
Ellis County has been the home to one or more institutions of higher education almost since its existence as a county. The attraction for these schools to Ellis County included one or more of the following: a small town atmosphere and setting, a proximity to large centers of population, a strong economy based largely on agriculture, a dry county (free from alcoholic sales) except in Ennis, a strong religious influence, and a desire for educating the citizens of the county.

The early schools included: Waxahachie Academy, Marvin College, South West Normal College, Waxahachie Institute, Ferris Institute, and Polytechnic Academy. They were all entrepreneurial in nature. Located in every part of the county, they provided college level work, while some provided all levels of education. The next three schools, Texas Presbyterian College for Girls, Trinity University, and Southwestern Assemblies of God College, were religious in nature. Trinity and Southwestern were both located in Waxahachie and Texas Presbyterian located in Milford was a college for girls only. Navarro College is the only public institution and is a two-year community college.

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The benefits to Ellis County as a result of the establishment of these institutions of higher education can be seen by their continuing existence and influence. The foresight of the many individuals involved in higher education in
Ellis County has contributed greatly to the development of the citizens of its communities. The efforts of these institutions have lead the way for today's challenges in higher education in Ellis County. The citizens of the county will be better prepared for the next century because of the prior and continuing existence of higher education in Ellis County.

With the locating of the Superconducting Super Collider in Ellis County, the future for higher education seems very bright. The history of higher education in Ellis County is an ongoing process, continually expanding and moving forward.
THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

OF HIGHER EDUCATION

IN ELLIS COUNTY

DISSERTATION

Presented to the Graduate Council of the

University of North Texas in Partial

Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

By

James David Lewis, B.S., M.B.A.

Denton, Texas

May, 1993
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CHAPTER I

THE EARLY SCHOOLS (BEFORE 1900)

The first white men to settle in Ellis County did so along Chambers Creek in July 1843. This became known as Howe's Settlement, named for William R. Howe and his family. In 1846, Major Emory W. Rogers moved into the expanse of prairie now occupied by Waxahachie. On December 10, 1849, Ellis County was organized, being carved out of what was then Navarro County. It was named in honor of Richard Ellis who had been president of the Texas State Convention of 1836. Land for the town of Waxahachie was donated by Major E. W. Rogers and Waxahachie became the county seat of Ellis County (A Memorial, 1892).

The development of higher education was largely determined by the distribution of the population in the settling of Texas. The building of railroads assisted greatly in concentrating the population in the fertile section known as the black-land belt which runs north and south through the middle of the state. Most of the institutions of learning were located in these rapidly expanding and enterprising centers of population (Eby, 1925).

Texas higher education originated mainly through the effort of churches to establish themselves in this frontier state and to provide schooling for the young. Early institutions, often called universities, reflected aspirations rather than function, for most of their charges studied at elementary levels. The proprietors
of Rutersville, Baylor, Trinity, and other colleges were at least as much interested in building character as in developing scholars, and they preferred rural settings which were proof against worldly influences (Welch, 1981).

Ellis County was a perfect fit for the institutions of higher learning which would come its way. It was centered in the middle of the black-land belt, between centers of great population, and yet it was rural and religious in nature. Two of the early schools, Marvin College and Waxahachie Academy, began in Waxahachie in the 1860s and operated until the 1880s, when the public school system took over their curriculum and purchased their properties. In the late 1880s and early 1890s, four schools were in operation in the county: South West Normal College in Italy, Texas College in Waxahachie, Ferris Institute in Ferris, and Polytechnic Academy in Midlothian. These schools operated until the early 1900s, when Trinity University moved to Waxahachie and Texas Presbyterian College for Girls opened in Milford. These new schools signaled the demise of the four schools previously located there. It is in this setting that an unfolding development of higher education in Ellis County takes place.

Waxahachie Academy: A Beginning

In the early part of 1860 a group of education-minded citizens decided to build a college, or, as some called it, an academy for the pursuit of higher learning. An association was formed to erect a Masonic Hall and college in the town of Waxahachie. Capital stock was to be $3,000, which could be increased to
$6,000, to be divided into shares of $50 each, and the owner of each share was entitled to one vote (A Memorial, 1892).

The building was to be 50 by 30 feet and two stories. The trustees had the power to increase the size as they saw fit. The lower story was to be used as a school room and the upper for a lodge room or Masonic Hall. The Masonic Fraternity would decide on the fixtures and would have exclusive control of all materials used in the construction of the building (Fincher, 1971).

David P. Fearis, James W. Loyd, George W. Givens, and Joseph B. Meredith were appointed commissioners (A Memorial, 1892). Their duties included securing subscriptions for capital stock, which was to be payable as follows: one-fourth on the first day of January, 1861, and one-fourth each quarter until the subscriptions were paid (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VI).

When the sum of $3,000 was reached, the commissioners called a meeting of the stockholders and elected five trustees to govern the affairs of the association; they were to hold office for one year, after which time new trustees would be elected. One of the five trustees was appointed president and another to serve as secretary. The trustees handled all monies and kept the books open for inspection by the stockholders at all times (A Memorial, 1892).

When the building was finished, it was the duty of the trustees to hire teachers and to adopt rules and regulations for governing the institution. The teachers were to include both males and females and to be of a high order of
attainment in morals and literature. The school would be rented to them at a fair price and they would direct all educational efforts (Fincher, 1971).

A notice in the Waxahachie Enterprise December 25, 1875, concerning the school, said: "Opening first Monday in January 1876 with term extending to July 1. The school without trustees is under the superintendence of W. S. Armistead. Tuition per month: primary-$2.00, intermediate and high school, including languages-$3.00" (Hawkins, 1972).

Waxahachie Academy, better known to some as the Masonic Academy and later on as the Old Academy, Waxahachie was located on the site that is now Sims Library. In 1882, the students of Waxahachie Academy were incorporated into the Waxahachie public school system. The building fell into disrepair and it was torn down September 9, 1897, to make room for the new library which was dedicated in 1905 (McCrady, 1972).

Marvin College: A Great Step Forward

When the First Methodist Church Conference met in Waxahachie in 1866, it decreed that it would establish in that city a college to be remembered with respect for years to come. This institution was called Marvin College, named for Bishop Enoch M. Marvin who presided over the conference (A Memorial, 1892).

Bishop Marvin was a descendant on his father’s side of early New England settlers, and on his mother’s side from a Welsh family. He was born in Warren County, Missouri, June 12, 1823, and began to preach in 1842, a year after he was converted. He spent ten years in mission, circuit, and station work, after which he
was made presiding elder. He filled several pastorates in St. Louis and served as a chaplain in the Confederate army. In 1866, he was appointed Bishop over the West Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Waxahachie gave him a living memorial by naming Marvin College in his honor. Bishop Marvin died on November 26, 1877 (Puckley, 1897), but a school named Marvin still exists today.

Marvin College, constructed at a cost of $16,000, occupied a spacious brick building on Marvin Street, which informants relate was located behind the present school structure and was not torn down until after Marvin Grammar School was built. It was formally dedicated on August 31, 1870. During the building of this edifice, sand was hauled from Waxahachie Creek for the purpose of making it into bricks for the building. Services of plastering, painting, and blacksmithing were donated to hasten the structure on the property given by Emory W. Rogers, first settler of the city of Waxahachie (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VI).

Upon the completion of the building, a bell was received from the citizens of New York. On the bell is this inscription: "Presented to Marvin University, 1871, by the citizens of New York City. Menely and Kimberly, makers, Troy, New York" (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VIII).

The school was opened under the instruction of Rev. S. D. Aiken, and throughout its existence conducted classes from the primer level to college degree studies. In 1870, Dr. J. W. P. McKenzie began his two year presidency, to be succeeded in 1872 by Rev. Joseph Pugh. In 1878, Professors J. R. and W. H.
Allen headed the college. The faculty of the College in 1878-1879 included: Rev. John R. Allen, A. M., President, Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Letters; William H. Allen, Professor of Mathematics and Physical Sciences; Rev. R. D. Wear, Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Branches; Mrs. E. H. Horner, Teacher of Primary Dept.; Mrs. Alma Bradley, Teacher of Music; F. H. Cooke, Instructor of Penmanship; Miss Sallie Bradley, Teacher of Drawing and Painting. The trustees at this time were Rev. C. E. Brown, President, H. A. Wise, G. J. Penn, B. F. Hawkins, J. C. Gibson, S. A. Clift, Rev. G. D. Shaw, and Hon. J. W. Ferris (A Memorial, 1892).

General L. M. Lewis served three years as president from 1881-1884.

Marvin College reached its height of development as an educational institution during the tenure of General Lewis (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VI).

General Levin M. Lewis was a native of Maryland and moved to Clay county, Missouri, in the late eighteen-fifties. He was elected colonel of the 3rd Missouri Cavalry, called into service by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson in April, 1861. After finishing the term of enlistment (twelve months) the regiment was mustered out of service. Colonel Lewis then re-enlisted for the war in Co. A, 7th (afterwards 16th) Missouri Infantry, Parson's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi department, at Maysville, Arkansas, in June 1862, and was elected captain of the company. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 16th regiment about December, 1862, at Camp Mazard, nine miles below Fort Smith, Arkansas, and
was promoted in January to colonel of the same regiment (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VI).

