

Golden Anniversary Album

1904 - Fifty Years of Progress at Madison - 1954

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THE CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE





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The Dedication

THE DEDICATION

This is not a history of Madison College. Rather, it is a pictorial pageant of the gradual unfurling of a great idea. It seeks to glorify the past only as the past has helped to generate a successful present and promises a yet greater glory for the future. To such a future this book is dedicated.

There are hundreds of men and women to whom this idea, and this campus, are very dear. They cannot escape from the tender memories, nor the mighty challenge, that the name Madison engenders. To them this volume is dedicated.

Many of Madison's most devoted friends and workers have laid down their burdens and are resting in their graves. "Their works do follow them," and on the resurrection morning they will want to know about Madison. To their memory this work is dedicated.

There is a vast army of men and women "comprising our church membership" without whose uncredentialed ministry "the work of God on earth can never be finished," the self-supporting workers, and to them these pages are dedicated.

There are scores of institutions, and there will be many more, whose resources are their own vitality and whose commission comes from above. They are symbolized by the man who, without human authority or organization, gave voice to the passion in his soul—only a mile or two from where Jesus and his disciples were preaching. There were those—John was young then—who "forbad him because he followeth not with us." But Jesus said, "Forbid him not." Of these lone, faithful, self-sustaining institutions He is still saying, "Forbid them not." To them this work is dedicated.

And to the God of the Seventy as well as of the Twelve, to Him whose signal approbation has been registered in many wonderful providences and answers to prayer, to Him whose sacred charge is in our "heart as a burning fire," to Him we consecrate this book.

Madison College and Sanitarium
The Alumni Association
The Student Association of 1954
The Layman Foundation
The Druillard Trust



Edward A. Sutherland, the founder of Madison College, was born at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, March 3, 1865, the first child of Joseph and Mary Rankin Sutherland. He was president of Walla Walla College in the state of Washington from 1892 to 1897. Then he served as president of Battle Creek College from 1897 to 1901. When the college was moved to Berrien Springs he continued on as president until 1904 when he resigned and came South. He was the first president of Madison College and continued until 1946 when he resigned to accept responsibility in the General Conference. In 1914 he completed his course in the Medical College of the University of Tennessee. Now in his ninetieth year, he is still President Emeritus of Madison.



Percy T. Magan was born November 13, 1867, at Marlfield House, Corey County, Wexford, Ireland. In early youth he came to America, became an Adventist in Nebraska, attended Battle Creek College, where he later taught, and served as dean at Emmanuel Missionary College before coming South as a co-founder of Madison College. In 1914 he completed his professional course at the Medical College of the University of Tennessee. In 1915 he was called to the College of Medical Evangelists in Southern California where he served as dean and later as president until failing health forced him to retire. He was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, the A.M.A., and many other professional societies. He passed away in Los Angeles on December 16, 1947.



M. Bessie DeGraw, co-founder of Madison College, was born at Binghamton, New York, January 13, 1871, eldest child of Fred H. and Mary Seymour DeGraw. In early childhood her parents moved to Trenton, Missouri. In this state she was educated, being graduated from the state Normal College at Warrensburg with a life certificate. After attending Battle Creek College she taught at Walla Walla College four years, Battle Creek College four years, Emmanuel Missionary College three years, and at Madison from 1904 onward, where she is still Professor Emeritus of the Department of Education.



Nellie N. Rankin-Druillard was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1843 and passed away on the Madison Campus July 1, 1937, at the age of ninety-four. In 1898 she and her husband went to Africa, she as secretary-treasurer of the South African field, he as business agent for the establishing of mission schools. It was he who acquired from Premier Cecil Rhodes a tract of 12,000 acres which became the Malamulo Mission. In 1903, just before coming South, she was treasurer of Emmanuel Missionary College at Berrien Springs, Michigan. It was here that her husband, Alvan Druillard, died. She was a co-founder of Madison College and later sponsored the founding of Riverside Sanitarium for the colored race.



Mrs. E. G. White must be recognized as an educator as well as a great spiritual leader and author. And she must be included in the small group of founders of Madison College. She saw in it not just another school but one on different principles. She became a charter board member and remained on the board until the year before her death in 1915.



Floyd B. Bralliar was born at Richland, Iowa, in 1875. He was a student at Battle Creek College and at Walla Walla College where he received his B.Sc. degree. He earned a Ph.D. degree at Peabody College in 1921. He began teaching in rural schools in Iowa, was professor of pedagogy at Union College in 1903-4, and was Educational Secretary in the Central Union Conference from 1904 to 1906. After four years as principal in the Iowa Industrial Academy, 1905-1909, he came South. He first headed the Hillcrest School Farm for colored students, then connected more fully with Madison College, first as professor of biology, then as dean of the college. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, wrote several books, and hundred of articles on horticulture, and was garden editor for several daily newspapers. He died in the Madison Sanitarium, September 5, 1951.

Then struggle on, O Truth, and grow!
Thou wilt survive th' unfriendly soil
Of man's rebellious, stubborn heart,
His prejudices and his pride.
Forgive us, Truth, our lethargy,
Our skepticism, and our fears,
Perhaps the most, our cowardice,
But struggle on.

At last emerge;
In all thy beauty thou shalt stand—
Triumphant over error, stand—
Erect at last.

It will not be
Because man's soul has loved thee so,
Nor will man's wisdom give thee birth.
For when the soul of man is light
It is the prodding of the Lord—
The patient, urgent prodding of the Lord.

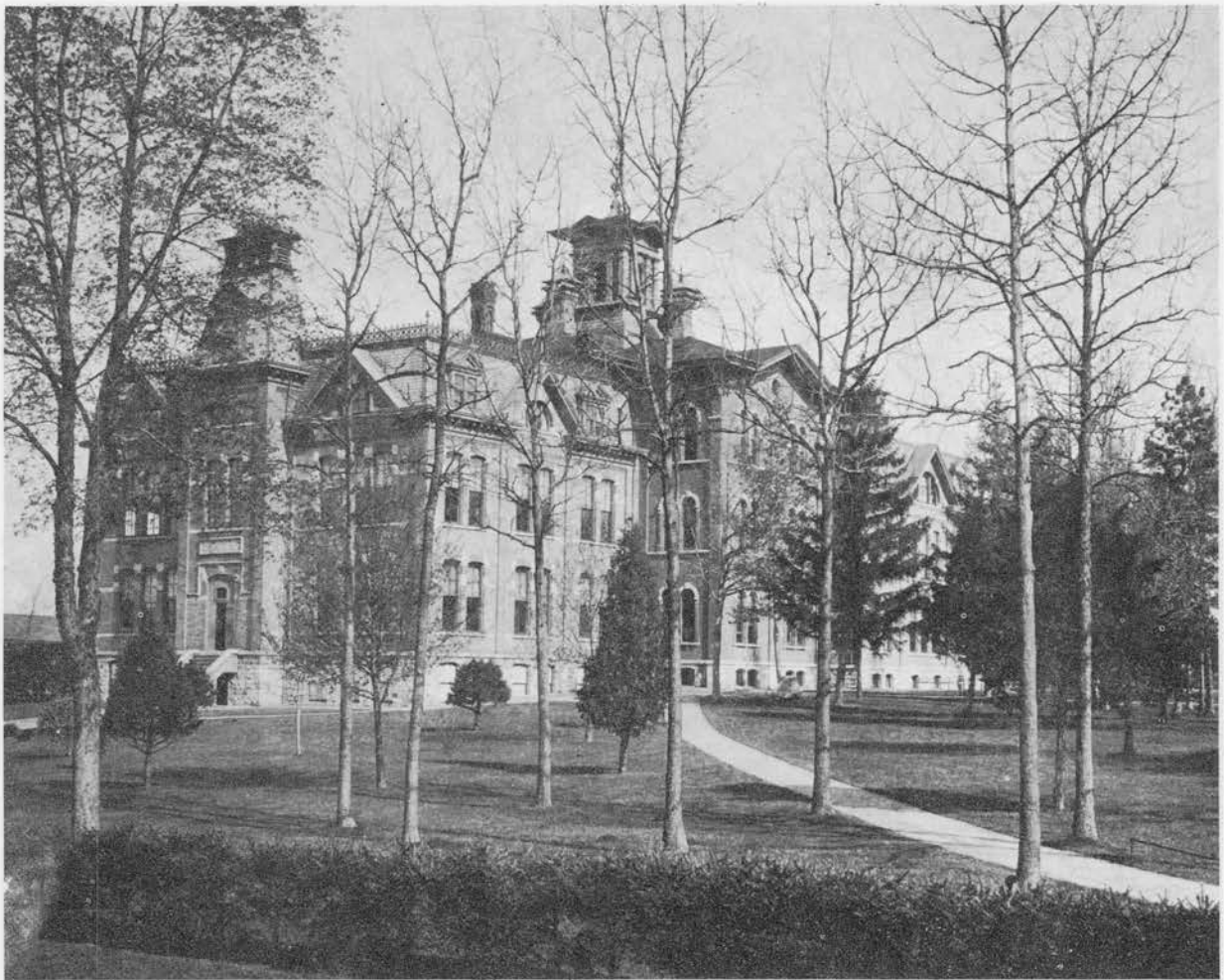
The Prodding of the Lord

Truth is usually discovered by man, bit by bit. It is not served, full grown, on a golden platter. It grows slowly, and painfully. That is because Truth is so much greater than man. But man, despite his frailties, seeks Truth. And that is his noblest attribute.

So it is with spiritual truth. The discovery and propagation of truth has produced the church. It has held her together, and it holds her high. This is especially true of the church of God today—His remnant church.

More than a hundred years ago God shed the light of present truth athwart the pathway of men. It brought into being a small people with a great message. First came doctrinal truth. Then came other truths—church organization, church finance, reforms in health, and finally reform in education.

It was early in the "seventies" when Mrs. E. G. White called the attention of the church to a new principle in education, especially Christian education—new to the church, but not really new. For



Battle Creek College

it was pointed out that the system of education found in the Bible fully sustained this idea. The new idea was—practical education, education that prepares for life.

The system of education instituted at the beginning of the world was to be a model for man throughout all after-time. As an illustration of its principles a model school was established in Eden, the home of our first parents. The garden of Eden was the school-room, nature was the lesson-book, the Creator Himself was the instructor, and the parents of the human family were the students.¹ Under changed conditions, true education is still conformed to the Creator's plan, the plan of the Eden school. . . . The great principles of education are unchanged.²

When man apostatized from God's great plan, errors in ideology crept in. Spurious standards of value appeared. The emphasis shifted from character and service to ease and acquisition—materialism reigned. Practical education for the worship and service of God gave way to classical education for the gain and glory of man.

The next great effort at reform was in Abraham. First God called him into a rural setting. There he founded the first of the schools of the prophets. His household of more than a thousand, "as in a school, received such instruction as would prepare them to be representatives of the true faith."³

Moses, educated as he was in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, was able to tell the genuine from the spurious, and he conducted a great school, along

right lines, as he led the hosts of Israel to the promised land. "What an industrial school was that in the wilderness, . . . There was labor for brain and hand."⁴

In the days of Samuel, schools of the prophets were organized "to provide for the mental and spiritual welfare of the youth," and "the pupils of these schools sustained themselves by their own labor in tilling the soil, or in some mechanical employment. . . . Many also of the teachers supported themselves by manual labor."⁵ Here the principle of self-support appears, not only for the students personally, but also for the teachers and the school. However, self-support was not the prime purpose of this manual labor, for "every youth, whether his parents were rich or poor, was taught some trade."⁵ The real purpose was character building.

It seems that Saul, when he was looking for David found him with Samuel in one of these schools of the prophets. And the influence of the school was so strong that it caught both Saul and his servants in its inspiration and "they prophesied also." Two hundred years later we find Elijah and Elisha still faithfully conducting these schools.

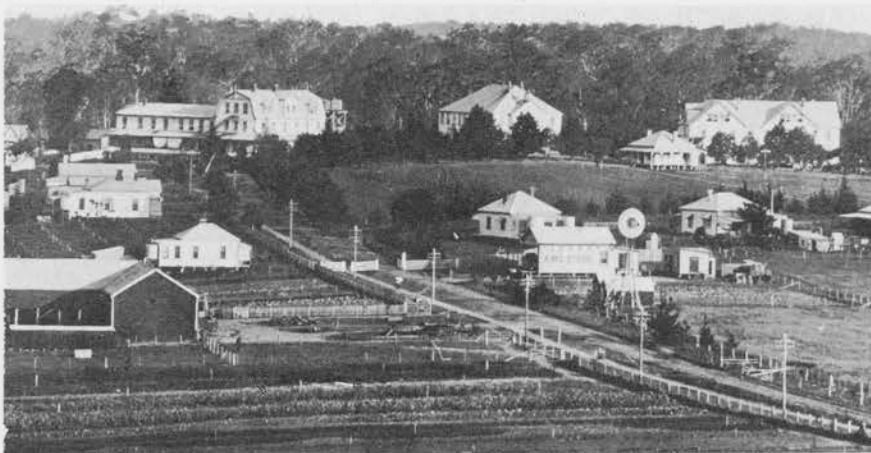
"Jesus followed the divine plan of education,"⁶ and He was recognized as "a Teacher come from God." "In His teaching were embraced the things of time and the thing of eternity."⁷ What a rebuke to an educational objective that devotes its all to the interests of time, and nothing to eternity!

Paul, classically educated at the feet of the great Jewish teacher, Gamaliel, when founding his school, during his stay in Ephesus, taught "daily in the school of one Tyrannus, and this continued by the space of

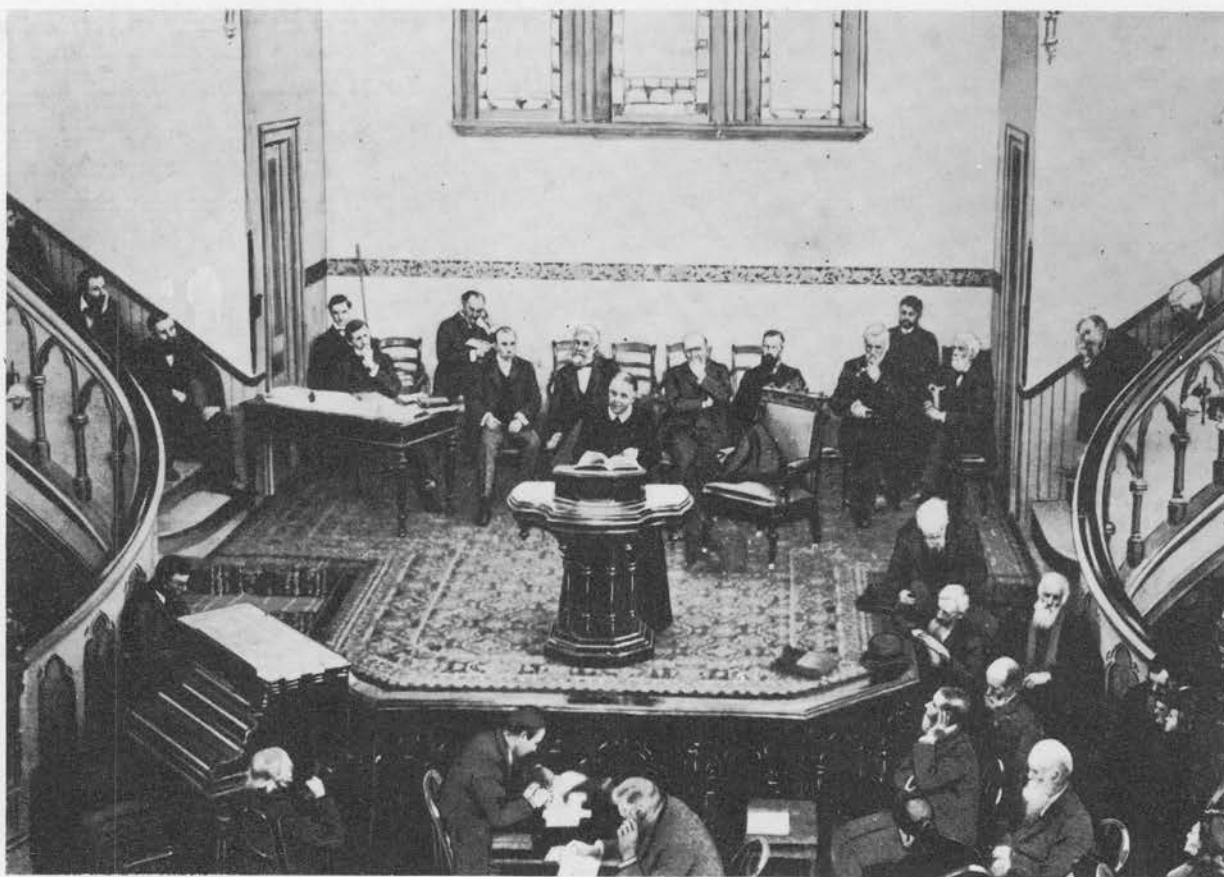
two years,"⁸ all the time making tents to earn his living—a self-supporting worker.

Such is the noble ancestry of the plan of true education and of the self-supporting industrial school. And while God has been beaming the divine light on this subject, man has consistently substituted a plan of his own devising. But through the centuries, and even today, men here and there catch, cherish, and proclaim a vision of great ideals and holy principles.

A few such men have ap-



Australian Missionary College in 1927



Mrs. E. G. White addressing the 1901 General Conference

peared on the horizon of modern education and have brought honor to their work and glory to a great principle.

There was Johannes Amos Comenius, the great Moravian bishop of three hundred years ago, whose vigorous reforms in education have made his fame immortal—knowledge by assimilation rather than by memory, practical education, and all with an end result of building character and of acquiring a knowledge of self and of God.

A hundred years later Pestalozzi advanced his reforms, urging education by practical contact and observation, combining agriculture and manufacture with learning—in short, teaching the child instead of the subject. He has been called the founder of the modern educational system. Froebel, German educational reformer agreed with Pestalozzi's views, only to add that education should produce a "harmonious development," and that "all education not founded on religion is unproductive."

In this country there were such men as Thomas Jefferson who gave his last years to establishing in

the University of Virginia many principles and practices far in advance of his day, including emphasis on agriculture and student participation in communal life. Horace Mann urged that education be emancipated from the stereotyped form of the classical past and be devoted to the practical, exemplifying his ideas during the last six years of his life as the first president of Antioch College in Ohio, where manual labor is an integral part of the curriculum. Certainly Reverend John J. Shipherd and Philo P. Stewart, founders of Oberlin College (1833), must be included among these reformers.

And now that the time of climax has come and the Truth, in education principles as well as in doctrine, is to shine forth in all her glory, surely all these beams of light out of the past must be caught as by a prism and unite in one clear, glowing focus. Will the infant remnant church recognize that gleam of light, and follow the gleam?

It is the early "seventies." The church must have a college. Battle Creek, Michigan, is the seat of the church. Where shall the college be built?

Mrs. White had already spoken on educational reform. Now she speaks again. This college, she urges, should be established, not in Battle Creek, but out in the country on the land. But the trustees did not see the light. She entreated, "Get the school on some land outside the thickly-settled city, where the students can work the land."⁹ But the college was built in Battle Creek. And when Mrs. White heard of the decision, she wept.¹⁰

Not only was our college in the wrong place; the educational technique was wrong. The new school was enslaved to the classical, conventional, hide-bound standards of the schools of the world. And small wonder, for that is all that the educators in the new school knew. They heard the words of warning, but it was a strange language. Their faith was small; their comprehension was even smaller. Who were these men? They were sincere, consecrated, godly men but, like the twelve disciples, they heard the words but "they understood none of these things. . . neither knew they the things which were spoken."¹¹

After seventeen years of more or less fruitless urging, Mrs. White went to the other side of the world, to Australia. And there she helped in establishing a school after the pattern that had been shown her "in the mount." It was Avondale, the monument to the educational "blueprint" and to the glory of God.

It was the year 1900 and Mrs. White, after nine years in Australia, had returned to America. To her joy she found that her earlier counsel had not all fallen on deaf ears. For in the educational mulberry trees was heard a sound of rumblings. Yes, some real progress had been made.

First, there was Professor W. W. Prescott, who during ten years as president of Battle Creek College, enjoyed a growing appreciation of Mrs. White's pronouncements, with a corresponding increase of allegiance to those principles. The school was sincerely trying to follow the guiding light.

In one of our other colleges president and faculty were assiduously studying Mrs. White's principles of educational reform. They saw the light and resolved to follow it. Then came the General Conference session of 1897 at Collegeview, Nebraska. The school men held some meetings of their own, and this young president presented these principles and reported what his school was doing about them.

That young president was Professor Edward A. Sutherland. The brethren, impressed by these principles, moved him to Battle Creek College to become



Prof. W. W. Prescott

its president, filling the vacancy just left when Professor Caviness was sent to pioneer the work in Mexico.

And now, as previously stated, it is 1900. Mrs. White has returned to America. The General Conference met in Battle Creek in 1901. It was a great meeting. One of the great decisions of the conference was, at long last, to move Battle Creek College out on the land. And with joyful heart Mrs. White was able to say, "It is the beginning of the educational reform."¹² Glorious beginning, but only the beginning; the rest must follow, also under the prodding of the Lord.

1. Mrs. E. G. White, *Education*, p. 20.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 30.

3. White, *Patriarchs and Prophets*, p. 141.

4. White, *Education*, p. 37.

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 46, 47.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 77.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 82.

8. Acts 19: 9, 10.

9. *General Conference Bulletin*, 1901, pp. 217, 115, 116.

10. A. W. Spalding, *Captains of the Host*, p. 446.

11. Luke 18:34.

12. E. A. Sutherland, *Studies in Christian Education*, p. 84.

Mrs. E. G. White as an Educator

Mrs. E. G. White was one of the founders of the Seventh-day Adventist church, about 1846. From that time until her death in 1915 she was the church's most prolific writer, the most trusted counsellor, and a forceful preacher whose messages were heard in all parts of the world. Her ardent quest for truth brought forth reforms in belief and practice in the church.

In the early "seventies" she began in real earnest to advocate a concept of education that was radically different from that of the contemporary educational world. It was not new. She did not claim that it was original with her.

Her classic definition reveals the essence of her educational philosophy: "True education," she writes, "is the harmonious development of the physical, the mental, and the spiritual powers."¹

Mrs. White's comprehension of these principles was so clear, and her conviction of their importance so strong, that, when the classically trained church educators were slow in grasping the new idea, she went to far-off Australia and there demonstrated in the Avondale School that these principles were workable and successful.

As time went on, her warnings and counsel on the subject became so voluminous that much of it appeared in book form. The first collection was published in 1886. This was revised and published in 1893 under the title, *Christian Education*. The subject matter in this book was absorbed in later books.

There are three books on education written by Mrs. White that are extant today: *Education*, *Counsels to Teachers*, and *Fundamentals of Christian Education*, the latter having been published posthumously.

The influence of her writings on the subject within her own church is indicated by these words from W. A. Spicer, former president of the General Conference:

In the development of our system of Christian education—from church school to academy and college and seminary and medical college—a system that has been a blessing to Seventh-day Adventists—all our people should understand that the constant instruction [of Mrs. White] has been a great factor. Our educational leaders would be the first to say so.²

And outside the church, from leading educators in state universities and other secular and church-related colleges, there have come many statements of appreciation of her books on education and the principles of educational reform they advocate.

1. White, *Education*, p. 13.

2. W. A. Spicer, *Review and Herald*, Vol. 123:4 (Jan. 10, 1946).



Elder James Edson White's missionary boat, "The Morning Star"

Blazing a New Trail

They were giants of faith and consecration, those bearded patriarchs who were the leaders of the church, and when they saw the light they moved forward, following the gleam. The college was moved from Battle Creek, out "on the land."

The college was moved out of the city, but it soon became evident that it would not be so easy to move the city out of the college. How often have men, like Lot's wife, looked back over their shoulders! The city and its ways were hard to leave behind. Two years afterwards, in 1903, Mrs. White was still constrained to counsel, "Our ideas of education take too narrow and too low a range."¹

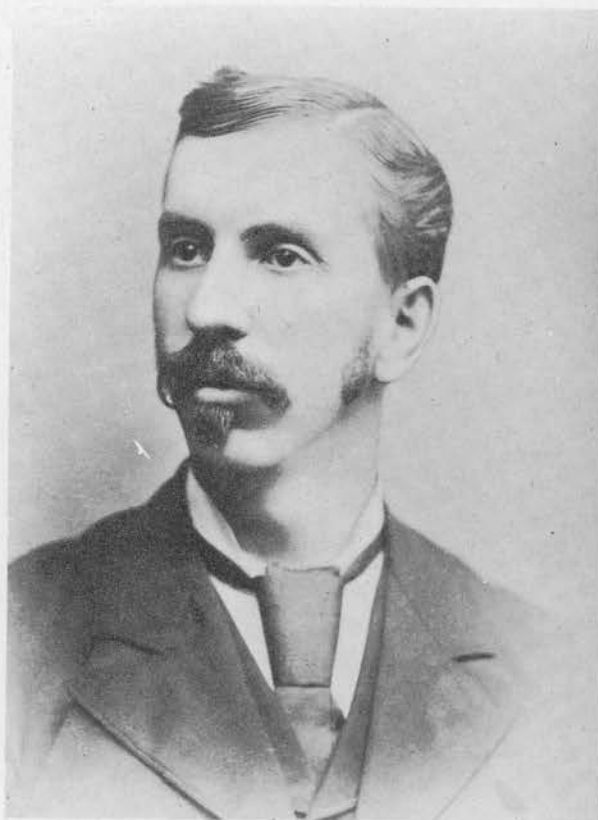
Professor Edward A. Sutherland, the energetic young president, and several of his co-workers were

not content. They wanted to go on—on to new and needy fields of usefulness, and on to exemplify more fully the principles of education of which Mrs. White had said the moving of the college into the country was only the beginning.

Charged with their convictions on the principles of true education, and stirred by Mrs. White's urgent appeals for the then neglected and needy South, President Sutherland and his dean, Professor Percy T. Magan, suggested to her that they resign their positions in the college and establish a small work in the South for the underprivileged whites, especially the mountaineers. She encouraged them in their idea, except that she had much larger plans than they had for their work in the Southland.



Emma White



James Edson White

It is a saga of courage and faith and vision. Arthur W. Spalding, who later became a beloved and loyal member of the Madison family, told the story in his inimitable way:

The veteran George I. Butler was then president of the Southern Union Conference, and he hailed their decision with delight. Another veteran, S. N. Haskell, was conducting city evangelistic work in Nashville, and he likewise rejoiced.

Mrs. White, after the Spring Council, went to the South to visit her son Edson, who had now established headquarters of his Southern Missionary Society at Nashville, and there on the Cumberland he had his river steamer, the *Morning Star*. Mrs. White was accompanied by her son, W. C. White, and by two or three secretaries. Sutherland and Magan made a trip to Nashville, and met the Whites there. Edson was searching for a place to locate a Negro training school, and he proposed that the two educators go along on a trip up the river on the *Morning Star*.



Early picture of E. A. Sutherland

"It will be a good thing for you," said Mrs. White to them; "you need the rest."

The first day there was a slight breakdown in the boat's machinery, and they tied up for repairs at Edgefield Junction Landing, some twelve miles in direct line from Nashville. W. O. Palmer, a helper of J. E. White, took Mrs. White up on the bank of the river, and pointed out to her an adjoining plantation, which was for sale and which he and J. E. White had been considering. This was called the Nelson Place, from an early settler, but was now owned by a family named Ferguson. Palmer described the farm to her. It contained 414 acres, and bordered the river, where the bottoms were good soil, but the upland was poor and washed until its bare limestone rock cropped out nearly everywhere.

But Mrs. White seemed impressed with the description. The next morning she called Sutherland and Magan to her room, and she said to them:

"There is a farm here which the Lord wants you to have to start your school."



Early Picture of Percy T. Magan



Mrs. E. A. Sutherland

Well, they had heard of it, and they were not impressed. They did not like the description of the outcropping rock, nor the location, nor the size of the place, nor the price, \$12,700.

"It is out of the question," they answered. "We have no money to purchase such a place, nor to improve it. Besides, we do not want to start a big school. Our idea is to take a small place, back in the hills, and live as good neighbors to the people, and do a little work in the community."

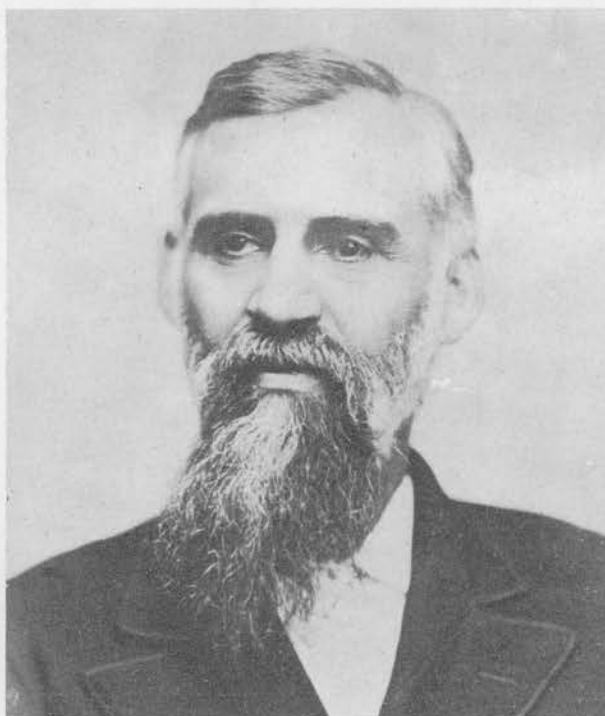
"Are you two men to bury your talent in the ground?" she asked. "Has the Lord given you the experience of all these years, and the ability to train others for the work, in order that you might tell Him, 'Lord, we knew thee that thou wast a hard man, and we were afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the earth?'"

"No," they said, "No! We will work for the Lord; but we have not twelve, nor twenty, nor forty thousand dollars to start a school on that Nelson Place."

The boat was repaired and went on up the river to Carthage, where they anchored for two days. The next morning she called the two men in again.



Stephen N. Haskell



George I. Butler



The place on the Cumberland where "The Morning Star" landed

"The Lord wants you to have the Nelson Place, and to start a training school there," she said.

"We have nothing," they protested. "We are out of the picture. We can't call on the denomination to finance such a venture, and we have nothing ourselves to do it with."

But the third morning she called them in again, and was even more emphatic that they should do something about this. She ordered the boat to return to Edgefield Junction, and there she urged them to go look at the place. But they refused, so she got Palmer to drive her over there, and she talked to the Fergusons about selling and about making the place into a school for Christian workers. Then she came back to

the boat and reported on her findings. But Sutherland and Magan only sulked.

"Well, then," said Mrs. White, "you go and find a place that will suit you. I'll try to help you when you find it. But, my brothers, this place is what the Lord wants, you to have."

They went off and talked together.

"What are we doing?" they asked each other. "We have just come out of conditions where men refused to accept what the Lord told them through Sister White. What are we doing but following their example? This will never do. Let's go, at least, and look at the place."



On the far side of the Cumberland is where "The Morning Star" moored

So they got a horse and buggy, drove over, and put foot on the land. It seemed to them an accursed place. They looked at the limestone rocks sticking up in the pastures, and the ledges laid bare in the fields and cropping out on the brows of the hills. They sat down on a rock and wept.

"Here we are at the parting of the ways," they said. "If we take the position that what Sister White says is not from the Lord, then we will not be ready to accept anything the Lord says to her, unless it accords with our opinion."

They finished by saying:

"There's no other way if we want to go on and have the assurance that the Lord is with us."

So they went up to the house and talked with the old man and his lady. They finally agreed to take an option on the place for \$100, which they managed to scrape up between them. Then they went back and told Mrs. White. She was very happy.

"I'll do anything I can to help you," she said. "Go out and tell your story to the people, and they will help you. I'll recommend your work, and write an article about it in the church paper. I'll come on your Board if you wish."

It was the only time in her life when she agreed to become a member of the Board of Trustees of any institution. Their option was to buy at \$12,723, including all stock and implements. The first \$5,000 was to be paid in ten days.

Sutherland returned to Berrien Springs, while Magan stayed by. Sutherland went to his aunt, Mrs. N. H. Druillard ("Mother D"), then treasurer of Emmanuel Missionary College, who was possessed of considerable means. He asked her to put up the purchase price. And he told her the story.

"What were you boys thinking of," she demanded, "to involve yourselves in such a deal, so far beyond your resources?"

"We were thinking what you are thinking," replied her nephew, "and we were determined to keep on thinking so; but the Lord put a bit in our mouths, and turned us about."

Mrs. Druillard had one of the shrewdest financial heads in the denomination. She had acted as treasurer and financier in several positions, including a foreign field; and she so managed all her life as to be a capitalist and the Lord's almoner, with one of the most generous hearts united to her cool head. She sat and thought and questioned; but the proposition seemed so unstable and risky to her, who had seen her nephew depart with the idea of buying a little farm and come back with the proposition to start a training school, that finally she said:



First man to move on campus, E. E. Brink

"Ed, it's too harebrained. I'll not give you the money. I can't go into this."

"Well, then," said he, "I'll go and get it some other place. Magan and I are going to obey the Lord."

He started off, but she called him back.

"Look here, Ed," she said, "I'll go with you down there and look this thing over."

They took the next train to Nashville. There at the station, waiting for them, were Elder Butler, Elder Haskell and his wife, Mrs. White, her helper Sarah McInterfor, her secretary C. C. Crisler, and Magan.

Magan greeted him:

"Ed, the jig is up. The old lady has broken the contract. She wants a thousand dollars more."

And the law, it seemed, permitted any wife to break a contract made even over her own signature.

Said Mother D, "Ha! I'm glad we're not going to take it."

Mrs. White's eyes sparkled.

"Glad!" she exclaimed, "glad! Do you think I'd let the devil beat me out of a place for a thousand dollars? Give the thousand! It's cheap enough then. This is the place the Lord said you should have."

They got the place. And that was the nucleus of the thousand-acre campus of today's Madison College. They all stepped out by faith on the word of the Lord; for not by sight could they see in this worn-out, impoverished farm the promise of that magnificent institution-to-be, with its schools and sanitarium and industries and the out-schools that were to come from it, and its influence around the world.

"If you had taken my heart on that day," said Dr. Sutherland forty years later, "and turned it inside out, and scraped it with a surgeon's curette, and put it under the microscope, you could not have found the faintest premonition of what this place was to be."

Said Mrs. White to Mother D that day:

"Nell, you think you are just about old enough to retire. If you will come and cast in your lot with this work, if you will look after these boys, and guide them, and support them in what the Lord wants them to do, then the Lord will renew your youth, and you will do more in the future than you have ever done in the past."

And Mother D did that. And God did that. For that lady was yet to live to the ripe age of ninety-four, to see this institution well established, to mother other projects, to found a sanitarium for the Negro race the equal of many a white medical institution, and to work to the last with her hands as well as her heart in the cause of God.

They took possession on October 1, a company of teachers and students from Emmanuel Missionary College: Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Dr. Magan, Miss M. Bessie DeGraw, Mrs. Druillard, E. E. Brink, Charles F. Alden, Braden N. Mulford, Olive Shannon, Orin Wolcott, and several others, a company of fourteen.

The students in the group were nearly all advanced, and in either academic or industrial subjects taught as well as studied. They were also the first to go out and establish branch stations.

They made it a school from the beginning, with half the day devoted to study and half to work. Money had to be raised for improvements—buildings, facilities, stock; but in living expenses the group were self-supporting, raising their food and depending at first on operation of the dairy for cash income. No tuition was charged. When more students came, they were predominantly of the class who must work their way through school, and this was the established policy here. The institution was named The Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute. Not until 1930 did it take the name, Madison College.²

Professor Sutherland tells of the inspiration he had received from Dr. Paulson just before the turn of the century:

With my friend, Dr. David Paulson, I was visiting a meeting attended by a large number of young people who desired to enter college. In the course of the day we had met among others many who could not



Dr. David Paulson

finance a college course. These were bright young people with a promising future, but because of circumstances over which they had no control they were denied the longed-for privilege of an education.

Perplexed by the situation, Dr. Paulson and I retired to a secluded spot for counsel and prayer. Finally he spoke. "If I were in your place I would establish a school whose doors would swing open to any young man or woman of worthy character who is willing to work for his expenses. I would never turn away one who had the love of an education and the courage to work for it. You ought to have a large tract of land and provide facilities for student self-support."

Not long after that Dr. Paulson established Hinsdale Sanitarium, near Chicago.³

1. White, *Education*, p. 13.

2. Spalding, Paper read by Spalding at Madison, pp. 3—7. (cf. Spalding, *Christ's Last Legion*, pp. 165—170.)

3. *The Madison Survey*, May 9, 1934, p. 53.



The plantation house, "The Old Manse"

The upper window at left looks out from what served as the first office of Madison College. At night Miss DeGraw slept there and "Mother D" slept in a tiny adjoining room. The room below it was the first class room with "Mother D" as the teacher. The boys had been out in the corn field all day in the cold, came in with badly chapped hands, and "Mother D" would mix oatmeal and water and soothe the sore hands before class work began. Later it was torn down and the present Gotian Home was built on the old foundation.

The Formative Years

Elder and Mrs. S. N. Haskell, at the request of the founders, held title to the newly purchased property until a corporation could be formed.

Mrs. E. G. White was very emphatic about how the title should be held and where the controls of this new property should rest. Dr. Floyd Bralliar, well known throughout the church as a naturalist and writer, and a prominent Madison worker from the early years until he was laid to rest in 1952, quotes Mrs. White as follows:

Now I want you to know that I have been shown how this school should be organized. It is not to be organized like our older schools, neither owned or controlled like them. I want you, Professor Magan, to go with me, and we will get hold of an attorney and we will get him to draw up the papers and take it to the state authorities and get the institution incorporated, and I will stay here until we get that done and then I will go to California.

I want you, Professor Sutherland, to go North and see if you can get enough money to make the first payment on this place [about \$5,000], and we will attend to the organization down here.¹

Dr. William C. Sandborn, who became dean of Madison College in June, 1952, in his doctor's dissertation discussed those pioneer days:

The facilities were meager and they lived under extreme hardships. The old Plantation House served many purposes. It was built about 1800, of red cedar logs. Sometime near the end of the nineteenth century, the outside was covered with siding and the inside was plastered. This gave it the appearance of a typical southern mansion with a wide front veranda. It served as a school room and meeting place in the daytime and as sleeping quarters at night, until other facilities were constructed. The carriage house, "Probation Hall" as it was early re-named, was filled to overflowing with workers and students. Anyone who had the privi-

lege of living in Probation Hall can consider it a distinct honor and should wear a badge today designating his participation in the rigors of pioneer life. The president and founder, Professor E. A. Sutherland, spent the early days of his life at Madison as an occupant of Probation Hall.²

Elmer E. Brink was the first of the school group to settle on the place. He left Berrien Springs in mid-summer and came down with two students to look after the dairy herd and other interests until school opened in the fall. The owner did not offer them a place in the house; so they slept upstairs over the carriage house in what had formerly been the servants' quarters. These quarters became the home of many new students as they were introduced to Madison and were later very appropriately christened "Probation Hall."³



Mrs. Bralliar



Early picture of M. Bessie DeGraw

Fifty long and eventful years have passed since those pioneer days, but the vigorous leadership of Mrs. White and the counsel that she gave are fresh in the memory of Madison today, and that counsel is still the guiding light of an institution now grown great. To change the figure, Madison must not break from her moorings, for in the harbor of divine guidance she rests safe.

The member of the founding foursome who has not yet been discussed is Miss M. Bessie DeGraw. A lady of exceptional ability and keen intellect, as well as a sparkling charm, still undimmed even in her early eighties, she has always been, and still is, a queen on the Madison campus. That must not mean that she was above menial tasks or frugal self-denial; she joined in doing what needed to be done, including marketing the eggs and butter and supervising the care of the chickens. She was also dean of girls. She had taught, heading and organizing departments, in three of our major colleges, including Battle Creek, before coming to Madison.

