband's death, she became Graceland's dean of women and oversaw the Bide-A-Wee women's dormitory on the top floor of Briggs Hall. Smith's longest-standing contribution to the college came in 1922, when she organized the Crescents, a service club symbolic of "womanly womanhood", and became an honorary member. A year later, she wrote the college song *Graceland*. "Aunt Vida" left her role as women's dean in 1925 and later married her second husband, James Elmer Yates. During her post-Graceland years, she wrote an extended biography of her father and sketches of pioneer women in the church.



Dennis R. Steele (b. August 15, 1940, in Crookston, Minnesota) — Dennis Steele emerged as one of Graceland's most varied innovators of the late 1960s and 1970s, bringing the college an array of new programs that ranged from the technological to the musical. Steele attended the University of Colorado for one year, completed his B.A. in mathematics (1962) and M.A. in philosophy (1966) from San Diego State College, and earned his Ph.D. in computer science from Iowa State University (1975). He joined the Graceland faculty to teach math and philosophy in 1965. Two years later, he pioneered the first computer science courses at the college, with students using punch cards that Steele programmed during his studies at ISU. Steele also wrote a textbook on elementary computer and compiler design. In 1965, he helped a group of students organize the New Folk Singers (later called the North Door Singers), a musical ensemble that toured the U.S. and eastern Asia until 1973. Steele displayed his own musical abilities to students as part of a 1970s faculty quartet called The Unpredictables, which also included Gerald Hampton, Charles Emslie, and Ray Adams. His most memorable musical creation was the Graceland Ramblers, a student musical group (initially called the Riverboat Ramblers) that originated as a 1978 winter term course. The group was so popular that Graceland decided to fund annual summer tours of the Ramblers across the United States and Canada through 1988 as part of the college's public relations and recruiting efforts. Steele also helped organize the Saddle Club, a horseback riding group that continued for more than half a dozen years after its introduction in 1975-76. Steele left full-time teaching at Graceland in 1983, but continued to instruct a few courses until 1984, when he was hired as part of the computer science faculty at the University of Wyoming. In 1992, he joined the computer science faculty at Regis University in Denver, Colorado.



Rolland McLaren Stewart (b. November 1878; d. June 12, 1963, in Williston Park, New York) — Rolland Stewart was appointed as Graceland's first vice president on Janu-



ary 16, 1905, having joined the college that school year as professor of education. Stewart then became the third person to officially serve as Graceland College president, filling that role from June 1905 until 1908. His presidency followed the second term of Ernest Dewsnap (who had recommended the appointment of a vice president for the college) and preceded that of David Anderson. Stewart was known as an advocate of developing campus life. He earned his B.A. from the University of Iowa in 1904 and completed his Ph.D. there in 1912. After leaving Graceland, Stewart was on the education staff at the University of Iowa until 1918, then joined the education faculty at Cornell University, retiring in 1947. Stewart was one of Graceland's few leaders who was not part of the RLDS faith, having membership in the Methodist church. He is the namesake of Stewart Manor, which was first used as the name of a men's basic residence unit in 1956 and then as a residence hall house in 1962.



John Cameron "J.C." Stuart (b. August 6, 1915, in Kingfisher County, Oklahoma) — J.C. Stuart was Graceland's first full-time campus minister, serving at the college from 1964 to 1970 under the appointment of the RLDS Church. Stuart was a pre-medicine student who graduated from Graceland in 1935 and earned his bachelor's degree in economics from UCLA in 1937, the same year he entered church appointment. Stuart was a full-time pastor in Washington, D.C., when concern about the division between conservatives and liberals at Graceland caused church leaders to add an official campus minister position to the college. "When I arrived on the campus, those who were of a more conservative bent were so glad that I came, and the liberals said they were so glad I came," Stuart later said. "I felt I was a kind of a middle-of-the-roader who could reach both ends. I think one of my major contributions was to relieve the tension between the two sides on campus." Stuart won a doubles handball tournament one year at Graceland (partnered with Bill Dudek) and had future RLDS president Grant McMurray as a student assistant. After concluding his position at Graceland, Stuart moved to Independence, Missouri, to become director of the Division of Administrative Services for the RLDS Church for two years. He then served as a member of the RLDS Council of Twelve Apostles from 1972 to 1982.