Colonel Lewis was disabled by a piece of shell in the battle of Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, after capturing the middle fort on Graveyard Hill. Falling into the hands of the enemy, he was taken to Johnson's Island, where he remained a prisoner of war until released by special exchange. He returned to Richmond in September, 1864, rejoined his command at Camden, Arkansas, and in November, with a brigadier-general's commission from President Davis, was assigned to the command of Parson's Brigade, Price's Division, which position he held until the surrender at Shreveport, May 23, 1865 (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VI).

General Lewis died in Los Angeles, California in 1887. He had been assigned the pastorate of the First Methodist Church of Dallas in 1884 after serving as Marvin College president from 1881 until his pastoral appointment (Johnson). In the prosperous days of Marvin College, the decade of the 1880s, 240 to 300 students were enrolled. The school sessions started at eight o'clock in the morning and continued into the afternoons. Individual interests of the students determined the length of instructional sessions. Regular class schedules ran Monday through Friday of each week (A Memorial, 1892).

Many persons who later became prominent local leaders attended Marvin College through the years. H. A. Pierce, of Waxahachie, attended the first session. Four years later Judge O. D. Dunlap, later president of Citizens National
Bank, was a student and in 1878-1879 more than 160 students, many of whose names are noted in Ellis County history, attended the institution (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VI).

Tuition rates for the "college" covered many items. The following rates per month were listed: Primary, $2.50; Intermediate, $3.00; Preparatory, $4.00; Academic and Collegiate, $5.00; Incidental, 25 cents; for a student dormitory, $185.00 covered all expenses. One clear rule was that no student, however wealthy, would be allowed to spend above the necessities (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VIII).

Learning was emphasized, and the tuition paid was not wasted. Included in the training were short-term courses, optional military training, and teacher instruction, the latter of which was stated to be as well-taught as the Huntsville course was and at one-half the expense. Music was not neglected. If contemporary accounts are accurate, classes in the art of voice training lifted up their voices until the timbers trembled as well as a few neighbors. The regular three year program of the school provided a student a choice between two degree possibilities: Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VI).

The college registered a first in the city of Waxahachie with the introduction of the "Wonderful Edison Phonograph". The school was the first building in Waxahachie to house one of these wonder-voiced machines. In
addition to the yearly concert held in the college, the phonograph found many uses in the music department of Marvin College (A Memorial, 1892).

Recitation time at the school came and went, featuring lessons in the Blue-Back Speller, McGuffey’s Reader, Ray’s Arithmetic, and Roberson’s Algebra. Chapel periods were interrupted by an occasional pop from stretch-berry gum. The years of Marvin College can be remembered as a time when youth laughed and loved (Fincher, 1971).

Marvin College was sold to the city of Waxahachie in 1884. The public school system incorporated all but the collegiate students into their system. The county was without an institution of higher education for four years until South West Normal College opened in Italy (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VI).

South West Normal College

Through the influence and efforts of J. Van Clark, a banker in Italy, Texas, South West Normal College came into existence. Although childless, Mr. and Mrs. Van Clark were very interested in providing for the education of the youth of Ellis County (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. XIX).

South West Normal College opened its doors September 4, 1888. For several years Professor H. S. Parsons taught school with Rev. L. Clay Collier, who established the Italy High School about 1885. The two had taught together at Mansfield, Texas, and they both taught at South West Normal College where all lower grades, high school, and "beyond high school" were taught. Certificates
were awarded to students exhibiting abilities and character traits that would qualify them to teach (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. XIX).

Tuition for the college varied from $1.50 - $4.50 per month. Board was $10.00 per month. From $115 to $145 would pay Board and Tuition for the entire session. The school proposed to operate for ten months at a time. Due to a lack of students, and the departure of President Parsons, South West Normal College closed its doors in 1895 (A Memorial, 1892).

Perhaps no one person had greater influence over the youth of Ellis County than did Professor Henry Spencer Parsons, teaching at Italy High School, South West Normal College, Texas College, and Trinity University (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. XIX). Parsons was born February 19, 1847, at Parsons, near Lexington, Tennessee. His mother died when he was quite young. Later his father remarried and had several children. Although Parsons was quite young, he was in the Confederate Army for a few months near the end of the Civil War. Later, Professor Parsons and two of his brothers came to the southwest (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. XIX).

In 1871, Parsons went to Arkansas and worked one year on a farm. In the fall of 1872, he entered the Dari-Danille High School, which he attended thirteen months, teaching one-half his time during the last six months. He spent his next three years there teaching and taking orders for books, papers, and tombstones. In 1877, he came to Texas where he taught two years in Parker County and six years in Mansfield, Tarrant County, Texas. In 1884, he went to Indiana and
attended school twenty-seven consecutive months, taking his M. A. degree in the
Scientific and Classic courses offered by the Northern Indiana Normal School,
Valpariso University. In 1880, he returned to Texas and secured a teaching
position at Italy, where he remained ten years. In 1888, he built South West
Normal College and served as president until 1895, when he sold the college. In
1896, he bought an interest in Grayson County College, where he taught three
years. At the end of the first year, he was elected President, but he refused to
serve. He served as Vice-President for two years. In 1898, he sold his interest in
Grayson County College to accept a place in Patterson Institute, Hillsboro, Texas.
At the end of the term, he resigned to accept the presidency of Texas College,
Waxahachie, Texas (A Memorial, 1892).

Waxahachie Institute - Texas College

Waxahachie Institute was built around 1893. The Institute was located in
the 1400 block of West Main Street at a site then on the town’s outskirts.

About the year 1898 or 1899, the name of the school was changed to Texas
College, and in 1899, Professor H. S. Parsons became its president. Texas
College operated approximately three years, its decline arising from the
establishment of Trinity University in Waxahachie (A Memorial, 1892).

The college was non-sectarian and co-educational. Its faculty consisted at
one time or another of: T. B. Criddle, B. B. Cobb, Miss Kate Burrough, Miss
Balfour, Miss Julia A. Hillyer, Miss Minnie Graves, L. H. Wilemon, J. Henry
Phillips, W. C. Bryant, Miss Ward, Miss Lillian Moss, Mr. Z. Smith, Miss Bernice Flannigan, and Mr. T. H. Harbin.

Courses offered were in English, Belles Letters, Language, Science, Mathematics, Art, Music, Elocution, and Teaching. The discipline was just what all well-disposed pupils and patrons liked - strict, firm, but kind. Tuition was from $2.50 to $5.00 per month and board from $10.00 to $12.00 per month with a ten month school year (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. XIX).

Soon after Trinity University was moved to Waxahachie, Texas College was disbanded. Some of the pupils entered the academic department of Trinity, while others went into the college program. Professor Parsons taught one year at Trinity, and a year later, he retired from teaching (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. XIX).

When Texas College disbanded, W. A. Briggs, a resident of Waxahachie, bought the building and remodeled it, converting it into a private home for his family. When Mr. Briggs moved to a brick home he built at 1307 W. Main Street, he sold the former home to the town and Doctors Boyd and Tenery for a hospital. It was used for that purpose for several years (McCrady, 1972).

When a new hospital was built on Jefferson Street, the old frame building was torn down and three small homes were built from the salvaged materials (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VI).
Ferris Institute

Professor A. C. Speer, who was born in Tennessee, September 8, 1866, was the founder of the Ferris Institute. He came to Ferris in 1892 and established the organization which later grew into Ferris Institute, a preparatory school which qualified its students for work in the upper classes in any of the accredited colleges and universities in the land (A Memorial, 1892).

Beginning with a single building for the entire training course in 1892, Professor Speer was able to increase the popularity of the school. In 1898-99, the institution was able to boast of three modern well-equipped buildings. By 1904, the school included five buildings; a new dormitory, a music conservatory, a laboratory, a library containing 1200 volumes of history, all the standard works of fiction, six encyclopedias, and many books in science and philosophy. Music and speech were highly rated among the school's offerings. The school had several literary societies, and tennis, baseball, and basketball were sponsored (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VI).

From a class of three graduates in 1895, the school grew until 1906. When the school disbanded, there were 20 graduates (Texas Genealogical Records, Vol. VIII). For many years the Speer name was well known in educational circles, and a Speer education was ranked very high. Professor Speer had a team of three teachers and started his school as a school for boys. He went co-educational after the first year or so to enlarge his enrollment (Wilson, 1971).
Numbered among the prominent professional men and women who received their formal education under the leadership of Professor Speer were Hans Smith, who was connected with the public schools of New York City; Dr. Franklin Pierce, long time physician in Dallas; Tom Ball, former Ellis County District Judge; Miss Maude Davis, long time dean of women and teacher at Trinity University; and Doctors C. M. Poff and Jack Johnson, professors at North Texas State University in Denton (McCrdy, 1972).