Within five years the work at Madison had grown, and the "units" increased, to such proportions that annual conventions seemed advisable. These kindred groups must get together for fellowship and counsel. The first convention of the "Laymen's Extension League," held at Madison in 1909 (see page 30), was a thrilling and profitable event. And ever since, for forty-five years, these annual conventions have been held at Madison and have furnished courage and inspiration and have lent strength and solidarity to the great self-supporting work.

One of the noblest souls ever to enter the family of Madison workers was Dr. Floyd Bralliar. He and his good wife came so soon after the founding that he is usually thought of as one of the founders.

He became the second dean of the college and gave the rest of his life unstintingly to its service. He became noted as a naturalist and wrote several books and hundred of articles for periodicals on horticulture and gardening.

A physical malady caused him to age prematurely, but even in his failing health he was still a familiar and beloved figure on the campus, daily making his way slowly, laboriously, but always with a smile and a word of cheer.

It was a sad day, three years ago, when he was taken to the Sanitarium and placed in a single room, there slowly, comfortably, to spend his closing days, surrounded by those who loved him.

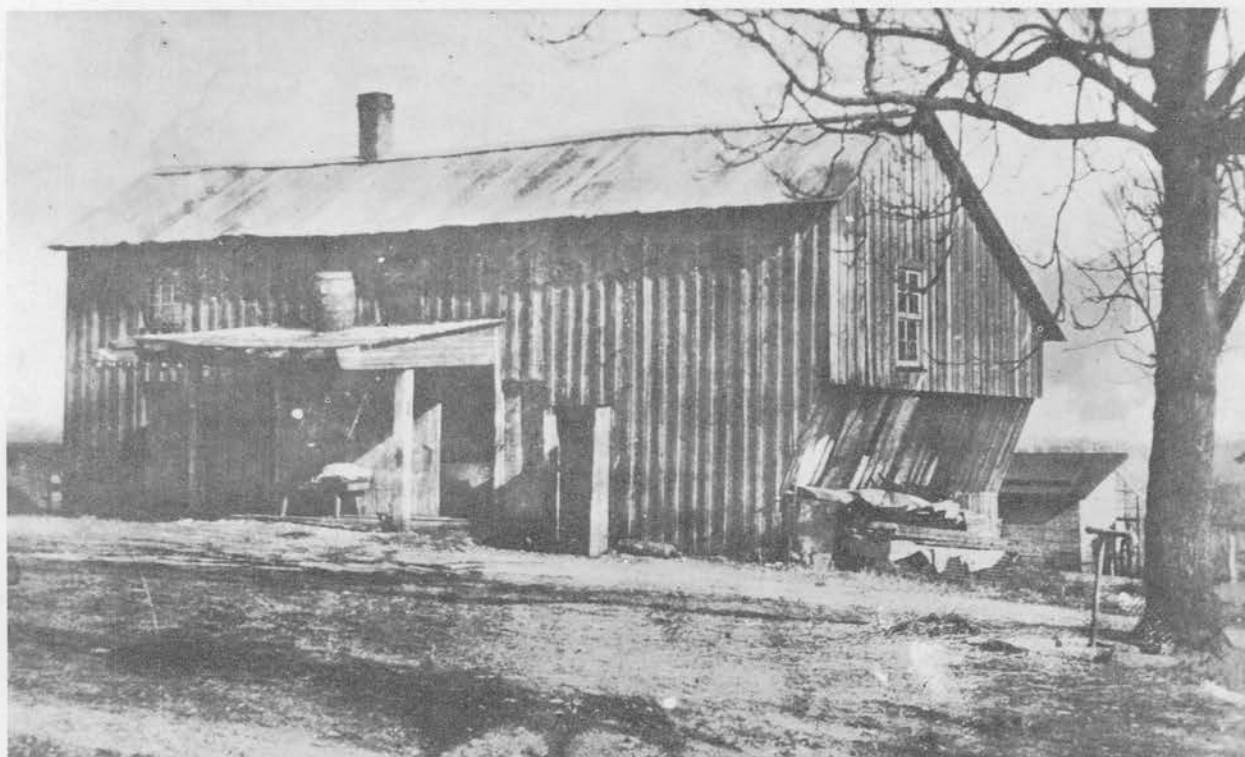
The Science Building was named after him and is now known as Bralliar Hall.

Another of God's great men who was associated with Madison was Arthur W. Spalding. He attended that notable first convention in 1909, and thereafter became co-founder of the self-supporting work at Fletcher, N. C., and at least two or three other units.

He had been secretary to President Sutherland at Battle Creek College, and the clear vision gained there on educational reform and self-supporting lay work never dimmed with the passing years.

After spending four years as editor of the *Watchman Magazine*, then twenty years as head of the Home Commission of the General Conference until 1942, he returned to his first love and lived on the Madison campus in his own home until a few years before his death.

During these latter years he was counsellor and helper in many ways while his wonderful wife became



"Probation Hall," the carriage shed with servants' quarters above



Miss DeGraw and an old slave cabin on the "Wilson Place"



The First Convention, 1909.

Second row (seated on chairs) second from the left is A. W. Spalding. Toward the middle, the man with the long black tie is Percy T. Magan, then Mrs. Magan, E. A. Sutherland, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss DeGraw, Mrs. Bralliar, Floyd Bralliar, and skipping two, Miss Dittes.



A. W. Spalding with group taken at the 1909 Convention
To Spalding's right is James Lewis now at Fletcher. Second from left on rear row is Martha Borg, long time superintendent of nurses at the White Memorial Hospital.

founder and enthusiastic builder of the campus pre-school. The new building which will house this thriving school is nearing completion and will always be a monument to our friends and fellow-workers, the Spaldings.

As the school grew, the few old buildings housing both workers and students began to burst at the seams. There must be more room. Percy T. Magan, in 1908, just four years after their modest founding, was able to report great progress in building:

We have erected eight cottages, which will accommodate about thirty-six students. Besides these, we have put up a small bathroom and laundry and three other buildings which are used for bakery and dairy purposes. Four cottages have been built by members of the faculty, with their own money. In 1907, we began erecting three buildings for a rural sanitarium, making a total of nineteen buildings that are erected or in process of erection.⁶

Dr. Sandborn reports further progress during the next four years:

Between 1908 and 1912 four more cottages were erected, namely, the Taylor, Miller, Matheson, and Davison Cottages. The Kinne Building (dining hall) was also erected during this period, as were the fruit house, the implement and carriage house, and the mechanical shop.⁷

In the fall of 1904, at the very time that Madison was being born, Mrs. White was writing letters that, a year later, were incorporated into an article in which she says:

I have been instructed that there are decided advantages to be gained by the establishment of a school and a sanitarium in close proximity, that they may be a help one to the other. Instruction regarding this was given to me when we were making decisions about the location of our buildings in Takoma Park. Whenever it is possible to have a school and a sanitarium near enough together for helpful co-operation between the two institutions, and yet separated sufficiently to prevent one from interfering with the work of the other, let them be



Standing: C. C. Crisler, P. T. Magan, Minnie Hawkins, Mother Druillard, E. A. Sutherland, Sarah McInterfor. Seated: W. C. White, Mrs. E. G. White, J. Edson White.

located so as to carry on their work in conjunction.⁸

It was also in 1904 that Mrs. White pointed to a slight elevation covered with grass and trees—the very spot where the sanitarium now stands—and said, "This would be a good place for a sanitarium."

In the following summer, 1905, while the hesitant children were holding their peace the stones began to cry out. A business man from Nashville whose health had failed had been advised by friends that the diet, treatments, and rest at Madison would restore his vigor. Accordingly, he presented himself one day as a patient—the first one. They told him they had no room for him and they were not ready to care for patients. But he pleaded to stay. One end of the large veranda of the Old Manse was curtained off—and that was the first hospital room.

In June of 1906 the Board voted to build "a cottage of about eight or nine rooms, at an estimated cost of \$2,000." The following year a twelve-room building was erected, built by Magan and his helpers, out of native lumber, while Sutherland went to the West Coast to raise the money. That building is still a part of the sanitarium.

During the first year, beginning in the fall of 1904, Professor Magan, whose wife had passed away some time previously, was granted a leave of absence of one year. During that year he visited his aging parents in Ireland, returned and married Dr. Lillian Eshelman, and build a little home on the Madison campus. So the new Mrs. Magan was really the first physician.

When the new sanitarium building was finished Dr. Newton Evans joined the group and became the

first medical superintendent of the new sanitarium. Dr. Evans was a very capable man, for aside from his duties at Madison he held the chair of Pathology and also taught other subjects in the state University Medical School in Nashville.

The next year Mrs. White spoke again, adding her blessing to the growing sanitarium work in these words:

It is essential that there shall be a sanitarium connected with the Madison School. The educational work at the school and the sanitarium can go forward hand in hand. The instruction given at the school will benefit the patients, and the instruction given to the sanitarium patients will be a blessing to the school.⁹

It soon became apparent that the work in the sanitarium, to achieve a proper measure of success, must have a stable continuity in its medical staff. And although Dr. Evans had expressed his intention of remaining permanently, the young and struggling medical college on the West Coast needed him and was calling.

Dr. Evans, seeing the approaching problem, urged that either Sutherland or Magan take the medical course. After some discussion it was decided that

they should both take the course. They entered as freshmen in the fall of 1910 and returned as physicians in 1914. And thus the partnership of many years was further strengthened as these co-founders returned to their beloved institution, fully determined that now certainly nothing could separate them from each other or from Madison. How often when security seems nearest it suddenly vanishes!

Dr. Evans had planned to stay at Madison until the two men finished their medical training. But the call from the West became so urgent that the devout doctor felt he could hear the voice of God. So after one year he went to Loma Linda to become president of the College of Medical Evangelists. He found the school in financial difficulties and longed for the efficient help and sound business judgement of—Sutherland or Magan.

It was a trial to these two men. They had just finished four arduous years of study so they could serve Madison well and always, and they were no longer young men. And now this. Magan said No. Again and again he said No. But God has a way of being persistent, and these men were pious. And so Madison made its sacrifice for the cause and the church it loved and served.

Dr. Magan left the Madison he loved, never to



M. Kinne Hall, the dining hall. Torn down in 1947 and lumber built into coops for the chickens.



Miss DeGraw's Bible class 1912-13

Left to right: Roy Forney, Arthur Harrington, Rupert Judkins, Rilla Boynton, Miss Hanson, Nellie Hayden, Miss DeGraw, Gilbert Schwerin, Fern Knight, Myrtle Wade, Charles Schwerin, _____, Jennie Hansen, Norma Grimes, Louie Hansen



A class in 1915



Cabinet shop in 1915, Neil Martin second from left.

return. But God greatly honored the sacrifice. First he served the medical school as financial wizard—and he was just that. Later he became dean of the Los Angeles division, and finally he was President Magan.

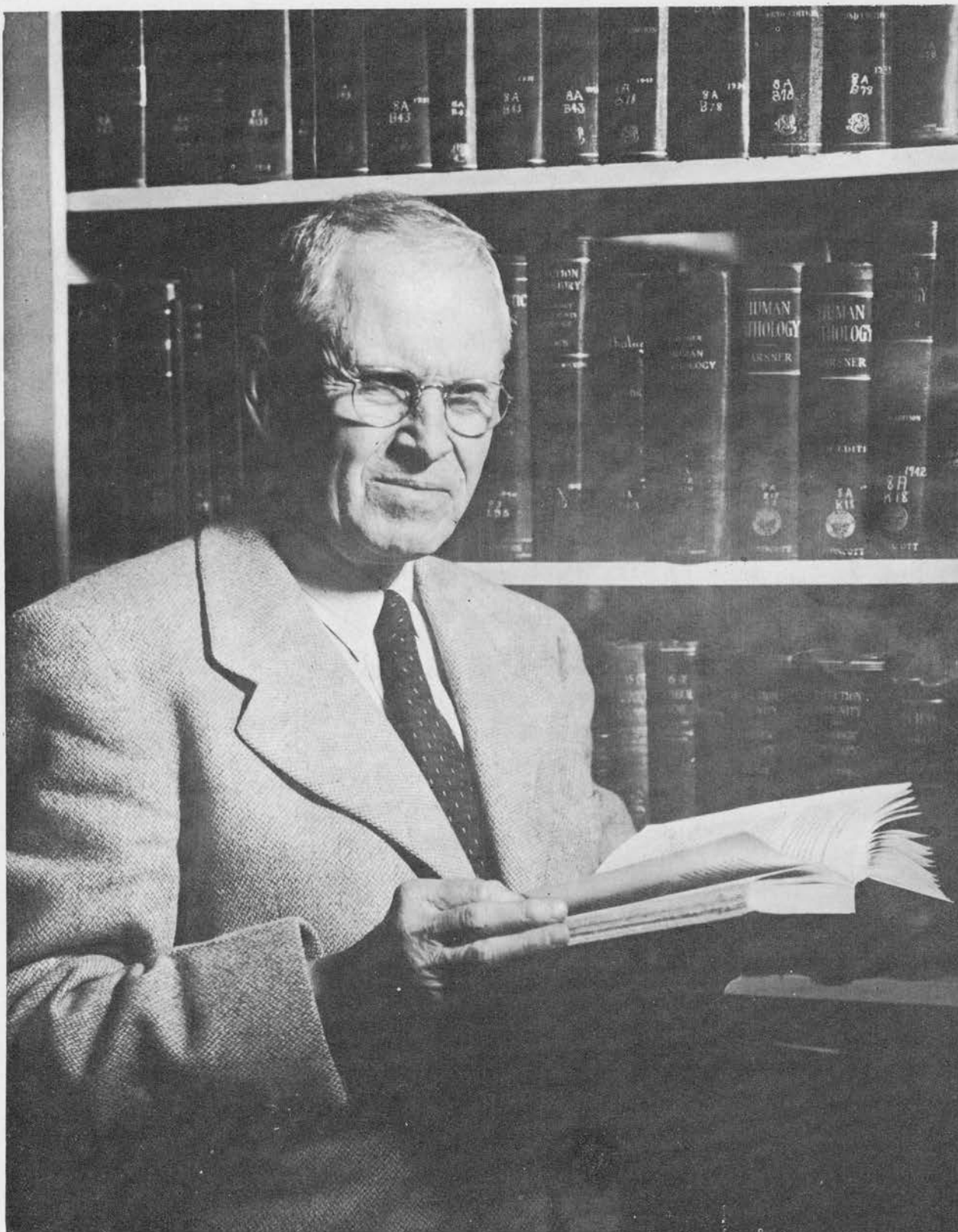
Madison felt the sacrifice keenly; perhaps the one who felt it most was Dr. Sutherland. Together they had felt the stirring within. Together they had resigned security and recognition to venture into the uncharted South. Together they had sat on the rock and wept. Together they had decided to obey the divine call. Together they had shared the hardships and privations of those early years. Together they had struggled through the medical course. And now together they could stand, arm in arm, as they looked into a bright future for Madison. Now this fellowship must end.

Dr. Magan had been the farmer and the builder. He had plowed the fields, hauled in the harvest, beautified the grounds, built the buildings, while Dr. Sutherland was running the school or raising funds.

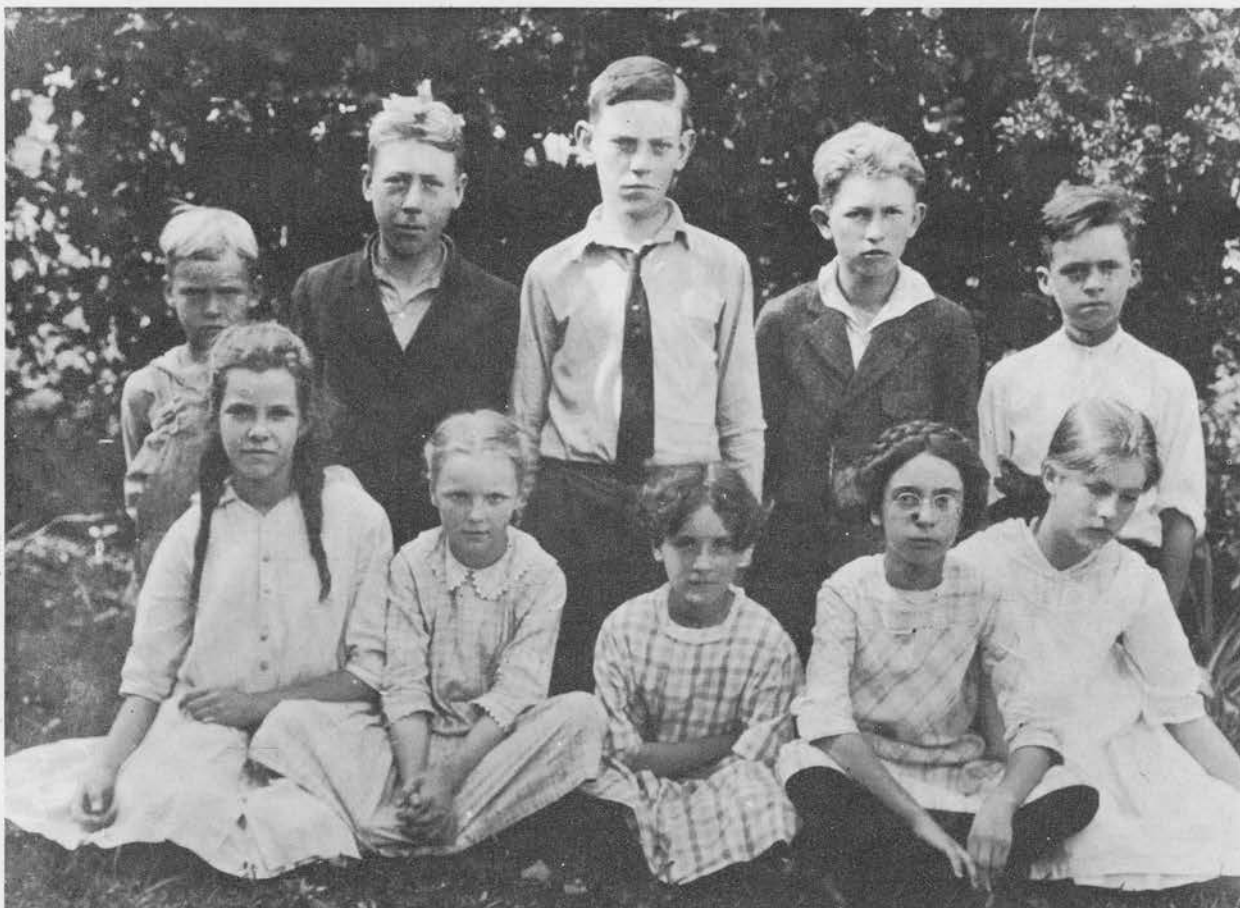
Dr. Magan did return. But only long enough to carry from Madison another sacrifice for the College of Medical Evangelists.



The Martins about 1915



Dr. Newton Evans



Juvenile gardeners

Top row: John Bralliar, Elmer Busch, Ivan Videto, Joe Sutherland, Floyd Bralliar Jr.
Lower row: Alice Bralliar, Lavina Videto, Olive Peckover, Buford Peckover, Yolanda Sutherland

It seems there had to be a clinical station for the school in Los Angeles. There was an entire block that could be purchased for \$10,000. The college should acquire the ground, then the General Conference would help with the buildings.

"Ed," he said, "You've got to help me get Mrs. Gotzian to give us that \$10,000."

It was a struggle. Mrs. Gotzian had already promised that \$10,000 to Madison. And Madison sorely needed it. But loyalty to the denomination prevailed, and "Ed" got the money; "Percy" took it away.

Soon Dr. Magan was back again.

"Ed," he explained, "the brethren are willing to give us half of the \$60,000 we need for buildings if we raise the other half. Won't you help me get it from Mrs. Gotzian and Mrs. Scott? You're the only one who can get it from them."

With a sigh the loyal "Ed" went to work. The two good women did give the money—another

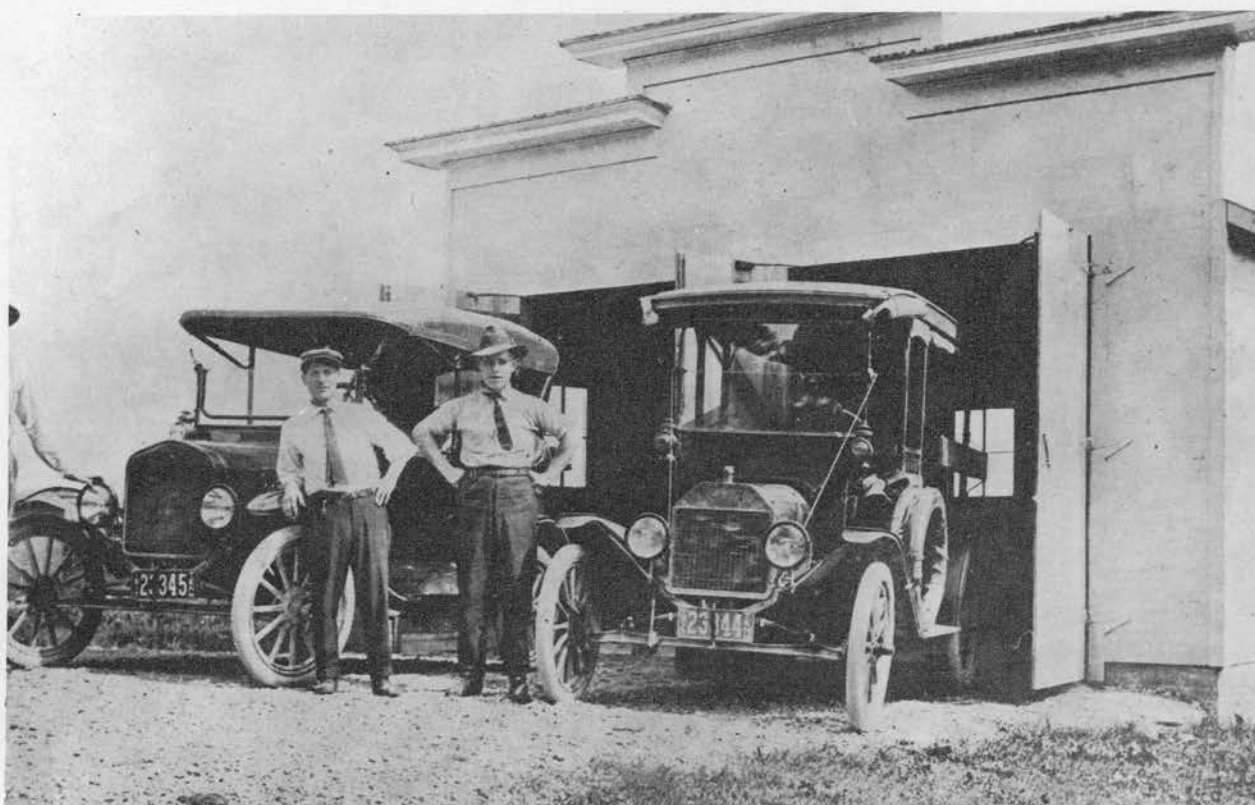
\$30,000 that would otherwise have stayed at Madison. And before the buildings were finished another \$10,000 went the same way. Fifty thousand dollars went from the struggling Madison family to the College of Medical Evangelists. They gave it gladly. They have never regretted it.

Mrs. Gotzian was a wealthy woman from St. Paul, Minnesota, who had embraced present truth while a patient at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. She gave liberally of her means to many branches of the cause she loved. Later she devoted her interest and patronage to the great self-supporting program and lived much of the time on the Madison campus.

One of the kindest and noblest souls that ever graced the campus of Madison College was Mrs. E. A. Sutherland—Sallie Sutherland was what they



Mrs. Bee and son Harold



Chauncey Smith and Lew Wallace in 1917

called her. She loved everyone, and everyone loved her.

When the group arrived on the plantation in 1904, they took up their abode in the several old buildings. The plantation house was still occupied, and they must spread themselves around in the outbuildings as best they could. When Mrs. Sutherland arrived with little Dr. Joe in her arms, she found the old carriage house with slave quarters upstairs prepared for her use. How one wishes one could have seen her move in! Who that knew her can doubt that she hung up a pretty picture or two, a gay curtain here and there, and that it looked like a home!

Mrs. Sutherland was not only a good wife and homemaker. As a teacher she ranked with the best. During her last years she was bed-fast, but always that cheerful heart radiated warmth and courage and enthusiasm. About two years ago she entered her long-deserved rest, but she lives on in the hearts of her many friends.

One of the greatest and saddest losses that ever came to the Madison family was the death of Mrs. E. G. White, July 15, 1915. The hope and assurance



W. C. White



Early campus scene



Mrs. Sutherland's cooking class, 1915



Group in 1915, white-haired lady is Mrs. Gotzian

that had borne her high through years of labor and privations now fitly find expression in her last words, "I know in whom I have believed."

She had been a member of the Madison Board since its beginning and had remained a member, giving counsel and encouragement, until the year before her death. Her son, W. C. White, took her place on the Board and became a most loyal and enthusiastic counsellor and friend, but no one could fill the place left vacant by her death, on the Board or in the hearts of the workers. Her messages are still the guiding light of a greatly enlarged Madison,

and its workers pledge themselves to follow the gleam.

1. W. C. Sandborn, *The History of Madison College*, p. 12.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 27, 28.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 15.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 143.
7. *Ibid.*, pp. 143, 144.
8. White, *The Madison School*, p. 11.
9. Sandborn, *op. cit.*, p. 110.

Mrs. Gotzian--A Lesson in Stewardship

Mrs. Josephine Gotzian and her husband lived in St. Paul, Minnesota. He was a shoe manufacturer. In the early eighties they were en route to California when their train was wrecked in Missouri. Mr. Gotzian was killed instantly and she suffered a broken back. As a patient she came to the Battle Creek Sanitarium where she became a Seventh-day Adventist.

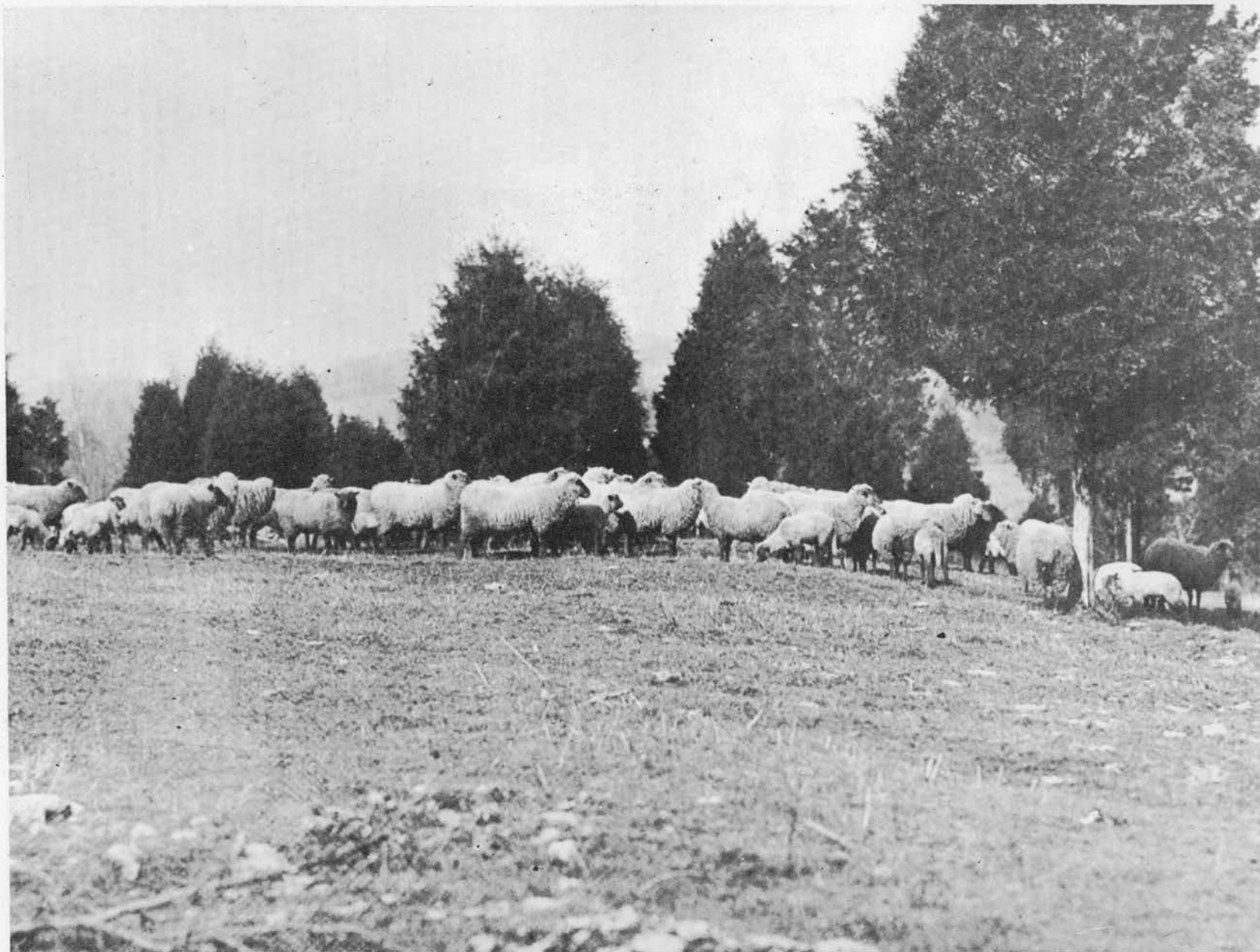
The next year a young colporteur, selling books in the city, stayed at her palatial home in the fashionable Dayton Bluff district, and in the evening he would take her riding through the park in the carriage, drawn by Major. The colporteur was a boy named Edward A. Sutherland.

She sold her mansion. First she went to Portland, Oregon, where she furnished the money to found the Portland Sanitarium. Then she spent some time at St. Helena as a patient, where she was thrown in close association with Mrs. E. G. White.

In 1905 she and Mrs. White were in Loma Linda and Mrs. Gotzian furnished the money to found the College of Medical Evangelists. The same year she gave the money for the founding of Paradise Valley Sanitarium near Long Beach.

A few years later she came to Madison. She became a prominent figure in the school, being a member of the Board until the time of her death at Madison in 1935. She had already given the small remnant of her fortune to the Layman Foundation, for Madison, and when she passed away, in her ninetieth year, after fifty years of service in time and money to the church she loved, she had less than a thousand dollars in her estate.

She left an example of true stewardship for God. Her previous affluence and the luxury to which she had been accustomed did not prevent her from living on the same level in housing, clothing, and personal expenditures with her fellow-workers.



The Period of Expansion

As an educational institution and as to the kind of education provided, Madison proceeded from the very beginning according to the principles of a divine charter:

The students have been taught to raise their own crops, to build their own houses, and to care wisely for cattle and poultry. They have been learning to become self-supporting, and a training more important than this they could not receive. Thus they have obtained a valuable education for usefulness in missionary fields.

To this is added the knowledge of how to treat the sick and to care for the injured. This training for medical missionary work is one of the grandest objects for which any school can be established.

The class of education given at the Madison school is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields. If many more in other schools were receiving a similar training, we as a people would be a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men. The message would be quickly carried to every country, and souls now in darkness would be brought to the light.¹

Although the school, even in its earliest years, did not overlook the humanistic studies, the chief emphasis always was, and still is, on the practical subjects—agriculture, industrial arts, teacher training, medical services, and of course, Bible.

Four years before Madison was established, Mrs. White had given some very sound but rather startling counsel. The teachers in the new school took this ad-



Chemistry in 1931. Left, Prof. Rimmer; third, Dr. Weber



Drafting class, Prof. Standish

vice literally and proceeded to conduct their work program on these principles: "Different teachers should be appointed to oversee a number of students in their work, and should work with them."² This plan of relationship between teachers and students kept



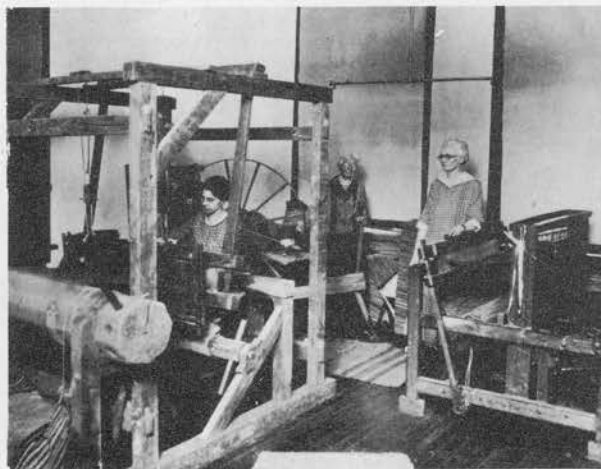
Sewing and weaving; second, Mrs. Gotzian

them close together and also proved efficient and productive in the work.

Some of the early campus industries, in addition to the agricultural pursuits, were treatment rooms and a cafeteria in the city, food factory and bakery, print-



Nutrition class; left, Dr. Frances Dittes



Weaving



Biology Laboratory



Chemistry Laboratory

those pioneer workers and students look back on those early days, life seemed fresh and sweet and challenging. It all seemed very much worthwhile—living and fighting for a cause always is.

Although the early curricula were somewhat loose and improvised, yet the students finished a high school course as early as 1914, a course sufficiently

ing plant, laundry, cannery, machine and auto repair shop, sewing and weaving plant, shoe repair shop, broom shop, cabinet and furniture factory, besides the several building trades.

But it would be a mistake to assume that life at Madison was all drudgery. There were picnics and boating and other outings and recreation. And as



School picnic, 1921



School picnic, 1923



Students outside Assembly Hall, 1925



Band, standing, left, Dr. Gant, Dr. David Johnson



Student Association meeting, 1930



Early picture of Madison band



Early Sanitarium building

Very early the urge for the training of nurses made this one of the important branches of education at Madison. Arthur Spalding relates its earliest beginning in these words: "Mrs. Druillard took in hand a class of seven girls who wished to become nurses."³

Dr. Sandborn reports it thus: "With the aid of a class of three nurses that she had been training, she was able to meet every situation and make the best use of the facilities at hand. There has never been another class like that first class of three young women."⁴

There has been a healthy evolution in the Madison Sanitarium nurses' training program. At first it was a one-year course, uncertified of course. In 1915 the training was extended to two years. Then, in 1919, three years were spent in training, and the graduates



Principal's Cottage



Carrying the mail, left, Yolanda Sutherland

became full-fledged, recognized professional nurses. The first time Madison nurses were admitted to the "State Board" examination was in 1925. Some years later the one year of pre-nursing was required. And now Madison conducts a four-year collegiate nursing school that provides the graduate nurse with both an R.N. and a B.S. degree in Nursing.

During these fifty years five hundred nurses have been sent from Madison's doors, and they are serving faithfully and with credit to their Alma Mater in all parts of the world.

In these years the Sanitarium also grew to provide for an enlarging patronage and thus to provide the necessary training facilities for the nursing school. Beginning with a twelve-room building in 1907, the institution was expanded by installments until now, in 1954, it is a 218-bed sanitarium and hospital.

At first the several units were separate buildings, but in 1927 to 1929 some radical changes took place. Dr. Sandborn describes it thus:

The earlier frame buildings were given a coat of white stucco and finished in a Spanish style of architecture. These buildings were connected with covered runways with arched openings on the sides. Mr. H. E. Standish was the one mainly responsible for the great transformation that was wrought.⁵

As the school grew, other buildings were erected to replace the older, inadequate ones. The Helen Funk Assembly Hall was dedicated in the fall of 1922, a gift from Mrs. Lida Scott in memory of her mother. The Demonstration Building was completed in 1932. The same year the Science Building, now Bralliar Hall, was built. The next large building, the Druillard Library, named in honor of Mother D, was dedicated in 1936. And Williams Hall, the dormitory for women, was completed and occupied in 1941.

The college farm originally purchased from the Fergusons contained 414 acres with a good river front of low bottom land. Later the Wilson farm was



Sanitarium lobby in the late twenties

added and other changes made until finally the total acreage of the institution is about 800 acres.

The farm from the very first was considered the foundation of the entire establishment. Its importance and prominence are attested by its place in the official name of the institution—The Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute.

The original plan involved the raising of all the produce and other farm products needed to supply the needs of the student dining room and the patients in the Sanitarium. The products of gardens, orchards, and vineyard were also to be of superior quality because of proper principles of cultivation. Mrs. White had said, "The Madison School farm is to be an object lesson for the Southern field."⁶

For many years this plan was faithfully carried out. And it became an integral part of the educational program of the school. Student projects were popular and successful. Dr. Sandborn comments on this as follows:

The year 1930 provided many demonstrations of what students can do if given projects under the proper supervision. Dorothy and Della Brown set out six thousand Bermuda onion plants, which, when harvested, yielded at the rate of three hundred bushels an acre. Ernest Biggs planted five acres of corn and harvested \$249 worth of roasting ears. Lelon Bull had a cabbage project. Fenton Carnahan's project was sweet potatoes. Melvin Lohman and Roger Goodge had Irish potatoes. John Stenger, Wayne Hopkins, and Lantz Jests brooded chicks as their project. Keith Bliven raised spinach. Projects carried on in connection with class work in agriculture connected the practical with the theoretical. Many students received experience in this fundamental industry, the A B C of education, through the project plan.⁷

"The Madison School" was the first name under which the new institution was generally known. Mrs. White had headed her series of special testimonies



Gotzian Home dormitory, Kinne Hall to the left.



Elmer Brink, Dr. Bralliar, Olive Wheeler, Mother D., Mrs. Scott

on Madison with just those words. And that was a fitting name, for the school work at first was somewhat loose and unclassified—but thoroughly practical in every facet.

As has been stated, its early high school work was sufficiently comprehensive to warrant acceptance as entrance requirements into the medical school at Loma Linda. In 1927 the Madison High School was accepted into the Southern Association.

In the meantime the school had extended its curriculum to the junior college level. The first steps seem to have been taken to gain recognition as a junior college as early as 1923. In 1928 Madison Junior College received full accreditation with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

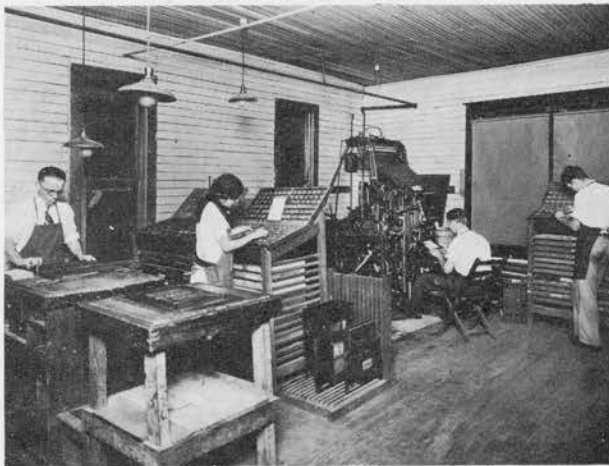
The school had grown until it seemed wise to form a new corporation as the operating body, while the original corporation, the N. A. N. I., held title to the real estate. This new body was called the Rural Educational Association and began to operate the school June 1, 1924.



Dr. Droll

Plans to make Madison a senior college were set in motion in 1930. And in November of 1933 it was officially reported that it had been accepted as a

Early print shop



Broom shop



Early Food Factory



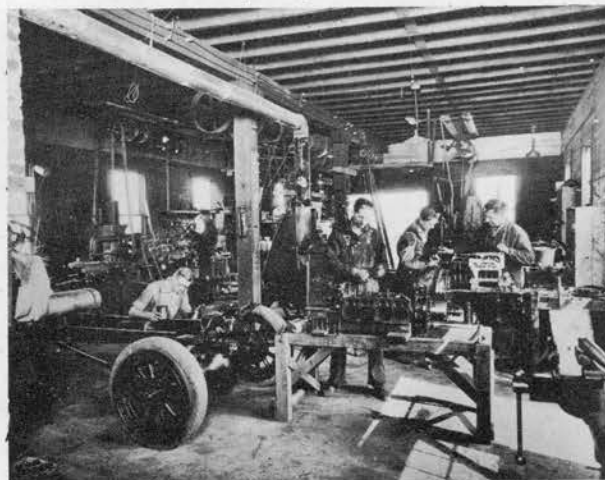
four-year college by the Tennessee College Association.