Clifton O. Taylor (b. unknown; d. unknown) — Of the several men to pass through the president's office during the college's early years, C.O. Taylor occupied the desk for the shortest period of time. Taylor came to Lamoni from the University of Chicago and began his duties as Graceland's acting president in September 1902 following the departure



of Acting President Herbert Salisbury. During his brief stay, Taylor coached the first Graceland football team, which staked a 2-2 record during its debut season in the fall of 1902. He then left the following January to accept a position as professor of psychology at the Chicago Normal School. Charles Barber succeeded Taylor as Graceland's acting president.

Millicent Iola Tordoff (b. May 8, 1917) — M. Iola Tordoff graduated from Graceland in 1947, then earned her B.S. and M.S. degrees from Western Reserve University in teaching medical and surgical nursing. Tordoff obtained her R.N. from the Independence Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing in 1948, and taught there for nearly 20 years. She was appointed assistant professor at Kansas University Medical Center in 1967, then returned to “the San” in 1968 as a charter member of the Graceland nursing faculty. Tordoff designed the Graceland nursing pin, which was presented for the first time at the first nurses pinning ceremony in 1971. Tordoff introduced the first out-of-country winter term for Graceland nursing students, and chose to continue participating in the college's nursing activities after retiring as professor emerita in 1982.



Glen E. Trullinger Sr. (b. May 17, 1926, in Worth County, Missouri) — Glen Trullinger served in the Navy from 1944 to 1946 and worked as a livestock farmer in Eagleville, Missouri, before beginning his academic pursuits. He enrolled at Graceland and completed his B.A. in business education in 1968, then obtained his M.S. in secondary school administration from Northwest Missouri State University in 1971. That year, Trullinger returned to Graceland as a member of the business education faculty. Trullinger was known for bringing real-life business situations into the classroom, and taught advanced microcomputer applications toward the end of his Graceland career. He eventually obtained his Ed.S. from Central Missouri State University and retired from Graceland as professor emeritus in 1990. Outside the classroom, Trullinger served nine years on the executive board of the Iowa Business Education Association and one year as that board's president.



Dwight Charles Vredenburg (b. January 17, 1914, in Lamoni, Iowa) — One of the most successful entrepreneurs from the ranks of Graceland alumni, Dwight Vredenburg expanded a Lamoni grocery store co-founded by his father into a successful and well-recognized Midwest institution. Vredenburg graduated from Lamoni High School in 1931 and enrolled at Graceland the following fall to study music, completing his A.A. degree in 1934. He then switched his field of study to commerce and finished his bachelor's degree from the University of Iowa in 1935. Vredenburg began his grocery





career as the manager of a small general store in Unionville, Missouri, in 1935. He was elected president of his father's Hy-Vee grocery store upon its incorporation in 1938, serving continuously as chairman of the board and chief executive officer until retiring in 1983. As the chain expanded to 15 stores, Vredenburg moved the company's offices from Lamoni to Chariton, Iowa, in 1945. Fifty years later, Hy-Vee expanded into the Midwest's largest independent grocery chain, with more than 150 retail outlets in seven states. Vredenburg received Graceland's Distinguished Service Award in 1982, and continued to support the college as a member of its Board of Trustees from 1985 to 1988. In 1995, he and his wife, Ruth (who graduated from Graceland as Ruth Taylor in 1936), completed their \$1 million endowment of the Dwight and Ruth Vredenburg Endowed Chair in Music, Graceland's first fully funded academic chair.

Evan Henry Walden (b. November 5, 1903, in Frazee, Minnesota) — Evan Walden had a long association with



expanding Graceland's physical campus, beginning as a teenager when he had a summer work assignment on the construction of Briggs Hall. Walden studied engineering at Graceland, receiving his A.A. degree in 1927. At the invitation of business manager N. Ray Carmichael, Walden returned to the college in 1929 as superintendent of buildings and grounds. As a Graceland employee, Walden helped in the construction of Gunsolley Hall, Kelley Hall, the Memorial Student Center, the second Patroness Hall, and the 1950 Physical Plant building. Walden also served as an assistant athletic coach during the post-World War II years. His sister, Ruth Roberts, taught home economics at Graceland from 1940 to 1967. Walden left Graceland at the end of 1952 to become grounds and buildings supervisor at Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa, eventually retiring to Grinnell, Iowa. At the age of 92, Walden attended the ceremony at the 1996 homecoming during which the Physical Plant building was named in his honor.