Polytechnic Academy

Polytechnic Academy, or Polytechnic Institute as it was first known, was located on the site of what is now known as Kimmel Park in the center of Midlothian. The Academy was under the supervision of Professor W. W. Words in 1892. It had all the advantages of a graded school from the primary department to the advanced branches of higher education. The music department was well equipped with a fine cabinet piano and organ. In fact, all departments were well equipped (A Memorial, 1892).

The trustees employed J. D. Coghlan as principal, Mr. D. W. Hawkins and Miss Blanche Vandergrift as assistants. Coghlan and Hawkins had received most of their education in Texas. Miss Vandergrift was from Virginia and a most intelligent teacher. Miss Effie Collier, a student of the New England Conservatory of Boston, had charge of music and art. The scholastic term for the first year was September 12, 1892 until May 19, 1893 (Hawkins, 1972).
About 1896, the Rev. Thomas G. Whitten became president of the institute at which time its name changed to Whitten Institute. He served in this capacity until 1900 when the school became Midlothian College. It was consolidated with the Midlothian Public School System in 1903 (McCready, 1972).

All of these early schools, even though operating independently of each other, were attracted to Ellis County for many of the same reasons, including: a small country town atmosphere, a strong economy based on agriculture, a closeness to larger areas of population, and a strong religious community. The number of schools locating in Ellis County indicated a great desire for educating its citizens. The willingness and desire of Ellis County to support such an effort in higher education in these early years continued.

The era of the small entrepreneurial school in Ellis County ended in 1902. Texas Presbyterian College for Girls and Trinity University opened their doors and opened the way for a new day in higher education in Ellis County. The major focus of higher education in Ellis County had shifted from the small entrepreneurial school, and higher education in Ellis County would forever be changed.
CHAPTER II

TEXAS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS

With the opening of Texas Presbyterian College for Girls in Milford, in 1902, and the moving of Trinity University to Waxahachie that same year, no other schools of higher education remained in the county. Except Ferris Institute which closed in 1906. And, for the first time in the county's history, a school for girls had been established. Thus began a new era in the history of higher education in Ellis County.

The closing of Stuart Seminary in Sherman left Texas without a school for girls under Presbyterian auspices. But that condition could not remain. In 1901, the First Presbyterian Church of Milford, with the endorsement of the Dallas Presbytery, sent an overture to Synod in regard to the establishment of a female seminary. A Board of Trustees appointed by the Synod reported that only one place, Milford, presented a tangible offer. This consisted of ten acres of land and $25,000 cash. Synod accepted the offer and the school was located at Milford (Red, 1936).

A charter was filed with the Secretary of State, January 3, 1902, and approved by the Synod. It provided that the school be known as "Texas Presbyterian School for Girls", and that the object of said institution was for the purpose of supplying the facilities for high grade instruction to girls and young

The Rev. Henry Clay Evans, a Kentuckian by birth, with an M. A. from Westminster College, Missouri, was the unanimous choice for President. Rev. Evans had been professor of Mathematics in the Synodical Female College of Missouri (1881-86) during which time he was ordained by the Presbytery of Missouri. Later, he was President of the college (1888-93), Professor of Greek at his alma mater (1887), and co-editor with Dr. R. P. Farris of the St. Louis Presbyterian. It was from a short pastorate at Kirkwood, Missouri, that he was invited to the Presidency of the Texas Presbyterian College for Girls (Red, 1936).

The trustees had no endowment, and, in fact, no assets save those tendered by the citizens of Milford and set apart for the building. This building cost $32,985.32, involving an indebtedness of $5,885.83. But Rev. Evans had experience as a school man and an enviable reputation to sustain. Under these circumstances Rev. Evans and the trustees entered into an agreement. The trustees agreed to complete and furnish the "Main Building", ready for occupancy, with the exception of the rooms devoted to the Arts; and to turn over the campus to Rev. Evans for five years free of rent. They reserved the right to approve or disapprove of the course of study and the teachers engaged. On his part, the President agreed to endeavor to build up and maintain a first class college for
girls, without cost or expense to the trustees. This agreement was signed May 14, 1902. After the first five years, however, the president was required to pay an annual rental of $500, this sum to be spent on College improvements (Red, 1936).

Before accepting the presidency of the college, Rev. Evans assured the trustees that he would do his best toward the establishment of a high grade college for women. He also assured the board that the Bible would be a necessary textbook in all departments of the college, and that the discipline of the school would be that of the Christian home, tending to produce a self-reliant and self-respecting Christian womanhood (Barr, 1971).

In September 1902, the school opened with a faculty of nine teachers and an enrollment of thirty-three boarding pupils and twenty-two day pupils (Red, 1936).

The next year Synod met at Milford and made the following observations: The buildings are crowded; two nearby cottages have been rented by the President and filled; several applications for admission have been refused; ninety-eight students are in attendance, fifty-nine have been refused; being boarding pupils. We are profoundly convinced that God has given this Synod no richer gift than the Texas Presbyterian College for Girls. It is a real college, a seat of refinement and culture, worthy of Presbyterian traditions and ideals (Red, 1936).

Owing to insufficient boarding facilities, however, the school was not self-supporting, and the president, at his own expense, supplied accommodations
for the overflow. The following year "Dickson Hall" was erected, largely as the gift of Major W. T. M. Dickson. It was soon filled to overflowing, and this increase necessitated various adjustments in the main building. Even with these improvements and additions every available space was crowded by the close of the fourth year. Some students were enrolled from adjoining states, though without personal solicitation; the president assured the board of trustees that the attendance could have been doubled had there been enough room (Red, 1936).

The development of the college for the first five years was as follows: 1902-03, fifty-six students; 1903-04, ninety-nine; 1904-05, one hundred and thirty; 1905-06, one hundred and fifty; 1906-07, one hundred and ninety-five. In so far as patronage was concerned, the president had more than fulfilled his part of the agreement (Red, 1936).

The board slowly realized that turning away students reacted against the college. They elected one financial secretary after another, but little money was obtained, and their terms of office were short. The obligations of the board of trustees for improvements had reached $28,194.32. Under the circumstances, the President of the college erected "Senior Hall" at his own expense ($5,339.39), to which the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Milford made an addition at a cost of $1,386.72. These and other improvements further augmented the indebtedness of the college. While most of this was owed to the president and members of the board of trustees or secured by their endorsement, the credit of the institution was suffering. Synod had vetoed the assumption of any further indebtedness;
matured claims were being pressed by outside parties; and it appeared as though
the very prosperity of the college was about to swamp it. Under the inspiration
of President Evans and the initiative of W. T. M. Dickson, the whole amount was
liquidated by individual donors. The board was able to report to Synod in 1908
that the college "owed no man anything" (Barr, 1971).

The chief contributors were W. T. M. Dickson, $16,337.15; Henry C.
Evans, $10,500; W. R. McDaniel, $5,000; W. T. Ivy, $1,000; John B. Cavitt,
$1,000; A. P. Moore, $500; C. E. and R. W. Coffin, $335.04; and T. A. Cook,
$100 (Barr, 1971).

This act on the part of those immediately entrusted with the care of the
college inspired such confidence throughout the Synod that the next year the
capacity of the institution was taxed beyond endurance. The president, therefore,
in cooperation with the board, undertook the erection of "South Hall". He
proposed to liquidate the obligation ($12,500) that the board might assume in this
connection at the rate of $1,000 per annum less interest, until all was paid or his
tenure of office ceased. The building which was furnished in 1910 supplied four
large lecture rooms. These added much to the comfort and convenience of
school work, but provided little more boarding accommodations. About
two-thirds of those applying for admission were turned away for lack of room, and
yet there were twenty-five day and one hundred and seventy-five boarding pupils.
Soon after the completion of South Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Robbins made
possible the erection of Robbins Hall with a generous donation (Red, 1936).
After ten years of laborious service on the part of all concerned, the president introduced his report to the board with these words:

Brethren: It is with peculiar feelings of gratitude to God for His goodness and providential care over the institution during the ten years of its existence. We are gratified to know that the institution has sustained itself so under difficulties, and that the completion of Robbins Hall is near at hand... In this connection, we take occasion to express our high appreciation of the liberality of Mr. Fred Robbins." (Red, 1936).

Dr. and Mrs. Evans had two daughters, Mary Maple Evans and Louise Scott Evans. They are included in the following list of officers and literary faculty in 1910 (Texas Presbyterian, 1910).

Rev. Henry C. Evans, A. M., D. D.-President
Mrs. H. C. Evans, M. A.-Vice President
Miss Mary M. Hallock, M. A.-Lady Principal
Miss Helen Munroe, B. A.-Principal Intermediate
Miss Retta Murphy, B. A.-History and English
Miss Louise Scott Evans, B. A.-Latin
Miss Jessie Kate Bell, B. A.-German
Miss Alice Wine-Science
Miss Mary Maple Evans, B. A.-French and Math
Miss Mary Ella Meredith, M. A.-Spanish
Miss Mary Ella Patillo-Matron
Miss Elize Amis, B. A.-Librarian
Miss Carrie Smith-Private Secretary
Misses Evans, Munroe, Murphy, Bell, and Amis were Texas Presbyterian College for Girls Alumnae. The college accepted students in the intermediate school before they finished high school. Many students came to the college because it had an outstanding staff in music.
William H. Sherwood-Visiting Director
Miss Mildred Adelina Goslee-Voice Culture
Miss Genevieve J. Headlee-Piano and Violin
Miss Nan B. Koenig-Piano and Harmony
Miss Nelda E. Werneke-Piano and Harmony
Miss Virginia Reese Simms-Piano and Harmony
Included under the special departments with music was art instructed by Miss Georgia Boston and Mrs. John B. Sherwood as visiting lecturers.
Needlework was instructed by Miss Elizabeth M. Scott, a sister to Mrs. Evans.
Miss Mary M. Hallock, Principal, instructed expression and physical culture (Texas Presbyterian, 1910).