And so the little school has become a full-grown

Cabinet shop



Machine shop, right, Prof. Rimmer



Laundry inside; Fire Department outside

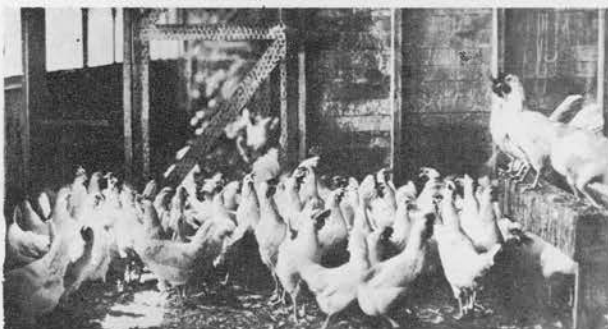




Gathering peas for the kitchen



Mr. Howell and his bees



A student project in poultry



A student project garden



The Wheelers



N. C. Wilson family



Dr. Bralliar and son

college and is ready to be discovered by the world. For Mrs. White had said that it would be "a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to man,"⁸ A spectacle to the world! What did she mean?

1. White, *An Appeal for the Madison School*, pp. 1, 2.
2. White, *Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. 6:179.
3. Spalding, *op. cit.*, p. 7.
4. Sandborn, *op. cit.*, pp. 111, 112.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 118.
6. White, *The Madison School*, p. 20.
7. Sandborn, *op. cit.*, p. 136.
8. White, *An Appeal for the Madison School*, p. 2.



The school cannery

Harvesting peas for the cannery, Ruth Lingham at right



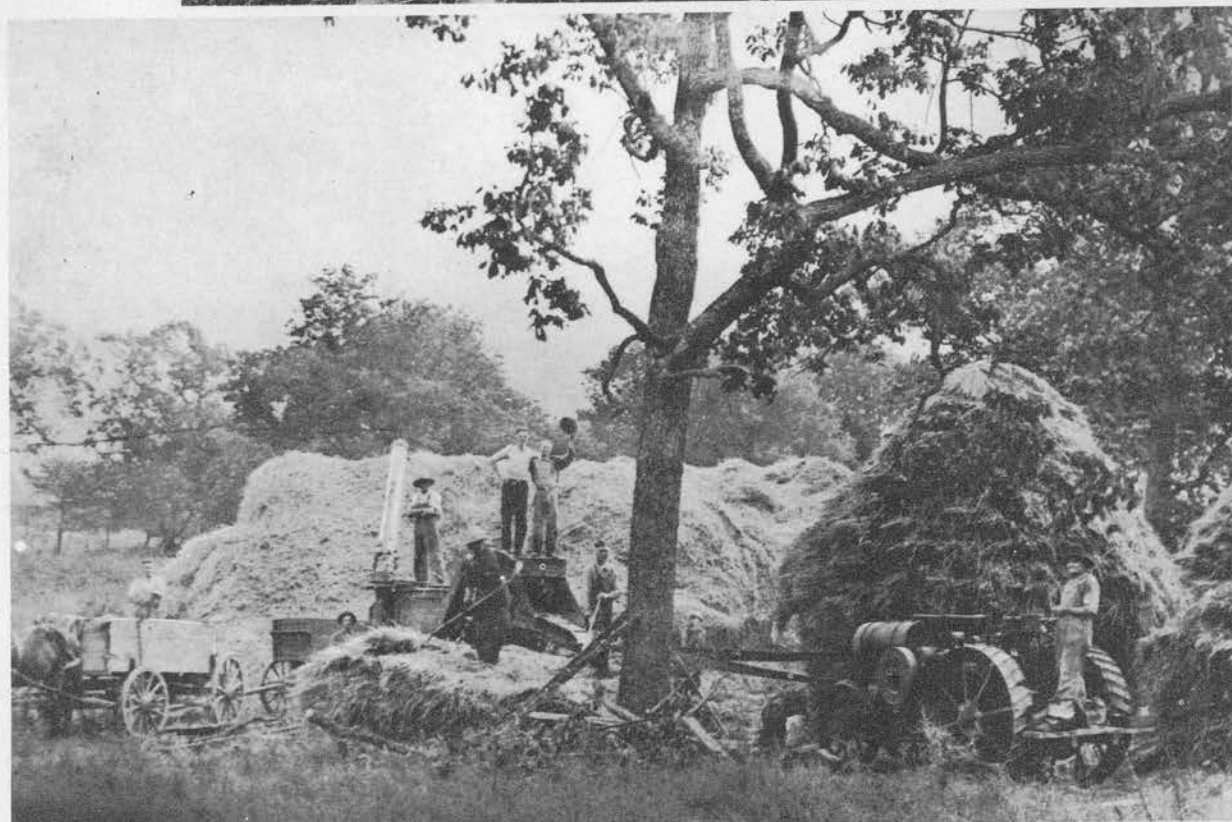


Roasting-ears for the kitchen



Julius G. White
In health lectures and general health education in the school, Julius White had a leading and important part.















GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS
NASHVILLE 4, TENNESSEE

April 6, 1953

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

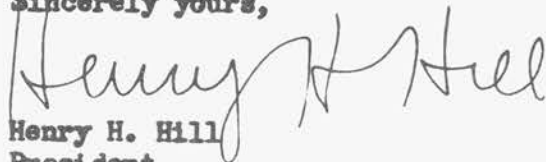
Mr. William E. Patterson
Public Relations Director
Madison College
Madison College, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Patterson:

During the past several years students have been transferring from Madison College to George Peabody College for Teachers on both the undergraduate and graduate levels. We have found students of Madison College well qualified to do the work which they have elected to do. They have wholesome attitudes and good work habits, and, in general, seem to get along well with students and members of the faculty.

The administrative staff and members of the faculty of Madison College are very cooperative and intensely interested in developing an institution of high quality. The institution has made great progress in recent years and is making a significant contribution to the field of education.

Sincerely yours,


Henry H. Hill
President

HHH/p

"A Spectacle to the World"

"A SPECTACLE TO THE WORLD"

As early as 1908 Mrs. E. G. White said that if the Madison plan were properly expanded and faithfully carried out, "we as a people would be a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men."¹

Suddenly, as when the sun bursts forth from the clouds, Madison College captured the spotlight of public acclaim. Men and women everywhere were surprised and impressed by the Madison idea. Madison had indeed become a "a spectacle to the world." Six great rounds of applause rang from the public press and echoed and re-echoed around the world.

It began in May, 1938. The *Reader's Digest* car-

THE READER'S DIGEST

Education and real life meet in this institution where students earn their own way to learning

Self-Supporting College

By
Weldon Melick

IN 1904 the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute at Madison, Tenn., consisted of 11 students and some dilapidated farm buildings on 400 acres of worn land purchased with the last cent of its founders—Dr. E. A. Sutherland and four other teachers. In addition, however, it had one invaluable asset: Dr. Sutherland's idea that a college education should be made available to any boy or girl willing to work for it.

From this idea has grown a unique institution which, practically without endowment, has put \$520,000 from its own earnings into buildings, grounds and equipment. It now has 300-odd students from 36 states and nine foreign countries.

Madison's curriculum includes 27 campus industries, run by the students to support the college and themselves. Every student is required to work for at least half, and preferably all, of his academic expenses. He can enter Madison—as two thirds of the students do—with no more than the required deposit fee of \$35, complete a four-year standardized college course for a Bachelor of Science degree, and graduate with the deposit intact. He will receive no outside financial aid in all that time. And he will leave college equipped to do not one

job but several—multiple insurance against the caprices of fortune.

Dr. Sutherland, the man who conceived this idea, had been president of two small colleges before he started his experiments at Madison. To provide an income for his new school, and at the same time to train health workers and care for ill students, he planned a sanitarium in connection with the college. But, if he was to run a sanitarium, he must qualify as a doctor. So for four years this energetic educator ran Madison while taking courses at Vanderbilt and the University of Tennessee. Finally, at the age of 50 he obtained his M.D.

Today the Madison Rural Sanitarium, with 100 rooms, up-to-the-minute equipment, and a staff of 14 physicians, is the Institute's most important industry. Although it is operated for the benefit of the college, at rates of \$25 to \$35 a week, the Sanitarium has never turned away a charity patient. Students do all the routine work, getting practical training in the process of earning their education. The 25 to 30 graduates of its nurses' courses are snapped up each year by the best hospitals, and its pre-medical and pre-dental work is accepted by all colleges and the American Medical Association.

MY DAY

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT



NEW YORK CITY, Thursday —In the brief time I spent in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday, one visit stands out in my mind. Secretary Hull had asked me to see Mr. Floyd Bralliar and when I met him I was immediately struck by the fine earnestness of his face. He came to tell me of an educational project in which he is deeply interested. Mr. Bralliar inspired confidence and anyone who knows Secretary Hull is predisposed to interest in whoever appeals to him. It took only a few words, however, to make me realize that here was no mere question of a personality, but something entirely new from the education point of view.

I was told of an educational institution, Madison College, which had received contributions for its original investment amounted to 430 acres of land outside the city of Nashville. Thereafter the college was run in a unique way. The faculty earned its own living on the side while making teaching a full-time job. Mr. Bralliar and his wife lived on \$15 a month those first years, now they live with greater comfort on \$35 a month.

The students earn their living while making studying a full-time job. The buildings were put up with student labor, directed by the faculty. They built their own houses. No student receives a degree until he or she has acquired two skills in any line which seems to fit their capacity. The college built a hospital and operates it for its own profit, and it is in good standing with the medical profession and trains the college girls as nurses.

Madison College products are

selling in a moderate and healthy way, sales are increasing gradually but not sensationally, because they cannot afford advertising on a national basis. Thirty-five similar institutions have started up in various places under the leadership of graduates.

Now they suddenly find themselves up against a new difficulty. A magazine wrote an article about their work and they are flooded with applications for entrance. The hunger of young America for a chance to enter the field of life better equipped is apparent in these applications, for here is a chance for people who have no money to acquire a college degree?

Mr. Bralliar says they can probably use a hundred more students profitably in their industries, but they have no buildings in which to house them. They have the labor, but materials must be paid for in cash. Fourteen thousand dollars would meet their needs. Mr. Bralliar, looking a little weary, told me how much the other educational institutions in Nashville had helped them when they built their library and how cooperative they always were in giving Madison College all the help they could, but now, in the next few months, he must raise \$14,000 if he is to meet the demands already made by young people throughout the country.

He mentioned that two young North Dakota girls whose name is Roosevelt and who claim cousinship with President Theodore Roosevelt, are among his students. He added that he had made a survey of 1,000 of his graduates and not one among them had been forced to accept help either from the Government or private agencies during these difficult years.

I wonder if this story will not make some people want to investigate and find out if here is a real answer to some of our youth problems which deserves our support.

E. R.

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Opportunity in the South

By RICHARD L. G. DEVERALL

NOW, TODAY, is the golden opportunity for the Catholic Church to organize a widespread apostolate among the people of the South with a view to their conversion to Catholicism. What a mass conversion of the South will mean to the Church can be seen when we reflect that the South has a magnificent rural tradition which the rest of the country lacks. The South is the land of the future, for its fertile hills and valleys are almost virgin territory, and the time is coming, I believe, when many of the people in the North are going to discover in the South great potentialities for life and culture. Then, of course, the activities of the TVA have made possible increased industrialization and utilization of the tremendous natural resources of the South dormant for so many centuries. That the South can be converted is admitted by all: in God all things are possible, even the conversion of the Ku Klux Klan. The only question is the determination of *how* to do it, and the *will* to do it.

It seems to this writer that a certain group already in the South—the Seventh Day Adventists—have perfected a technique of social service and evangelization that is valuable to supplement present Catholic activities. And, important also, the method of the Seventh Day Adventists costs very little: there is no constant drain of funds from other regions.

Article appearing in this Catholic periodical on January 6, 1939

Now the technique evolved by the Adventists overcomes practically every psychological barrier which hinders the present-day Catholic technique. Madison College appears to be a typical small college deep down in the South. However, it is operated, in the main, by Seventh Day Adventists, although the college welcomes to its campus people of all creeds. It was founded early in the 1900's by Dr. E. A. Sutherland, a Miss Bessie De Graw, and other Seventh Day Adventist missionary workers.

"When we came here," Dr. Sutherland told me, "we found a pile of rocks, some hogs, and a great amount of acidic, run-down land. But we were convinced that God wanted us to dig in at Madison. We dug in. We sent our Miss De Graw off to town in a gig to sell the pigs, and I tried to see what could be done with the land." It was not hopeless, and those early workers founded a little sanitarium to care for local cases. People from Nashville, "Athens of the South," came out to the new sanitarium, and they received such good care that soon Madison Sanitarium had a reputation which brought a great increase in business. With the increase in business came the need for additional facilities, and the founders of the unit just pitched in and built more buildings themselves. As they could not find a local M. D. who would work at the sanitarium and go along with them in spirit, Elder Sutherland, at the age of forty-five years, went in to Nashville and at the age of forty-nine years took his M. D. at Vanderbilt University!

Once the Madison Sanitarium was under way, the next step was to start a farm, and then to put up a building to house Dr. Sutherland's "dream" college. The educational philosophy at Madison holds that religion is the cornerstone of true education. The day at Madison begins with formal religious worship, and the day ends with evening services. But the formal services are the smallest part of it. In the classroom and in worship, in workshop and in farm field, the students are taught, by word and by example, to do all things well for the honor and glory of God.

After religion, the students are taught the most important thing in life is to determine God's will—and then go do something about it. No matter how they are to work out God's will, every student at Madison must be practically religious and self-supporting. This end is accomplished by having all of the students do part of the manual labor and other work of the college. Two purposes are served: poor students can work their way through



MADISON COLLEGE
TENNESSEE
— ONLY SELF-SUPPORTING COLLEGE IN AMERICA
RECEIVES NO COUNTY, STATE OR FEDERAL AID
BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND EQUIPMENT
COSTING \$520,000⁰⁰ REPRESENT
PROFITS OF 27 CAMPUS INDUSTRIES
OPERATED BY THE STUDENTS.

February 16, 1939

ried a story under the caption, "Self-Supporting College," in which it explained and lauded the principles on which this school operates. The results were immediate and electric. Letters poured in from everywhere—India, Africa, Turkey, and other parts of the world. Someone sent in a tear-sheet of Ripley's "Believe It or Not" from South America, in Spanish.

The following month *The New York Times* sent their photographer and reporter to the campus to capture the spirit of the place in story and pictures. The release was announced for June 19. Newspapers all over the nation followed with feature stories. *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch* carried a two page pictorial spread in their November 6 issue.

That same year, October 7, 1938, Mrs. Roosevelt discussed Madison in glowing praise in her syndicated column, "My Day." It was a report of an interview she had had with Madison's Dr. Bralliar, at the special request of Secretary of State Hull.

Later that year the Roman Catholic periodical, *The Commonweal*, sent a man to Madison who spent several days on the campus studying its peculiar genius and the principles on which it operates. Then

A PORTFOLIO OF PERSONALITIES

DR. E. A. SUTHERLAND

THIRTY-SEVEN years ago, Dr. E. A. Sutherland sank all his worldly goods into a patch of farmland with a couple of ramshackle buildings, and announced to an astonished world that the buildings were to be a college and the farm its means of support. He rounded up eleven pupils and a few other persons who consented to be called a faculty. He didn't want students able to pay tuition; he wanted those who couldn't afford an education at other institutions. Hours of education were to be traded for hours of work on the farm. Today Madison College, near Nashville, Tennessee, has 400 students, 900 acres, and 120 buildings constructed by students from materials gathered off the farm. A strong religious atmosphere prevails. Smoking and drinking are prohibited. Tea and coffee not made from soy beans are banned. Among the campus industries are the health-food factory, dairy, bakery, broom factory, and the sanitarium, which brings the largest income. Into its 100 beds go a steady stream of patients from all over the country who are dieted on soy foods. Here girls get nurse's training, boys pre-medical work. With its 27 industries, the college pays its way with no gifts, no endowments, almost no tuition, and doesn't owe a dime to the world.

CORONET
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he wrote an almost sensational article that appeared in the issue of January 6, 1939, pointing to Madison and its work throughout the South as a challenge to what his church could do in a similar program if she could recognize this plan and these times as "the golden opportunity for the Catholic Church."

One month later, in his "Believe It Or Not," Ripley displayed a sketch of Madison's Druillard Library with a brief statement of the unusual nature



E. B. STAHLMAN, JR.
President
Nashville Chamber of
Commerce

Madison College, Sanitarium and Hospital

- ★ Since its founding nearly fifty years ago, Madison College and Sanitarium-Hospital has seldom asked for help.
- ★ This community, of which this institution is an important and integral part, has sometimes overlooked this most worthy and inspiring enterprise that is known far and wide as the only truly self-supporting college in the United States.
- ★ Located on an 800-acre farm only ten miles from the heart of Nashville, this great educational institution and sanitarium has grown with the years and has contributed immeasurably to the education and welfare of the students and the patients whom it has served. Through the nearly fifty years of its existence, Madison College has grown from a small beginning to a greatly expanded institution. Always it has avoided debt and any attempt to do things beyond its ability.
- ★ The college and sanitarium are now seeking \$75,000 from the people of Nashville and Davidson County in order to furnish adequate housing for the many veterans' families and other worthy married students who will be enrolled in the work of the college. Those who will direct the campaign have a right to expect from the business men and citizens of Nashville and Davidson County a ready response to the request for funds to meet the needs of this institution which continues to play an important part in our great educational system as well as furnishing much-needed medical care through its sanitarium and hospital facilities.

Statement made in 1953

Tennessee's Governor Frank G. Clement



"It is refreshing to find a college operating on a self-supporting basis. The State of Tennessee needs more schools like Madison College."

of the college, signaling it as the "only self-supporting college in America."

A year later *Coronet*, in its January, 1940, issue started its section, "A Portfolio of Personalities," with a brief sketch of Dr. Sutherland's work as founder and a full-page picture of the doctor on the opposite page.

As a result of this generous publicity there was a large influx of students. The war came on in 1941



Attorney Cecil Sims

As attorney for Madison College and Sanitarium-Hospital for approximately thirty years, I have had abundant opportunity to observe the progress of the institution and the philosophy of those who have constantly labored for its improvement. And I know the great service that it has rendered in the fields of education, medicine, religion, and community betterment. I know of no institution which has accomplished more in these fields than Madison. It is my earnest hope that it will continue to expand the fine services that it is now rendering and that our community will recognize the great contribution that the institution is making.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN

There are new things, and here is one: a school that is self-supporting; a school that receives no aid from public or invested funds, and asks none; a school that young men and women may enter without money, finish standard courses of study under well-prepared teachers, gain practical experience for life and for making a living, and leave unhampered by debt; a school that has succeeded in making all instruction definite, attractive, inspiring, and practical; a school that has succeeded in dignifying manual labor and making it highly profitable both educationally and financially.

Impossible? But it has been done. Such a school is the Madison College at Madison, Tennessee.

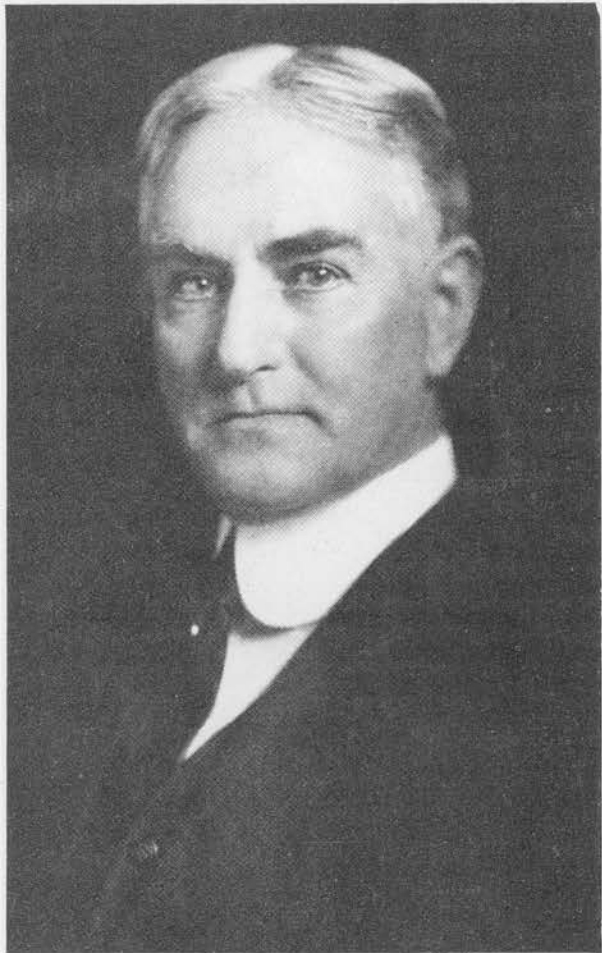
If you are interested in education or in the welfare of earnest, hardworking young men and women, you will want to know about it.

Madison College is located on hills overlooking a great bend of the Cumberland River ten miles above Nashville. The sweeping view across hills and valleys in all directions is inspiring. Still more inspiring, however, is the vision of those who founded the school and who, through forty-five years, have wrought unselfishly, persistently, and wisely for its development.

Here students, teachers, and directors, working together, constitute a self-supporting, democratic, educational community, the like of which I do not know—a fulfillment of the hopes and dreams of educators and philanthropists.

I have seen many schools of all grades in many countries, but none more interesting than this. Nowhere else have I seen so much accomplished with so little money. I know of no other place where so much can be accomplished by the investment of the small amount of money now needed by this school to provide the buildings and equipment necessary for a logical expansion of its work.

The educational work of this school does not stop with itself. Former students have opened elementary schools in the hill country near Nashville and in the mountains of Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky, and Alabama. Their spirit and methods are the same. They are self-sustaining except for the small amount of money necessary for the purchase of land and buildings. Pupils do productive manual work daily. Teachers visit the homes of the children. Parents and other men and women of the community meet at the school to discuss their problems of home and farm. Results are quickly seen in better farming, better homemaking, better health and health habits, and better living generally. At some of these schools are small sanitariums for the use of the community.



Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education under Presidents Taft, Wilson, and Harding. President Emeritus of Austin Peay State College

Nowhere have I seen more practical results in elementary schools. These smaller schools would alone justify all the cost of the school at Madison.

Through forty-six years of this policy, always avoiding debt and all attempts to do beyond its ability, Madison College has grown from its small beginnings to an institution, the lands, buildings, and equipment of which represent an investment of approximately \$1,300,000.

Certainly an inspiring enterprise is this, worthy of study and of all needed help for its legitimate expansion.

Would you like to share in the promotion of this great enterprise and in the gratitude of the thousands of young men and women who will be benefited by it?

I commend it to your careful and prayerful consideration.

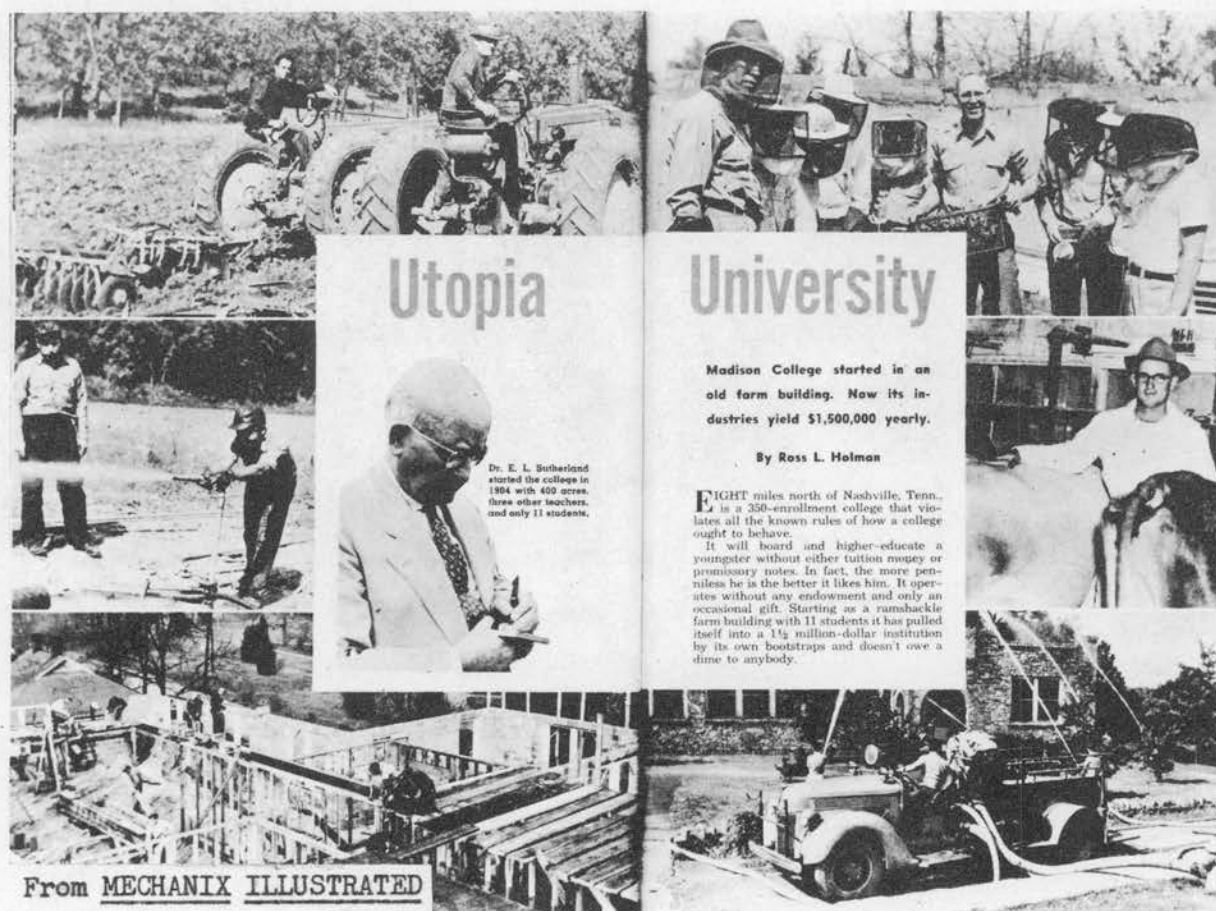
P. P. Claxton

Years before, Dr. Bruce Payne, the real pioneer of the modern George Peabody College for Teachers at

In Madison's current campaign for funds, Peabody wishes her well.

THE PEABODY REFLECTOR

Peabody College has been very friendly and co-operative toward Madison through the years. Many Madison students have gone on toward higher degrees at Peabody. Madison appreciates the splendid fraternal spirit of this great institution.



Part of a story about Madison appearing in popular magazine in 1952



Dr. Sutherland cutting ribbon that opened bank for business in new building.



PARKES ARMISTEAD
President, First American
National Bank, Nashville

Greetings to Madison College and Madison Sanitarium and Hospital

You came to our community in 1904 with a vision of what might be accomplished by a self-supporting educational institution providing means for young men and women working with their hands while acquiring an education and specialized training for later earning their living.

Upon the 800 acres of rural land which you purchased, through the years, you have built a college giving courses from farming and mechanical training through caring for the ill in your Sanitarium and Hospital.

The vision of your founders is being realized in the success you have attained and that success is becoming increasingly known and valued over our land, and foreign lands.

Your unique institution has accomplished three things of a major importance—

First—the education of young people, enabling them to support themselves while learning and qualifying them for positions of their choice in the work-a-day world.

Second—uplifting the moral thinking and ideals.

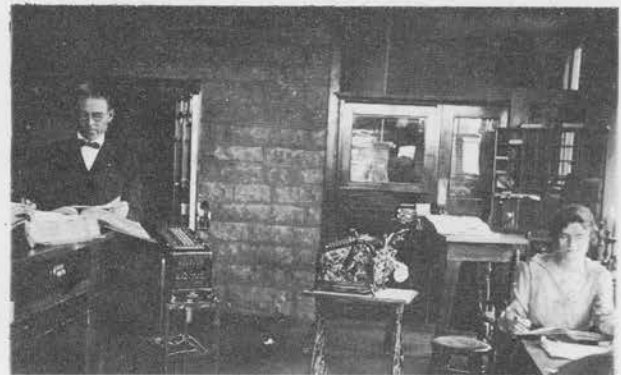
Third—caring for those who are ill and afflicted.

You have become an important member of our college group that has brought to Nashville the title "The Athens of the South."

We wish for you continued success in your undertakings and the contributions you are making to the life of this Community.

PARKES ARMISTEAD

Statement made in 1953



E. R. Doolittle and Virginia Ellis in the old bank.

Mr. Everett R. Doolittle, long time postmaster in Madison, Tennessee, started the bank by keeping payroll money for safety in a cigar box. Out of this grew the Madison Banking Company in 1911. In 1913 the Madison Bank and Trust Company was organized. This continued until 1952 when the First American National Bank of Nashville acquired ownership, converting it to the Madison Branch of The First American National Bank.

Nashville, was a loyal and helpful friend of Madison. On one occasion, addressing the annual Convention of Self-Supporting Institutions, he said, "Madison College has a cord around my neck, and every time they pull this cord I have to come out."

At last year's graduation the Commencement speaker was the Honorable Frank G. Clement, youthful governor of the state of Tennessee. It was an exceptional address, meaningful and challenging. The Governor paid high tribute to Madison College and the contribution it has made through the years.

Then there is the statement of Dr. Henry H. Hill, President of Peabody College, attesting his appreciation of Madison students, many of whom have taken advanced degrees in his school, and declaring his confidence in the school and its teaching staff.

The place Madison holds in the esteem of Nashville business men is reflected by the statement of E. B. Stahlman, Jr., President of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce and Executive Director of The *Nashville Banner* from a civic viewpoint, and by the

statement of President Parkes Armistead of Nashville's largest bank, The First American National Bank, as a financier would appraise it. This bank has been very close to Madison during its years of struggle and growth.

The man who has handled most of Madison's legal affairs for thirty years or more is one of Nashville's best known and most successful attorneys, Cecil Sims. He expresses his unqualified endorsement of Madison, both as to its legal status and as to its objectives and achievements.

And so this school, beginning as it did in a very small and humble way, now grown large and strong, has been overwhelmed by an avalanche of praise and approbation from the world—"a spectacle to the world" she has come to be.

But the statement was that she should be "a spectacle to the world, to angels, and to men." The world, and men, have spoken. The appraisal of the angels remains to be expressed.

And Madison and her family find it a solemn and

Committee
in charge of
business men's
campaign for
Madison College
married students'
housing fund



humbling thought that the testimony of the angels is yet to be heard, and in selfless devotion they consecrate themselves to the sacred task of conducting the school and themselves in such a way that the witness of the angels at last will be one of full commendation.

Standing: W. E. Patterson, Jack C. Massey, Paul Freeman, R. D. Herbert Jr., Norris Maffett, Felix A. Lorenz

Seated: Jack Clay, Chairman Andrew A. Benedict, W. C. Sandborn, E. W. McGovern

1. White, *An Appeal for the Madison School*, p. 2.

The Druillard Trust

A. Druillard and his wife Nellie H. Rankin-Druillard were a hard-working and thrifty pair. They saved from their modest salaries enough to make a few wise investments, the success of which proved their good business judgement. One of these investments was a large tract of raw grazing land in Wyoming.

When Mrs. Druillard, "Mother D," came to Madison in 1904, her husband had recently passed away. She advanced the first payment of \$5,000 when the Madison farm was purchased. She joined with the others in the hard work and rigid frugality that marked those early days, although she was well able to live at ease and above the scale of the rest of the workers.

Then fortune struck. Oil was discovered in Wyoming, the great Teapot Dome oil project burst forth, and Mother D's land was in the oil field. She sold her holdings for about a third of a million dollars.

This was the test. What would this woman do now? Would she raise her scale of living above that of the other Madison workers? She did not. Would she dump the money into the treasury of a Madison that was now a growing and thriving concern under its own momentum? She did not. She remained on at Madison, living and working with the other workers as she had always done. And her money—God knew whom He could trust as a faithful steward.

She had learned to love the native people of South Africa while she lived among them as a missionary. Now she could do what she had long wanted to do. She founded a fine little sanitarium for the colored people, Riverside Sanitarium in Nashville. Later she made a gift of it to the General Conference.

She gave to many places where there was need, but not much to Madison. Madison should learn to stand alone. And that was really the kindest thing she could do for Madison—to teach it to stand alone.

When she realized that she was nearing the end of her life, she provided that the remainder of her fortune should become a revolving loan fund for Madison College and Sanitarium and its interests, to be used for expansion and strengthening of needy departments, the money thus advanced to be repaid to the fund, to be used over again in another department for the same purpose.

The surviving estate of Mother D was about \$75,000. And that is the Druillard Trust fund.

But there is another Trust that Mother D left to Madison. It is really greater than the former one. It is the sacred Christian principle of equality among workers, the principle that kept her completely selfless in relation to her wealth, the principle that Jesus must have had in mind when He said, "All ye are brethren."

The Transition

The time had come when the school had become "a spectacle to the world," a mighty spectacle, for publications and men of prominence had lavished their praise and admiration on demure Madison College. And all this time Madison had been a loyal and obedient, through uncredentialed, servant of the church.

Now the church too recognized some of the values of this independent institution. One of the traditional basic principles of Madison from her earliest beginnings was the call to country living and self-supporting lay work. And now the church fell under a very serious conviction that this idea must be officially recognized and fostered.

As the church officials surveyed the world field in search of the best leadership for this new phase of promotion, they very naturally turned to the man who had for forty years been preaching and practicing this doctrine and who had exemplified its successful application, not only in his own school, but also in the small outlying units.



Dr. Thomas W. Steen

So Dr. Sutherland was asked to leave Madison, move to church headquarters in Washington, and organize and promote this new department or "Commission" of the General Conference in North America. This was in 1945.

Under pressure of the urgency of the call and the need of the field, Dr. Sutherland finally agreed, in 1946, to retire from the presidency of Madison College, a position he had held for forty-two years, to become head of the Commission on Rural Living and of the newly organized Association of Self-Supporting Institutions.

Madison College now had no president. It was a vacancy hard to fill. It was hard to follow a man of Dr. Sutherland's stature in a philosophy that was different from that prevailing in the church-owned colleges. This philosophy of education is either understood or not understood. Where it is understood it is treasured; and where it is not understood it is looked



Prof. and Mrs. Howard Welch

upon with suspicion. The fact that leadership did not pass directly to some man from the self-supporting group was most unfortunate.

It was obvious that the transition from the firm leadership of Dr. Sutherland to a firm leadership for the future would be difficult, and that this period of transition would of necessity involve some temporary steps.

It became necessary to draw this temporary leadership from denominational sources. The fine cooperation of the denomination and the sincere Christian gentlemen who were lent to Madison during this period of need are greatly appreciated.

The man who first took the reigns of administration was Dr. Thomas W. Steen. He had spent many successful years in the educational field in several of the colleges and secondary schools and came to Madison as its president with a ripe wealth of training and experience. But the objectives and operation of Madison were so different from those of the other schools. This was as it had been appointed, years before, under the counsel of Mrs. White when she said:

I have been shown that in our educational



Charles O. Franz



Prof. W. E. Straw

work [at Madison] we are not to follow the methods that have been adopted in our older established schools.¹

Now I want you to know I have been shown how this school should be organized. It is not to be organized like our older schools, neither owned or controlled like them.²

During the two years of Dr. Steen's administration, Elder Howard J. Welch, who had been dean of the college, continued in that capacity. His wife was one of the teachers in the elementary school.

In the fall of 1948 Professor W. E. Straw became president of Madison College. He had been in educational work practically all his life, as principal of several academies, as a union mission superintendent in South Africa, and finally for many years as head of the Bible department in one of the large denominational colleges. But twenty years previously he had also been dean of Madison College under Dr. Sutherland's presidency for several years, and it was this experience that tended to qualify him for his new task. More than this, Professor Straw was a practical man, a farmer as well as a builder.



Prof. J. A. Tucker, has been a college president, principal of several academies, conference educational secretary, minister, and dean at Madison. Although retired, he is still head of the Agriculture Department.

During Straw's first year as president, Professor Welch continued as dean. When the General Conference Mission Board called Dean Welch to educational work in South Africa, the Board called Professor J. A. Tucker, long-time denominational educator, to fill the vacancy.

President Straw had a clear understanding of the objectives and needs of the college and would doubtless have steered the ship successfully along her prescribed course. But after two years of arduous effort his health suddenly broke, and he was obliged to lay down his duties. This was a very severe and unexpected loss.

The General Conference, well represented on the college Board, saw Madison's plight and generously lent her the temporary services of Elder Wesley Amundsen, veteran worker in the mission field and in the General Conference Home Missionary Department. He remained and rendered his best service as president for two years. Then he returned to the General Conference where he is now serving as head of the Association of Self-Supporting Institutions.

During the tenures of these three presidents the

general manager of the institution was Charles O. Franz, for years a faithful and successful laborer in the work of the church. He was beloved by all and gave of his best, unstintingly, to the Madison he loved.

Serving under Franz for some years, as assistant, and as hospital administrator, was Harry E. Clough, now associated with the Medical Group Foundation, Wytheville, Virginia, as business director, still in the great self-supporting work.

Previous to Harry Clough's work as hospital administrator, this position had been filled by H. B. Thomas, who for years had served in that capacity in some of the largest sanitariums, including the one at Glendale, California. While he was supposed to be on retirement status, he labored earnestly to help make the work at Madison a success.

When Dr. William C. Sandborn, the dean of the college since 1952, was granted a leave of absence



Harry E. Clough

of one year in which to complete his work leading to the doctor's degree, his place was ably filled by Assistant Dean Walter H. Siemsen, also head of the Department of History. Professor Siemsen was scholar of the top rank, having rated the standing of *Magna Cum Laude* in his graduate work. He was also an able and tactful administrator, and everyone on the campus loved him.

During the six years of transition the emphasis was not what it had previously been. The constant stressing of the fact that this school is here for the express and exclusive purpose of training lay men and women for lay work had ceased. The atmosphere of unit and other lay endeavors vanished and was supplanted by that of the ordinary liberal arts college.

As the objectives of the school and of the student body changed, there was a serious diminution in registration in those courses that prepared for fields of selfless service in units and other lay work. And there was a corresponding increase in those courses that promise rich financial remuneration and an easier way of life.



Wesley Amundsen



Hubert B. Thomas



Walter H. Siemsen

Unless the spirit of selfless service for the common good is carefully guarded and nurtured, it will weaken, and opportunism will take its place. And unless the institutional workers, especially the teaching faculty, carry the burden of this selfless lay service in their hearts, the students will soon lose the vision and drop to the world's level, where the chief if not the only consideration is personal gain, glory, and ease.

During those six transition years there has been a great change in the distribution of the student body among the several departments of learning. Notwithstanding the very name of the institution commits it to the fields of agriculture and teacher training, yet these two departments have had a very small enrollment. This is also true of the Departments of Industrial Arts, Nutrition, and Secretarial and Business Science.

To reclaim its place as a base of training for unit and other lay workers, and to revive its original purpose and objectives, Madison must face and embrace the serious task of rehabilitating these neglected branches and of examining its own faculty and other workers to see that they are themselves true to the Madison plan.

1. White, *The Madison School*, p. 29.

2. Sandborn, *op. cit.*, p. 12.



After Fifty Years, Madison Today

When the small and humble beginnings of Madison, fifty years ago, are compared with the noble institution spread over its beautiful campus today, one is constrained to say again, "What hath God wrought!"

It is a tribute to the intrepid courage and dauntless faith of those pioneer founders. It is also a striking testimony to the inerrant counsel on which the school was established and the philosophy on which it has operated. Then too, it is a monument to the signal guidance and blessing of God through fifty years of problems, trials, and triumphs.

Here stands the establishment, at age fifty, with a high school and elementary school and pre-grade school, a college capacity of 500, a sanitarium-hospital of 220 beds, an 800-acre farm, a large, modern food factory, twenty other campus industries, two

apartment houses and eleven cabins for workers and married students, forty-three private homes belonging to the institution, and a family of one hundred twenty-five workers who believe in the work they are doing.