Marietta Hodges Faulconer Walker (b. April 10, 1834, in Willoughby, Ohio; d. April 11, 1930) — One of the defining founders of Graceland College, Marietta Walker was educated at Oxford College for Women in Ohio and served as president of San Antonio Female College. In 1860, she married Robert Faulconer, who was killed in 1862 at the battle of the Yellow River during the U.S. Civil War. Following her first husband's death, Marietta and her daughter moved to Illinois, where Marietta was baptized into the RLDS faith on July 30, 1865. She married Samuel Frye Walker, a self-educated rancher, in 1869, and in 1877 the family moved to a Lamoni farmhouse located just east of the present campus. Marietta had two more daughters before she was widowed again in 1885. By the end of that decade, talk of an RLDS Church college became active, and Marietta began envisioning a college on the knoll between the Walker farm and the town. At the 1893 RLDS General Conference, Joseph Smith III announced that the college committee would begin receiving donations of land and money, although it was still undecided whether the college should be located in Lamoni or in Independence, Missouri. Marietta was the first to respond, offering to donate 20 acres of her farmland for the campus. Minnie A. Wickes and town banker W.A. Hopkins contributed additional acreage, and Lamoni became officially designated as the college's site by the end of the year. In addition to her service to



Graceland, Marietta Walker founded the RLDS publication *Autumn Leaves* (which she edited until 1904) and helped develop the church's *Zion's Hope* magazine. She is the only person to ever have two Graceland campus buildings named after her (Marietta Hall and Walker Hall). In 1923, shortly after her 89th birthday, the students and faculty unanimously gave her the title "Mother of Graceland". She died just four months after the opening of Walker Hall, which informally bore her name before the building was dedicated in June 1930.



Jon Berkley Wallace (b. October 15, 1939, in Murray, Utah) — Jon Wallace joined Graceland's English faculty in 1970, beginning a classroom career known for emphasizing critical thinking and writing for targeted audiences. He obtained his B.A. from San Francisco State University (1968), his M.A. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison (1970), and his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa (1985). Wallace was a key developer of Graceland's communications program that began in 1987, splitting the study of English into separate concentrations of literature and writing. He also conceived and has taught the Senior Seminar and the Communication Studies courses, as well as a popular winter term class analyzing the John F. Kennedy assassination. Wallace is the author of two books: the poetry collection *Looking For Home* and the literary criticism *Politics of Style*. He received the Sears-Roebuck Foundation Teaching Excellence and Campus Leadership Award in 1990 and the Graceland Alumni Association's Excellence in Teaching Award in 1996. Off campus, Wallace has served as president of the Lamoni School Board. Jon's wife, Nancy, joined Graceland's counseling center in 1977 and became a key leader in that area.



Betty L. (Thomas) Welch (b. August 28, 1928, in Independence, Missouri) — A member of Graceland's class of 1948, Betty Welch received her B.S. from the University of Kansas (1951) and her M.S. in physical education from the University of Colorado. Welch was the only woman in the college's athletic department when she joined the Graceland faculty to teach physical education in 1959. From the beginning, her main concern was to develop a good women's athletic program for Graceland students. Welch started achieving this goal through informal programs with no budget, devoting her personal time to take small groups of women to compete in events at other schools. Welch initiated the addition of women's basketball, volleyball, track, field hockey, tennis, and softball to varsity status at Graceland. "Getting women's athletics developed was a real struggle," said Welch, who admitted that she "often did things without permission" in order to accommodate the growth of women's sports at Graceland. She was the only coach during the 16 seasons that field hockey existed at Graceland, guiding her teams to several state and





regional championships. She also became the first woman to chair the Division of Health, Education, and Physical Education at Graceland. Welch retired as professor emerita in 1985, the same year she became the first woman inducted into the Yellowjacket Athletic Hall of Fame. She eventually moved to Sun City, Arizona.

L.D. Weldon (b. July 25, 1908, in Lafayette, California; d. May 6, 1989, in Tucson, Arizona) — As a Graceland



student, L.D. Weldon participated in football and track, graduating in 1928. Weldon competed at the Olympic trials in 1928 then furthered his education at the University of Iowa, becoming a Big Ten Conference boxing champion and receiving his B.S. degree in physical education and education in 1931. He later studied at Oregon State and the University of Arizona and, in 1936, coached Olympic decathlete Jack Parker. After teaching and coaching at Sacramento Junior College, Weldon operated a farm implements business in Iowa from 1948 to 56. He then returned to Graceland in 1959 to teach physical education and coach cross country and track. Weldon also served as athletic director throughout his 14 years as a Graceland employee. His most notable accomplishment at Graceland was in recruiting Bruce Jenner to Graceland and serving as his coach in training for the Olympic decathlon. Weldon retired as professor emeritus in 1973 and moved to Tucson. He was inducted into the Graceland Yellowjacket Hall of Fame in 1983. Weldon's first two initials weren't the

abbreviation for any other names; his first name was actually just L.D.