Each year when the fall term began, Verdie Stuart, a local man, would deliver load after load of trunks from the M. K. & T. Railroad station to the college campus. He had a flat framed wagon, pulled by horses, laden with trunks of every description.
The college church was the First Presbyterian Church of Milford. Dr. Evans led the processional of college girls, marching two by two in lady-like manner to church. The faculty took assigned positions along the processional line. The college girls wore their caps and gowns when they appeared as a group in public. The entire left side or south side of the auditorium of the church was reserved. Town people enjoyed being in church so that they could see the college girls arrive, and certainly church would never begin until they arrived. It might be well to state also that they were never late. For the evening procession to church, Dr. Evans carried his lantern. In inclement weather chapel services were held on the college campus. Only for special occasions would faculty members sing in the church choir. The college girls were the first to leave the church at the conclusion of the service. Town people were not dismissed until the recessional of the college girls (Barr, 1971).

Boys were not allowed on the campus. Invitation to visit the campus was extended to the public only during music recitals and special presentations. Many local people looked forward to these special invitations to visit the college campus. The few times it seemed necessary for a college girl to go to town, she was always accompanied by a faculty member. This rule did not apply to day students. Boarding students were under very rigid and strict discipline that day students escaped when they went to their own homes after classes. Dr. Evans would personally patrol the campus at night with his lantern to see that everything was proper. Punishment was the loss of certain privileges governed by the
demerit system. Most of the students were young girls from Presbyterian families within the Texas Synod. Most of the girls chose Texas Presbyterian because of its location, size, and religious beliefs (Barr, 1971).

The athletic program was known as Physical Culture. There were several basketball teams and tennis matches within the college. Competition was among the teams on the campus. These team matches were not open to the public (Barr, 1971).

The Delphian and Philotesian were two literary societies. Also there were the Dallas Club, Blondies, Palestine Club, El Casino Espanol, and the Reed Missionary Society, which for nearly twenty years studied the missionary work of the church (Texas Presbyterian, 1910).

The highest registration recorded was two hundred and six boarding students in 1910. The previous year the curriculum had been arranged to include four years of regular college work with a requirement of fourteen units for entrance and an additional twenty units for graduation. It was hoped that the college would soon be considered a first class institution, but at that time there was a deficiency in both the physical plant and financial strength. Tuition was increased from two hundred dollars to two hundred forty dollars (Red, 1936).

The stress of the World War soon resulted in decreased attendance and the Synod considered the proposition of pooling the assets of all its educational institutions. Consequently, Dr. Evans resigned in 1916. The Rev. R. C. Somerville, President of the Lewisburg Female Seminary of West Virginia, was
elected president. He received a salary of $2,000 and living accommodations. He resigned later to engage in Army work (Barr, 1971).

It became even more evident that the institution could not attain its class A rating without an endowment of at least $100,000. The board created the Carrabell McDaniel Memorial Endowment Fund. She was the only child of W. R. McDaniel, a Milford resident. Creators of the memorial fund were John B. Cavitt, $10,000; J. L. Cunningham, $2,500; F. S. Robbins, $2,000; W. R. McDaniel, $50,000; T. H. Shive, $10,000; J. F. Cavitt, $10,000; Rev. J. N. Ivy, $2,500; George T. Reynolds, $2,500; R. H. Seale, $5,000; T. H. Shive and J. B. Cavett, $5,500 (Red, 1936). The board extended an invitation for Dr. Evans to return to Milford. With the return of President Evans, the college was recognized as a first class institution. Contributing to this recognition was the separation of the Academy from the college and a rearrangement of the curriculum accordingly (Red, 1936).

During the 1920s, education, religion and science made impressive progress. The average American was still hardworking and serious. However, Henry Ford put Americans on wheels, thereby leading the way for a revolt from puritanism. Daring young flappers shocked their elders with short skirts, bobbed hair, and free use of cosmetics. Canned foods, ready-made clothing, and household appliances liberated women from household drudgery. Newspapers and the growing radio industry featured jazz bands and sensational accounts of motion picture stars and sports. Texas Presbyterian College, too, felt the
resistance to regimentation, tradition, and strict disciplines. There was the normal obvious attraction between Texas Presbyterian College for Girls in Milford and Austin College, a school for young men in Sherman, Texas. Not only was resistance observed among students, but the board would not assume any more obligations unless the Synod of Texas should furnish the means. Liabilities against the college continued to increase. Improvements within the physical plant needed to be met, accommodations updated, and support from the Synod of Texas strengthened. No longer capable of getting the support required for the institution, Dr. Evans resigned a second time (Red, 1936).

Rev. Dr. French W. Thompson, President of Daniel Baker College was elected to fill the vacancy. The decrease in enrollment continued, and an increase in expenses resulted in Thompson’s resignation. Dr. J. C. Varner came to Milford as president of the college. By this time, the financial condition of the college was so involved that a mortgage upon the entire holdings of the college was executed to secure a loan of $40,000. It became increasingly difficult to maintain a first class college. The board unanimously requested the Synod of Texas to support the school in Milford adequately or to move it to some other location. Dr. Varner resigned and Professor L. E. Petty was elected President until the school closed its doors with its final commencement June 5, 1929, when it consolidated its senior college work with Austin College. In 1930, the commission of consolidation, together with the board, returned to the donors most of the endowment. The clock, the library, memorial equipment, and other
tangible items were transferred to Austin College and is known as the Henry C. Evans Memorial Library (McCrady, 1972). In 1931, Austin College student help was utilized in removing the buildings and disposing of the materials. Items of significant value were moved to Sherman; the remaining materials were sold to the highest bidder. After all debts were paid, approximately $20,000 was realized from the formerly prestigious girls’ school (Red, 1936).
CHAPTER III

TRINITY UNIVERSITY

Trinity University's relocation to Waxahachie from Tehaucana in 1902 contributed significantly to the demise of the other schools of higher education in Ellis County. Only Texas Presbyterian College for Girls in Milford remained open following Trinity's move to the county.

At the turn of the century, the strength of Trinity seemed to be ebbing. To nurture its growth, perhaps even to salvage the life of the institution at which fewer and fewer students enrolled, Trinity supporters sought ways and means of halting the steady decline, a problem many related to the school's remote location. Clamor to remove the school from the Tehaucana rock had been heard for more than a decade. Texas Synods, consolidated into one in 1888, began to turn a responsive ear to the suggested solution. Perhaps another location, one more promising in accessibility, prestige, and resources would accelerate Trinity's growth (Everett, 1968).

Voices from Tehaucana carried a very different message, as its citizens insisted that Trinity remain in their tiny town. Surely, they reasoned, young flowering Presbyterians still needed refuge from the tainted, evil elements that pervaded cities. How, they asked, could Synod forget that the seclusion of Tehaucana had been a salient factor in the selection of their town for the school's
home. There, in the hills of Limestone County, immersed in the abundance of
country atmosphere, young people could mature in a climate of minimum
temptation. So argued the citizens of Tehauca. But the question of removal
received serious consideration at the first meeting of the consolidated Synod.
Opponents of removal succeeded in influencing a majority sufficient to defeat the
proposition, and the school remained on its sixteen acre rocky campus ("First
Meeting").

An anxious but hopeful Synod met at Sherman in November of 1900, and
the decision to move Trinity became final. By a vote of fifty-three to forty-four,
members resolved: "That it is in the sense of this Synod that the best interests of
the Church and its educational work would be conserved by the removal of said
institution from its present location, to some good city within our bounds"
("Thirteenth Meeting").

Any acceptable city to which the university might move must offer
inducements sufficient to cover losses entailed by its departure from Tehauca.
Advertisements of the proposed change appeared in the Dallas Morning News,
Cumberland Presbyterian Church papers, and circulars distributed in ten Texas
cities. The proposition included Synod's resolution on removal and other
pertinent information.

Now, therefore, the undersigned committee announced to the cities within
this Synod that it will receive sealed bids from all cities in the state
desiring the location of said university until June 1, 1901, and that such
bids be delivered to Rev. S. M. Templeton at Clarksville, Texas, not later than that date. Said committee calls the attention of all bidders to said resolution; second, to the effect that the inducement to removal shall be such as to cover losses that may be entailed by the removal of said university from its present location. And in this connection it is proper to state that the committee has carefully examined the buildings and grounds at Tehaucana, and estimate their value at $50,000 also that the university now has a productive endowment of $20,000 and a subscribed endowment of $40,000, and it is entirely free of debt ("Fourteenth Meeting").