The only threat to the health and orthodoxy of Madison today is that its workers forget the basic fundamentals of its ancestry. It has its one peculiar assignment—training lay people for lay work—and it has a philosophy of education to which to be true. But even more than these, it has a tradition of equality of worth and selflessness of service with which it must keep faith. It must beware lest consecrating the worker to the institution will slowly, insidiously, deteriorate into consecrating the institution to the worker.





Druillard Library

Helen Funk Assembly Hall







Board of Directors

Seated: Dr. Frances L. Dittes, Miss Elsie Wrinkle, Recording Secretary, W. H. Williams, H. T. Elliott, A. A. Jaspersen, R. R. Figuhr, A. L. Ham, V. G. Anderson, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, W. B. Ochs, Dr. J. C. Gant, Florence Fellemente.

Standing: James E. Zeigler, Kent Griffin, H. S. Hanson, Dr. C. E. Kendall, Dr. W. C. Sandborn, Dr. T. R. Flaiz, Roger Goodge, E. E. Cossentine, H. E. Mitzelfelt, Leland Straw, Dr. Keld J. Reynolds, Adolph Johnson, Dr. David F. Johnson.

Not Present: M. Bessie DeGraw-Sutherland, E. C. Waller, Kenneth H. Wright.

The Madison School, as it was at first called, was incorporated in 1905 under the name of The Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute. In 1924 the Rural Educational Association was organized and incorporated as the operating body, the N. A. N. I. remaining the trustee title owner.

In December of 1951 the two constituencies met in joint session to discuss a merger. It seemed best to operate the institution under one board. Accordingly the two constituencies met separately and each voted to dissolve its corporate body, transferring all assets to a new, merged corporation.

This new organization, bearing the original name, consists of a newly elected constituency of sixty persons, divided on this pattern: One-fifth of the members are to be employes of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, two-fifths are to be present workers in the institution, and two-fifths are to be non-Madison-employed lay or self-supporting workers.

From this constituency of sixty members a board of directors is chosen on the same ratio of one-fifth, two-fifths, and two-fifths, the chairman being elected in addition from any of the three groups, making a board of twenty-one members. The board members serve for three years, one-third of the terms expiring every year.

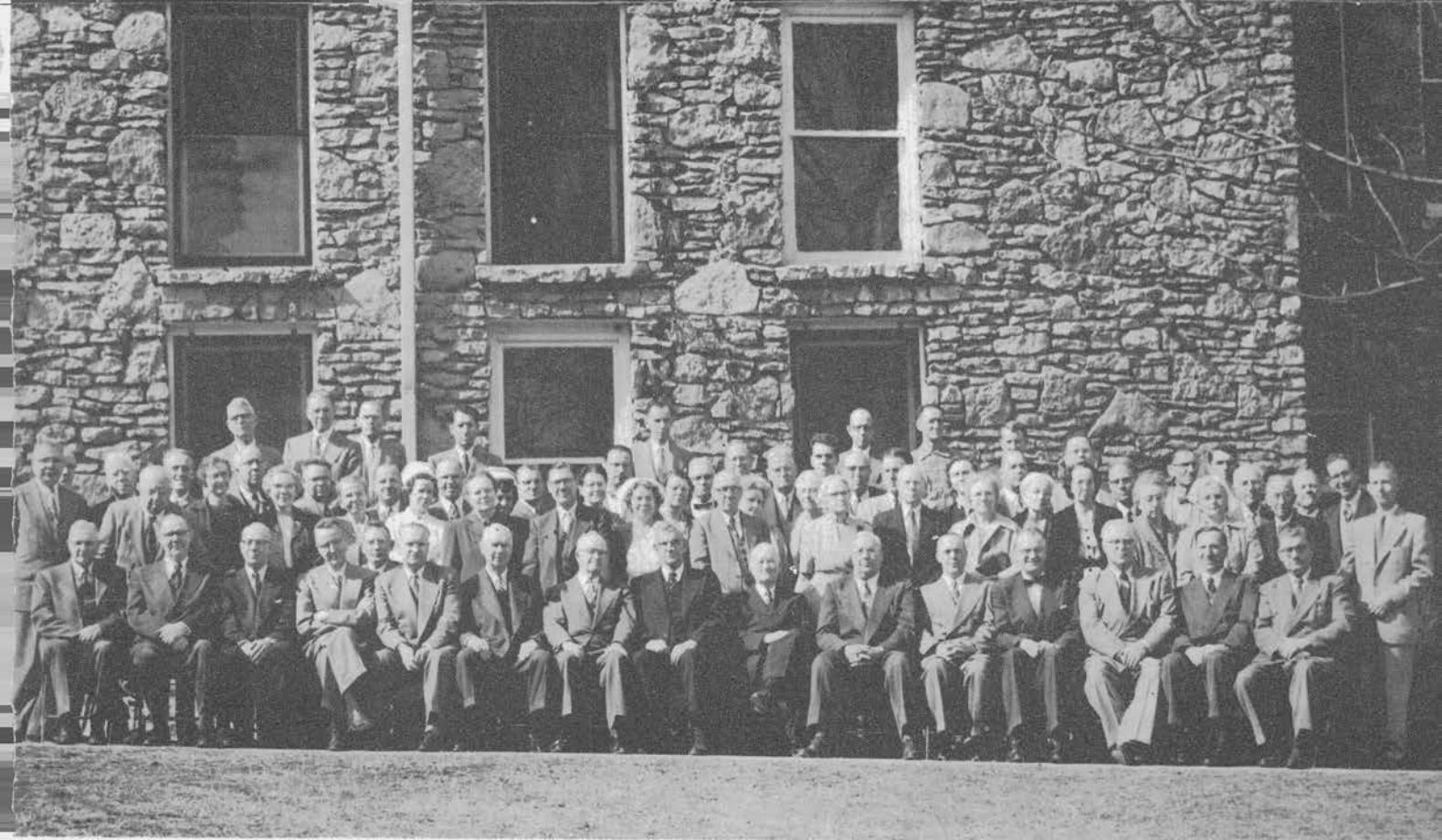
The ownership and control of Madison is unique. The constituency is relatively small. The entire responsibility, financial and otherwise, devolves upon the men and women who are operating and serving in the institution.

For this reason the power of control and policy should rest largely with the group that carries the responsibility. And the larger and more complex the institution becomes, the greater the necessity that she be empowered to chart her own course.

Madison feels very certain in the conviction that her plan of independent ownership and autonomy must always remain as it has been. This was basic in the thinking of Mrs. White when she gave counsel in the founding of the institution. It will be remembered that she urged:

Now I want you to know that I have been shown how this school should be organized. It is not to be organized like our older schools, neither owned or controlled like them.¹

And in **The Madison School**, she speaks of "the reasons why this school was not owned and controlled by the conference."



N.A.N.I. Constituency

Conference Employees

A. L. Ham
W. H. Williams
H. T. Elliott
E. E. Cossentine
T. R. Flaiz
Wesley Amundsen

V. G. Anderson
H. E. Schneider
H. S. Hanson
W. E. Strickland
K. A. Wright
H. P. Evens

Institutional Workers

John Brownlee
Doris Clapp
Frances L. Dittes
Julian C. Gant
Ira M. Gish
W. H. Gorich
Duane A. Higgins
F. G. Holland
A. A. Jaspersen
David F. Johnson
Cyrus E. Kendall
Felix A. Lorenz

H. E. Mitzelfelt
Leroy Otto
Byron Patrick
W. E. Patterson
Naomi Pitman
James G. Rimmer
W. C. Sandborn
James D. Schuler
B. F. Tucker
W. H. Wilson
W. S. Wilson
James E. Zeigler

Non-Institutional Laymen

Susan Ard
L. A. Butterfield
L. E. Coolidge
M. Bessie DeGraw-Sutherland
Paul Dysinger
Florence Fellelende
W. D. Frazee
Roger Goodge
Kent Griffin
John E. Guier
George Harding
C. A. Johnson

James E. Lewis
Worth Lowder
Wendell E. Malin
Edwin Martin
William F. Rocke
I. A. Senseman
Byron Steele
Leland Straw
W. E. Straw
Dr. E. A. Sutherland
J. E. Sutherland
E. C. Waller

Madison College is a member of the Tennessee College Association. Her credits and degrees are fully recognized by the Tennessee State Department of Education and are accepted by the State University, Vanderbilt University, Peabody College, and many other institutions.

The Board of Directors recently voted that Madison College should also obtain accreditation with The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Plans are being formed to do this during the next three years.

The teaching faculty has been greatly strengthened during the past three years. Requirements are being stiffened, scholastic standards raised, and other items conformed to the level of quality in top-rank colleges.

Majors are now offered in Agriculture, Business Administration, Household Arts, Industrial Education, Medical Secretarial Science, Medical Technology, Music Education, Professional Nursing, Nutrition, Religious Education, Science, Secretarial Science, and Teacher Training.

Then there are these shorter curricula: Anesthesia (for graduate nurses), one year; Attendant Nursing (Licensed Practical Nurse), one year; Medical Record Technique, one year; and X-ray Technique, two years.



President Arthur A. Jaspersen

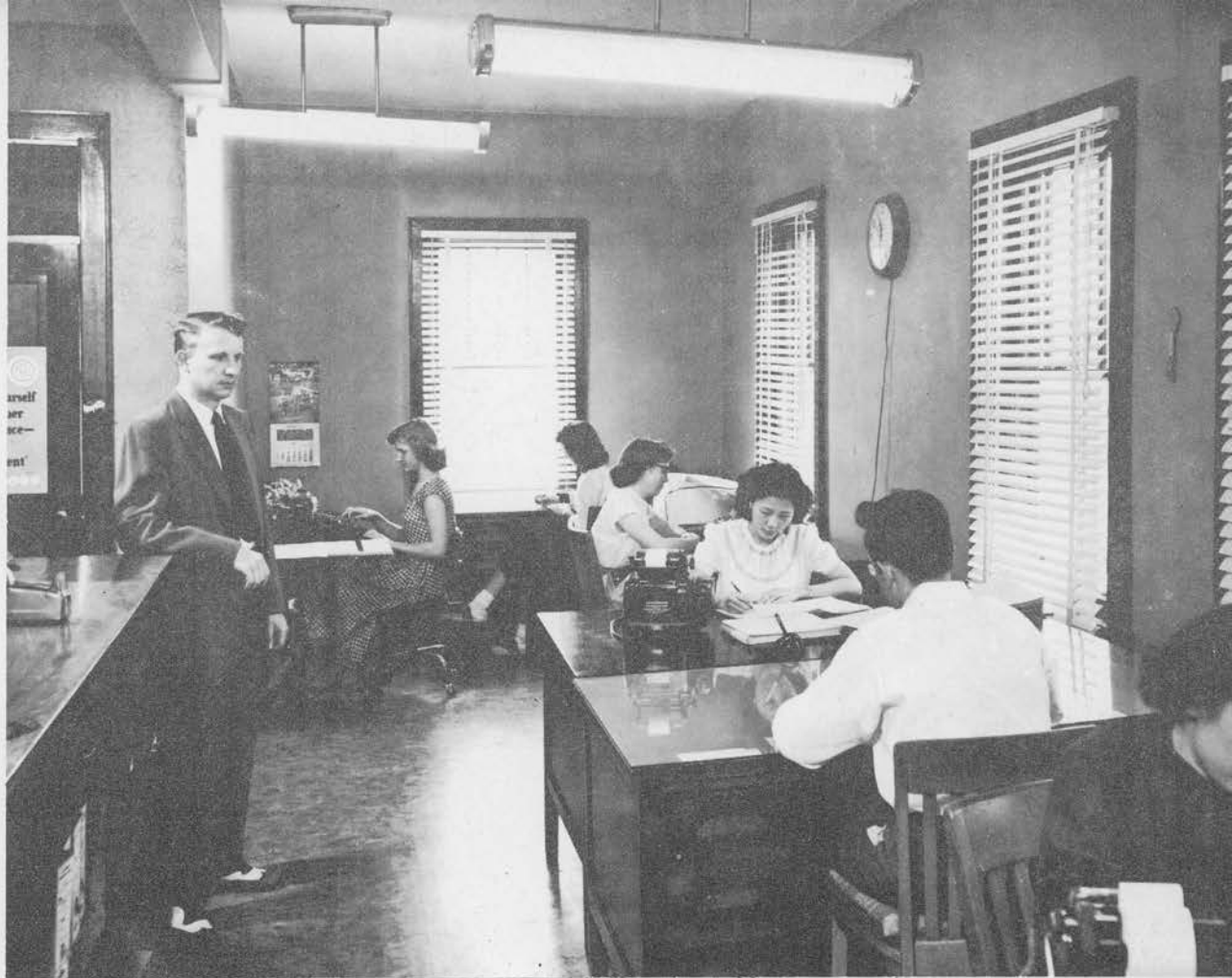
In 1952, to fill the vacancy in the presidency, the Board chose as president of Madison a man who had spent his life in self-supporting work as head of the largest of the units—President Arthur A. Jaspersen from "Fletcher."

President Jaspersen hails from Wisconsin, where his Danish parents made their home when they came

to America. The stalwart Norse blood flowing through his veins comes close to the surface when resolute action is needed. In youth both he and his Wisconsin wife, Marguerite, were students at Madison. After spending some time in one or two of the units, they connected with the Asheville Agricultural School and Mountain Sanitarium in 1920, where they remained, she as head of the school, he of the entire

Duane A. Higgins

Treasurer



Miss Elsie Wrinkle, secretary to the President

institution, until 1952 when they came to Madison.

Thoroughly trained by these years of experience, he came to the presidency well qualified for effective leadership and also fully conscious of Madison's task and the principles on which she should be conducted. Notwithstanding approaching age, President Jasper-son is energetic and can be found in any part of the campus any time of the day. Madison deeply appreciates him.

The president's secretary, capable, punctual, and exacting, is Miss Elsie Wrinkle. She has been an important fixture on the campus, in various capacities, since 1926.

The youthful treasurer of Madison, a former student and an ardent and loyal devotee of her principles, is Duane C. Higgins from Topeka, Kansas. Despite his youth, he is a seasoned and judicious administrator of the treasury and the books. In addition to his heavy responsibilities as treasurer, he takes time to assist in the college, teaching higher courses in accounting.





Walter S. Wilson



William E. Patterson

The man who has been the official Purchasing Officer of Madison for the past fifteen years is amiable Walter S. Wilson. He came as a student in 1922, married a student he met here, became a full time worker around 1924, and reared a family of three splendid children, one of whom is William H., principal of the campus academy. He is one of four brothers, all of whom have been associated with Madison. One is well known, Elder N. C. Wilson, who once taught Bible in the college and later served as Vice President of the General Conference for North America.

William E. Patterson, who had served for twenty-two years in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and in the Treasury Department of the United States Government, has been Director of Public Relations during the past five years. He has done an effective work in disseminating a knowledge of Madison and building public favor. His outstanding accomplishment, however, has been in gathering in many thousands of dollars from friends of Madison, for expansion. Especially worthy of mention is the gift of the DuPont plant in neighboring Old Hickory which provided most of the cost of the new fire-proof Psychiatric Building, and the campaign of the Nashville business men in providing the funds for the married students' housing now nearing completion.

William C. Sandborn

Ed.D.

Dean of the College



The dean of Madison College is William C. Sandborn. He first came to Madison from Lansing, Michigan, in the fall of 1930 because he wanted an education and had heard that at Madison he could work his entire way through to a college degree. He did just that.

After three years he married Madison student Helen Deal, and together they went out, in the traditional Madison custom, to start a unit. They spent two years at Quincy, Illinois, founding and directing a small sanitarium and treatment rooms.

Returning to Madison, he finished both the nurses course and college in 1936 and joined the teaching faculty the following year, in history. In 1938 he earned his M.A. degree in history at Peabody Col-

lege. The following year he took work in industrial education at Wayne and Missouri Universities and returned to head that department at Madison for six years. After a year as principal of nearby Fountain Head Academy, he returned to his former position in the college.

In 1952, on the retirement of Dean Tucker, Dr. Sandborn became dean of Madison College. The following year he was graduated from Peabody College with a doctor's degree in education.

Dr. Sandborn is a true son of Madison. Steeped in the lore of its founders and seasoned in its principles by long experience, and possessed of boundless physical energy and an abiding optimism, he is serving Madison as a top-rank dean.



Ira M. Gish Ph.D.

Student Employment and Finance Officer

Professor of Psychology

Mrs. Lillian Patrick, M.A., Registrar



FINANCIAL PLAN. It is a tradition at Madison that all students work. All campus students are required to work at least three hours a day or eighteen hours a week. This work program is part of the student's schooling and a permanent grade on the quality of his work is entered on his record.

At the beginning of the fall quarter, or at the time the new student is admitted, he makes a cash deposit which is enough to cover his expenses for his final month in school. Then he is expected, between work and the payment of money, to keep his current expenses paid.

Many students work their entire way, covering board, room, tuition, and laundry. Other students work only a part of their way, paying for the remainder. Books, clothing, and such expenses are provided by the student from other sources.

The school year at Madison runs four quarters a year. The nature of the work requirements of the industries, especially the sanitarium, makes this necessary. A good student can work his entire way and earn his degree in four years. With some students it takes a little longer.

As a rule the student is assigned work in the department in which he is taking his major.



Marjorie Cates, M.A., Personnel Director, English



J. G. Rimmer, M.A., Professor Emeritus of Chemistry

Mary Kate
Gafford, B.S.
in Library
Science
Library





William H. Wilson, M.A., Dean of Men and Principal of the Academy



Mrs. A. Olga Lorenz, right, retiring Dean of Women, confers with Ilka Reis, in-coming Dean.

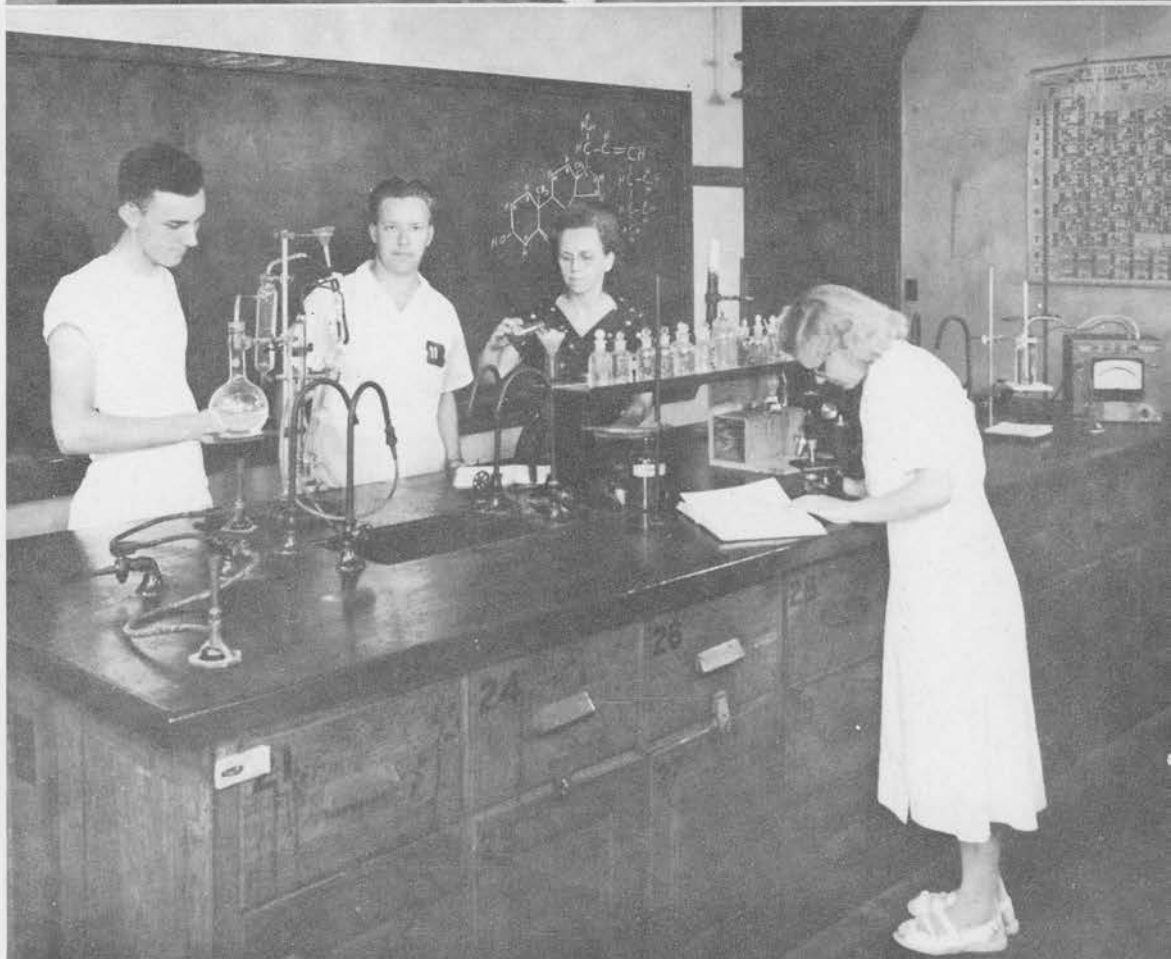
Professor of Biology

Professor Zeigler has been on the faculty for twenty years. He is a member of the Board of Directors and is prominent in institutional activities and leadership.



Leslie V. Morris, M.A.

Associate Professor of Chemistry





Frances L. Dittes, Ph.D.

Professor of Nutrition

Doctor Dittes has been a member of the faculty for years. She is a member of the Board of Directors of Madison. In addition to her teaching she is nutritionist in the hospital. During the past summer she toured Europe and the Holy Land.

Mrs. Helen Sandborn, B.S.

Home Economics, English



Felix A. Lorenz, B.D.

Professor of Religious Education



James M. Ackerman, M.A.

Professor of Education

Personnel and Guidance Director



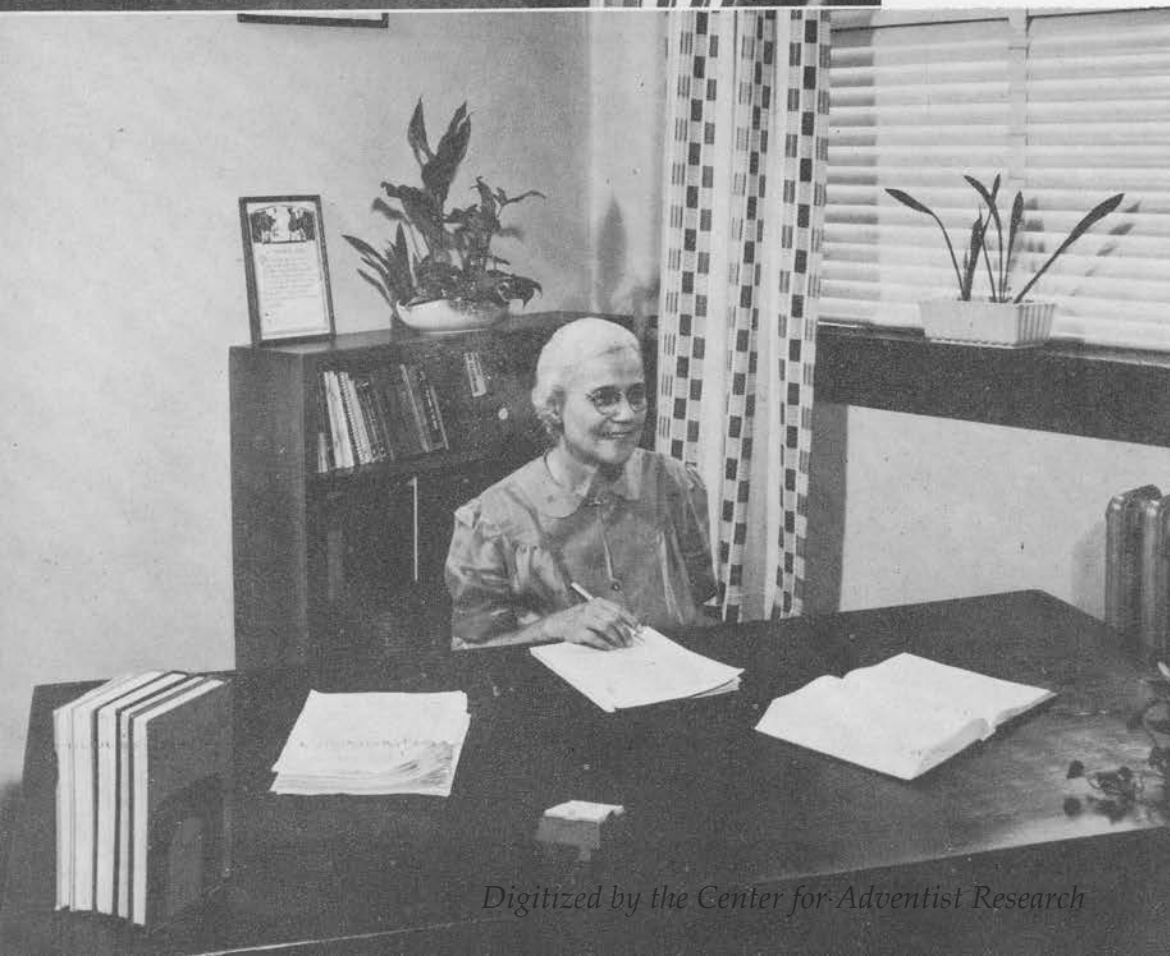


Edna Atkin Pepper, B.S.

Secretarial Science

Mrs. Sarah Stuyvesant, M.A.

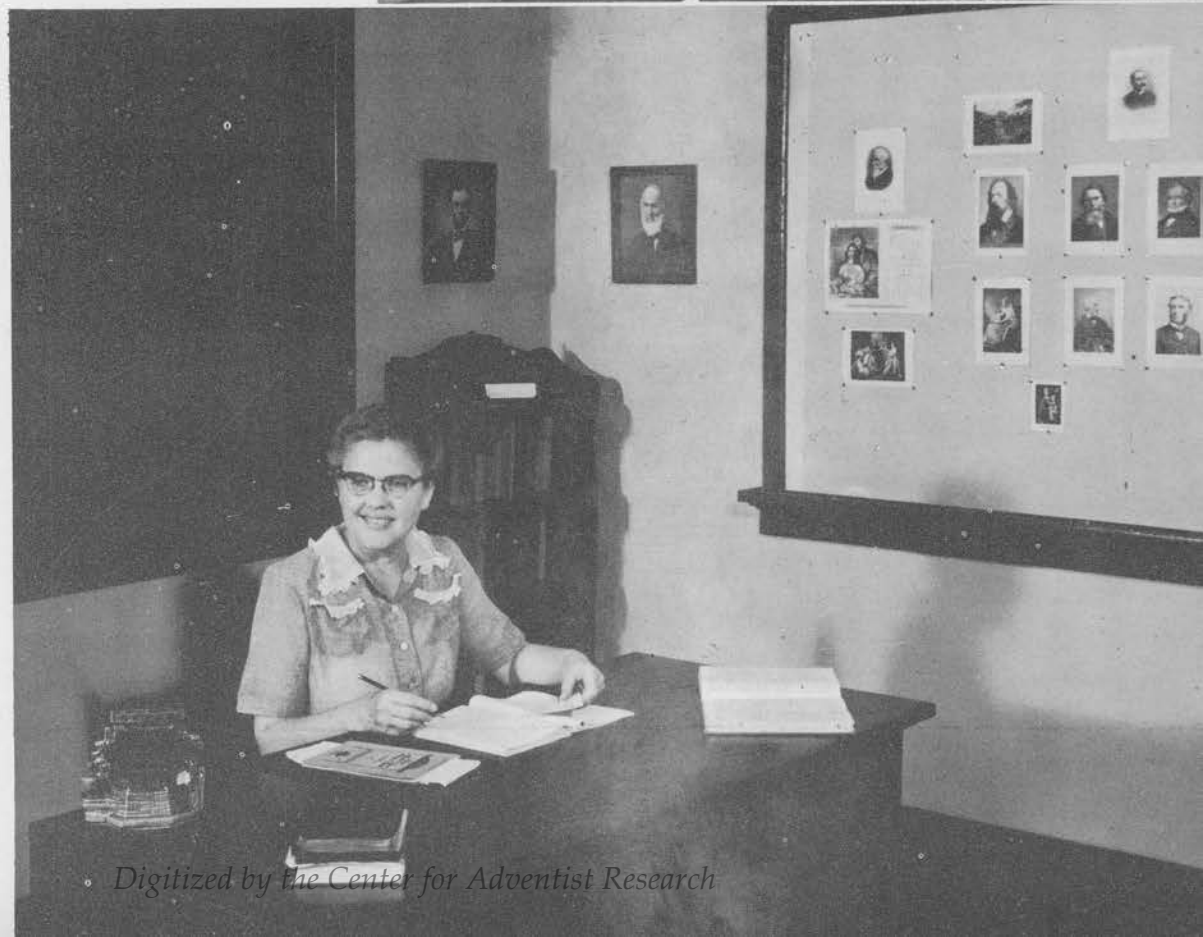
Associate Professor of Elementary Education



Byron Patrick, M.A.
Professor of Social Sciences



Elizabeth Cowdrick, M.A.
Associate Professor of English





The lobby in the
Music Department



Karl P. McDonald, B.S.
Woodwind Instruments
Assistant Conductor
of Band
J. G. Rimmer, M.A.
Organ
Sylvia Straw-Mitzelfelt
Piano
H. E. Mitselfelt, M.A.
Professor of Music

Mrs. Kathryn K. Bertram

Art, Household Arts

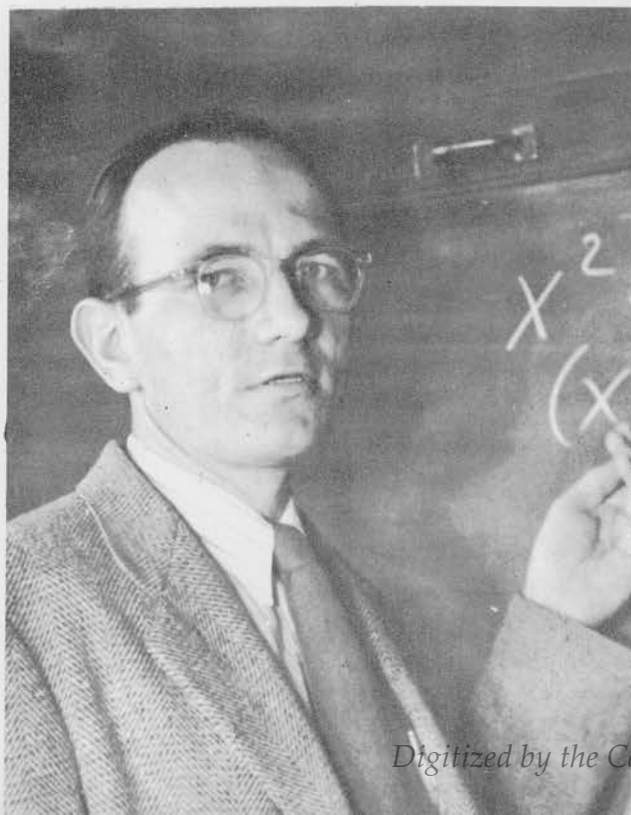


Joseph A. Tucker, M.A.

Associate Professor of Agriculture

Karl Eide, M.A.

Mathematics, Physics





Mrs. Doris Goldsberry-Clapp, R.N., M.A., Director of Nursing, Associate Professor of Nursing

THE PROFESSIONAL NURSE. The Department of Nursing is a very prominent and important one at Madison College. There are nearly one hundred nursing students pursuing their education in the several classes.

The student enters school as a freshman and spends six months, or two quarters, in pre-nursing study. Then the regular nursing education and experience begins, continuing for three years, at the end of which the student receives a diploma and is ready to write the State Board examination to qualify for the coveted title of R.N.—registered nurse. Another six months of regular college work leads to a B.S. degree in Nursing.

The Director of Nursing is Mrs. Doris Clapp, M.A. She has had a wide experience and thorough preparation for her position. After directing and teaching in several institutions, then serving as Director of Education at Paradise Valley Sanitarium in California, she went to Columbia University and earned her

M.A. degree in Nursing School Administration. She is thorough, capable, and exacting, and the work in her department shows great progress.

Assisting her are Mrs. Freda Zeigler, Assistant Director in Charge of Education, and eight others who assist in the nursing curriculum.

The financial plan for nursing students is practical and attractive. The student spends forty-four hours a week in nursing experience, which includes the time spent attending classes, and receives in return room, board, laundry, and tuition.

THE LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE. The one-year program of education and experience that leads to a certificate of completion of the Attendant Nursing Course is designed for those who do not have the time, or the education, or are older than the usual candidate for the professional course.

Miss Edith Munn is Director of the Practical Nursing Program.



Miss Edith Munn, R.N., Director
of the Practical Nursing Program.



Mrs. Freda Zeigler, R.N., B.S.,
Assistant Director in Charge of Education

Mrs. R. E. Stewart, R.N.,
Historian

Violet Stewart, R.N. B.S.,
Clinical Co-ordinator

M. Bessie Weir, R.N., Super-
visor of Surgery

Luther Hill, R.N., B.S.,
Night Supervisor

Mrs. Doris Thompson, R.N.,
Supervisor of Surgical Floor

Ivan Peacock, B.S., Super-
visor of Men's Hydrotherapy

Mrs. Louise Smith, R.N., Super-
visor of Obstetrical Floor

Betty Thorgeson, Record
Librarian

Mrs. Fred Sego, R.N., B.S.,
Supervisor of Ladies' Physiotherapy





Agriculture

Standing: Dr. Cyrus Kendall, J. A. Tucker, Lester Culpepper
Seated: Lawrence M. Cantrell, Leon Gray, Miles Roy Coon

Four years before the founding of Madison, Mrs. White had stated that "study in agricultural lines should be the A B C of the education given in our schools."²

From the earliest beginnings this has been the policy on the Madison campus. It will be remembered that the first step of the founders was the purchase of a farm, "a beautiful farm," as Mrs. White described it, adding that "the Madison School farm is to be an object lesson for the Southern field."³

This is a challenging statement. It is more than that; it is an assignment. If the college farm today is not a beautiful farm, and if it is not an object lesson for the Southern field, it is failing to fulfill its appointed task. Agriculture is first in the very name of this institution, and it must maintain first place in its program.

A further principle that was basic with the founders was that the food needed for patients and students

should be produced on the farm, making the institution as nearly as possible self-contained. This is in harmony with the counsel from the pen of Mrs. White in 1900: "Our schools should not depend upon imported produce, for grain and vegetables, and the fruits so essential to health."²

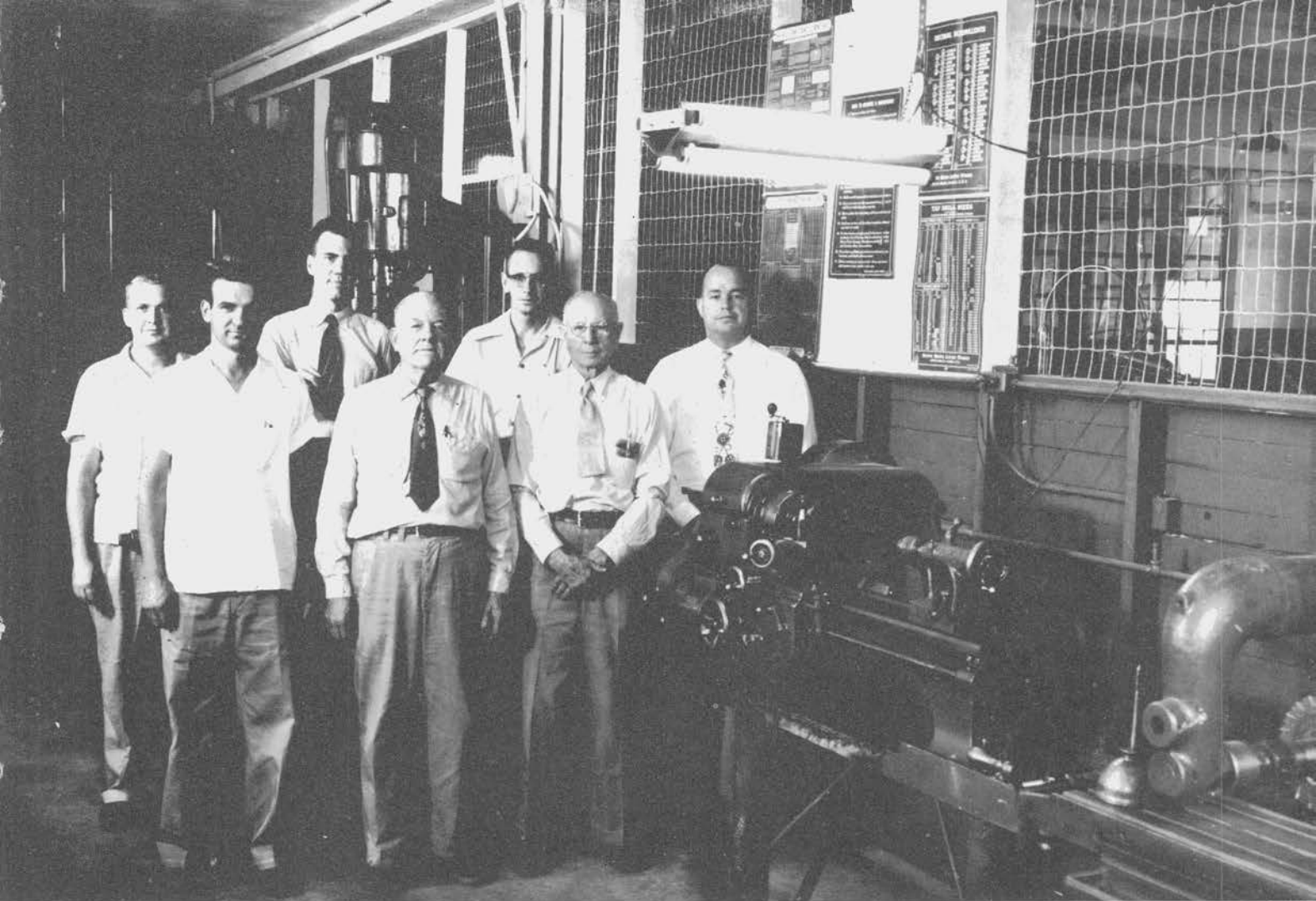
Madison College has a dairy, poultry, gardens, and orchards, besides the crop farming, with a man at the head of each. Also there are qualified men to teach in all these fields. Insofar as she may have strayed a bit from her original standard, she must seriously and sincerely set about to establish a farm program that fulfills her objectives and lives up to her profession.

This department can be popular in the school only as there is a revival of the spirit of selfless service that made the school great, and as she recognizes her position as the gateway of the future for thousands of people from the city to rural life.





Faculty
members
assist in
shocking
oats



Industrial Arts

Theo Williams, B.S., Harold Keplinger, B.S., Harry Wickham, B.S. B. F. Tucker, B.S.
Homer Campbell, W. H. Gorich, Dr. W. C. Sandborn

Madison has long pointed with pride to the fact that all the large buildings of both college and sanitarium have been built almost entirely by teachers and students. This is as it should be.

The benefit of this plan is threefold. First, it teaches the students how to work in manual pursuits, training them as skilled artisans for practical living. Second, it impresses the students that manual labor is dignified; the teachers and students working together creates a wholesome relationship and keeps the school socially democratic. Third, it has been recognized, even by the business leaders of the community, that this plan has greatly expanded the dollar, for many fees, contractors' profits, and high wages have been obviated.

There are three general branches of industrial training—the mechanical trades, the building trades, and industrial arts education preparing for teaching in this field. Each embraces a broad variety of courses

and lead to a B.S. degree.

This department is not as strong as it once was, and the school leadership is determined that it must be reactivated and strengthened until it occupies its proper place in the school program. There has been an abundant volume of counsel on this subject, and Madison has no room for illusions.

The example of the Carpenter of Nazareth, who afterwards became the great Preacher and Teacher and Healer, should settle, once for all, that manual labor, and training for that labor, occupy a place in education and in life, than which none can be greater.

Henry Van Dyke, in his immortal "The Toiling of Felix," builds the poem on the legendary couplet ascribed to Jesus:

"Raise the stone, and thou shalt find me;
Cleave the wood and there am I."