Darlene (Van Biber) Wight (b. January 5, 1926, in Andover, Kansas) — A 1945

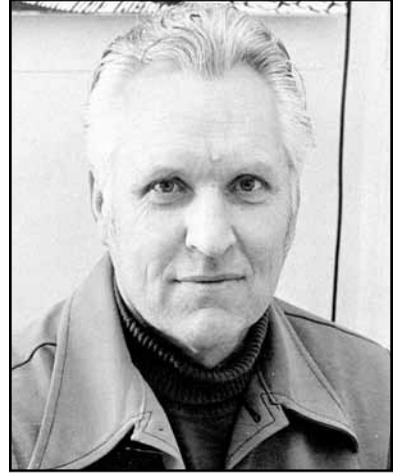


Graceland graduate, Darlene Wight continued her education at the University of Kansas, completing her B.A. in speech and drama in 1948 and her M.A. in speech pathology in 1952. Wight joined the Graceland faculty in 1961 as a teacher of speech and English. She planned and taught the first Interpersonal Speech class at the campus and offered the first rhetoric course in which students used computers to type drafts and final papers. Wight had previously taught at the University of Kansas at Lawrence (1949-50), instructed in an overseas program at Munich through the University of Maryland (1954), and served as a speech pathologist for the Independence (Missouri) Public School District (1958-1961). In 1949, she was cast as the female lead in *Honeymoon For Harriet*, a short commercial film shot at Kansas City for International Harvester that marked the directorial debut of the noted movie director Robert Altman. Darlene married future Graceland art professor Les Wight on January 21, 1950. After they were jointly hired on the faculty in 1961, the college

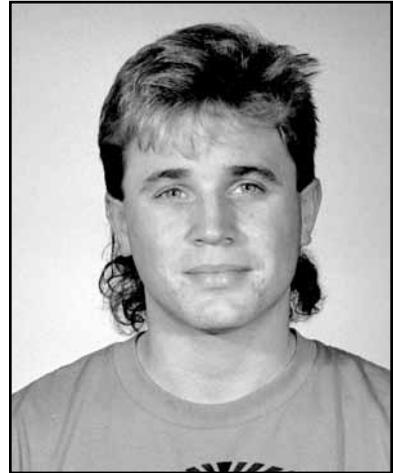
learned it had *two* artistically talented Wights, as Darlene appeared in a few campus theatre productions and displayed her fiber weaving in a one-person show. The Wights returned to Kansas City, Missouri, following their retirement as professors emeriti in 1987.



Lester Delin Wight (b. February 19, 1924, in Iola, Kansas; d. August 3, 1995, in Kansas City, Missouri) — Les Wight earned his M.F.A. in 1950 from the Kansas City Art Institute. A member of the Army Air Corps during World War II, he supervised more than 115 U.S. Armed Forces instructors in Munich, Germany, from 1952 to 1955. Before joining the Graceland art faculty in 1961, Wight owned a professional photography studio in Independence, Missouri, served as audio visual artist and photographer for the RLDS Church, and taught at the Kansas City Art Institute and Ruskin High School. At Graceland, Wight became instrumental in creating the college's four-year art curriculum. He taught painting, drawing, ceramics, graphics, and photography, and was known for his dedicated, serious approach in his instruction. He designed and constructed art tables, ceramic kick wheels, photography darkrooms, and kilns. He successfully pushed for the addition of a concrete sidewalk to the Kelley Hall art building. Wight also designed and crafted the presidential pendant that has been worn by Graceland College presidents since 1966. He and his wife, Darlene (who taught speech and English), retired as professors emeriti in 1987, and relocated to Kansas City, Missouri.



David H. Yost (b. January 7, 1971, in Council Bluffs, Iowa) — David Yost was a high school gymnast who enrolled at Graceland in 1987, majoring in communications: speech and theatre. After graduating in 1991, he then earned national recognition by portraying Billy Cranston, the Blue Power Ranger, on the Fox TV children's series *Mighty Morphin' Power Rangers*. After reading about an open casting call for the series in a Hollywood trade magazine, Yost was among some 3,000 people who tried out for the series and eventually had eight callbacks before landing the role. The series premiered in August 1993, spawned a theatrical motion picture in 1995, and was renamed *Power Rangers Zeo* in April 1996. Yost was active in student theatre productions at Graceland, performing one of the lead roles in Larry Shue's *The Nerd*, and was a member of Graceland's Forensics team.