By June 1, 1901, the date which Synod's locating committee had set to terminate bidding, three towns had submitted sealed bids: Itasca, Corsicana, and Waxahachie. The committee opened these bids at a meeting in Itasca on June 17 and spent the next day looking over that town, the grounds which it proposed for the university site, and details of the bid. Having performed similar investigations in Corsicana and Waxahachie, committeemen found in each of the three sites "peculiar points of excellence," and in the competition there was displayed, gratifying signs of the high value placed on Trinity University ("Fourteenth Meeting"). Waxahachie submitted a bid which amounted to the sum of $80,000:

Cash in bank on the first day of October, after Synod votes for the location of the university at Waxahachie, guaranteed by the Citizens National Bank of Waxahachie and the Waxahachie National Bank $50,000. Obligations to pay one-third cash in ten days after the location of the university at
Waxahachie and the balance in four, eight, and twelve months at eight per cent per annum interest after such location, guaranteed by fifty-two solvent citizens of Waxahachie and Ellis County (aggregating) $15,000, ten acres of land for the campus, estimated by the local committee at $7,500 and equity in notes $7,500 totaling $80,000 ("Fourteenth Meeting").

After canvassing the situation thoroughly, the committee came to the conclusion that Waxahachie offered the best inducements in the way of cash and location. "The desirable site, the accessibility of the town, the enthusiasm of the citizens, and the handsome cash offer leads to the decision in favor of Waxahachie" (Waxahachie Enterprise, June 28, 1901).

The Waxahachie Enterprise, which had first urged the town to seek the prize, added its acclaim in a story headlined "Trinity Comes to Waxahachie."

With her usual luck Waxahachie gets whatever she goes after. She wanted Trinity University, and after a hard struggle in which every effort was put forth to that end, she is successful. All of Ellis County will rejoice with us, for it means as much to Ellis County as to the city of Waxahachie. It only remains now for the Synod to accept the action of the committee. The Synod will meet at Hillsboro in September (Waxahachie Enterprise, June 28, 1901).

When Synod convened at Hillsboro on September 12, 1901, opponents of the move threatened an injunction to prevent transfer of the university to
Waxahachie. They agreed, however, not to press the issue after Synod proposed the donation of the campus and building to Tehuacana.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this Synod that the Board of Trustees of Trinity University shall take immediate steps to accomplish the removal of said university from Tehuacana Hills to Waxahachie, Texas, and to that end the Synod recommends that said board may, if necessary for the peaceful and harmonious accomplishments of such removal, convey by quitclaim deed the campus and building thereon, and vacant lots at Tehuacana Hills, in trust, to such person or persons as may be designated by the people of Tehuacana; and all endowments of every kind belonging to said university, and all apparatus and furniture, and all other property, except the said campus and building, shall be transferred to Waxahachie or disposed of in interest of said university, as its trustees may think best ("Fourteenth Meeting").

With the question of securing the university definitely settled, Waxahachie continued laying the groundwork for establishing Trinity in a new environment. County-wide donations fulfilled the promised bonus payment which enabled Trinity officials to begin discussions for construction of an administration building. Accepted plans for the building submitted by Hubble and Green, architects of Dallas, proposed a four story structure with a capacity for five hundred students. A large sketch of the building received enthusiastic approval when exhibited in a local bank (Waxahachie Enterprise, October 25, 1901).
Sharing the enthusiasm and interest of Waxahachie citizens, many people from nearby towns demonstrated their support by attending the cornerstone ceremony for the new building. Most of the visitors, including the faculty and seventy-five students from Tehuacana, arrived by train. Trustees and faculty of the university participated in exercises which culminated with the placement of a sealed copper box in the cavity of the cornerstone. Proudly the crowd witnessed the initial ceremony of a building that could surely become a monument to Waxahachie's generous appreciation of education (Waxahachie Enterprise, March 21, 1902).

Since the new location wrought immediate changes for the struggling university, apparently neither the student body nor the Board of Trustees shared President Kirkes' misgivings on the condition of the campus. Enrollment soared to 322 for the first year in Waxahachie as compared with 165 for the previous year at Tehuacana. Students, parents, and the board agreed that the desirability of Trinity's removal at the earliest possible date exceeded the need for a campus complete in detail. As the school year progressed, they realized the error of their reasoning. Inconvenience resulting from poorly prepared facilities produced an endurance test for the college community ("Fifteenth Meeting").

Bearing the brunt of multiple pressures, as well as unmerited failure and disappointment, Kirkes remembered the personal observations he had made during the early days of his presidency:
From the meeting of Synod at Clarksville in the autumn of 1902, I saw that nothing was likely to happen at Waxahachie for several years that would meet popular expectation. I came home from Synod discouraged. I had given myself to the college day and night for the past nine months, and I knew that what had been accomplished was plainly disappointing. I knew, further, that no one had any conception of the difficulties against which the faculty was working. The college was entering a new era and removal to Waxahachie only made glaring what had more or less handicapped the college for many years (Hornbeak).

Frustrated by futile pursuits and unable to satisfy patron demands, Kirkes resigned after two years of discouragement, hard work, and apparent lack of appreciation (Hornbeak).

At the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church meeting in Dallas in May, 1904, the Trinity Board of Trustees invited Dr. A. E. Turner to come to Waxahachie and speak to a group of Trinity alumni and supporters. Captivated by the man's charming manner and personality, the board offered Dr. Turner the presidency of Trinity. Friends of Trinity joined forces to produce an ample inducement, as Waxahachie citizens pledged $900 annually and a loyal alumnus offered an additional $300 per year, the board offered Dr. Turner a five year contract with an annual salary of $2,500. He accepted this contract promptly (Waxahachie Enterprise, May 27, 1904).
In describing the campus atmosphere, Turner wrote in his first annual report to the Board of Trustees:

The morale of the student body is exceptionally fine. Indeed, in all my experience as a college executive, I have not dealt with a body of young people more thoroughly responsive and helpful in its attitude toward the administration. A marked spirit of educational enthusiasm has pervaded the whole institution during the past year ("Eighteenth Meeting").

Vigorous leadership by the locally celebrated Dr. Turner fostered premature predictions of prompt and permanent affluence for Trinity University. In the course of three years, the efforts of this dynamic president rendered only a slight improvement in the financial situation of the university. Scanty increases in enrollment fell short of expectations. Disappointment and discontent began to erode the faith in the educator's reputation. Mounting dissatisfaction, especially from contributors to his salary supplement, ultimately precipitated the resignation of the president two years before the end of his five year contract (Hornbeak).

Turner's replacement was Samuel Lee Hornbeak, called the grand old man of Trinity. The title well suited Hornbeak who, as the third president on the Waxahachie campus, served Trinity loyally for twelve years. During his administration, Trinity experienced academic advancement and a fiscal solvency theretofore unknown. Assuming the presidency at a particularly critical time, Hornbeak speedily transformed the institution into one of the top ten colleges of Texas (Presbyterian Advance, 1920).
Thrilled by Trinity's growing stature and adaptation to the changing times, Hornbeak had thrived on activity, but eventually the pressures of administrative problems and the exhaustive strain of fund solicitation took their toll of the president's prodigious energy. Upon completion of his twelfth year as chief executive, Hornbeak expressed a desire to relinquish the presidency. Reluctantly, the board accepted his resignation which became effective in June, 1920 (Waxahachie Daily Light, February 11, 1920).

Instrumental in broadening the scope of the school, Hornbeak guided Trinity from a tottering, uncertain position to a rating equivalent to that of the leading Texas colleges. The General Board of Education and the Association of Texas Colleges rated Trinity as a "class A" school, while the National Council on Education included Trinity with only four other Texas institutions on its list of accredited colleges (Waxahachie Daily Light, April 22, 1920).

Recognizing the power of emotional persuasion, the Board of Trustees chose the fiftieth anniversary of Trinity University as the opportune time for embarking upon an ambitious fund drive.

We would remind the Synod that Trinity University is entering upon its fiftieth year of service to the Presbyterian Church. We believe that the splendid service that the institution has rendered during the half century of her history should be fittingly recognized. What could be more appropriate than to be able to announce at the semi-centennial celebration next June that the institution is debt free and has one million dollars
endowment! We earnestly ask the members of the Synod to cooperate with us in every way possible in making the fiftieth anniversary of the institution worthy of the occasion ("Minutes," 1918).

Dr. Hornbeak’s untimely resignation as president caused only a slight interruption in the progress of the semi-centennial campaign, since he agreed to continue as its director. The campaign made favorable progress until the postwar recession toppled the cotton market, and Dr. Hornbeak resigned as director so that he might pursue advanced study at Columbia University. With only 60 percent of the pledges collected, the fiftieth anniversary campaign became dormant after Hornbeak’s departure in 1921 ("Minutes," 1921).