Legendary, yes. But none the less experimentally true.



P. W. Stuyvesant,
M.A., directing
students in build-
ing housing for
married students.



Mrs. Tekla Wilson
Cafeteria Di-
rector

Food Factory
in charge of
John Brownlee

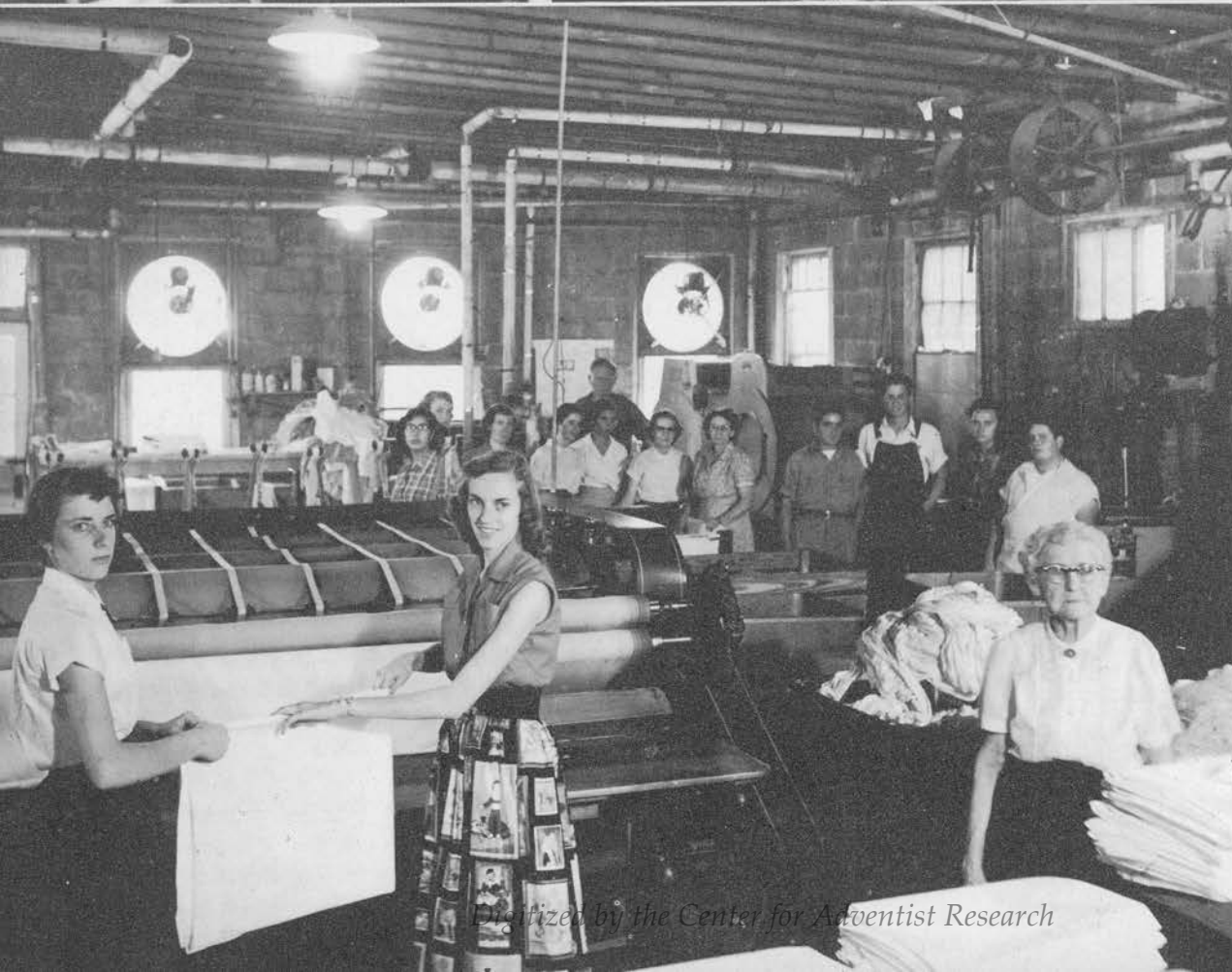


Food Factory
interior





Bottling Plant
in charge of
Vernon Brady
(at left)



Laundry,
Manager
Miles R. Coon

THE SANITARIUM. It will be remembered that at the very beginning of the work at Madison Mrs. White pointed to an elevation in the wooded area just west of the college, saying that it would be a good spot for a sanitarium. That is where the Madison Sanitarium-Hospital now stands.

In 1908 she said:

It is essential that there shall be a sanitarium connected with the Madison School. The educational work at the school and the sanitarium can go forward hand in hand.⁴

The sanitarium began with a dozen rooms, poorly furnished, heated with coal stoves, and with a meager but courageous and willing staff of workers.

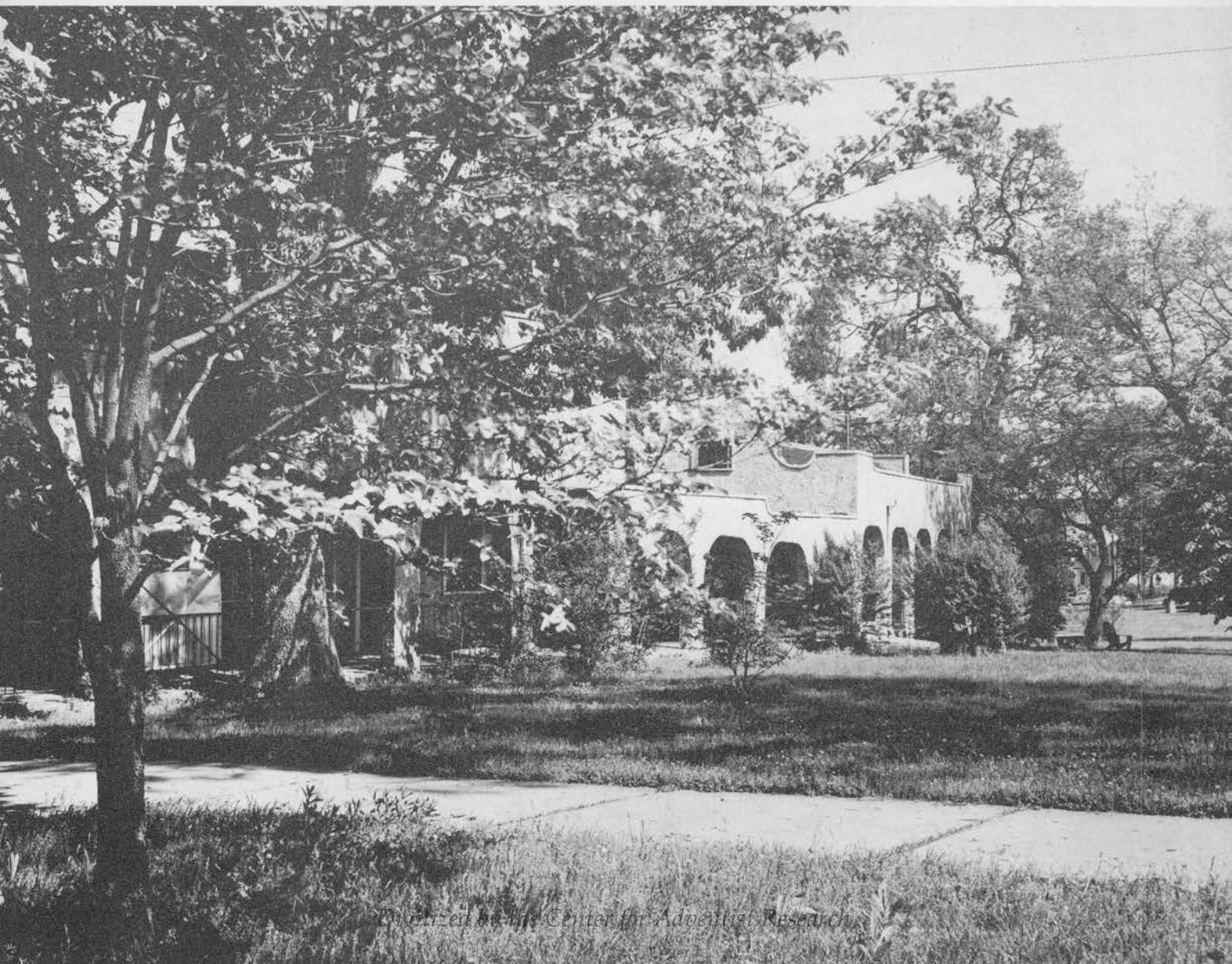
Today it stands as a monument to the faith and courage of those loyal pioneers. It is a 220-bed sanitarium-hospital, not including the twenty bassinets,

distributed as follows:

Medical	112
Obstetric	17
Pediatric	25
Psychiatric	37
Surgical	29

Last year this institution did a total volume of business amounting to \$1,063,196.09, did \$54,554.28 worth of charity work for the community, and furnished employment for scores of students.

Through its training facilities during the past year, students in its several departments were graduated as follows: Twenty-five professional nurses, seven attendant nurses, four X-ray technicians, four medical or laboratory technicians, and nine anesthetists, besides furnishing residency experience for three newly graduated physicians.





No first grade college can operate on its own income; there must be some additional source, such as an endowment fund. The Sanitarium-Hospital is the endowment fund of Madison College. The operating profit last year from this source alone was \$148, 277.68, besides any profits earned by the campus industries.

The idea of a sanitarium in connection with a college did not originate with the early founders. It was the counsel of Mrs. White that this combination is ideal:

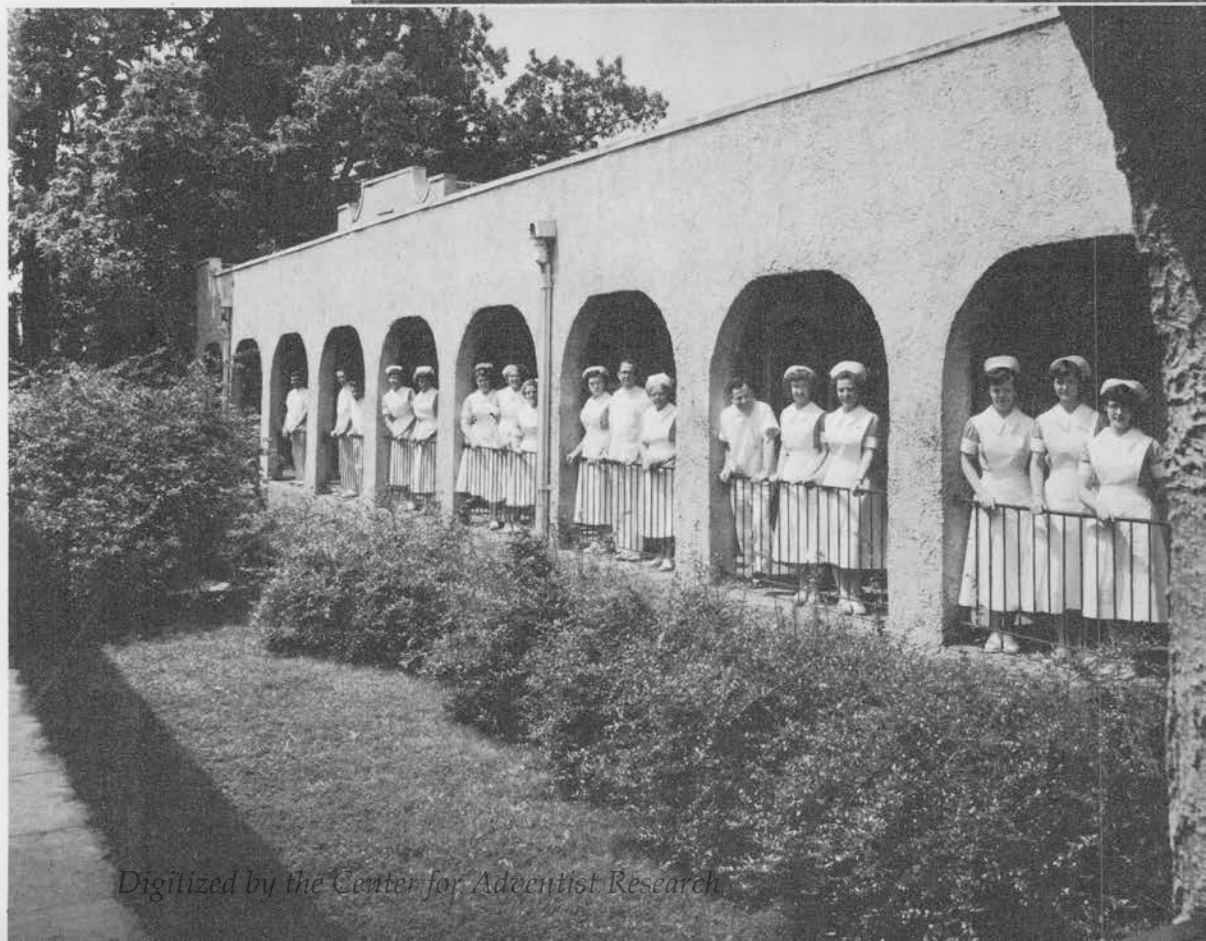
I have clear instruction that, wherever possible, schools should be established near to our sanitariums. Small local sanitariums are to be established in connection with our training schools.⁵

A school and a sanitarium whose basic burden is

evangelism in the community is doing exactly the work that Jesus did—teaching and healing and preaching. The medical work has often been called the right arm of the message of the church, the hand that unlocks the hearts of the people, breaks down prejudice, and exemplifies what Christianity is. It is the gospel in action.

To teach the students and the patients and the community at large the principles of the gospel of Jesus must be first in importance, and every word and act must be weighed in the light of the influence of its witness.

Evangelism being the prime purpose of the institution, every patient that comes must be considered a guest, not a customer, of this agency of the Christ and His gospel. These patients must see the Master in the lives and attitudes of doctors, nurses, and other workers, and the spirit of love and humility and selflessness must pervade the institution throughout.







Julian C. Gant, M.D., D.N.B., F.A.C.P., Medical Director

THE PHYSICIANS. The Sanitarium-Hospital has always been, and is today, dedicated to the service of the community. In this sense it is a community hospital.

In another sense it must not be compared with the typical community hospital. Years before Madison, a basic principle was laid down:

God did not intend that this institution should be carried on after the order of any other health institute in the land.⁶

It is the purpose of God that a health institution should be organized and controlled exclusively by Seventh-day Adventists.⁶

We receive into our [medical] institutions people of all denominations. But as for ourselves, we are strictly denominational.⁷

As a community hospital, Madison operates on the "open staff" plan. That is, any qualified physician is welcomed to bring his patient in, and he remains his patient during his stay.

In harmony with the traditional plan in all Seventh-day Adventist sanitariums, Madison has a group of Seventh-day Adventist physicians whose offices are within the institution.

Dr. Julian C. Gant stands at the head of this group of physicians and is the Medical Director of the Sanitarium. He is a former student of Madison and is committed to the importance of the great self-supporting work. He is a member of the Board of Directors, is also a member of the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference Committee, and is the Medical Secretary of the Conference.

The plan of having Seventh-day Adventist physicians in the Madison Sanitarium has been followed since its beginning.



James D. Schuler, M.D., D.N.B.,
American Board of Surgery
Surgeon



Clinical Laboratory

Cyrus E. Kendall, M.D., D.N.B.,
American Board of Pathology
Pathologist, at right

George E. Thornton Jr.
Instructor, second from right

Carlos W. McDonald
Instructor, seated

J. C. Trivett, D.D.S.
Dentist





Margaret Youngberg-Horsley, M.D.

Obstetrics and Gynecology

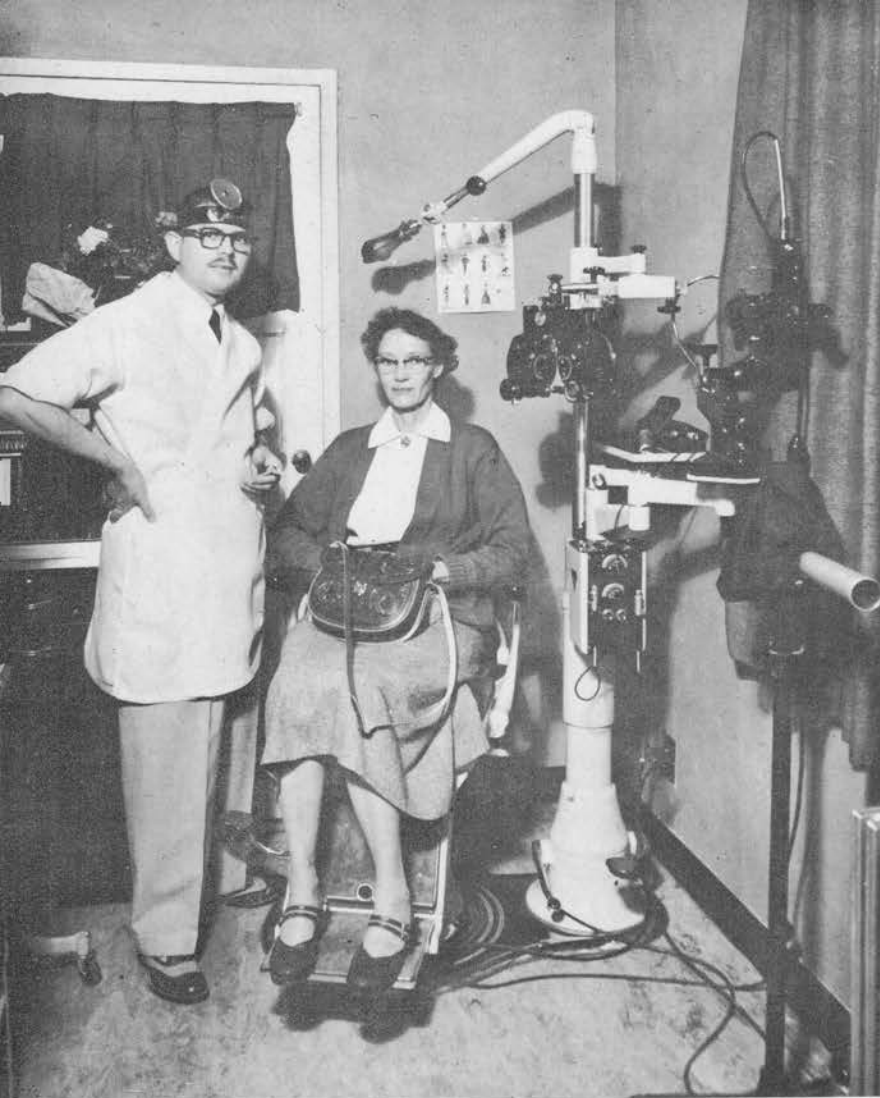


David Johnson, M.D., D.N.B.

Psychiatry and Neurology

Naomi Kime Pitman, M.D., D.N.B.,
F.A.A.P., American Board of Pediatrics
Pediatrics





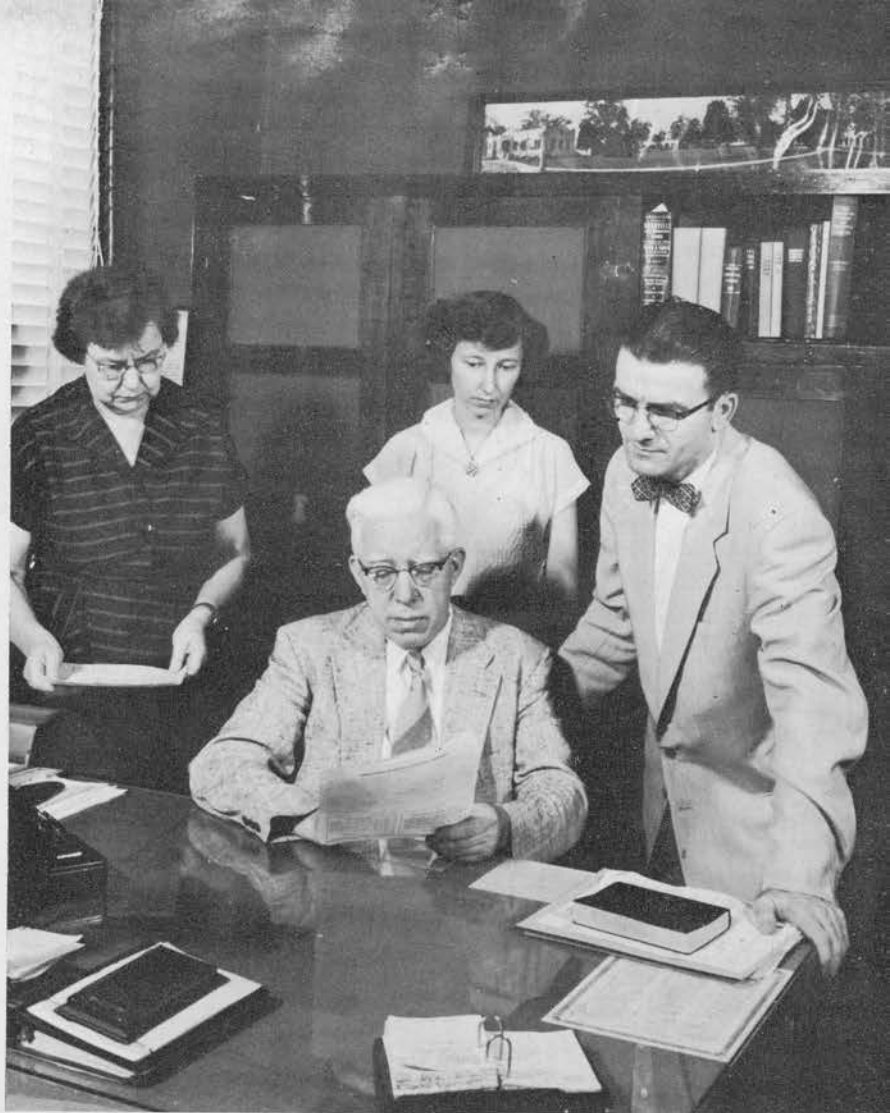
G. Ernest Horsley, M.D., D.N.B.,
Amer. Bd. of Otolaryngology
Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat



Gilbert H. Johnson, M.D.,
American Board of Radiology
X-ray

Credit and Insurance
 Mrs. Ruth Wright
 (Seated) Karl P. McDonald
 Patricia Mitselfelt-Silver
 J. N. Grosboll

Bernard V. Bowen
 M.A.A.N.A.
 Director of the School of
 Anesthesia (middle)





Elder J. N. Clapp, Sanitarium Chaplain

"Thy Word giveth light."

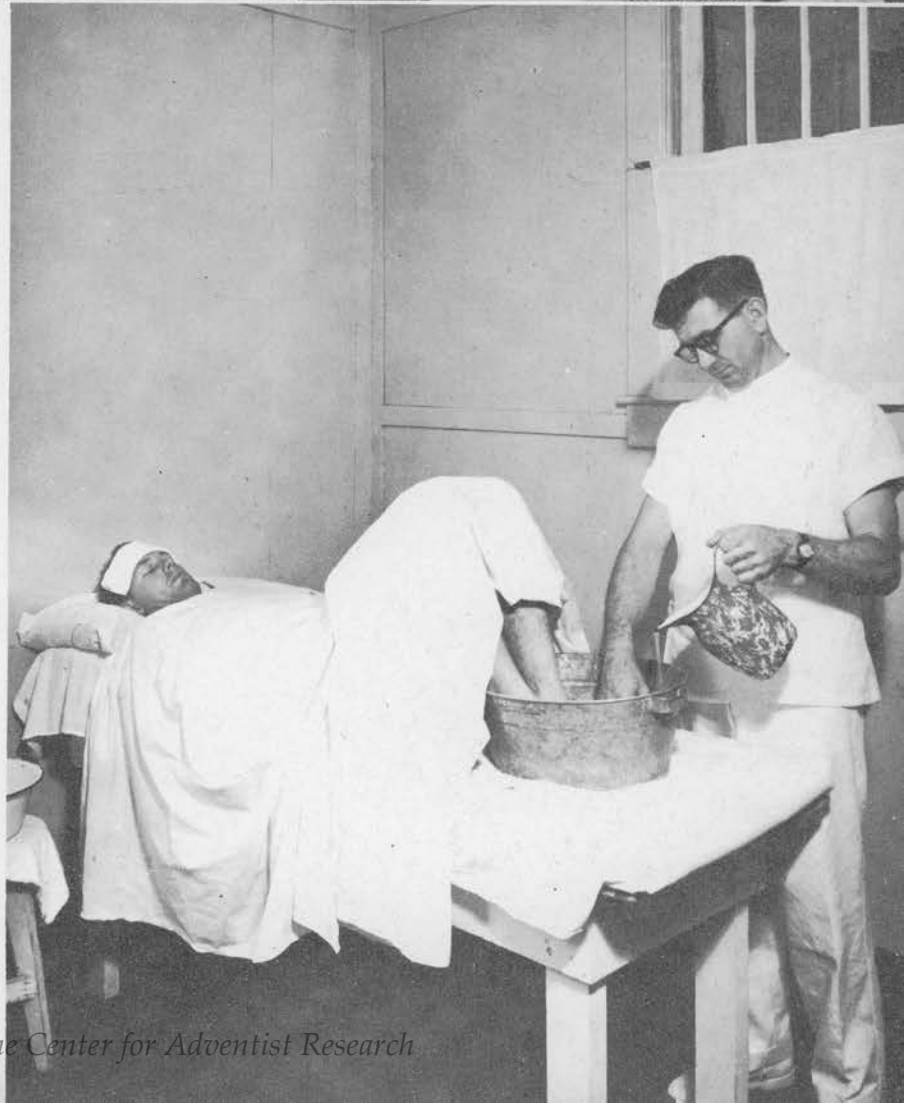
Nursing student giving a Bible study



Demonstrating the
use of diathermy
in the treatment
of disease.



Two student nurses
show the proper way
to give a foot bath.





An active part is taken by the staff and students in Public Health work.



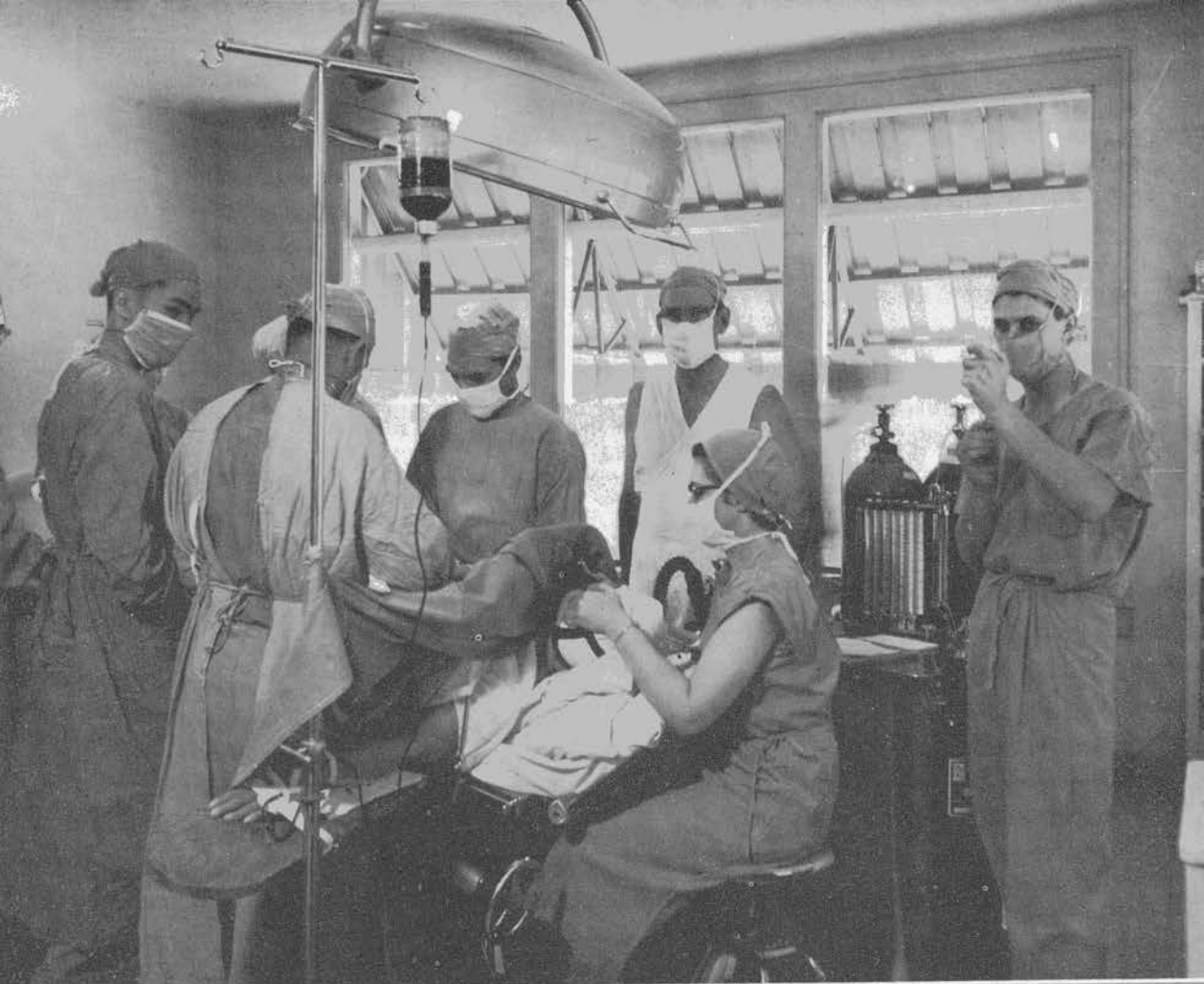
Mrs. Wilma Gill, R.N., Supervisor of Medical Floors shown as a Clinical Instructor.

A student nurse on obstetrical floor instructs a new mother in the art of child care.



Miss Beulah Vickers, R.N., Assistant Nursing Arts Instructor, explains the technique used for Intra-venous feedings.





Where surgeons, anesthetists, and nurses must work as a team if successful surgery is to be performed.



In the sanitarium kitchen healthful meals are planned, prepared, and served to the patients.



Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, B.S.,
Director of the Pre-School

The Arthur Spaldings,
Founders of the Pre-School

Mrs. Spalding with a group
of children.



The Demonstration Building houses the pre-grade school, the elementary school, and the academy, as well as provides several offices and class rooms for the college. The new Spalding Pre-school Building will soon be finished and the youngsters and their teachers will move into their new quarters. The building will accommodate between forty and fifty children, and this will probably fill the need for all time.

Professor and Mrs. Arthur W. Spalding gave great impetus to this phase of the work, also obtaining from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation the initial gift for the new building.

The campus elementary school has more than a hundred children in the eight grades, taught by four teachers, one of whom is principal. It is a regular church school, the teachers being certified by the conference and paid by the church.

The academy is an accredited high school with an enrollment of about seventy-five or eighty students. Most of them are day students from the campus and neighboring families, but there are a few in the upper grades who live in the dormitories. Non-resident high school students who do not plan to continue their education in lines leading to self-supporting lay work

are not encouraged to attend this academy, but rather, they are urged to do their high school work in one of the many conference or unit academies.

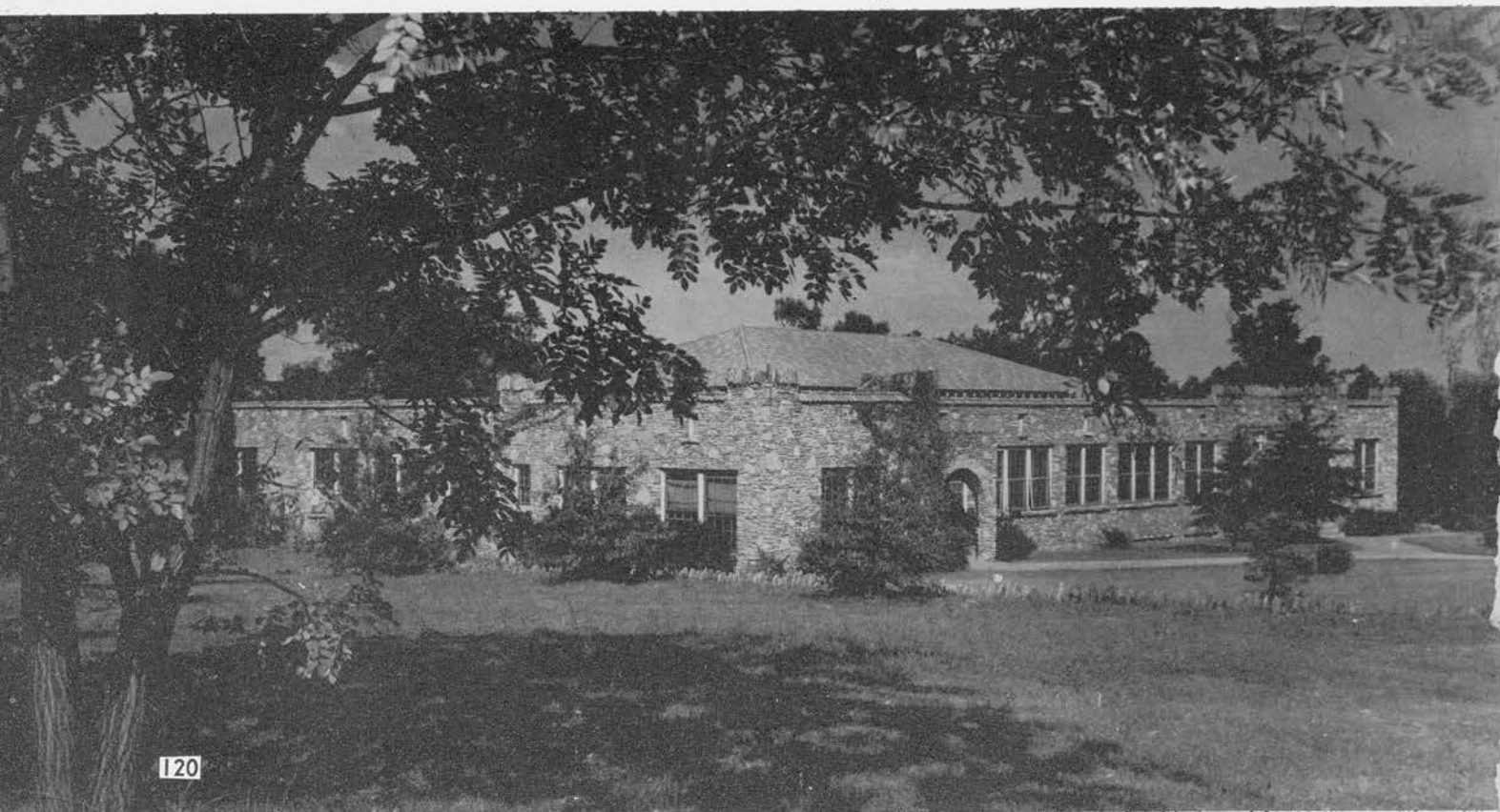
The dormitory for men is still "the court." It has been greatly embellished and modernized and a beautiful new dean's apartment has been added. The court is inadequate for the present large enrollment and some of the young men live above the Assembly Hall and in other places. A large addition to the court is greatly needed.

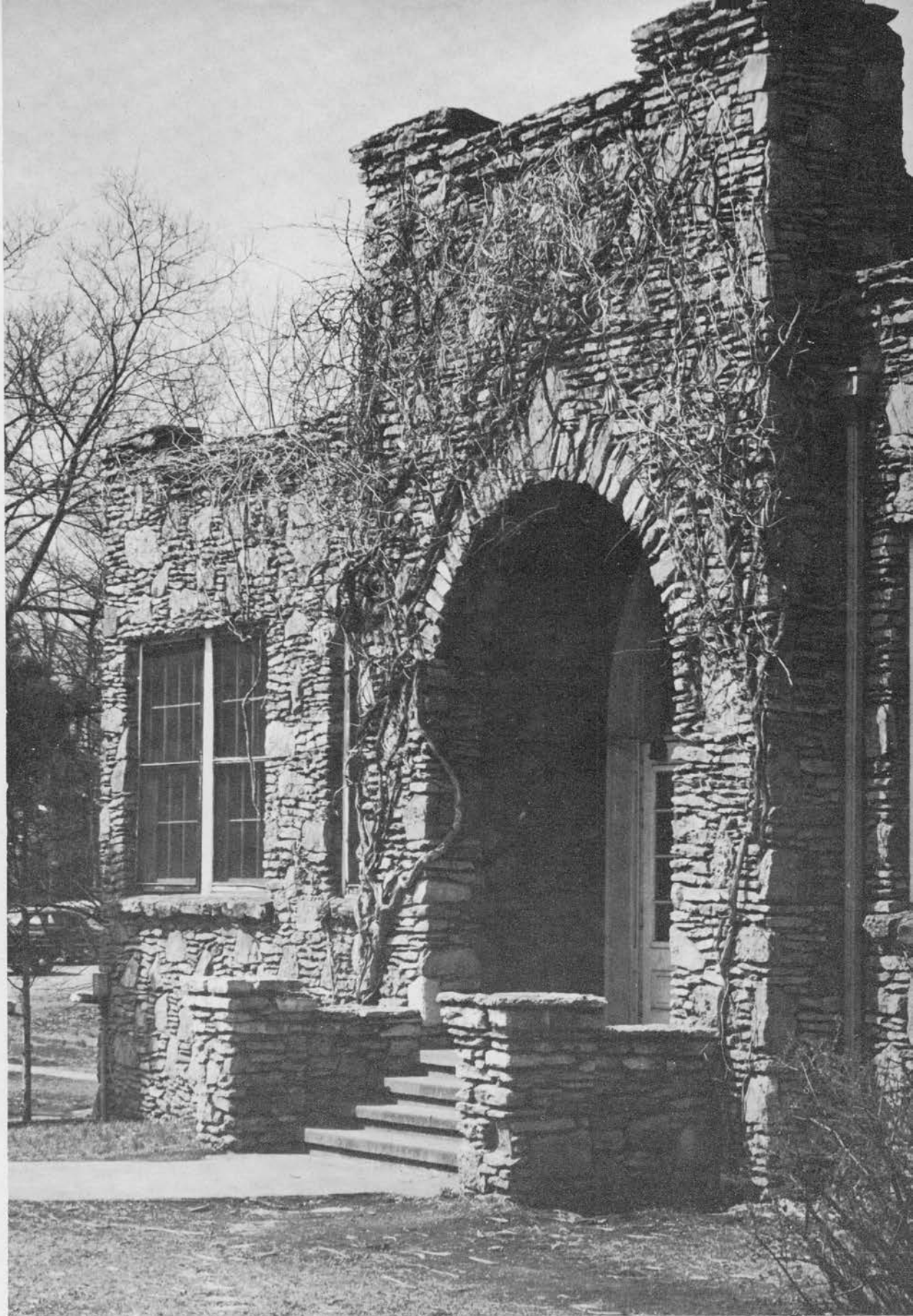
Williams Hall is the girls' dormitory and it houses most of the girl boarding students. The group of older, more mature women live in Gotzian Home.

Prospects now are that all the dormitory space on the campus will be full and bursting at the seams during the coming year.

The cafeteria, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Walter S. Wilson, still occupies the first floor of Williams Hall as it has since the dormitory was built. The kitchen has been finished and decorated. The dining room is beautifully appointed with wall finish, rich drapery, and paintings. Soft music accompanies the meals. It is a refreshing and homey atmosphere and does much to make the student life more pleasant.

Demonstration Building





Entrance to Bralliar Hall—Science Building



New Swimming Pool

Student life is interesting and pleasant in the college. There is the Associated Students of Madison College organization which makes a large contribution both to the students and to the success of the college.

A recent example of the power and effectiveness of this organization is the swimming pool project. Years ago an effort was made to build a pool. Some money was collected, and it was all faithfully applied to building the pool as far as it would go. The excavation was done and the concrete walls poured.

Last year the students got busy. They organized a campaign, requested and persuaded the college administration to agree to match the student gifts and

solicitation dollar for dollar. The money was raised. Dean Sandborn himself took charge and, with the help of students and faculty, did the actual construction work. Now the pool is finished and in use, an all glazed-tile pool, thirty by one hundred feet in size, a pleasure to the entire school community, and an example of what student spirit can do.