Milton Ruben Young (b. December 6, 1897, near Berlin, North Dakota; d. May 31, 1983, in Sun City, Arizona) — Milton Young became one of Graceland's most distinguished alumni through his service as a United States senator for 35 years and 10 months (which at the time was the longest continuous Senate service ever by a Republican). He was enrolled at Graceland as an academy student during 1915-16, studying in the commercial department and playing basketball and football. He later attended North Dakota State Agricultural College and worked as a farmer until joining the U.S. Senate. Young served in elective public office continuously beginning in 1924 and was never defeated for re-election during the following 56 years. He started his public career in 1924 as a township supervisor and was eventually elected to the North Dakota House of Representa-



tives in 1932. Young was elected to the state senate in 1934, serving there until becoming a U.S. senator. North Dakota governor Fred Aandahl appointed Young to the U.S. Senate on March 12, 1945, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Moses, a Democrat. During the following decades, Young served on the Senate's committees on appropriations, agriculture, nutrition, and forestry and became known on Capitol Hill as "Mr. Wheat". Young was also secretary of the Senate Republican Conference Committee from 1945 to 1971, the longest leadership position held by any senator during the 20th century. Young's popularity among his constituency was best exemplified in the 1968 election, during which he earned the highest vote percentage of any Republican senator in the nation who ran opposed that year. Young decided not to run for re-election in 1980 and retired from the Senate in 1981. Before Young's retirement, the Democratic-controlled Senate unanimously designated him the unusual recognition of election as president pro tempore of the Senate for one day. Young received Graceland's Distinguished Service Award in 1967 and an honorary doctor of laws degree from the college in 1970.



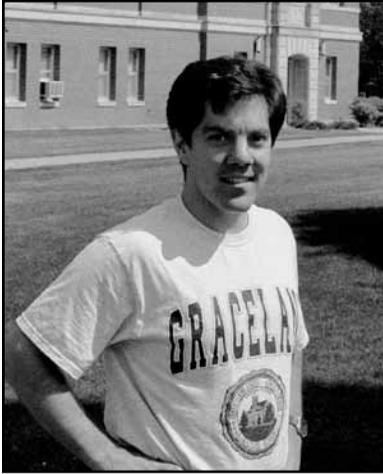
Carlisle R. "Clyde" Youngs (b. November 25, 1919, in McGregor, Michigan; d. December 2, 1991, in Lamoni, Iowa) — Clyde Youngs graduated from Graceland in 1941, then earned his B.A. in education, economics, and sociology at Michigan State University in 1949. After finishing his M.S.W. from Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1951, Youngs joined the Graceland faculty as professor of psychology and sociology in 1954. One of his longest-lasting contributions to the college was his co-development of Graceland's first counseling service with Tom Freeman in the fall of 1961. At the time, Youngs devoted two-thirds of his schedule toward providing personal counseling to students. Parkinson's disease forced Youngs to take an early retirement in 1970. He and his wife, Edith, built the Chief Lamoni Motel in April 1971.



Raymond D. Zinser (b. July 24, 1922; d. February 10, 1997, in Manassas, Virginia) — Ray Zinser was a 1942 graduate of Graceland who served as a naval aviator during World War II. He joined the Graceland faculty to teach sociology in 1947, then took a leave of absence for a year and a half to serve in the Office of Naval Intelligence during the Korean War. While employed as a member of the Graceland faculty, Zinser completed his Ph.D. in social psychology from the University of Chicago and initiated an additional career as public speaker throughout the U.S., Europe, and Asia. Students considered Zinser to be a dynamic, charismatic speaker who taught interesting classes. He was also known



for taking his conservative interpretations of RLDS ideas and translating them into social theories. Zinser was among the four-member faculty team who taught Graceland's first senior-level courses after the four-year religion major began in the fall of 1956. After leaving the Graceland faculty in December 1983, Zinser worked as a marketing and management consultant in the Washington, D.C., area.



David Lawrence Goehner (b. in Wenatchee, Washington)
— David Goehner is one of 14 Gilstrap family cousins who were Graceland students (the children of four sisters who also attended). After getting his Graceland diploma (majoring in publication design), Goehner returned to the campus in January 1995 to work as a writer and editor of Graceland news and publications, including the alumni magazine and this book. He'd like to take the opportunity to mention his parents, Lawrence and Rita (Gilstrap) Goehner, and his sister, Cyndi (Goehner) Freeman.