John Harmon Burma, Vice-President of the University of Dubuque, Iowa, succeeded Hornbeak as president of Trinity University. A native of Iowa, Dr. Burma had come to Texas in 1908 and served as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Dallas for a period of eight years. Hosts of friends, therefore, welcomed the minister’s return to Texas. In the fiftieth anniversary campaign, he rendered valuable service as chairman of the Trinity University Endowment Committee of Dallas Presbytery and was, thus, no stranger to the university (Presbyterian Advance, March 11, 1920).

Trinity experienced great fluctuation in its economic well-being during the thirteen years of Dr. Burma’s administration. The pleasant prosperity of the mid-twenties did not prepare the university for the crushing depression that followed after 1929, crippling the fiftieth anniversary endowment campaign.
Synod sent only $5,976, an amount far short of the recommended $15,000. In spite of setbacks, Trinity maintained a fairly healthy budget during the mid-twenties as interest from the accumulated endowment provided a modest income ("Minutes," 1923).

At the close of 1933, weary of his role as an "ecclesiastical beggar," Burma resigned as president after thirteen years of service. For several months thereafter, the school operated under the direction of an administrative committee which included Dr. S. L. Hornbeak, Dean E. P. Childs, Dean Maude B. Davis, and Business Manager Will McPherson ("Minutes," 1934).

After careful consideration, the board offered the presidency to Rev. Raymond Hotchkiss Leach of New York City. Leach served as secretary of the Religious Educational Department of the Council of Church Boards of Education in New York City.

Trinity University welcomed its new president on February 15, 1934, when commercial, civic, religious, educational, and cultural leaders of Waxahachie united with faculty and students in a public chapel service. Officers of the Rotary Club, Lions Club, Retail Merchants Association, and the American Legion pledged loyalty and support from their organizations to the Leach administration (Trinity Bulletin, 1934).

Early in his term of office, Leach recommended establishment of a closer relationship between the university and local churches. Attainment of such a goal, he believed, might largely decide the future of Trinity: its success involved
three basic factors. Pastors, elders, and other church officials would take an active part in supplying Trinity with choice high school students to increase enrollment. He also insisted that assurance of consistent financial support for the university be an honored obligation. Finally, he advocated that constructive administrative policies be clearly interpreted for the public by Presbyterian pastors, church officials, and Trinity alumni ("Minutes," 1934).

Inundated by various administrative and economic problems, the university again changed chief executives. Leach resigned at the end of two years. Frank L. Wear assumed the presidency in 1937. Dr. Wear had served as field secretary during the fiftieth anniversary campaign, thereby gaining a working knowledge of university policies. His approach to the office was no different than most of his predecessors: improve the equipment, increase student enrollment, and increase the endowment and current funds (Hornbeak).

As field secretary, Dr. Wear had solicited badly needed endowment funds; as president he sought monies to meet urgent current expenses. For years the school had limped along on a budget that provided only bare necessities. Consequently, buildings, equipment, and educational materials deteriorated with passing time and constant use (Trinity Bulletin, 1940-1941). Yearly, Trinity gasped for economic breath with greater difficulty. Graphic tables prepared by the Board of Trustees reviewed the ugly financial picture, revealing a net loss from operations in the year ending June 30, 1939, of $21,710.88 ("Minutes," 1939).
Trinity's enrollment fluctuated considerably during the depression years. From a total of 518 students during the 1929-30 school year, the enrollment dropped to a low of 289 in 1933-34. The next year the number of students began to rise again until 1938-39 when the enrollment reached 444. During the following two school years, 1940-41 and 1941-42, enrollment fell again, and by the spring of 1942 enrollment was at 167 ("Enrollment," 1941-42).

Realizing the almost overwhelming difficulties which Trinity faced, the owners of the institution, the Synod of Texas of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, adopted a resolution at their annual meeting on October 12, 1939, which called for the creation of a commission for the purpose of making an extensive survey of the service, needs, and possibilities of Trinity University. The commission was to begin planning immediately for a thorough study as to the measures and means of advancing and maintaining the university ("Minutes of the Synod," 1939).

On February 25, 1942, the Synod of Texas USA gathered in Temple. After thoroughly discussing the alternatives, they voted to move Trinity University to San Antonio ("Minutes of the Synod," 1942).

Soon after Trinity held its last commencement exercises for thirty-eight graduates in Waxahachie on June 1, 1942, members of the Trinity faculty and staff began packing the school's equipment. Everything that could be moved was shipped by train to San Antonio (Waxahachie Daily Light, May 29, 1942). More
than thirty train cars freighted over half a million pounds of the school's possessions to its new location (San Antonio Express, August 23, 1942).

After forty years of having such a well respected school as Trinity, the people of Ellis County were unable to hold on to Trinity. The depression, war and indifference had taken their toll. And so because Texas Presbyterian College for Girls had folded more than a decade before, the county found itself without an institution of higher education for the first time in nearly one hundred years.
CHAPTER IV

SOUTHWESTERN ASSEMBLIES OF GOD COLLEGE

With the loss of Trinity University, the stage was set for Southwestern Assemblies of God College to move to Waxahachie. It was a big step for the Texas Council of the Assemblies of God when on June 9, 1943, delegates for the district convention meeting in Dallas voted to move their Bible school to Waxahachie. It was at the same time a change for the people of Waxahachie. The Trinity University campus had been for sale, and community members had wondered who would be the new owners. So opened a new chapter of higher education for Waxahachie and Ellis County.

The story of Southwestern Assemblies of God College (SAGC) begins in Enid, Oklahoma. There, in 1927, the predecessor of SAGC, Southwestern Bible School, was born. From there the school moved to Fort Worth and its name was changed to the Shield of Faith Bible School. In 1940, the name was changed again to Southwestern Bible Institute (Farmer, 1965).

By June 1943, officials connected with the school had found that the Fort Worth facilities were not large enough to accommodate the growing institution. They were seriously thinking of expanding those facilities when the news came that Trinity University in Waxahachie was for sale for $50,000 cash. A sympathetic lawyer, Judge C. V. Compton of Dallas, offered to loan the Texas
Council the money. As a result, on Wednesday, June 9, 1943, the purchase of the campus was approved by the Texas District Council meeting in Dallas. The resolution was approved by a great majority because the Waxahachie location promised to be of far greater educational value and more economical to operate ("Minutes, Texas District," 1943).

Both the location and the atmosphere of Waxahachie made it seem to be the perfect site for the school. The town had a population of about 10,000, three main steam railway lines, an interurban railway, a bus line, and paved highways. It also had several manufacturing plants, adequate stores and businesses, nice churches, and fine homes. It was the Ellis County seat, and of special interest to college leaders and Assembly of God church members, no alcoholic beverages were sold in the town.

The school was to be managed by the Texas District Council Executive Board with the District Superintendent serving as president of the school. A school board with the District Superintendent as chairman and district executives and the dean of the school as members worked closely together to keep the school functioning properly. The first president of the school in Waxahachie was Rev. F. D. Davis, who had taken that office on October 26, 1942, while the school was still in Fort Worth. The District Secretary-Treasurer at the time was C. P. Robinson, while Miss Lorraine Wise was Secretary-Treasurer for the school. Rev. H. M. Cadwalder, a former missionary to Egypt, was the first dean ("Texas District Council," 1943).
The faculty for that first year, 1943-44 consisted of the following:

- Rev. M. E. Collins - Superintendent of Instruction
- Rev. M. B. McCafferty - Bible School Principal
- Rev. Joseph M. Gutel - High School Principal
- Mrs. W. B. McCafferty - Registrar
- Rev. Harold S. Miles - Music Director
- Miss Iva Batterton - English
- Miss Bonnie Burke - Piano
- Rev. Klaude Kendrick - Bible
- Rev. R. L. McCutchan - Bible
- Mrs. L. F. Smith - Social Science
- Miss Evlyn Vaden - Business
- Rev. N. R. McDonald - Dean of Men
- Mrs. H. M. Cadwalder - Dean of Women
- Miss Opal Gilbreth - Assistant Dean of Women
- Mrs. Joseph M. Gutel - Manager of Bookstore
- Mrs. R. M. McDonald - Kitchen Supervisor
- Mrs. Alice Moore - Laundry Supervisor

The school began for the purpose of training ministers and church leaders.

The curriculum was that of a traditional Bible school. When the school came to Waxahachie, however, it consisted of two parts; the Bible school and a high school (Gutel, 1943).
The school and its leaders experienced some trying times during that first year in Waxahachie, in view of the fact that money was not plentiful and because of the war. Even when money was available, it was hard to get some items because of the war.

During 1944, Rev. Cadwalder resigned as dean of the school and he was succeeded by Rev. M. E. Collins. In the school year 1944-45 Southwestern added a junior college section to its curriculum. Thirty-two students enrolled in the junior college that year (Moore, 1991).

The first principal of the junior college was Rev. E. W. Moore. The complete freshman and sophomore years of college were offered. The five departments of the junior college were English, Pre-Theology, History, Education, and Science. College subjects in other fields were also offered ("A Christian Institute," 1945).