1. Sandborn, *op. cit.*, p. 12.
2. White, *Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. 6:179.
3. White, *An Appeal for the Madison School*, p. 2.
4. White, *Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. 9:178.
5. *Ibid.*, Vol. 7:59, 60.
6. *Ibid.*, Vol. 4:556.
7. *Ibid.*, Vol. 7:109.

Constructed by
faculty and
students.

Girls' Dormitory—
William's Hall





Two of the four founders of Madison are still living on her beautiful campus—Dr. Sutherland and Miss DeGraw. Fifty long and arduous years they have worked and planned together, for Madison.

When Mrs. Sallie Sutherland was laid to rest two years ago, it left the doctor a lonely man. It was only natural that these two survivors of their generation should want to spend their remaining years in each other's company. It all seems so reasonable, and yet it was a startling surprise on April 14 when the news spread over the campus that they were married.

So they are living quietly and happily in the cottage that Miss DeGraw has occupied for years, both still very busy with the affairs of The Layman Foundation, The Druillard Trust, and Madison. They were married in the fiftieth year of Madison, the doctor being eighty-nine and his bride eighty-three. The institution devoutly thanks God that this wonderful pair are still here, with their inspiration and their counsel.

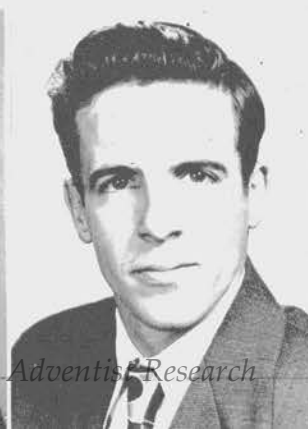
There are now four generations of Sutherlands, as shown below.



Dr. Joe Sutherland

Shaen Sutherland

Shaen's Children



The Units and the Layman Foundation

"Every possible means should be devised to establish schools of the Madison order in various parts of the South."¹ This challenge from the pen of Mrs. E. G. White came to Madison in its early years, and since its objective was and now is the training of lay men and women for effective self-supporting missionary work, Madison set about to lay the burden of this challenge upon those who came to its doors for education.

"THE HILL SCHOOLS." Madison students early caught the spirit of the founders. On a farm up in the hills that surround the Nashville basin, Charles Alden and Braden Mulford started the first "hill school." Their program is well described by a mountain man: "They he'p the pore; they he'p the sick; they larn our children, and they hold Sunday School." Not very much time for more!

THE FOUNTAIN HEAD SCHOOL was started a year later when Mulford and his brother-in-law, Forrest West, began work in a new location. Down at Madison in every chapel service, prayer was offered for "the hill schools."



The New Fountain Head Sanitarium

EARLY FOREIGN WORK. In the early days of Madison the A. N. Kinsman family of Austin, Minnesota, became interested in this work. Their son, Calvin Kinsman, and his wife and Oren Wolcott, students in the school, went to Cuba, purchased land,

and carried on for a few years the Madison plan of education with native people. Dr. Linnie Kinsman-Black was one of Madison's first nurses and for a number of years carried responsibility in Madison Sanitarium.

Not all the early ventures of Madison were rural. As one checks the annals of the history (the minute books) one finds that in 1919 a Polk Street Settlement and a cafeteria and treatment rooms in Nashville were mentioned. The Polk Street Settlement was a day nursery where working mothers could leave their children, and a place from which the nurses went out into the homes, turning into the coffers of the enterprise all wages they received.



Madison workers bound for the city cafeteria, 1923



Interior of the Nashville Cafeteria, 1930

A request for a matron came from the board of the Florence Crittenden Home of Nashville. "We want an Adventist," said the women, "because they are trained to do things. They know how to work and how to instill a love for work in others. We want a matron who will uphold the dignity of labor. The girls have been taught that work is a disgrace. You people are trained to do everything, and we will not take 'no' for an answer."

Miss Eva Wheeler, now connected with Pine Forest Academy, answered this call, turning into the treasury of the Polk Street Settlement the salary she received, and then, as compensation for herself, accepting whatever the Settlement paid other workers. One hesitates to mention here the names of those connected with the Polk Street Settlement, cafeteria, and treatment rooms for fear of omitting some that have escaped the memory.



Chestnut Hill main Sanitarium building

CHESTNUT HILL. In 1908, after a three-month stay at Madison, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Walen with their two children, Ernest and Susan, and Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace and children, Edith and Lew, moved to a farm they had purchased near Portland, Tennessee, where another "hill school" was started. To this house upon a hill came those in the community who needed medical help, and to the little school house that had been added came whole families who felt the need of an education.

A little later Herschel Ard, now the husband of Susan Walen Ard, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Banta joined the group. During a period of time when Mr. Walen could be spared, he, with a partner, operated treatment rooms in Birmingham, Alabama. Later cottages were added to better care for the patients, and more students joined the family. This Unit has the distinction of being the only one, started in the early days of Madison, where an original founder is still

connected with the institution, namely, Mrs. Herman Walen.

In the early part of the 1940's Miss Elma Rood and Miss Gertrude Lingham, both Madison teachers, arranged a public health program to be given each month in collaboration with Mrs. Susan Ard. These programs provided Madison students with experience in rural public health teaching, and the Chestnut Hill community with a service which was enjoyed by whole families—some coming in sunbonnets by yellow lantern light.

HILLCREST SCHOOL. O. R. Staines, who came to Madison at the time of its founding, planned to remain, but, like some others, was called elsewhere. It was not until 1907 that he returned to the Nashville area when a farm, located four and a half miles from Nashville on the White Creek's Pike, was purchased for the establishment of the Hillcrest School.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Franz were the first to join the enterprise. In the fall of 1908, school opened with Prof. Floyd Bralliar as principal and O. R. Staines in the capacity of business manager. From Madison came other workers, namely, Amy Light as matron and secretary, followed by Edna West, who later married Roy W. Edmister, another worker to come from Madison. The name of Arthur Hall, now of Lawrenceburg, appears in connection with this Unit as one of its early builders.

The purpose of the school was to do essentially the same work for the colored people as Madison was doing for the white. It is said that the school had a goodly number of excellent students who entered the Lord's work, and some are still in it. In 1916, the school was closed, the work it was doing to be carried on by others. To this school goes the credit for being a pioneer in the Madison type of education for the colored race.



The chapel at Fletcher

FLETCHER. The history of this institution goes back to 1910 when Mrs. E. G. White was on her way to the General Conference at Washington. Stopping in the city of Asheville, North Carolina, she was the guest of Mrs. Martha E. Rumbough, a woman of considerable substance. Already she had built in the city a church and a parsonage.

"The Lord would be pleased," said Mrs. White, if you would start a medical and educational work in the vicinity of Asheville." Mrs. Rumbough said she would do that, and Arthur W. Spalding was delegated to find a location.

In Henderson County he was told that "the old Byers place," near Naples, was for sale. He walked out from Naples. Standing at the crossroads, he looked out over the beautiful valley surrounded by hills. Into his poetic soul came recollections of "as the mountains are round about Jerusalem." He never forgot that impression.

The property was purchased, and Professor and Mrs. Spalding and Professor and Mrs. Sidney Brownberger started the work of the school.



Mountain Sanitarium, Fletcher

Fletcher, as it is called, now has a sanitarium and hospital of sixty-bed capacity, a school of nursing, and an academy with an enrollment of one hundred. Both schools are state accredited. Throughout the years of its history, there have been Hinsdale-trained workers on the staff. There have been and are a considerable number who received their education entirely or in part at Madison. For thirty-two years Madison's President Jasperson and his wife led out in the work at Fletcher, she as head of the school, he of the entire institution.

SAND MOUNTAIN. Work was begun at Sand Mountain in northern Alabama by Wilfred Tolman, an eastern university man, and his lovely wife. Lucian Scott and his wife, Cora Fuller Scott, also went there and did a good work. Raynold Peterson and Dr. R. E. Ownbey are now located on Sand Mountain, where there is a school and a church on a mountain-side covered with acres of flowers of rich beauty and commercial value.



Pisgah Sanitarium

PISGAH INSTITUTE. In western North Carolina, nine miles from the city of Asheville, a school was established in 1913 by Prof. and Mrs. E. C. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Graves, and Mr. and Mrs. William Steinman. The Graves family had already done pioneer work in Sequatchie Valley, Tennessee. The Wallers had been teachers at Madison. A sanitarium is also a feature of this institution, with Dr. Louis Waller, medical director.

Pisgah has made a large contribution to the Southern work. It has educated hundreds of young people who, at home and in foreign lands, have carried the banner nobly. Pisgah is now owned and operated by the Carolina Conference.

EL REPOSO—THREE GENERATIONS. Back in the first decades of Madison's history, there came to the conventions Elder C. N. Martin, who with his family had come from California. With Frank Artress and his bride, who had driven down from Michigan to Madison with a horse and buggy, the Martin family went to Bon Aqua in West Tennessee and started self-supporting work, leaving their son, Neil, in school at Madison.

Later the Martins moved to Florence, Alabama, where the medical institution now known as "El Reposo" was started by Neil and his sons. It is a most strategic spot. When Franklin D. Roosevelt built the controversial Wilson Dam, he gave the area

flood control, cheap electric power, fertilizer, and not by any means least, the beautiful chain of lakes that attracts tourists.

At Neil's death, two years ago, his sons, Charles and Edwin, former Fletcher students, with their wives, took over the management of El Reposo.



HURLBUTT FARM AND SCOTT SANITARIUM, REEVES, GEORGIA. Since this Unit began its operations in 1914, its history is long and varied. Mrs. Emeline W. Hurlbutt of Lake County, California, purchased the more than 500 acres upon which Hurlbutt Sanitarium is located, where she and Mr. Hurlbutt spent some of their time in the early days. Prof. W. S. Boynton, who had previously been connected with the Flat Rock Industrial School of Douglassville, Georgia, joined the group, along with L. D. Hewett, the Stovers, Dr. O. W. Hayward, and the Meeker family.

Medical, educational, and agricultural activities were carried on under the name of the Rural Health Educational Institute, which also sponsored the cafeteria and treatment rooms in Chattanooga. In 1920 the first sanitarium burned. This was replaced by another and it burned in the early 1930's. At one

time its principal work was the care of underprivileged children, under the direction of Mrs. Mable B. Wheeler, and it operated under the name of Sunshine Health Center.

No account of this institution would be complete without mention of the late Judge W. E. Wilkerson, an attorney in Chattanooga, who guided it and its subsidiaries, legally, throughout their existence, until his death about three years ago. Through the years, Madison-trained workers and others have come and gone. At present the institution is operating a ten-grade school, has a bed capacity of twenty-five in the sanitarium, and has a good agricultural program under the direction of Dr. Byron H. Steele and Worth Lowder, both former Madison students and workers.



Scott Sanitarium, Reeves, Georgia

PEWEE VALLEY. Anyone who drives the seventeen miles from Louisville, Kentucky, to the Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital will be reminded many times of the plantation South. There are stately, beautiful homes, velvety lawns, the fragrance of honeysuckle and magnolia, and rolling fields of bluegrass. Why



Hurlbutt Farm School



Pewee Valley Sanitarium and Hospital

wouldn't one get well?

The work at Pewee Valley was started by a group of nurses in Louisville. The property was purchased in 1924. Starting in a log building, it grew in time to become a school and sanitarium. It is a very well equipped institution with adequate hospital facilities and a fine medical staff.

Many Madison students have been connected with Pewee Valley. Among them were Harvey Bean, the Hackworth sisters, Dr. and Mrs. John R. Peters, J. T. Wheeler, and Leslie Butterfield. Paul C. Dysinger is capably directing the work at the present time.



Birmingham Agricultural School and
Pine Hill Sanitarium

BIRMINGHAM AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND PINE HILL SANITARIUM. The year 1918 marked the beginning of the cafeteria work in Birmingham, Alabama, carried on by students and workers from Madison. Names such as Holst, McKay, Mutchler, Zilke, and Williams figured prominently in the beginning. Mrs. Wilhelmina Holst (now Beaumont) was the manager. After serving about twenty-five years in the Birmingham area, she is back at Madison, still working.

Mrs. Holst purchased seven and a half acres of land near the city where the workers lived, going



Birmingham Cafeteria in the 1920's

to and from the cafeteria every day. Later M. A. Beaumont, a Madison Sanitarium patient, joined the group. Later still an eighty-seven-acre farm was purchased, which, after the closing of the cafeteria work in the early 1930's, became what is now the sanitarium site.

While the names of all the faithful early workers cannot be listed, two former Madison students should be mentioned—M. Archie Page and his good wife who managed the Pine Hill Sanitarium for about eighteen years. At present Robert Santini, a Madison graduate, and his wife, who was graduated from Pisgah, after having served a term in foreign mission service, are in charge of the Pine Hill Unit.



The Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital

THE LAWRENCEBURG SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL. The Flatwoods Industrial School and Rural Health Home, located six miles from Lawrenceburg and four miles from Ethridge, Tennessee, came into existence on Nov. 3, 1919. The names of T. A. Graves, H. L. Reese, and F. H. Bechtel were prominent in that organization that had for its objectives medical, educational, and agricultural work on a forty-two-acre farm.

Other farms were added, a larger sanitarium was built on one of the farms, operating under the name of Lawrenceburg Rural School and Health Retreat, and then other names such as Putnam, Whiteis, Brink, Sargent, etc., became identified with the institution.

In the early 1930's the sanitarium burned, and since this was the only one in five counties, the officials of Lawrence County were eager that a new, more modern structure should replace the old, and as an incentive the county and city made their contribution

(Continued on page 131)



Mrs. Lida Funk Scott

AN EXAMPLE OF VISION AND CONSECRATION

MRS. LIDA FUNK SCOTT. In the year 1914 there came to Madison as a patient from Montclair, New Jersey, Mrs. Lida F. Scott. She was the daughter of Dr. Isaac K. Funk, co-founder of Funk & Wagnalls Publishing Company.

Mrs. Scott had long been interested in the teachings of Mrs. E. G. White. When she found at Madison

son the practical application of many of the principles advocated by Mrs. White, she was so impressed that she decided to devote the rest of her life and her fortune to the promotion of the objectives of Madison.

After a time she moved to the Madison campus where she lived until she passed away in 1945 at



Miss Florence Fellemende

the age of seventy-seven. Her life at Madison, even the fact that she lived at Madison in those primitive days, is a monument to a great principle, the basic principle that made Madison, and without which Madison will not survive.

Here was a woman who had been reared in wealth and culture and surrounded by luxury from her youth. Her inheritance from her father's publishing interests made her a wealthy woman in her own right. Just before coming to Madison she lost her only child, a beautiful daughter just grown up, in an untimely death. And during the many years of her life on this campus, rarely a day passed but she made mention some way or other of that only daughter who had been the light of her life.

What moves a woman of such background, with such tragedy, to espouse the interests, and the hardships, of early Madison? What impelled her to dedicate, not only her wealth, but herself, for she worked long and hard just as all the others had to work long and hard? What made her content to build a modest little brown-shingle home, no more



Miss Tahlana Elza and the Scott house

modern than the other un-modern homes on the campus—without furnace heat? What inspired all this sacrifice, and still inspired a cheerful, uncritical, uncomplaining mien—one that survived nearly thirty years of selfless service and devotion?

The answer is hard to frame in mere words. If one has the vision, the capacity, one can understand it, and admire. And to one who does not have it—to him it just can not be explained. But she knew, and her life was rich and abundant.

Her example is both inspiring and humbling. As one stands with bowed head in the presence of her memory, one feels that life is more than meat and the body is more than raiment and that the measure of success and fulness of life is determined by what is given rather than by what is gained.

THE LAYMAN FOUNDATION. In 1924, twenty-one years before her death, Mrs. Scott decided to assign her fortune to a fund to promote the Madison idea in the Units and in the mother institution.

The Layman Foundation, a non-profit corporation, organized under the Welfare Act of the State of Tennessee, was formed, the incorporators being Mrs. Scott, Dr. E. A. Sutherland, M. Bessie DeGraw, Mrs. N. H. Druillard, and W. F. Rocke. The present board members are Dr. E. A. Sutherland, A. A. Jaspersen, W. F. Rocke, M. Bessie DeGraw-Sutherland, and Miss Florence Fellemende who, together with Susan Ard and Tahlana Elza, form the constituency.

To this fund Mrs. Scott transferred her entire fortune of more than a million dollars, leaving at her death a personal estate, besides her home, of less than a thousand dollars.

These funds have been faithfully and wisely disbursed, in harmony with the wishes of the donor, for the extension of the Madison idea in many Units and in Madison itself. They are yielding abundant fruitage to the glory of God and the blessing of man.



The Layman Foundation Board

by donating certain public utility services. A new corporation was formed at this time, The Lawrenceburg Sanitarium and Hospital, under which it is now operating.

This institution is unique in that for many years it was operated by Madison and served as its training center for rural school and rest-home work. Today Edwin Martin, a son of Neil Martin, and formerly of El Reposo Sanitarium, is managing the institution, which specializes in medical and sanitarium patients and has a good school and agricultural program.

GLEN ALPINE RURAL SCHOOL. Down in the foothills of North Carolina, east of the Blue Ridge, near Hickory, there is a small rural school and rest home. In that area Elder D. T. Shireman, pioneer preacher and self-supporting worker, lived and preached. Following him the Johnson brothers, M. H. and J. O., developed homes for orphans at Baker Mountain, the last of which was destroyed by fire.

A few miles away, at Glen Alpine, the Port family of Wisconsin pioneered a rural school and health work. Associated with them were Miss Kate Macey, who had trained many nurses, and three New England women, Dr. Amy R. Humphrey, who served in a number of sanitariums, Mrs. Cordelia Flanders of Plymouth, Vermont, who was a schoolmate of Calvin Coolidge, and Miss Lillian Heath, also of Plymouth, Vermont.



Original Riverside Sanitarium in 1925

HER LAST LOVE—RIVERSIDE SANITARIUM-HOSPITAL. Among the Madison-founded institutions is one that is devoted to the colored people. The beloved Mother D., who had been a missionary in Africa with her husband, never forgot the Negro people whom she loved and admired.

As the shadows of life's evening began to gather around her, she yearned more and more to do something for this neglected race. Not until she had reached the age of eighty did she find it possible to carry out her desire.

On the banks of the Cumberland, near Nashville, she bought some land and built the same simple type of building she had been used to at Madison. There she went to live with her students, teaching them, and inspiring them with her love and selfless service.

At her death, Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital was taken over by the General Conference, to whom Mrs. Druillard had deeded the entire property. Staffed with colored workers, the institution maintains a high degree of excellence, professionally and otherwise. It has been a great encouragement to the colored people of Nashville and surrounding area.



The present Riverside Sanitarium-Hospital

LITTLE CREEK SCHOOL AND SANITARIUM-HOSPITAL. Property had been purchased in Knoxville, Tennessee, for the operation of a cafeteria and treatment rooms. Those faithful workers had come and gone, a farm had been purchased on the Lowe's Ferry Pike, but it remained for the head of the Music Department of Madison College, a former Madison student, to start the institution that is now known as the Little Creek School and Sanitarium. Today it is a permanent monument to the efforts of those who had visions of just such an institution in the Knoxville area.

It was early summer of 1940, when Professor Leland Straw and his wife, Alice, made it known, much to the surprise of many, that they wished to enter unit work. And after conferring with officials of The Layman Foundation, it was decided that they should



Little Creek Sanitarium

begin their school on the farm near Knoxville. Carl Richard Fredericks, a student, wished to have a part in this enterprise, so he, with Professor Straw, gathered from the Madison campus everything anyone was willing to give them to add to what little else the farm boasted besides a barn and a four-room cottage.

A truck made of miscellaneous car parts conveyed their worldly possessions to their new home. As the truck was being loaded, an on-looker prophesied it would never make it up Chestnut Mount. But it did. During the first winter two families, both with children, a student nurse, Faye Hand, and four academy students lived and conducted school in the four-room cottage to which one room had been added and a small tent attached.

Within two years a neighborhood farmer and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Jones, Mrs. Straw's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goodge from Madison, and Roger Goodge and his wife joined the group. Other faithful workers have made and are making their contribution to this Unit. From an enrollment of four the school has grown to some forty or fifty students, and the medical work has expanded to where they can now care for twenty-five patients, with Dr. Bayard Goodge as physician.

This school is unique in that every student must take music, and at no extra charge. Community work, such as bread-making demonstrations, song leading, directing bands, Sunday School teaching, etc., has made this institution valuable to its community and even to the County.

A report of the early work in the Knoxville area would not be complete without mentioning the purchase of two adjoining farms ten miles from Knoxville by the Wilson family, to be used as a county base for the work in the city. In the minutes

of a meeting of the Medical Missionary Volunteers, held March 14, 1920, it read: "Miss Ethel Wilson has recently returned from a trip to her new community center. Opportunities are open for the work there, but there is the continued and constant call for more help." Mention was made of the cooperation between her family and that of Mr. Lovell, who was conducting the treatment rooms. Mrs. Ethel Wilson Haynes still resides on this farm.

LAURELBROOK. In 1950 the father of W. R. Zollinger, one of the workers, made it possible for this group to purchase an acreage near Dayton, Tennessee, where Little Creek's child and Madison's grandchild, the Laurelbrook School, is thriving under the able leadership of B. A. Sheffield and his co-workers, including W. R. Zollinger and his wife.



The Little Creek School band

PINE FOREST ACADEMY AND SANITARIUM. In the early days of this Unit, in the late 1930's, it was located at Gilberttown, Alabama, and was known as The Alabama-Mississippi Adventist Religious Society.

A fire at that location made a move advisable, and since land was provided near Chunky, Mississippi, the new institution was established there, and from that day on it has held the unique position of being the only academy in the Alabama-Mississippi Conference.



Girls' Dormitory at Pine Forest Academy



Chapel and Boys' Dormitory at Pine Forest

A few of the earliest workers were Hazel King, Lois Duncan Hendershot, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Strickland, and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. McClure. Madison students and workers have been associated with this enterprise since its beginning, enabling it to grow from a very small Unit, until now, under the able leadership of C. Adolph Johnson, it fills a great need for the Conference educationally, and it serves the community as a twenty-five-bed sanitarium. A recent letter states, "I believe we could fill fifty beds easily." Dr. Reuben Johnson is its medical director.

BETHEL SANITARIUM. About the year 1912, there came to Madison, from Evansville, Indiana, a young Methodist girl by the name of Louise Happel. She stayed a year, returned home, decided to embrace the doctrines she had learned while at Madison, and then went on to other schools for the remainder of her nurses' training.



Bethel Sanitarium Annex

During the years she did special duty, was supervisor of nurses of one of the largest hospitals in Evansville, Indiana, was on the board of nurse examiners for the State of Indiana, was instrumental in sending many students to Adventist schools, workers to Madison, etc., and never forgot her desire to someday start a self-supporting missionary Unit, after the order of Madison.

In 1949, Louise Happel Kuiken, with Rose Tribby, another member of the Evansville church, a sympathetic pastor, friends from Madison, and others, formed the corporation known as the Bethel Sanitarium. An aged aunt of Mrs. Kuiken's gave her a large dwelling, where the aunt was the first and only patient. Now this building houses thirty patients, and a recently acquired acreage, with a beautiful dwelling, houses another eight patients.

Plans are now being made to construct the permanent sanitarium and hospital on Mrs. Kuiken's old home-place, approximately three miles from the city of Evansville. This will be the fulfillment of a dream of a Madison student, carried through the years, until circumstances would allow its accomplishment.

Bethel Sanitarium



HERE AND THERE. A complete story of present-day Madison would include many other small places where its students are carrying on health and community work.

There is the Wren's Nest at Monteagle, Tennessee, where Mrs. Mulford has a small nursing home; there are Ropal and Bertha Leslie in their treatment rooms up at Red Boiling Springs; also the Ericsons in their nursing home at the "Valley of the Moon," away up among the tall peaks of North Carolina. This is the project of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, of TVA connections.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Swallen have for many years treated patients in and out of their little sanitarium near Monteagle, Tennessee, and they have baked bread in an outdoor oven, selling it, along with many other items of produce from their farm, to the visitors of this summer colony.



Georgia Sanitarium, Atlanta

Dr. and Mrs. Julius Schneider have operated a beautiful little sanitarium near Atlanta, Georgia.

From "Road's End," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. Sharpe, near Gruetli, Tennessee, and the homes of other former Madison students and workers located in the area, much missionary work is done for the needy folks of that community.

In 1937, after Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Mulford had placed the management of the Fountain Head institution into other hands, they, along with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Edmister, started a small medical work at Altamont, Tennessee, where patients were often cared for in chicken houses until homes could be built. Dr. Faye Littell has now connected with the Edmister family, where a much-needed clinic is making a valuable contribution to the community.

The Lord admonishes man not to despise small beginnings, so one must not fail to mention the work of Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Schroader near Beaver Dam, Kentucky, where a new Unit is now in its embryonic stage.

"Harbert Hills," near Savannah, Tennessee, is the name of the institution beginning its medical and educational program through the Rural Life Foundation, of which Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Patterson of Madison and others are the organizers.

To Miss Edith Winquist, a Madison-trained nurse, and her mother, Mrs. Elin Winquist, goes the distinction of being able to operate successfully one of the few remaining treatment rooms in the South. From the Battle Creek Health Studio on West End Avenue, Nashville Tennessee, many patients leave the ministering hands of these nurses, carrying with them books and pamphlets that will enable them to learn more about the subjects started while the treatments were being given.

Battle Creek Health Studio, Nashville



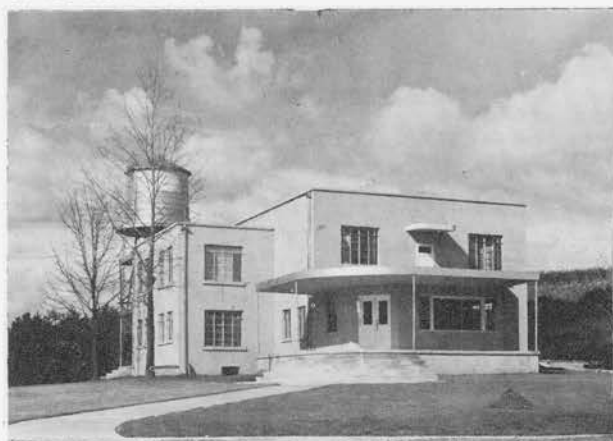
The Faulkner Springs Sanitarium, near McMinnville, Tennessee, now operated by Mrs. Louella Daub, a Madison graduate who also operates a medical center in Atlanta, Georgia, was started by a group of Madison students and workers some twelve or fifteen years ago. The medical staff of this little institution is Dr. Julius Dietrich and Dr. Ralph Moore, both former Madison students.



Atlanta Sanitarium

MADISON SALUTES the many fine self-supporting institutions, not of Madison parentage. The same vision and burden that led Madison students and workers into this self-supporting unit plan here also inspired others, not from Madison, to enter the same work. There are many of these institutions, in the South and elsewhere, and they can not all be listed. However, there are a few that should be mentioned.

Hylandale Academy in Wisconsin was founded many years ago, and scores of young people have been afforded the opportunity of an education through its work. Professor Arthur W. Hallock spent many years of tireless effort there to make the school what it is. It has a capacity of about fifty students. There is now a small sanitarium as a part of the institution.



Wildwood Sanitarium

Wildwood Sanitarium at Wildwood, Georgia, is a widely known self-supporting Unit. It is carrying on a resolute program of education, evangelism, and medical work combined. Elder W. D. Frazee is the central figure there, and he is a man who knows what his objectives are and where his institution is going. He is surrounded by a strong force of workers, including several physicians. Wildwood has branched out in smaller, branch unit work—Bon Aqua, Lookout Mountain, and one or two others.

The Takoma Sanitarium and Hospital at Greeneville, Tennessee, is a very sizeable and successful institution under the able direction of Dr. Coolidge. Not only has the doctor made a great success of his own organization; he has also been very active and generous in fostering the development of other Units.

Rest Harbor Rural Association at New Castle, Kentucky, is doing a commendable work under the leadership of Ira Wallace.

The Wytheville Sanitarium-Hospital at Wytheville, West Virginia, is a progressive Unit under the direction of Dr. Malin, and is a credit to this kind of work. Harry E. Clough, formerly a Madison worker, is the business administrator of this institution.



Mt. Akagi Sanitarium, Japan

NIPPON KENSEI KYOKAI (Japan New Life Association). As cap-sheaf to this discussion on the Units, the work of this thriving institution in Japan is now presented.

Mrs. E. G. White's statement on the value of Madison training for foreign mission service applies in this case: "The class of education given at the Madison school is such as will be accounted a treasure of great value by those who take up missionary work in foreign fields."²

Dr. and Mrs. Perry A. Webber took this counsel literally, and they have demonstrated that it is true. After spending some eighteen years in Japan in



Some Workers and Patients, Wren's Nest



Dr. and Mrs. Webber pose with President Jaspersen, who is a member of their board, showing the new Japan-bound car.

educational work for the Conference, then about fourteen years as head of the Department of Chemistry at Madison, Dr. Webber began a determined effort, in 1947, to start a medical-educational-agricultural-industrial work on the Madison pattern in Japan.

One hundred and twenty-five acres of land were donated for this project. It is strategically located, seventy-five miles from Tokyo, and within twenty miles from six cities, ranging in population from forty to one hundred and twenty thousand each.

Haruichi Yamamoto, a former student of Dr. Webber's, with experience in evangelistic work, as a teacher, and later as president of the Japan Junior College, has joined Dr. Webber in this enterprise. This summer Madison graduated two young Japanese

men, sent from that Unit, who are going back as teachers.

Through an American organization, the New Life Layman Foundation, friends of the work in Japan have contributed to the work, some very substantially. This year a girl from the Unit is entering the class in nursing at Madison.

In seven short years a fine school and a good modern sanitarium have been built. A new tractor has just been sent over through the help of American friends. The future of this Japanese Unit looks bright. It is a promising institution, but it is only one. There should be many more in many foreign countries.

-
1. White, *An Appeal for the Madison School*, p. 2.
 2. *Ibid.*

Graduating Classes



1914



1915

Mary Borg
Stella Robison
May Stuyvesant
Nellie Welles
Ruth Martin

Paul Stuyvesant
John Hewitt
Faye Littell
Donald Cotton
Earl Crutcher

June Austin
Lucy Brown
Hazel Ashby
May Giles
Randa Giles
Carolyn Robinson

Lelia Newby
Kathryn Hansen
Florence Dittes-Director
Delta Toothacker
Hattie Rathburn

138

1916

Mr. Loyd Swallen
 Mrs. Loyd Swallen
 Winifred DeGraw
 _____ Chapman
 _____ Forney
 Charles Hubbel

 Mother Druillard
 Lola Spears
 Vera Dortch
 _____ Giles
 Dr. E. A. Sutherland
 President



Around 1918

Blanche Noble
 Ena Brailar
 Elsie Peterson
 Gertie Mann

 Winifred Godshock
 Rose Eckenroth
 Ruth Johnson

 Chauncey Smith



Around 1919





Between '22-'25

Carlie Brizandine
Henry Schneider
Will Benton
Charles Barrows
Robert Bagely
Harvey Bean

Ora Hagerman
Mabel Robinson
Hazel Ruth Ard
Margaret Harney
Emily Nimlos

Edna Kendall
Dorothy Bell
Roberta Yates
Mrs. Treece
Anna Sorenson
Cora Case
Norma Leonard
Goldie Morgan
Lillie Austin

Mrs. McAlpine
Harriet Shutt
Josephine Cothren
Arlie Pembroke
Anna Henderson
Maudie Miller
Mrs. Charles Barrows
Selma McAfee
Eliz. Windhorst



1927

Florence Dittes-Director
Edith Winquest
Nora Jones
Ruby Jensen
Jeannette Sego
Helen Watkins
Bertha Morgan
Edna Ward
Ruth Cantrell
Dr. E. A. Suthreland-President



1928

James Allison
G. T. Youmans
Bill Bumby
Dale L. Putman
Fred Sego

Mary Lou Seely
Marie E. Skadsheim
Mrs G. T. Youmans
Genevieve Peacock
Mary Mowery
Alice Hecox
Ruth Spurgeon
Orphi Klaus
Lenore Hoyle
Jennie Lee Idol
Dovie Fox

1929

Bonnie Mae Armstrong
Delia A. Brizendine
Alfred Rocke
Mrs. F. C. Richardson
Cathryn Baker

Lydia Hoen
Marian Curtis
Lanta McIlwain
Mrs. Bonnie Miller
Mrs. John H. Miller
Zoetta Nichols

Carolyn Port
Mrs. M. Presho
Elsie Sandford
Grace Yancey



1930

Class of 1930

Mr. Everett R. Moore
Mrs. Edith Moore

Goldie McIlwain
Margaret Wilson
Emily Billingsley

Not pictured:

Harry Wilson
Bertha Rhodes
Mr. Rhodes





1931

Eloise Whitlock
Isabel Wilson
Amelia Pena
Martha Jane Hickman
Lola Collins
Thelma McBride
Emmie Dee Birdwell
Beatrice Brown

Marie Hopkins
Stella Handy
Zorah Goffey
Julia Zoellner

Bertha Seibert
Valeri Roe
Lee Herrick
Nana Hinata
Theodore Collins
Violet Sprague
Nora Parsons



1932

Naomi Vaughn
Thelma Treece
Mary Louise Winterton
Edythe Jacobsen
Gladys Lowder
Mrs. Flora Cave
Ila Mary Speaker
Alphonso Baez
Ruth Calkins
Ray Cave
Leonard Robinson
Dema Hooten
Helen Edson
Nellie Maddox
Mrs. Horace Gore
Mrs. Lillian Robinson
Mabel Sauder
Lila Eqschuk
Paul Sheckler
Edith Sauer
Hirim Sauer

1933

College

Bayard D. Goodge
Mary B. Kelsey
La Rue Faudi Roberts
Rosetta D. Musselman



Nurses

Thelma Campbell
Inez Ashby
Emma Green
Virginia Shepler

Katherine Lohman
Mae Keith
Theodore Just
Theo Maddox
Fred Reynolds
Francis Hopps
Vivian Taylor



1934

College

Naomi George
Ralph Davidson
Ruth Hopper

Mr. R. B. King
Hazel King
Stephen Djang
Beverly June Pruette
Helen M. Rademan
Marshall J. Low



Nurses

Dorothy Alberg
Ruth Baker
Ruth Hopper
Alice Yeager

Nellie Irene Peck
June Nivison
Horace Gore
Geraldine Wisdom



1935

College

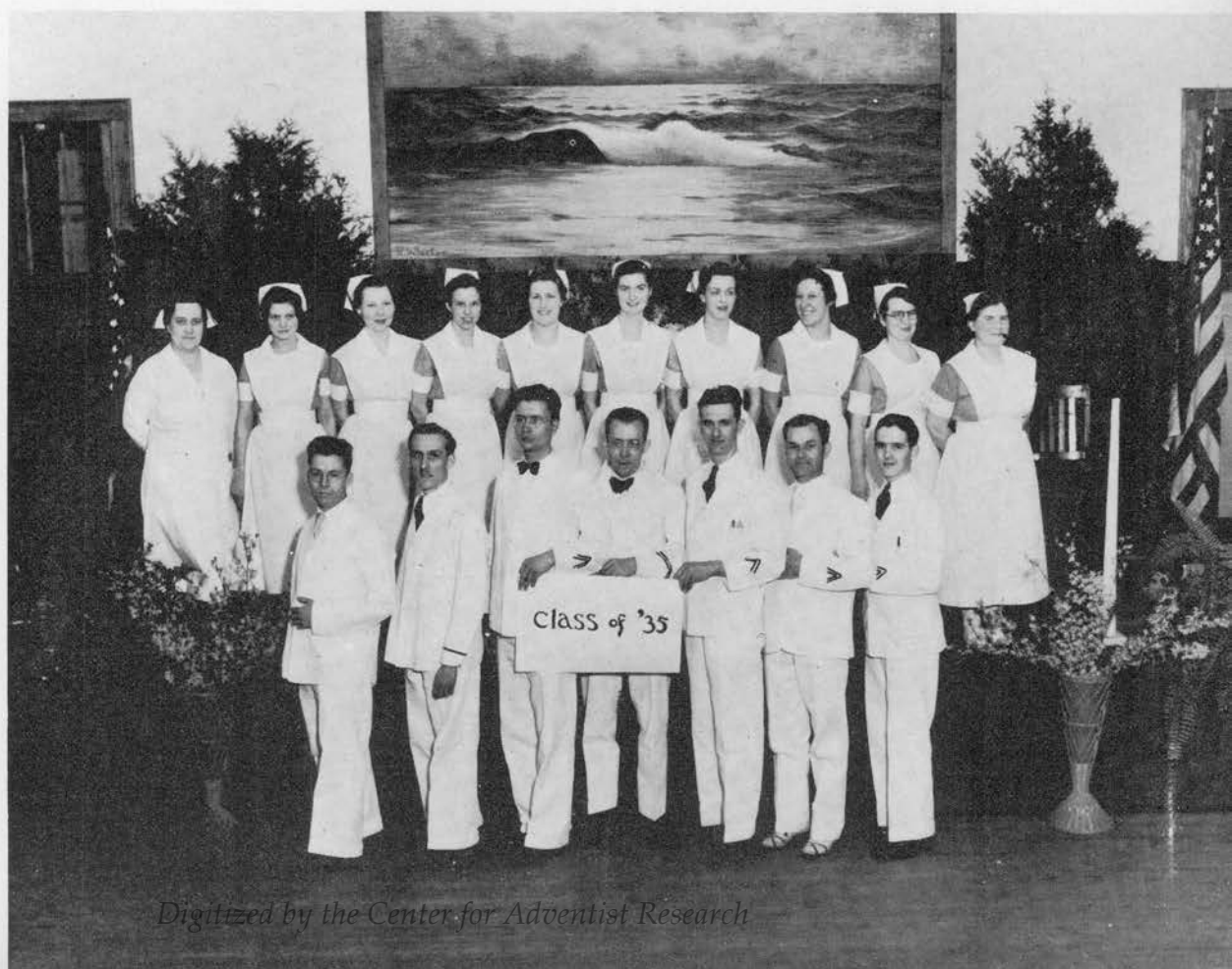
	Nelson Ging
Walter Hass	James E. Zeigler
Elaine V. Leslie	Ella Mae Webber
James G. Rimmer	Elsie C. Brownsberger
Lawrence Hewitt	Marguerite M. Jasperson
Frances L. Crowther	Marguerite Wallace

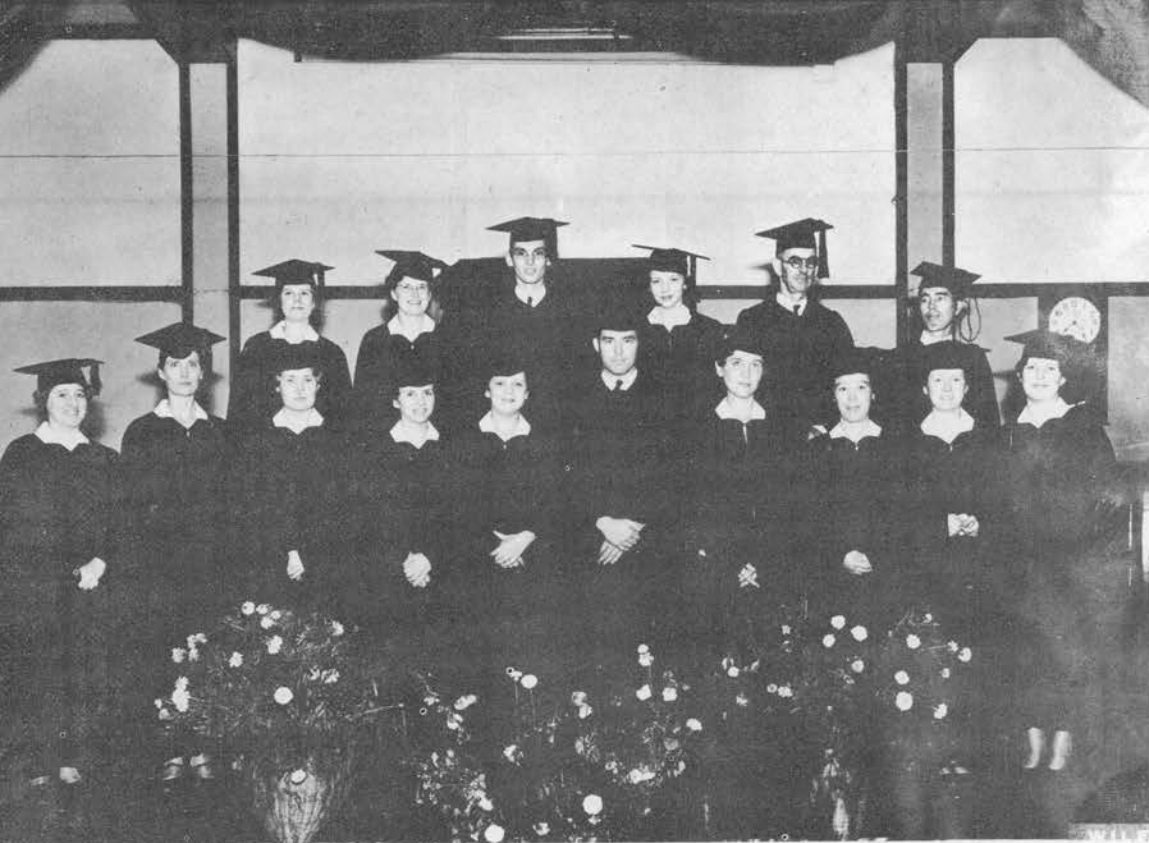
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Nurses