In 1946, the seminary was added to provide two years of advanced college training. Rev. O. E. Gaugh was chosen as its first dean. In the summer of 1947, at the Texas District Council, Rev. J. O. Savell was elected as District Superintendent and should, therefore, have become president of Southwestern. However, he and other district officials felt the combination of jobs was too hard, so M. E. Collins was named president and E. W. Moore was promoted to dean of the school (Farmer, 1965).

On May 4, 1949, a major break came for Southwestern when it received accreditation by the Texas Association of Junior Colleges. This achievement
meant that credits earned in the junior college of Southwestern were transferrable and could be recognized by senior liberal arts colleges (The Southwesterner, 1951). Rev. M. E. Collins retired as president in May of 1960 and was given the title President Emeritus. Dr. Klaude Kendrick, who had been the first president of Evangel College in Springfield, Missouri, and who had served as a vice-president of Southwestern, was chosen as the new president. Soon after, in 1961, the school's name was changed from Southwestern Bible Institute to Southwestern Assemblies of God College (Southwestern Bulletin, 1961).

As a result of an extensive self-study conducted at Southwestern during the 1961-62 school year, there were officially two colleges on campus by February of 1963. They were:

Southwestern Assemblies of God College - This college provided two years of liberal arts training toward a major for a student who planned to transfer after two years. It also served as a pre-program for ministerial, missionary, or religious education in Southwestern College of the Bible.

Southwestern College of the Bible - This college gave advanced training for students preparing to be pastors, evangelists, missionaries, or church workers ("A College Faculty," 1963).

With the 1963-64 school year, the school closed out the high school division which had been in operation until that time. In September 1964, Rev. Blake L. Farmer, an instructor at Southwestern since 1958, replaced Dr. Kendrick as interim president. On May 25, 1966, Dr. Farmer was officially inaugurated as
President of Southwestern. In 1966, another name change came as the junior college became known as Southwestern Junior College of the Assemblies of God. The four year Bible college retained its name as Southwestern College of the Bible. The old name for the junior college, Southwestern Assemblies of God College, was retained to refer to the entire college in general (Southwestern Bulletin, 1966).

In 1968, the administration building was given a face lifting. It was completely renovated and the back wing was extended sixty feet. Following the renovation, on September 10, 1968, the old cornerstone on the administration building was presented by Dr. Farmer to Dr. James W. Laurie, President of Trinity University of San Antonio. The cornerstone contained a copper box placed there in 1901 when the original building was completed. In return, Mr. Bruce Thomas, Dean of Trinity University, presented Dr. Farmer with volumes of Trinity's history (The Southwesterner, 1969).

Dr. Farmer resigned as president in 1977, after twelve years of fruitful effort. Rev. H. A. Brummett, an Arkansas native, came to Southwestern as its president in 1978. He had taught Christian Ministry at Southwestern in 1974-75. Economic problems at Southwestern and Rev. Brummett's love for the pastoral ministry led to his resignation in 1981, after only three years as president ("Minutes, Board of Regents," 1981).

Dr. Klaude Kendrick, former president, served as interim president until Dr. Paul Savell was named president in 1983. During Dr. Savell's presidency, the
Bible College and the Junior College were again united, under the name Southwestern Assemblies of God College. Dr. Savell designated the 1990s as the "Decade of Harvest." Savell committed Southwestern's resources to the end that Southwestern would be on the leading edge of producing newly-discipled and trained recruits for reaching the world's population by the year 2000. To accomplish this goal, Savell pushed to build a larger and greater Southwestern. Savell saw part of his dream realized when in 1990 the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges extended accreditation to Southwestern (The Southwesterner, 1990). In 1991, during Guynes' presidency the Texas Education Agency approved Southwestern's Interdisciplinary Studies for Elementary Teachers degree program with fields in music and English (Southwestern Catalog, 1991-1992).

With only part of his dream accomplished, Dr. Savell resigned in 1990, because of growing unrest among the faculty and philosophical differences with the Board of Regents. In the later part of the 1990 fall semester, the Board of Regents selected an interim president. On May 17, 1991, Dr. Delmer Guynes was announced as President of Southwestern. The inauguration was held on October 28, 1991. Various officials were present: the General Superintendent of the Assemblies of God, G. Raymond Carlson, the Board of Regents, along with friends and family of Southwestern. It was Dr. Guynes' wish that not only he, but also the faculty be inaugurated. Distinguished guests prayed for Dr. Guynes and
his wife, and also for the school as a whole. Dr. Guynes shared an emotional speech with the audience (*The Southwesterner*, 1992).

Today, just as it has been for fifty years, Southwestern is committed to the task of contributing to the training of Christian individuals to carry the gospel to the ends of the earth. Southwestern continues to pursue the following objectives: in its intellectual objective, studies and experiences are fostered to provide an adequate general education base to support the remainder of each student's professional training and to contribute to their abilities to think and make sound decisions; in its professional/vocational objective, classes and experiences are provided to develop skills that may be used either terminally or as a reinforcement for additional studies (*Southwestern Catalog*, 1991-1992).

Even though Southwestern attracts a specific clientele, it has positioned itself to take advantage of the expected growth. Southwestern's programs in education and business will enable the college to increase in enrollment and expand its curriculum. To survive, however, Southwestern may need to brace itself for the demanded changes in its curriculum. A change in the number of required Bible courses may be a needed beginning. Southwestern has been and continues to be a valuable asset to the community and all of Ellis County.
CHAPTER V

NAVARRO COLLEGE AND THE SSC

Navarro College began its association with Ellis County in 1974 by offering basic academic courses at the Waxahachie High School at night. This proved to be a popular alternative for local residents, because the only other institution of higher education, Southwestern Assemblies of God College, was a private school which was expensive and which catered to a very specific clientele.

In 1946, a group of Navarro County citizens met to form a steering committee for the purpose of establishing a junior college. A public election was held on July 16, 1946, to elect the first Board of Trustees and authorize a local tax to support the newly formed junior college.

The first class of students entered in September 1946. The initial enrollment was 238 students. The first campus of Navarro Junior College was located on the property of the Air Activities of Texas, a World War II primary flying school facility, six miles south of Corsicana.

In 1951, the campus was moved to its present location in the city limits of Corsicana on State Highway 31 West. In 1954, the College received accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. This accreditation was reaffirmed in December 1974 and in December 1985 (Navarro Catalog, 1992-94).
During 1974, the College broadened its philosophy and purposes to encompass the comprehensive community-based educational concept, adding new occupational education programs and implementing new educational concepts including individualized and self-paced instruction and the use of audio-tutorial instructional media. In keeping with this new education role, the word "Junior" was dropped from the name, and the official name of Navarro College was adopted by the Board of Trustees ("Minutes ... Navarro," 1974).

Navarro College has been under the leadership of four presidents: Mr. Ray Waller served as founding president from 1946 until his death in 1956. Dr. Ben W. Jones served from 1956 until 1973. Dr. Kenneth P. Walker was appointed president in 1974 and served until 1988. In 1989, Dr. Gerald E. Burson joined the college as its fourth and current president (Navarro Catalog, 1992-94).

It was during Dr. Walker's term as president that Navarro began offering classes in Waxahachie at the high school at night. Courses were offered each semester in this location at night only until August, 1988, when Navarro moved to the Marvin Elementary location. In 1979, Navarro assumed the LVN program from the local school system. It remained housed at the Waxahachie High School until the move to Marvin (Reed, 1991).

A downtown Waxahachie location (the old Morris Head building) was secured in 1983 for an administrative office and secretarial classes. Secretarial
classes were held both day and night in this location. Computer classes were also taught there at night.

In 1983, a secretarial and computer center was opened in Ennis using space the Ennis Independent School District provided. Night classes were taught in secretarial and computer science at this location, while academic classes were taught at night at the Ennis High School.

All activities in Ennis were moved to a downtown Ennis location in 1986. Day and evening classes were taught in this downtown building. In the summer of 1987, the Ennis center was closed and operations were consolidated with the Waxahachie center, although academic classes continue to be offered in Ennis at the Ennis High School at night (Orsak, 1991).

The downtown Waxahachie center was moved across the street into a larger facility, the Marchman building, in 1986. This allowed for expanded day and evening offerings. The Ennis center was closed, and all Ellis County programs were directed from Waxahachie.

It was a historic day in August, 1988, when Navarro moved to the Marvin Elementary building and occupied the site of former Marvin College (Waxahachie Daily Light, December 29, 1988). This move allowed for the consolidation of all of Navarro's Waxahachie programs into one location. The move also made an expanded day program possible (Orsak, 1991).

While Navarro was located at the historic Marvin College site, and on the very day of the announcement of Dr. Burson's appointment as president of the
college, another announcement changed the course of Ellis County and Navarro College. Waxahachie, Ellis County, Texas would be the site of the Superconducting Super Collider (Waxahachie Daily Light, November 17, 1988). Plans were underway immediately for anticipated growth, and in the summer of 1991 Navarro College moved into its own remodeled building, formerly the Alderdice Woodcraft Shop on John Arden Drive in Waxahachie. The center in Waxahachie grew rapidly from 361 students in 1985 to 776 students in the spring of 1992 (Burson, 1992).

With the location of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC) in Ellis County, Navarro College has taken a leadership role toward the development of new technologies relating to the SSC. Dr. Charles Orsak was initially appointed as the Navarro liaison with the SSC, but he was replaced by Jeff Watson in June 1992 (Burson 1992).


In 1984, Universities Research Association, a consortium of 75 major universities, was chosen as the contractor for research and development. Professor Maury Tigner of Cornell University was chosen to direct the Central Design Group which was responsible for coordinating the research and

The Department of Energy initiated the SSC site selection process in April 1987, and in December, the Department of Energy began detailed evaluation of recommended sites ("Site-Specific," 1990). As a result of this evaluation process, Secretary of Energy John Herrington in November of 1988 designated the Texas site, located in Ellis County, as the preferred site for construction of the SSC (Waxahachie Daily Light, November 17, 1988).

In August of 1988, the Department of Energy asked for proposals for management of the construction and subsequent operation of the SSC. The Universities Research Association submitted a proposal with two industrial companies, EG&G, Inc. and Sverdrup Corp. This proposal was accepted and on, January 19, 1989, the URA team was designated as management and operations contractor for the SSC with Roy F. Schwitters, a professor of physics at Harvard University, as the Director of the SSC Laboratory ("To the Heart," 1990).


The Texas National Research Laboratory Commission, which was created by the Texas legislature in 1987 to secure the SSC site for Texas, is headed by Edward C. Bingler. Notable commission members have been: Morton Meyerson,
The SSC has two principal goals: to create a premier international high-energy physics laboratory by the year 2000 and to create an international resource for all levels of scientific education. This second goal will require the SSC to promote and encourage the use of the laboratory and its facilities in both construction and technology. Laboratory staff will have the opportunity to participate in educational activities at all levels, including pre-college, undergraduate, and graduate science education and training ("Site-Specific," 1990).

A National Super Collider Education Consortium was formed with Navarro playing a leading role in its operation (Waxahachie Daily Light, July 21, 1989). A joint arrangement between Navarro and the Dallas Community College District resulted in a grant from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board for study relating to the impact of the Super Collider in this area. Currently Navarro is coordinating efforts to obtain super collider magnets at the Navarro center in Waxahachie for job training and educational benefits to the community (Burson, 1992).

Navarro College sits in a very enviable position with its location in Ellis County, home to the world's largest scientific laboratory, and, therefore, looks to the future with great hope and optimism in its educational endeavors.
CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Ellis County has been the home to one or more institutions of higher education almost since its existence as a county. Each school had various individuals who were instrumental in the establishment and maintaining of their particular institution. The early schools included the following: Waxahachie Academy - David P. Fearis, James W. Loyd, George W. Givens, Joseph B. Meredith; Marvin College - Enoch M. Marvin, S. D. Aiken, J. W. P. McKenzie, J. R. Allen, L. M. Lewis; South West Normal College - J. Van Clark, Henry S. Parsons, L. Clay Collier; Waxahachie Institute - Henry S. Parsons, L. H. Wilemon, J. Henry Phillips, T. H. Harbin; Ferris Institute - A. C. Speer, Maude Davis; Polytechnic Academy - W. W. Words, Thomas G. Whitten. Those associated with Texas Presbyterian College for Girls included: Henry Clay Evans, W. S. Red, F. E. Robbins, and W. T. M. Dickson. The leadership of Trinity University while located in Waxahachie consisted of the following: L. C. Kirkes, A. E. Turner, Samuel L. Hornbeak, John H. Burma, Raymond H. Leach, and Frank L. Wear. The following have served in leadership roles at Southwestern Assemblies of God College: F. D. Davis, M. E. Collins, M. B. McCafferty, Joseph M. Gutel, Klaude Kendrick, Blake L. Farmer,
J. Paul Savell, James Barnes, and Delmer Guynes. Navarro College leaders have included: Kenneth Walker, Lary Reed, Charles Orsak, and Gerald Burson.

The attraction for these schools to Ellis County included one or more of the following: a small town atmosphere and setting, a proximity to large centers of population, a strong economy based largely on agriculture, a dry county (free from alcoholic sales) except in Ennis, a strong religious influence, and a desire for educating the citizens of the county.

Waxahachie Academy, Marvin College, South West Normal college, Waxahachie Institute, Ferris Institute, and Polytechnic Academy were all entrepreneurial institutions. Located in every part of the county, they each provided college level work, while some provided all levels of education.

The next three schools, Texas Presbyterian College for Girls, Trinity University, and Southwestern Assemblies of God College, were not only private, but religious in nature. Trinity and Southwestern were both located in Waxahachie and Texas Presbyterian located in Milford was a college for girls only. Navarro College is the only public institution and is a two-year community college.

Most of the early schools left the county due to lack of students and inadequate financing, and due to the fact that Trinity University and Texas Presbyterian College for Girls located in the county. Texas Presbyterian College for Girls left the county during the depression in a merger with Austin College as its answer to fiscal problems and a lack of students. Trinity University left during
World War II with fiscal problems of its own, while the county was also in an economic slump.

The benefits to Ellis County as a result of the establishment of these institutions of higher education can be seen by their continuing existence and influence. The foresight of the many individuals involved in higher education in Ellis County has contributed greatly to the development of the citizens of its communities. The efforts of these institutions have lead the way for today's challenges in higher education in Ellis County. The citizens of the county will be better prepared for the next century because of the prior and continuing existence of higher education in Ellis County.

Today, Southwestern Assemblies of God College and Navarro College are in very enviable positions due to the outstanding opportunity for growth because of the Superconducting Super Collider being located in Ellis County. Not only the natural growth taking place in the county, but the added population due to the Superconducting Super Collider can only enhance their positions as institutions of higher education.

Truly, the future for higher education seems very bright for Ellis County as the world's largest scientific laboratory is being developed in its midst. Major colleges such as Texas A&M, the University of North Texas, the University of Texas at Dallas, the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Texas at Arlington, Southern Methodist University, Rice, Oklahoma University are all
considering alternatives for expansion into Ellis County. Foreign investors and international scholars are exploring possibilities and avenues for participation.

When finished the SSC will be the workplace for approximately 500 visiting PhD.’s, in addition to 2,500 permanent scientific personnel. With one of its two goals being to create an international resource for all levels of education. The following initiatives are either underway or under development:

- **Adopt-A-Magnet Program** - Program uses puppets, games, songs, experiments, etc. to encourage more elementary and secondary student interest in science.

- **SSC Art-Essay Contest** - Program will make students aware of career opportunities in scientific and engineering fields and will serve to encourage more elementary and secondary student interest in science.

- **Department of Energy/NASA National Science Bowl** - Program encourages and rewards academic achievements in mathematics and science by students attending U.S. high schools with a highly visible national competition that awards scholarships.

- **High Technology Seminar Day** - ‘Super Saturday’ - Program encourages more Texas high school students to pursue science in school and their subsequent careers by exposing them to career opportunities in high technology.
- **Teacher Workshop Program** - Program involves pre-college educators in SSC educational programs and assists in developing and expanding the SSC’s educational initiatives.

- **Student Fieldtrip Program** - Program encourages and stimulates student interest in understanding the purposes and functions of the SSC, and serves to encourage more pre-college students to pursue scientific or technical careers.

- **Education of the General Public** - Program will communicate to the general public an understanding of the purposes and functions of the SSC.

- **SSC Student Intern Program** - Program encourages high school and undergraduate students to consider careers in science by exposing them to the experience of work in a high energy physics research environment.

- **SSC Lecture Series** - Program will communicate to educators and students a more technical understanding of the purposes and functions of the SSC.

- **SSC Technology Project** - Program provides technology transfer to community college faculty and students for the facilitation of knowledge/expertise in SSC related technical areas.

- **SSC Cooperative (Co-op) Student Program** - Program provides undergraduate and graduate students with hands-on work
experiences to facilitate integration of classroom studies with practical application in a laboratory environment.

- Graduate Education for Minorities (GEM) - Program increases the pool of minority students who receive advanced degrees.

- Historically Black College/University (HBCU) Program - Program motivates and encourages minority students towards pursuing a scientific discipline and subsequent career in science and technology.

- Graduate Physics Course (Distance Learning) - Program will encourage graduate students to participate in research related to the mission of the SSC and will enhance high energy physics programs at U.S. universities.

- SSC PhD. Thesis Program - Program will encourage graduate students to participate in research related to the mission of the SSC by offering SSC related dissertation topics to PhD. students attending U.S. universities.

- International School of Astroparticle Physics - Program attracts young international scientists and researchers to the field of astroparticle physics by providing a framework unifying high energy physics with large-scale phenomena.

- SSC Fellowship Program - Program encourages young scientists to participate in research related to the mission of the SSC and helps enhance high energy physics program at U.S. universities. Forty-
four fellows have been selected to date from the following states: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, Texas and Wisconsin.

- **Detector R&D Research Program** - Program funds detector research at U.S. national laboratories and universities. Institutions in the following states have been awarded funding: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

The involvement of the SSC marks a new beginning for higher education in Ellis County. The history of higher education in Ellis County is an ongoing process, continually expanding and moving forward.
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