Karl Erickson
J. E. Zeigler
Ronald Zimmerman
Geogre Cothren
Instructor
Nicholas Parrot
Charles Pierce
Shirley LeMaster

Mrs Violet Willie
Director
Beatrice LeMaster
Hazel Baxter
Hazel Teague
Martha Rucker
Ellen Low
Ethel Mae Womack
Leola Rucker
Grace Jones
Dorothy Munn





1936

College

Florence Taylor
Golda Doub
Marie Varonen
Violet Jackson
Lillian May
William Sandborn
Lucille Crockett
Helen Feng Chen
Fannie Cannada
Anna Pearson

Alice Goodge Straw
Betty Nicholson
Stanley C. Hall
Louise C. Holst
Richard Walker
Joseph Imai



Nurses

Mildred Cleason
Hazel McConnell
Glenn E. Velia
Roberta Harvey
Alice Faudi

Eleanor Sutton
Aldwyn R. Caldwell
Marie Graham
Marvin Faudi
Louise Hoyt

Audrey King
Lydia Wenzel
Mildred Payne
Irene Kominisky

1937

College

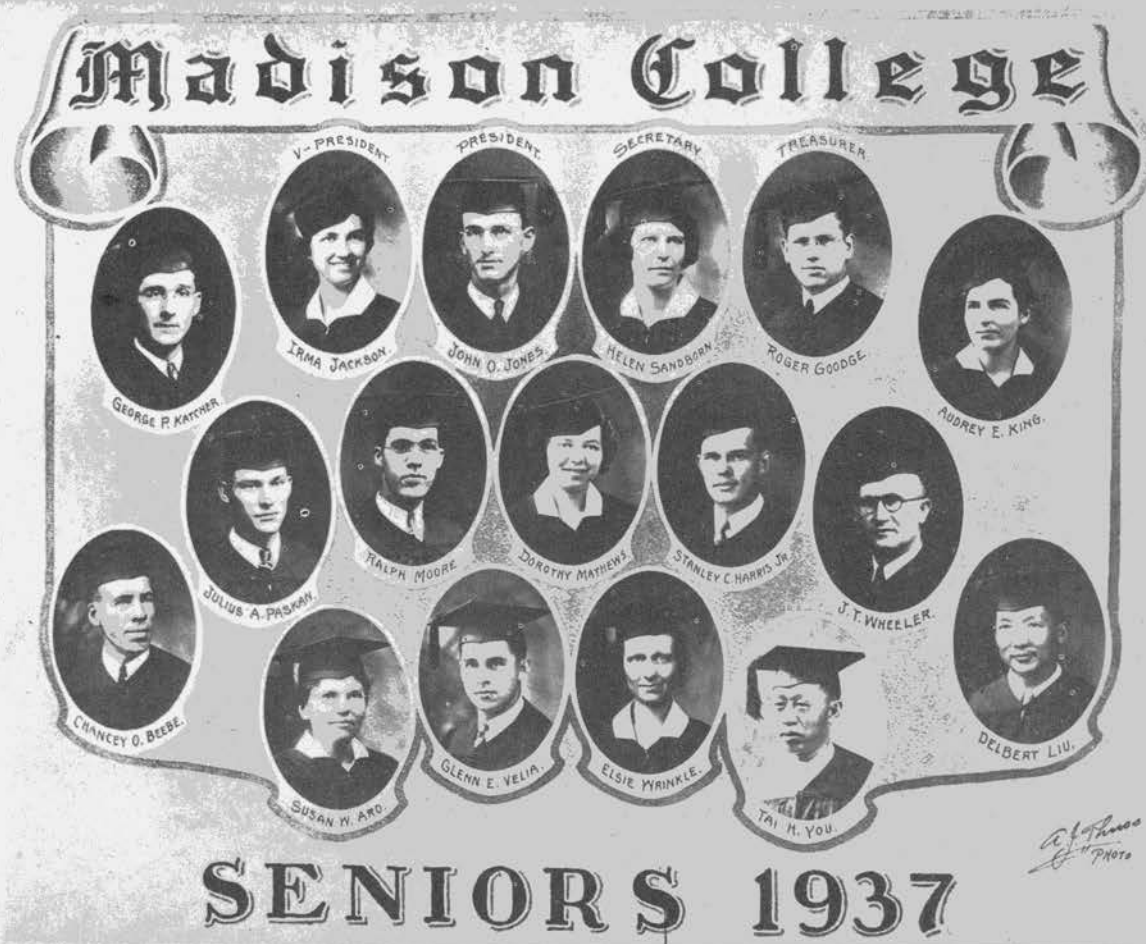
George P. Katcher
Irma Jackson
John O. Jones
Helen Sandborn
Roger Goodge
Audrey E. King

Julius A. Paskan
Ralph Moore
Dorothy Mathews
Stanley C. Harris, Jr.
J. T. Wheeler
Delbert Liu

Susan W. Ard
Glenn E. Velia
Elsie Wrinkle
Tai H. You

Not pictured:

Chancey O. Beebe



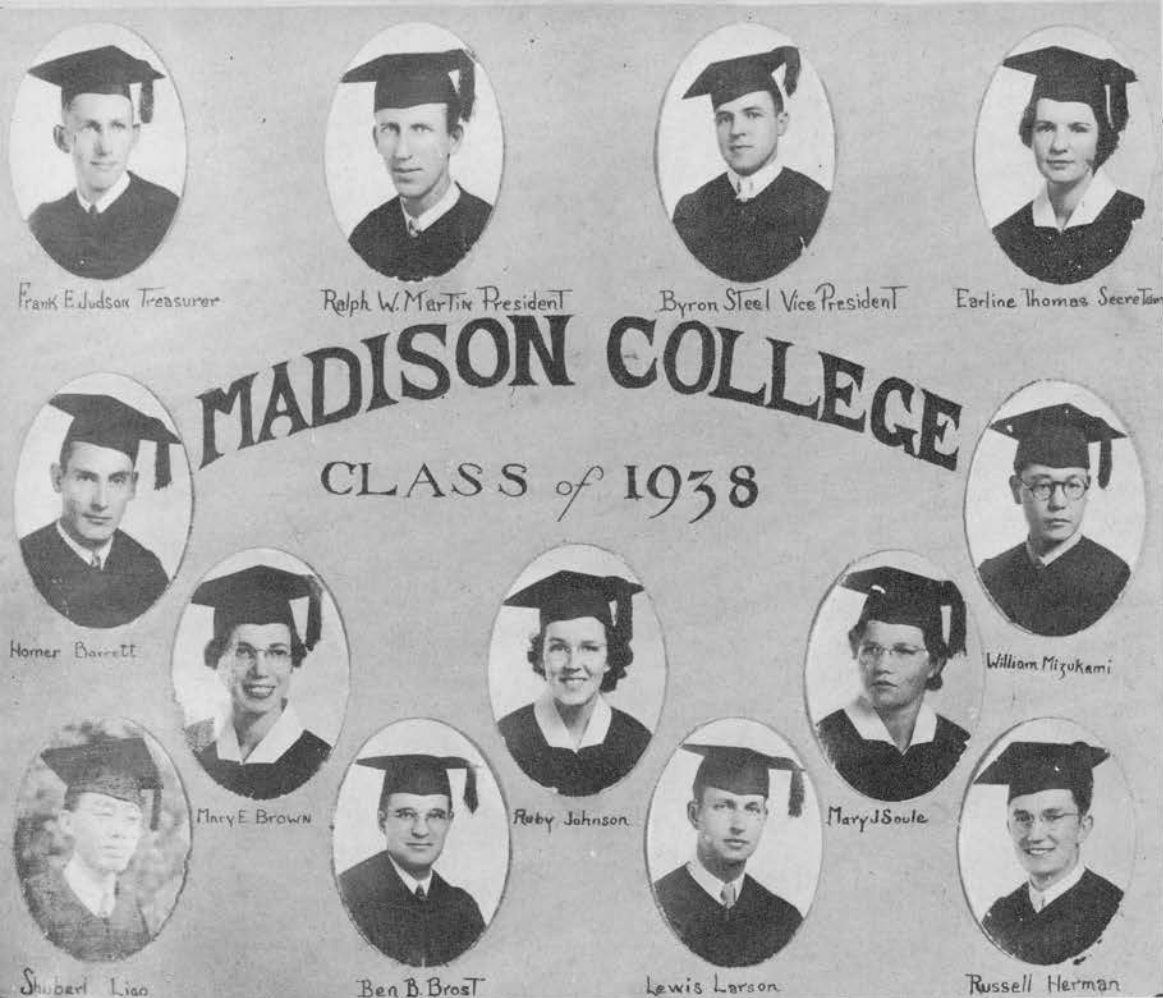
Nurses

Joseph H. Bischoff
George R. Randolph
Howard F. Davidson
Viola Carleton
Julius A. Paskan

Floy E. Miller
Josephine Rand
Irene Douglas
Vesta Pifer
Martha Jones
Harry L. Sorenson

Frieda Reinholz
Mary Vaselenko
Mary R. Pooser
Marie Jones





1938

College

Frank E. Judson
Ralph W. Martin
Byron Steel
Earline Thomas

Homer Barrett
William Mizukami
Mary E. Brown
Ruby Johnson
Mary J. Soule

Shubert Liao
Ben B. Brost
Lewis Larson
Russell Herman

Not pictured:

Kenneth C. Sheriff
Esther Davis-Sanford
Julius Paskan
John S. Bralliar



Nurses

Phillip Faudi
Emily Brost
Alene Darrow
Erma Long
Quinto Miller

Margaret Pooser
Augusta Ezelle
Dorothy Canaday
Ila Williamson
Audree Dierks
Bernice Kinzer
Frances Louston
Bernice M. Hiner

Ruby Colbert
Esther B. Bischoff
Louise Ritchie
Margaret Rice
Gertrude Carleton
Helen Leslie

1939

College

Helen Biggs
Herbert Hewitt
Paul A. Woods
Roland Stephens

Toshiuki Hirabayashi
George Cothren
Nina Thomas Bogar
Lorena Lois Whidden
Sarah Spary Truitt
Robert Gallagher
W. F. Ray

Fred Black
Lily Lane

Not pictured:

John Robert
Lelia E. Thomson
Barba Hallifax Beaven
Hans Gregorius
Sidney Lowry
Richard Welch

Madison College



HELEN BIGGS
TREASURER



HERBERT HEWITT
VICE PRESIDENT



PAUL A. WOODS
PRESIDENT



ROLAND STEPHENS
TREASURER

Senior 1939 Class



TOSHIUKI HIRABAYASHI



GEORGE COTHTREN



NINA THOMAS BOGAR



LORENA LOIS WHIDDEN



SARAH SPARY TRUITT



ROBERT GALLAGHER



W. F. RAY



FRED BLACK

Deeds Not Dreams



LILY LANE

TOOLEY MYRON

Nurses

C. Leslie Reeve
Robert Gallagher
Irene Felice

Lawrence Hewitt-Sponsor
Johanna Frank
Clester Huff
Russell Herman
Sibyl Smith
William Rabucha
Ruby Ferguson

Madison College Nurses



PROF. LAWRENCE HEWITT
SPONSOR



C. LESLIE REEVE
VICE PRESIDENT



ROBERT GALLAGHER
PRESIDENT



IRENE FELICE
SECRETARY TREASURER

Senior 1939 Class

"Into The Furrow Of The Worlds Need"



JOHANNA FRANK



CLESTER HUFF



RUSSELL HERMAN



SIBYL SMITH

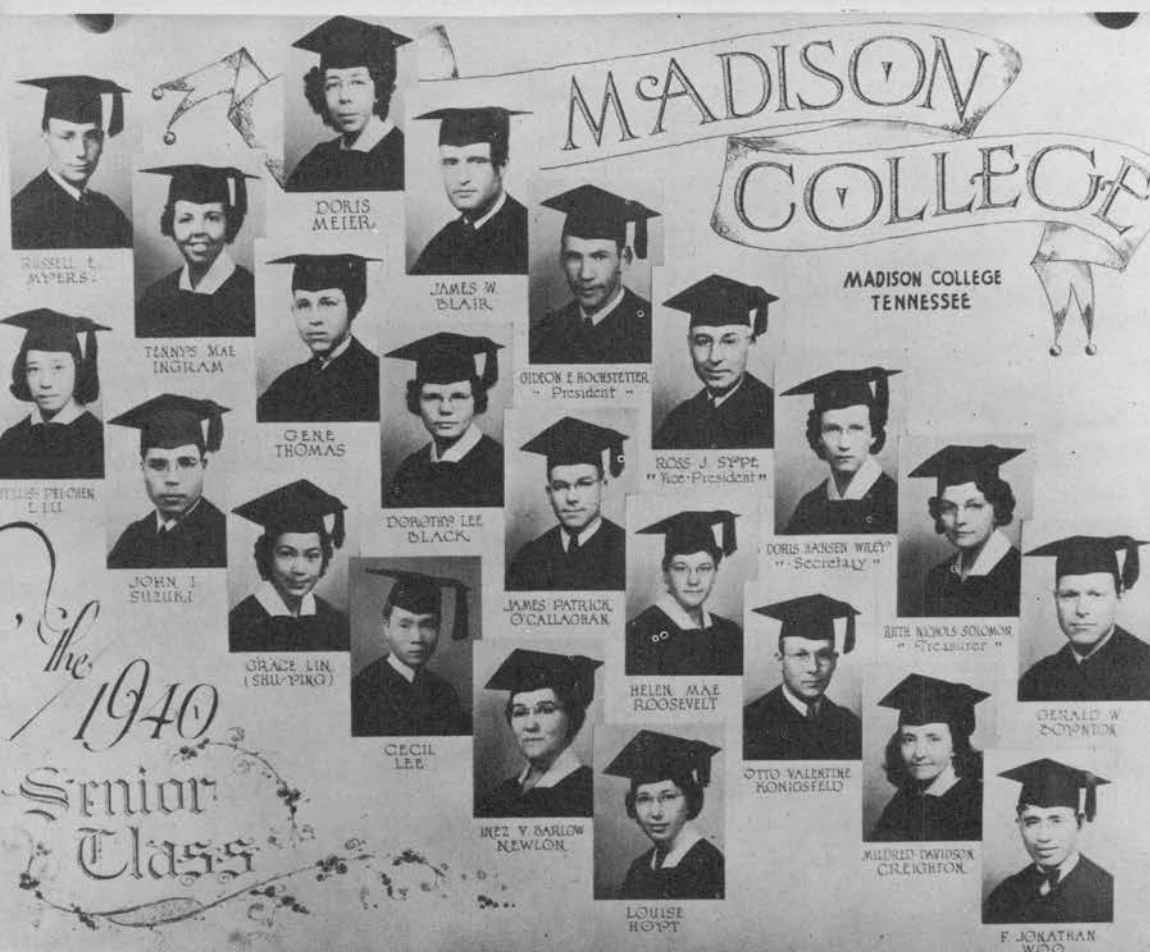


WILLIAM RABUCHA



RUBY FERGUSON

TOOLEY MYRON



1940

College

Doris Meier
James W. Blair
Gideon E. Hochstetter
Ross J. Sype
Doris Hansen Wiley
Ruth Nichols Solomon
Gerald W. Boynton

Russell E. Myers
Tenny's Mae Ingram
Gene Thomas
Dorothy Lee Black
James P. O'Callaghan
Helen Mae Roosevelt
Otto V. Kingsfield
Mildred D. Creighton
F. Jonathan Woo

Phyllis Pei-Chen Liu
John I. Suzuki
Grace Lin (Shu-Ying)
Cecil Lee
Inez V. Barlow Newlon
Louise Hoyt



Nurses

Opal McKinney
Mildred Standridge

Marjorie Stiles
Helen Lamberton
Louise Slack
A. W. McCorkle
Ruth Giles
Elizabeth Cross
Gladys Callender

J. R. Schaefer
Charles Kantzer
Ivan Teel

1941

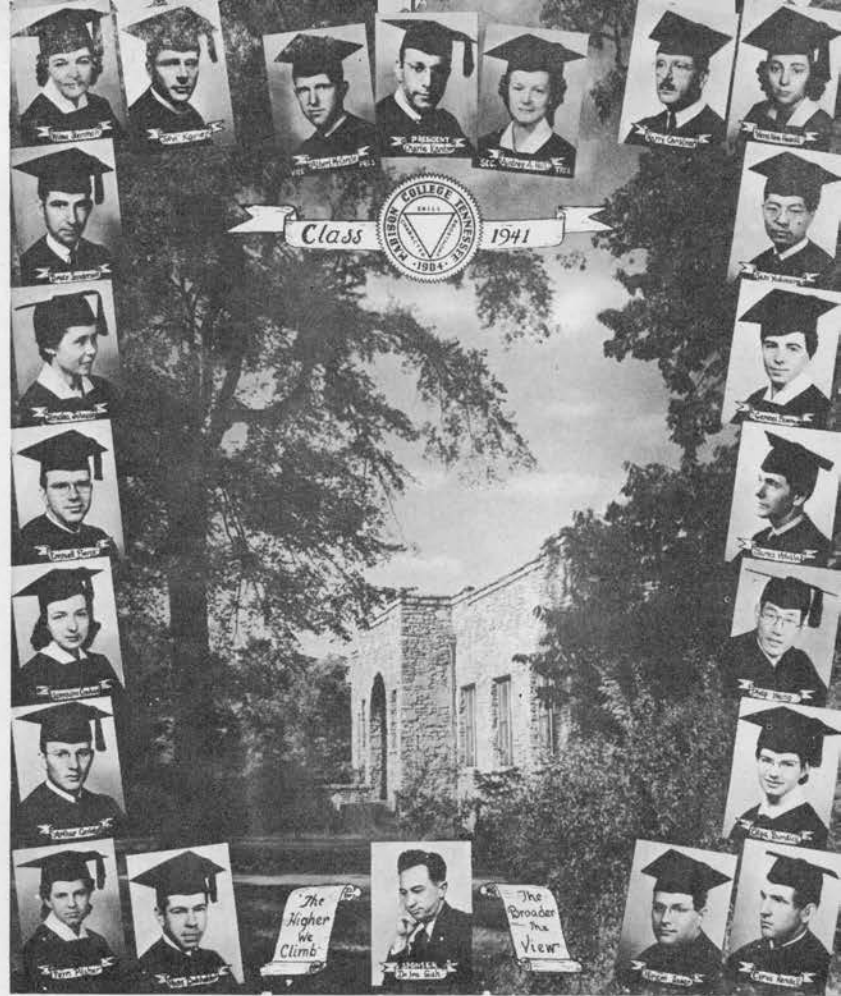
College

Wilma Steinman
John Kayner
Bruce Sanderson
Jerusha Johnson
Emmett Pierce
Lorraine Graham
Arthur Carleton
Fern Pitcher
Moses A. Batchelder
Albert McCorkle
Charles Kantzer
Audrey A. Hill

Harry Christman
Vera Noss Hewitt
Sam Yoshimura
Geneva Bowan
James Whitlock
Philip Wang
Olga Burdick
Cyrus Kendall
Hiram Sauer

Not pictured:

Augustus Ford
George Randolph
Esther H. Stillwell
Willis F. Baughman



Nurses

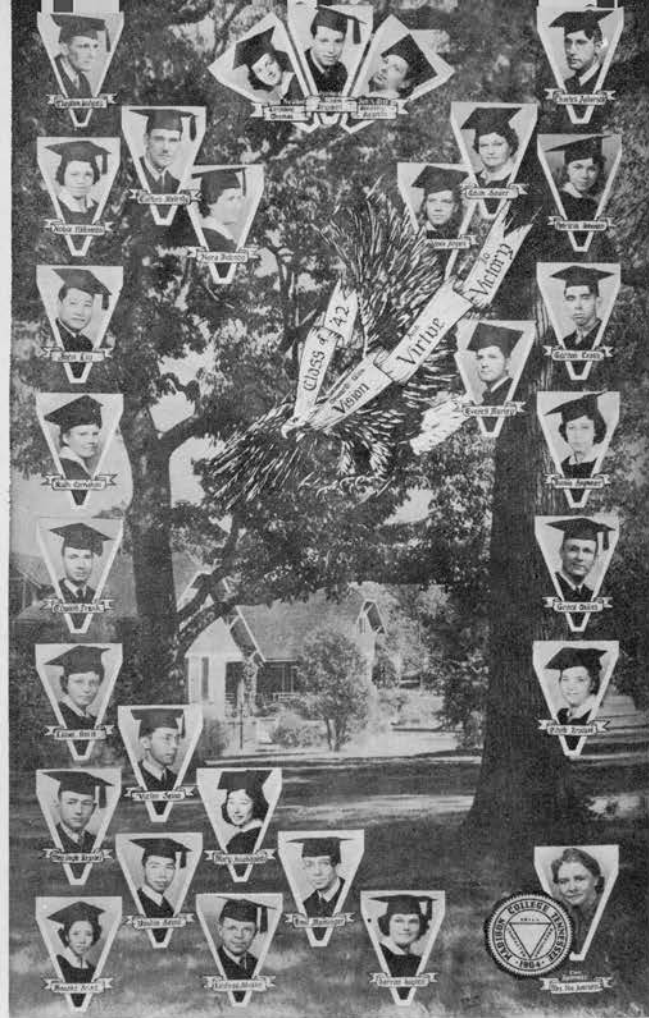
Center to left:

Fay Littell
Dorothy Wayne
Glenn Bowes
Charlotte Hunt
Stella Pajakowski
DeLayne Bowen
Carmen Guglielmo
Leonard Parfitt
Kathryn Case
Maydell Williams
Mrs. Freda Zeigler-Sponsor

Center to right:

Freda Burger
Gertrude Brost
Otto H. Faudi
Stella Williams
Zelia Laurell
Doris Smith
Pauline Burk
Jewel Richie
Laverne Teufert
Bob Jacobson
Mr. James Zeigler-Sponsor





1942

College

Clayton Hodges
Nobie Williamson
Clifford Melendy
Nora Melendy
John Liu
Ruth Carnahan
Edward Frank
Lillian Davis
Ulma Doyle Register
Masoko Seino
Victor Seino
Yoshio Seino
Mary Hirabayashi
Lindsay Winkler
Emil Messinger
Harriot Hogsett

Geraldine Thomas
William Bryant
Dorothy Dawson
Charles Aebersold
Edith Sauer
Vesta Bryant
Patricia Johnson
Gordon Cross
Everett Marley
Joanna Seymoure
Grant Tolles
Edith Brackett

Not pictured:

Louis D. Adamson
Elator Schlenker
Jack McQueen
John Schaefer



Nurses

Center to left:

Dorothy McIntyre
Hallie Thomas
Evelyn Marley
Elsie Thomas
Howard Nix
Catherine Windemuth
Bennie Belin
Vallie Avis
Mary Belle Ramsey
Edna Kendall

Center to right:

Mary Ann Voss
Charlotte Pierce
Carmen Rameriz
Alice Dean Rebman
Margaret Harper
Lawrence Bidwell
Mrs. Mable Parker
Cecil Parker
Robert Santini
Raymond Harold
Carrie Vanderbilt

1943

College

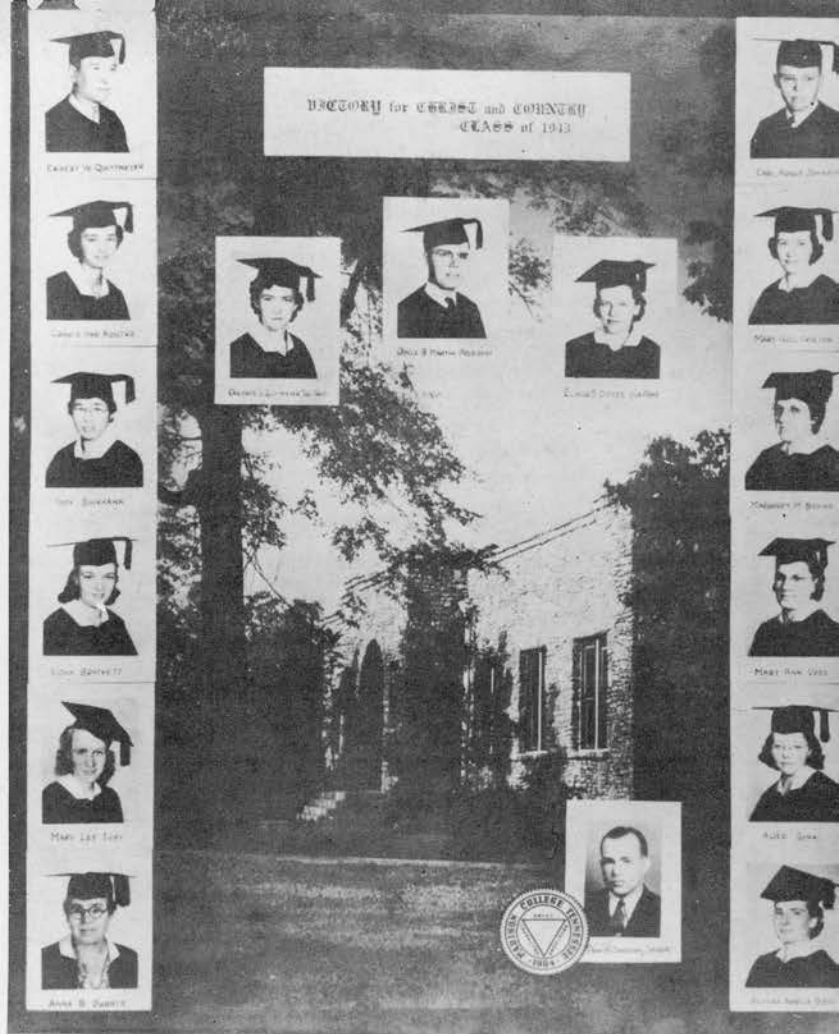
Ernest W. Quittmeyer
 Connie Ann Kontra
 Tody Shinkawa
 Edna Brackett
 Mary Lee Irby
 Anna B. Durrie

Dolores Quittmeyer
 Doyle B Martin
 Elinor S. Dittes
 Wm. Sandborn-Sponsor

Carl Adolf Johnson
 Mary Nell Proctor
 Margaret M. Brown
 Mary Ann Voss
 Alice Fink
 Alvena Amelia Diehl

Not pictured:

Minnie Albarian



Nurses

Mary Jacobsen
 Josephine Mattson
 Dorothy Medlin
 John Spencer
 Alvada Voss
 Norma Kiger
 Corrine Friend
 Lucille Cline

Isabelle Miller
 Louise Johnson
 Lily McCorkle-Sponsor
 Georgia Seymoure
 Doyle Martin
 Gertrude Scheible
 Albert McCorkle-Sponsor
 Elfa Lillie
 Lydia Bothe

Vergie Reed
 Maby Heslip
 Gladys Trivett
 Norma Bond



1944

College

Lois Annabelle Brooks

Elly Youriko Yoshida

Albert G. Dittes

Virgil Clare Jenkins

Tarra Shinohara

Elsie Lillie-Edminster

Shiro Kunihiro

Robert Lee Mole

Evelyn Bealer Ruggles

Ichiro Tabuchi

Ruth June McElheny

Other F. Speaker

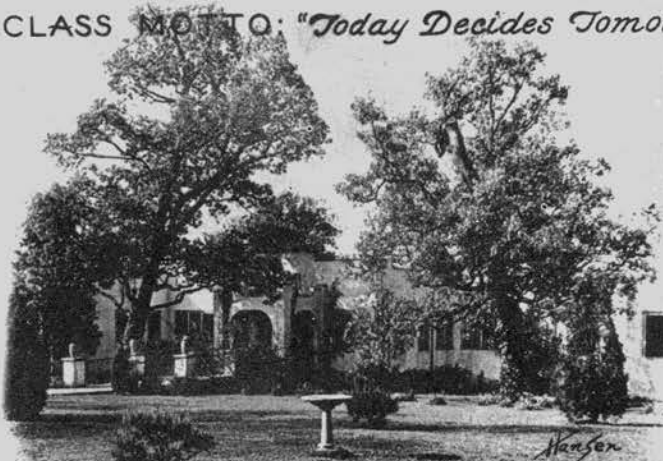
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MADISON COLLEGE

SCHOOL OF NURSING

CLASS OF 1944

CLASS MOTTO: "Today Decides Tomorrow"



William C. Cushman
President



June Hunt



Rosie E. Voss



Maxine K. Dilley
"Vice President"



Eleanor R. Speaker
Sec. - Treas.



Verle Ann Hamel

Nurses

William C. Cushman
Maxine K. Dilley
June Hunt
Eleanor Speaker
Rosie E. Voss
Verle Ann Hamel

Wilma J. Sisco
George Bon Dranko
Alice Marie Price
Mr. James Zeigler-Sponsor
Mrs. James Zeigler-Sponsor
Gordon G. Creighton
Norene L. Creighton
Elizabeth C. Steen



Wilma J. Sisco



George Bon Dranko



Alice Marie Price



Mr. & Mrs. James Zeigler
SPONSORS



Gordon G. Creighton



Norene L. Creighton



Elizabeth C. Steen



Elizabeth C. Steen

Digitized by the Center for Adventist Research

1945

College

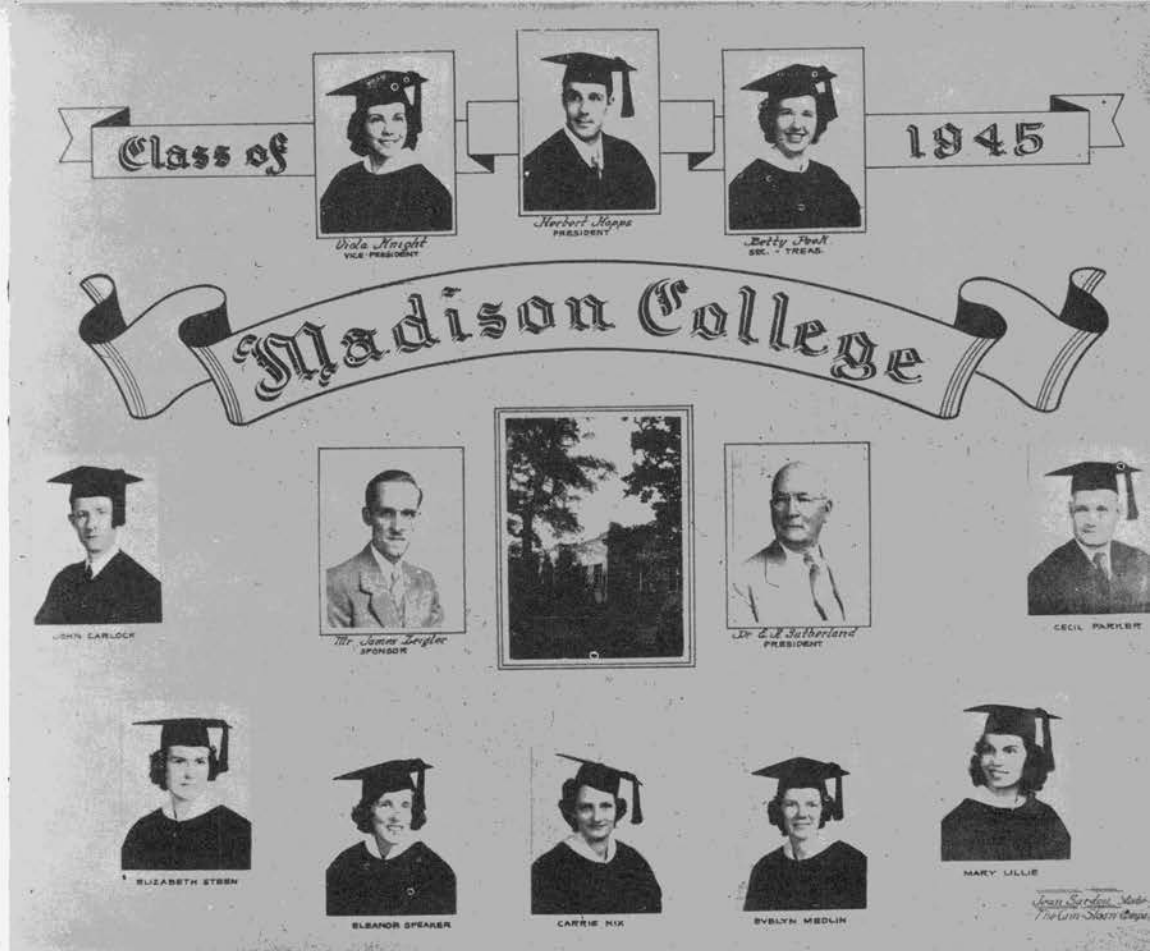
Viola Knight
Herbert Hopps
Betty Peek
John Carlock

James Zeigler-Sponsor
Dr. E. A. Sutherland-
President of Madison
College

Elizabeth Steen
Eleanor Speaker
Carrie Nix
Evelyn Medlin
Mary Lillie

Not pictured:

P. W. Stuyvesant
Mamie Uchida
Cecil Parker

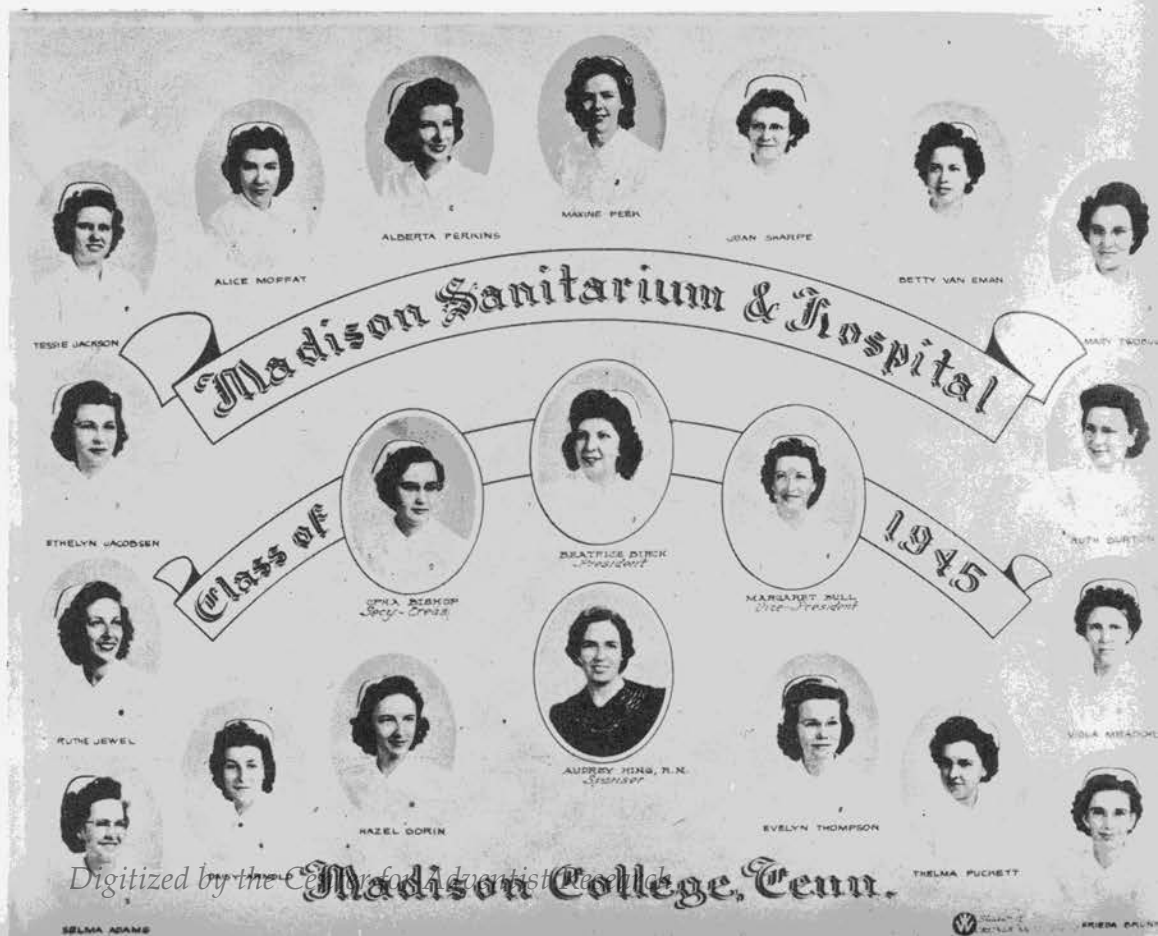


Nurses

Tessie Jackson
Alice Moffat
Alberta Perkins
Maxine Peek
Jean Sharpe
Betty Van Eman
Mary Twobulls

Ethelyn Jacobsen
Ruth Burton
Ruthe Jewel
Viola Meador

Selma Adams
Daisy Arnold
Hazel Gorin
Audrey King-Sponsor
Evelyn Thompson
Thelma Puckett
Frieda Brunner



Class of 1946



James Ramsey
VICE PRESIDENT



Vera Jensen
CLASS PRESIDENT



Emogene O. McBride
SECRETARY & TREASURER

Madison College



Howard J. Welch
SPONSOR



Dr. Thomas W. Steen
SCHOOL PRESIDENT



Christine O. McNeal



Lyndell Hill



Edwin M. Bisalski



Roy R. Bowes



Dwight Lawrence Bidwell



Beulah M. Halverson



Patricia L. Lowe



Dorothy Jensen



Sibyl Smith Gallagher



Thomas Gordon Growing

1946

College

James Ramsey
Vera Jensen
Emogene O. McBride

Howard J. Welch-Sponsor
Dr. Thomas W. Steen-
School President

Christine O. McNeal
Lyndell Hill
Dwight Lawrence Bidwell

Beulah M. Halverson
Patricia L. Lowe
Dorothy Jensen
Sibyl Smith Gallagher

Roy R. Bowes
Edwin M. Bisalski
Thomas Gordon Growing

Not pictured:

Wm. M. Rabucha
Walter H. Hilgers

ROLL
MABLE DUBRE-1946
MRS. CARRIE NIX-SPONSOR
SHIRLEY ELAINE DRURY
ROBERT L. PRIDE
GLADYS H. DRURY
REGINA ELVYRA HILL
EDNA FELDER
WILLIAM F. SCHWAB
READ
CENTER TO RIGHT

ROLL
ETHYL M. OVERDORF-1946
DONNA BELLE ALLEN
MR. HOWARD NIX-SPONSOR
RUBY B. HILBURN
W. M. GEES
LOTTIE STEWART
JOYCE WEBB
MARY FRANCES SIEWART
READ
CENTER TO RIGHT

Madison Sanitarium and Hospital

19 46



Nurses

Center to left:

Mable Dubre
Mrs. Carrie Nix-Sponsor
Shirley Elaine Drury
Regina Elvyra Hill
Edna Felder
William F. Schwab

Center to right:

Ethyl M. Overdorf
Donna Belle Allen
Mr. Howard Nix-Sponsor
Ruby B. Hilburn
W. M. Gees
Lottie Stewart
Amos Coffee
Joyce Webb
Mary Frances Siewart

onward
and
upward
class motto

victory
and
perfection

1947

College

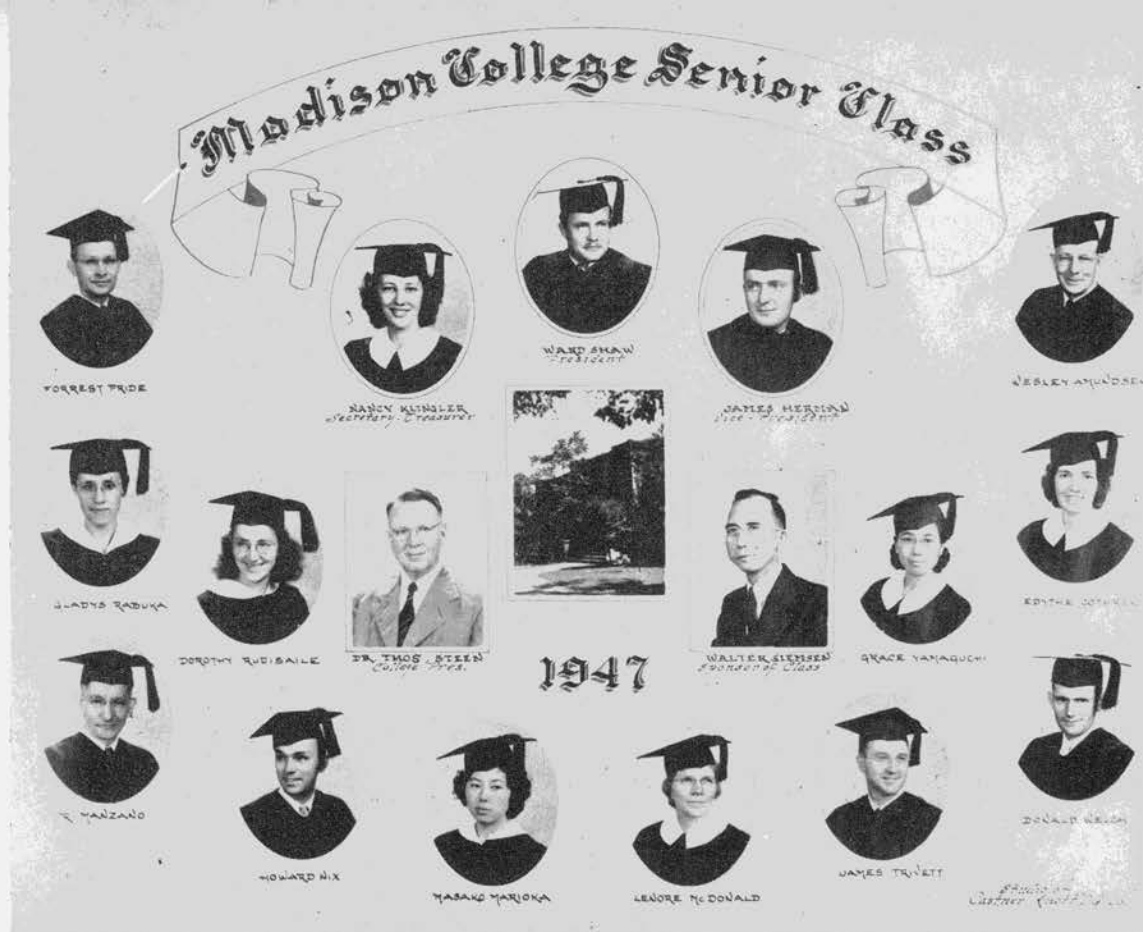
Forrest Pride
Nancy Klingler
Ward Shaw
James Herman
Wesley Amundsen

Gladys Rabuka
Dorothy Rudisaile
Dr. Thos. Steen-
College President
Walter Siemsen-Sponsor
Grace Yamaguchi
Edythe Cothren

R. Manzano
Howard Nix
Masako Marioka
Lenore McDonald
James Trivett
Donald Welch

Not pictured:

May Uchida
Maurice C. Guest



Nurses

Mr. George Cothren-Sponsor, Jo Stougaard, Margaret Ann Jensen, Mrs. Geogre Cothren-Sponsor
Ruth Maehre, Ila Gurin, Eva Joyce Webb, Erna Heisel, Janeth Aman, Marian Irene Elliot





1948

College

James Sorensen
Samuel Tsai
Karl McDonald
William H. Knight



Freda Zeigler
Kenneth Knight
Philip Patterson
Carlos McDonald
H. C. Alexander



Class of 1948

Madison College, Tennessee



ADA MARIE GOODNER
Secretary & Treasurer



LEOLA ARLENE PARTRIDGE
President



MRS. JAMES ZEIGLER
Sponsor



MARY S. TAMURA
Vice-President



MARY JEAN WALLACE
Assoc. Secretary & Treasurer



JOYCE D. PARFITT



DOROTHY J. PARFITT



PAULINA E. LUCAS



OLIVE H. CRUICKSHANK



HAZEL SUE KELLY



MRS. J. VAN CAMPEN



MILDRED DONEHEW



*Photobetter Studio of
Coleman, Berger & Whitebaum*

Nurses

Ada Marie Goodner
Leola Arlene Partridge
Mrs. James Zeigler-Sponsor
Mary S. Tamura
Mary Jean Wallace

Joyce D. Parfitt
Dorothy J. Parfitt
Paulina E. Lucas
Olive H. Cruickshank
Hazel Sue Kelly
Mrs. J. Van Campen
Betty Jean Phelps
Mildred Donehew

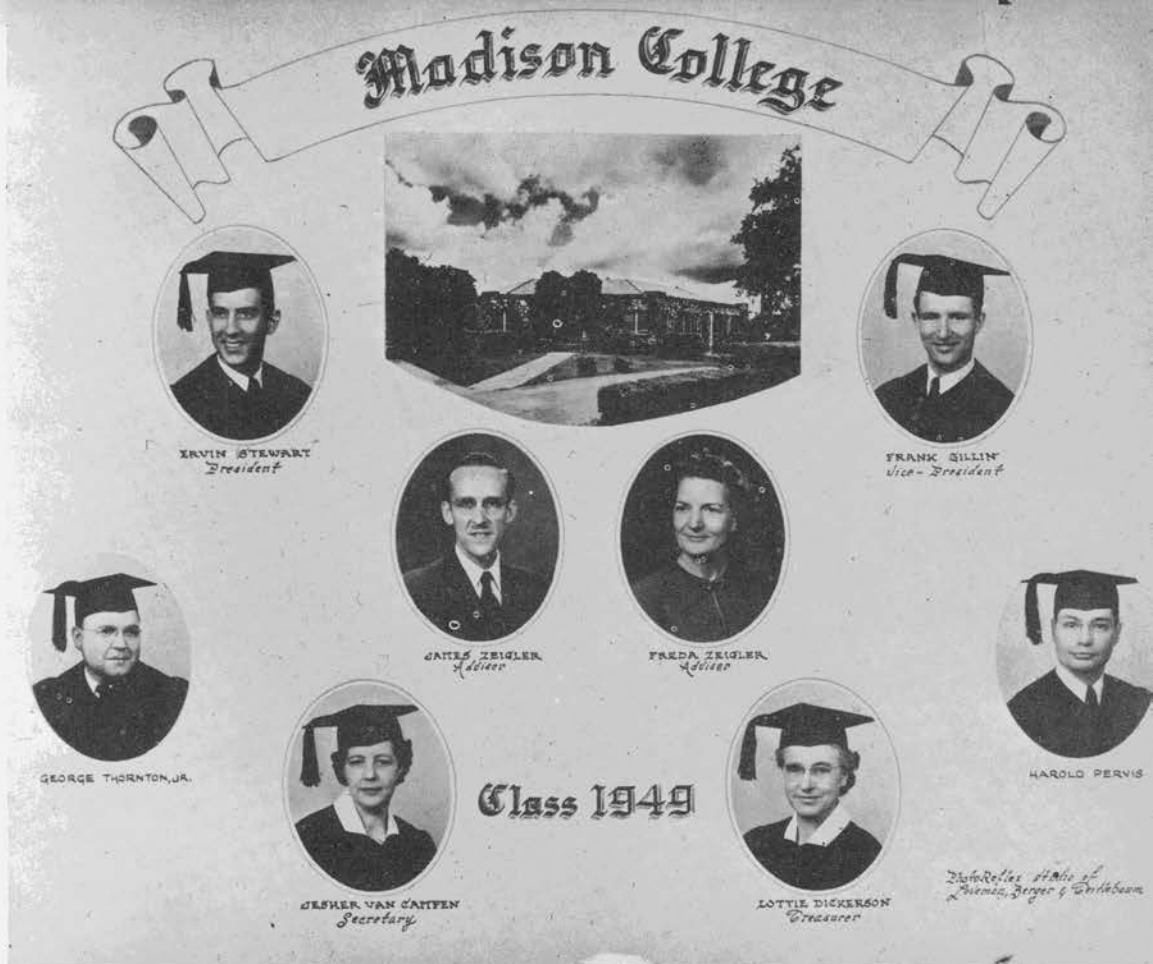
1949

College

Ervin Stewart
Frank Gillin
George Thornton, Jr.
James Zeigler-Sponsor
Freda Zeigler-Sponsor
Harold Pervis
Lottie Dickerson

Not pictured:

Lester Littell



Nurses

Lucy Mae De Pas
Lottie Dickerson
Lloyd Bailey
Gladys Rippy

Lucille Cline
Genevieve Martin
Lathan Roberts
Imogene Carney
Marjorie Campbell
Mrs. Lois Bull



Madison College

Class of 1950



Agnes Johnson



Mary Charles Scott
Secretary-Treasurer



Donald W. Welch
President



Walter Worth Lowder
Vice President



Jean Sharpe Lowder



Ernest Leon Gordon



Joel A. Everett



Stephen Tsao



Carl Eddy Baker



John Gramyk



Ralph P. Bailey



Luther A. May



Herbert Perez



Henry Roy Knapp



William Schwab



Robert Ammundsen



William Schwab
Sponsor

1950

College

Agnes Johnson
Mary Charles Scott
Donald W. Welch
Walter Worth Lowder
Jean Sharpe Lowder

Ernest Leon Gordon
Joel A. Everett
Stephen Tsao
Carl Eddy Baker
John Gramyk
Ralph P. Bailey
Luther A. May
Herbert Perez
Henry Roy Knapp
William Schwab
Robert Ammundsen

Not pictured:

Max Bralliar
Orville Thompson
Ralph Cline
Willis O. Dick
Paul Donesky
Bryan Michaelis
J. Van Campen

Madison College School of Nursing

Class of 1950

Faculty:
 Violet Stewart
 John Gramyk
 Eloise Page
 Joyce Welch
 Jo Sprague
 Betty Burk
 Louise Smith
 Goldie Durichek
 Violet Rook
 Bertha Dunn
 Dorothy Lowder
 Mrs. R. R. Bowes-Sponsor
 Dr. R. R. Bowes-Sponsor
 Ralph Cline
 Elsie Brownlee
 Eddy Baker
 Mavis Sutherland
 Henry Knapp
 Audrey Bursley

Students:
 Violet Stewart
 John Gramyk
 Eloise Page
 Joyce Welch
 Jo Sprague
 Betty Burk
 Louise Smith
 Goldie Durichek
 Violet Rook
 Bertha Dunn
 Dorothy Lowder
 Mrs. R. R. Bowes-Sponsor
 Dr. R. R. Bowes-Sponsor
 Ralph Cline
 Elsie Brownlee
 Eddy Baker
 Mavis Sutherland
 Henry Knapp
 Audrey Bursley

Nurses

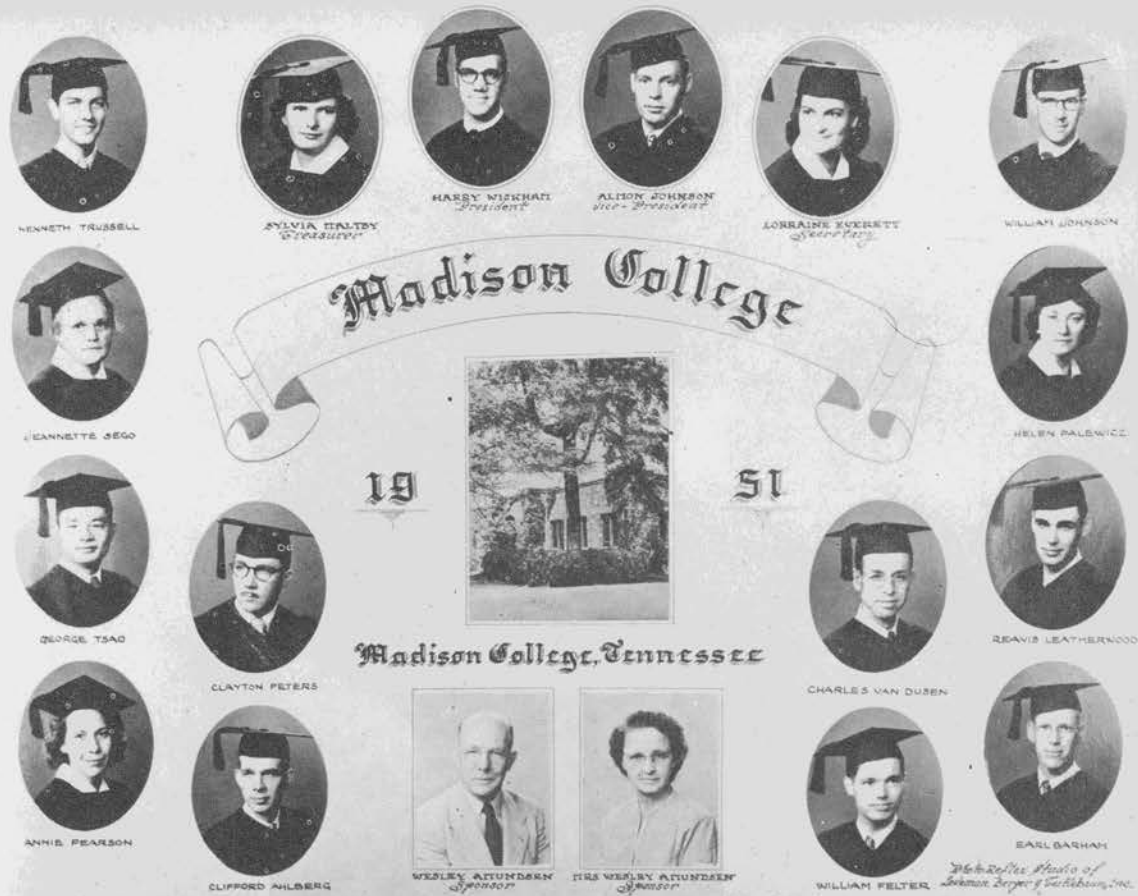
Violet Stewart
John Gramyk
Eloise Page
Joyce Welch
Jo Sprague
Betty Burk

Louise Smith
Goldie Durichek
Violet Rook
Bertha Dunn
Dorothy Lowder
Mrs. R. R. Bowes-Sponsor
Dr. R. R. Bowes-Sponsor
Ralph Cline
Elsie Brownlee
Eddy Baker
Mavis Sutherland
Henry Knapp
Audrey Bursley

1951

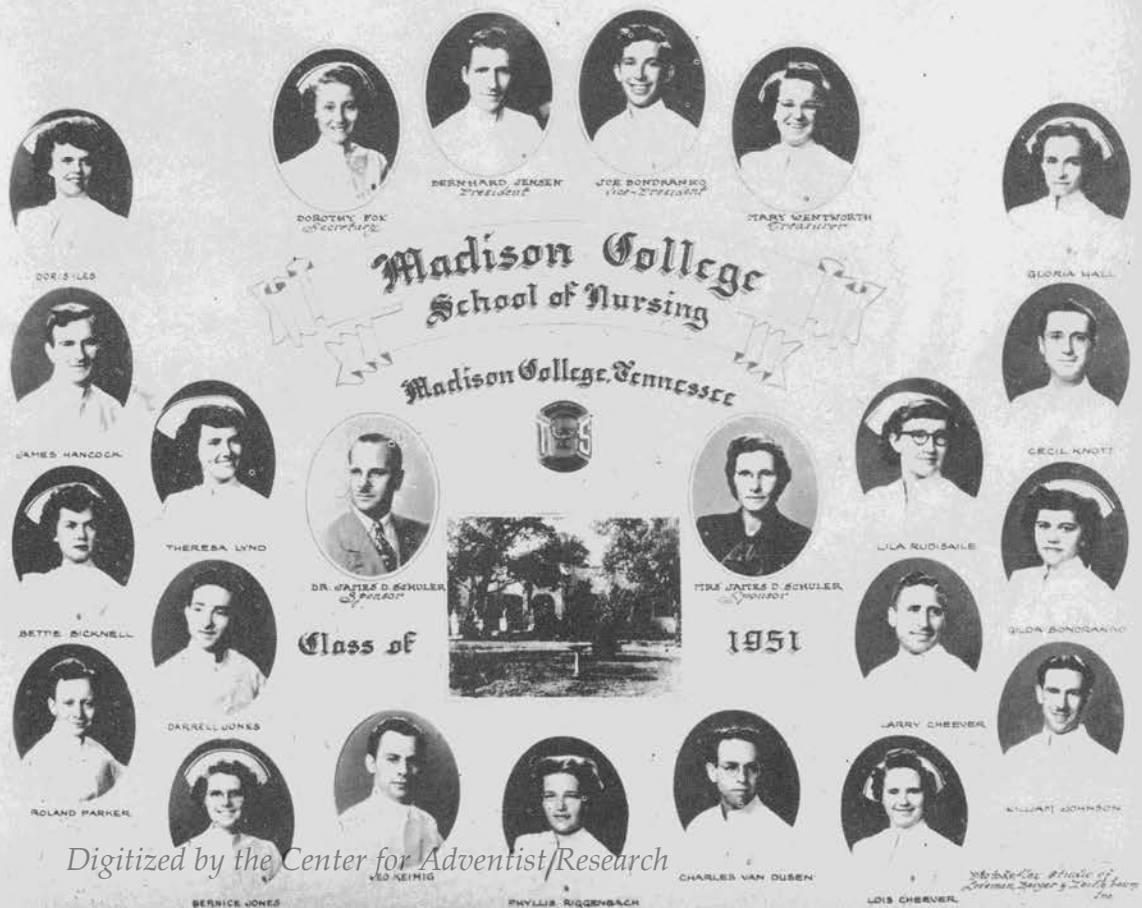
College

Kenneth Trussell
 Sylvia Maltby
 Harry Wickham
 Almon Johnson
 Lorraine Everett
 William Johnson
 Jeannette Sego
 Helen Palewicz
 George Tsao
 Clayton Peters
 Charles Van Dusen
 Reavis Leatherwood
 Annie Pearson
 Clifford Ahlberg
 Wesley Amundsen-Sponsor
 Mrs. Wesley Amundsen-
 Sponsor
 William Felter
 Earl Barham



Nurses

Doris Iles
 Dorothy Fox
 Bernhard Jensen
 Joe Bondranko
 Mary Wentworth
 Gloria Hall
 James Hancock
 Theresa Lynd
 Dr. J. D. Schuler-Sponsor
 Mrs. J. D. Schuler-Sponsor
 Lila Rudisaile
 Cecil Knott
 Bettie Bicknell
 Darrell Jones
 Roland Parker
 Bernice Jones
 Leo Keimig
 Phyllis Riggenbach
 Charles Van Dusen
 Gilda Bondranko
 Larry Cheever
 Lois Cheever
 William Johnson



1952

College

Mrs. Freda Zeigler-Sponsor
Marilyn Jensen
Charles E. White, Sr.
Sue Weemes
Charles C. Wang
Mr. James Zeigler-Sponsor

Edward H. Burnside
Dorothy Allen
Edna Atkin Pepper
Harlan Monroe Brown
Mervin C. Riggenschach
Inez Baron
Charlotte Coolidge
Clifford S. Tonsberg

Paul Harlan Wilson
Clayton J. Spady
Elva Moore Harrold
Henry Bedford, Jr.
Larry Cheever
Lois Cheever
Norman L. Wilson
Duane Wang

Madison College

1951 ~ 1952

Tooley-McGraw Studios

Portraits of students and faculty are arranged around the central building photo. Captions include: MRS. FREDA ZEIGLER, R.N., B.S. SPONSOR, NURSING EDUCATION; MARILYN JENSEN SECRETARY; CHARLES E. WHITE, SR. PRESIDENT; SUE WEEMES VICE-PRESIDENT; CHARLES C. WANG TREASURER; MR. JAMES ZEIGLER, R.N., M.A. SPONSOR, BIOLOGY; EDNA ATKIN PEPPER; HARLAN MONROE BROWN; MERVIN C. RIGGENBACH; INEZ BARON; PAUL HARLAN WILSON; CLAYTON J. SPADY; ELVA MOORE HARROLD; HENRY BEDFORD, JR.; LARRY CHEEVER; LOIS CHEEVER; NORMAN L. WILSON; DUANE WANG.

Nurses

Dr. Naomi Pitman-Sponsor
Velma Stewart
Joyce Burnside
Geraldine Dickman
Martha Cary

June Register
Juanita Ashlock
Ruth Bishop
Doris Grover
Ramona Seath
Retta Wiles
Jennie Mae Edwards
Helen Burg

Joan Bishop
Betty Jo Jennings
Carl Upton
Daisy Bryant
Lillian Register
Thelma Wetmore

Madison College School of Nursing

1951 ~ 1952

Tooley-McGraw Studios

Portraits of nursing students and faculty are arranged around the central building photo. Captions include: DR. NAOMI PITMAN SPONSOR; MISS VELMA STEWART SECRETARY; MRS. JOYCE BURNSIDE PRESIDENT; MRS. GERALDINE DICKMAN VICE-PRESIDENT; MISS MARTHA CARY TREASURER; MISS JUNE REGISTER; MRS. JUANITA ASHLOCK; MISS RUTH BISHOP; MRS. DORIS GROVER; MISS RAMONA SEATH; MISS RETTA WILES; MRS. JENNIE MAE EDWARDS; MISS HELEN BURG; MRS. JOAN BISHOP; MISS BETTY JO JENNINGS; MR. CARL UPTON; MRS. DAISY BRYANT; MRS. LILLIAN REGISTER; MISS THELMA WETMORE.

College

W. R. Zollinger
Glen Schaffer
Felix A. Lorenz-Sponsor
Olga Lorenz
Marilyn Schuerger

John Read
Mary Jane West
Warren Cheever
Carlos Quevedo
David Patterson
Marilyn Chenault

Martha Peacock
Wilma Gill
Dale Kendall
Leon Gray
Don Owsley
Albert Nielson
Glenn Davis



Senior Class of 1953 of Madison College

AUGUST
1953



Nurses

Dr. Naomi Pitman-Sponsor
Martha Higgins
Dale Kendall
Thelma Slater
Jewell Cheever

Luther Hill
Edith Faust
Hazel Fast
Edith Thomas
Eula Hill
Mary Jane West
Norabel Burk
Marilyn Chenault

Myrtle Cox
Beulah Vickers
Earl Voorhies
Kanakola Orso
Gwendyl Brown
Warren Cheever
Wilma Gill



Madison College



1953  1954



I. M. GISH, Ph.D.



OLIVE CRUICKSHANK
SALVATREY



EDGAR L. BYRD
PRESIDENT



MYRLE TABLER
VICE-PRESIDENT



JOSEPHINE BOYER
TREASURER



MRS. LOUISE GISH-Sponsor



THEO WILLIAMS



VELMA MIDGHALL



ROY WILKIN



RAY KARNATZ



ALI KAULAK



ELLEN CROWDER



CLEO GEORGE BOYER



ROBERT SANTINI



ESTHER RADINZ



HIDEO HAMANO



RIKIJU KAWASE



JESUS VEGA

TOOLEY-MYRON STUDIOS

1954

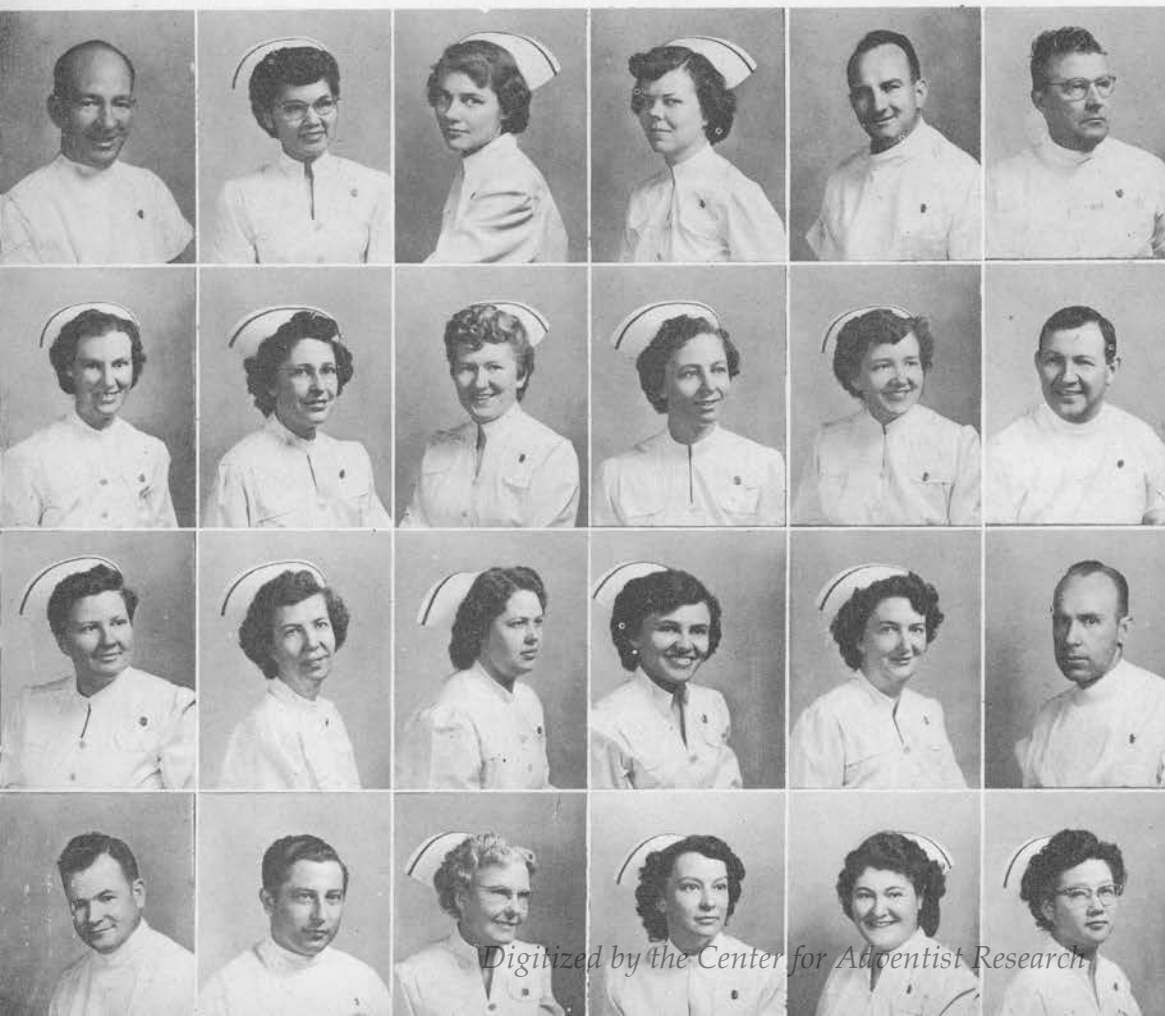
College

Olive Cruickshank
Edgar L. Byrd
Myrle Tabler
Josephine Boyer

I. M. Gish, Ph.D.-Sponsor
Mrs. Louise Gish-Sponsor
Theo Williams
Ray Karnatz
Velma Midghall
Roy Wilkin
Ali Kaulak
Ellen Crowder

Cleo George Boyer
Robert Santini
Esther Radinz
Hideo Hamano
Rikiji Kawase
Jesus Vega

Class of 1954



Nurses

John Aldrich
Nell Arashiro
Shirley Lundy
Jeanette Vernon
William Brandemihl
Albert Berger

Josephine Boyer
Leta Brandemihl
Bettie Clark
Gladys Duran
Agnes Effenberg
Don Jennings

Marie Logan
Velma Midghall
Peggy Newhart
Rosa Ramos
Esther Radinz
Bill Park

Amos Self
Charles Smith
Myrle Tabler
Isabelle Voorhies
Keo Weegar
Alice Yun

The Alumni

The measure of any institution is its alumni. Madison is a small school, so its alumni are comparatively few. But they have made an outstanding contribution, and Madison is proud of their record. Their achievements since graduation attest to the high quality of training they received and the fine principles of life espoused while they were students.

There are more than a thousand alumni today, the surviving product of Madison's fifty years. Many others have passed away, and the whereabouts of many more is unknown.

It is interesting, and gratifying, to see where the alumni are now and what they are doing.

SEL-SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS. About a fourth of the known alumni are today serving in Madison and its more than fifty companion institutions—two hundred and fifty-eight.

CONFERENCE WORKERS, employees of the S.D.A. Church in North America, account for one hundred and thirty-eight.

FOREIGN SERVICE in S.D.A. missions work occupies another fifty-one.

PHYSICIANS. There are among the alumni of, Madison today one hundred and forty-eight physicians, a result of Madison's traditional emphasis on medical missionary service.



Alumni Association Officers and Board

Seated: Mrs. Olga Lorenz, Secretary; Mrs. Helen Sandborn, Vice-president; Mrs. Agnes Johnson, President; Miss Elsie Wrinkle, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Marguerite Jasperson
Standing: Dr. Cyrus Kendall, Dr. Roy Bowes, Professor and Mrs. Zeigler



Alumni Banquet of 1954

The Alumni Association held their customary banquet last spring when they entertained and received into membership the most recent graduating class, that of August, 1954.

Dr. Ira Gish, Senior Class sponsor, gave the welcoming address, from which is quoted the following:

"We, the Faculty and Alumni Association, have a great interest in 'the increase in capital stock' that will be made by accepting the Class of '54 into the Association.

"There are certain ideals, attitudes, and appreciations that every institution hopes the graduates will have acquired in addition to the facts learned from books.

"One of the highest and most loved aims of this college is that of fitting the students for and inspiring him with a deep love of the self-supporting layman's work of finishing the gospel in all the world. We are proud of our Senior Class tonight, for we have ample evidence that they have caught this great vision and will enter this field of service. Except

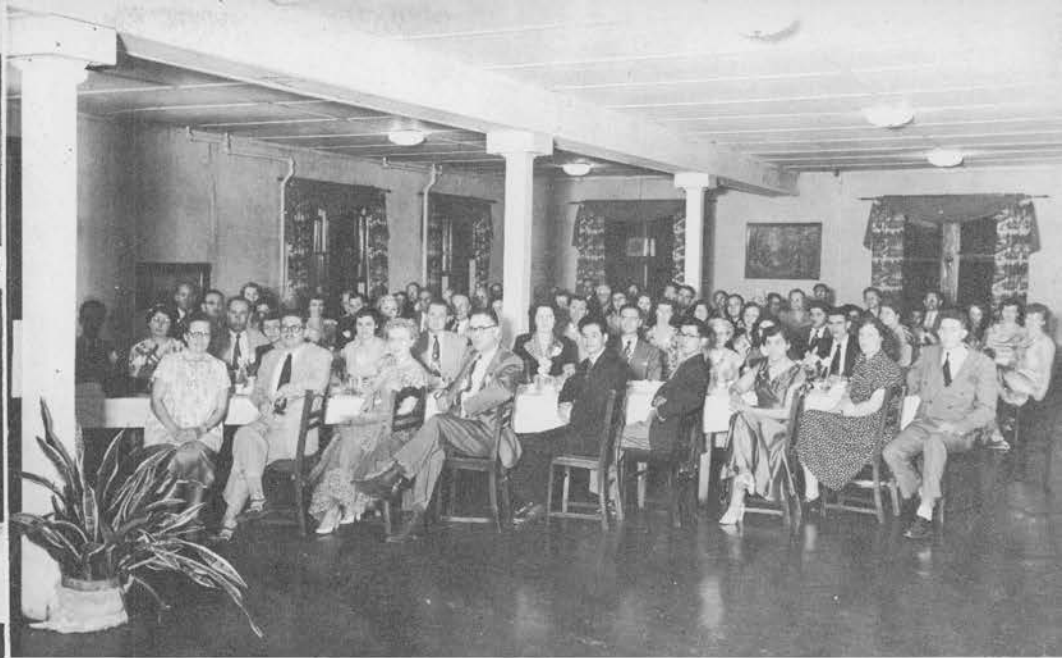
Alumni in S.D.A. Self-supporting Enterprises

Aeh, Evelyn Thompson
Aldrich, John
Arashiro, Nell
Ard, Susan Walen
Ashlock, Juanita Decker
Baker, Bessie
Barham, Earl
Baron, Inez Mejia
Bascom, R. E.
Bean, Harvey
Bean, Helen Hackworth
Berger, Albert J.
Bisalski, Edwin M.
Bliss, Forrest E.
Bowes, Roy R.
Boyer, Cleo George
Boyer, Josephine
Brandemihl, Leta M.
Brandemihl, Wm. R.
Brooks, Lois Annabelle
Brown, Harlan M.
Brown, Margaret M.
Brownlee, Elsie Stinchfield
Bryant, Wm. A.
Bryant, Vesta Dunn
Bryant, Daisy Gullett
Burke, Lydia
Burnsides, Edward Hale
Burnsides, Joyce Bates
Campbell, Marjorie E.
Carey, Jeanette Ducker
Cheever, Lawrence L.

Cheever, Lillie J.
Cheever, Lois Bales
Cheever, Warren W.
Clark, Betty Jane
Cline, Lucille B.
Cline, Ralph
Comstock, Marie Graham
Cox, Myrtle
Creighton, Bessie McCorkle
Creighton, Mildred Davidson
Crowder, Ellen A.
Cruickshanks, Olive
Cushman, Wm. C.
Davidson, Ralph
Davis, Glenn L.
Dickman, Geraldine
Dietrich, Julius
Dittes, Albert G.
Dittes, Elinor
Dittes, Frances L.
Donesky, Paul
Dorosh, Agnes Effenberg
Doub, Louella
Drury, Gladys
Dunn, Bertha
Duran, Gladys
Durichek, Tessie Jackson
Dysinger, Paul C.
Edmister, Elfa Lillie
Erickson, Karl
Face, Edna Kendall
Faust, Edythe L.

Felder, Edna
Fellemente, Florence
Fisher, Hazel Fast
Fisher, Paul L.
Gees, Walter
Gill, Wilma
Gish, Louise Hoyt
Goodge, Bayard D.
Goodge, Roger F.
Goodge, Violet Jackson
Gray, Leon H.
Guest, Maurice
Gurin, Ila
Hall, Gloria
Halverstott, Charles
Halverstott, Mary Soule
Hancock, James
Harold, Betty Peek
Harold, Raymond
Harp, Dorothy Dawson
Harp, William
Hassenpflug, Mary Wallace
Herbert, Dovie Fox
Higgins, Martha
Hodges, Wm. Clayton
Hunter, Leroy
Iverson, Betty
Jaspersen, Marguerite
Jennings, Donald E.
Jensen, John
Jensen, Ruby Wade
Johns, Gola Morgan

Johnson, Agnes
Johnson, Carl Adolph
Johnson, David F.
Johnson, Jerusha
Johnson, Mildred Gleason
Johnson, Betty Nicholson
Johnson, Reuben L.
Jones, Bernice
Jones, Darrell
Jones, Nora
Juhl, George
Kelley, Winifred Rushing
Kendall, Cyrus E.
Kendall, R. Dale
Kendall, George
Kendall, Marjorie Stiles
King, Audrey E.
King, Roy B.
King, Zona
Kingsfield, Otto V.
Kohler, Frank
Koppel, Elizabeth
Kuiken, Louise Hoppel
Kutcher, Earl
Leslie, Bertha Schilling
Lewis, Clara Pettit
Lewis, James
Littell, Fay
Littell, Vivian Eitun
Logan, Marie
Lorenz, Olga
Lowder, Jean Sharpe



for one student who is entering a school of advanced training, every member of the class is entering the layman's work. The president of the Class and his wife have both been on our Faculty for some time. The president of the Student Association will join our staff this fall. Mr. Robert Santini is already director of one of our Units. Others have gone to Japan to join Dr. Webber's self-supporting Unit there. Every member of the class has thus found some place in the work of the layman's movement. This is good evidence that the Faculty has the right spirit and has promoted

these ideals, which the school has so faithfully cherished for half a century.

"The Alumni Association of Madison College is proud, and rightly so, of the graduating class of 1954, which has chosen, almost to a man, the self-supporting lay evangelism work as its field of labor.

"So we welcome you, Seniors of the Class of 1954, to join the capital stock of the Alumni Association and hasten the coming of the greatest Lay Physician, Lay Teacher and Lay Evangelist the world has ever seen, Jesus Christ, our Lord."

Alumni in S.D.A. Self-supporting Enterprises

Lowder, Gladys
Lowder, Worth
Lundy, Shirley M.
Maltby, Sylvia
Manzano, R. J.
Marshall, Katherine Beck
Martin, Charles
Martin, Doyle
Martin, Genevieve Eaton
Martin, Edwin
Martin, Mary Ramsey
Mathews, Dorothy
McClure, George B.
McCorkle, Albert W.
McCorkle, Lily Lane
McDonald, Betty Burk
McDonald, Carlos W.
McDonald, K. P.
McDonald, Lenore Wass
McWilliams, Dorothy Parfitt
Michaelis, Bryan A.
Michaelis, Charles
Midghall, Velma Freda
Mitzelfelt, Ramona Seath
Moore, Earline Thomas
Moore, Ralph
Moore, Edith I.
Moore, Everett R.
Morris, Leslie
Mulford, Pearl
Munn, Edith
Myers, Audrey Hill

Myers, Russell E.
Newhart, Peggy
Nielsen, Albert K.
Noble, Gad R.
Osborne, Wesley
Osborne, Irene Felice
Ownbey, Grace
Owsley, Donald S.
Page, Archie
Page, Delia Brizendine
Park, Bill Porter
Patterson, David E.
Peacock, Martha Rose
Pearson, Arthur A.
Peek, Archie D.
Pepper, Edna A.
Peters, Betty
Peters, Clayton
Pierce, Margaret Harper
Pierce, Wm. Emmett
Port, Carolyn
Radinz, Esther Lafond
Ramos, Rosa Angelica
Ramsey, Wayne
Rimmer, James G.
Rimmer, Laura Stout
Rimmer, Richard
Rumley, Doris Meier
Rumley, Yvonne
Sandborn, William C.
Sandborn, Helen Deal
Santini, Robert

Saxon, Paul
Schneider, Henry
Schneider, Julius F.
Sego, Fred
Sego, Jeanette
Self, Amos C.
Sheffield, Marilyn Schuerger
Shepler, Virginia
Slater, Thelma Holweger
Smith, Charles J., Sr.
Smith, Louise
Speaker, Ila Mary
Speer, Olga Burdick
Steele, Byron
Stewart, Lottie
Stewart, Violet
Straw, Alice Goodge
Straw, Leland
Stuyvesant, P. W.
Surdal, Eloise Page
Sutherland, Joe
Swallen, Bessie
Swallen, Lloyd
Tabler, Myrle E.
Thomas, Edith B.
Thornton, George E.
Tolles, Lucile Cline
Tolles, Louis G.
Tonsberg, Clifford
Treece, Eva
Trivett, Ilma Jackson
Trivett, J. C.
Ulloth, Gustav

Van Blaricum, James
Vaughan, Naomi F.
Vega, Jesus
Vernon, Dora Jeanette
Vest, Jennie Idol
Vickers, Beulah
Voorhies, Isabelle
Voorhies, Wm. Earl
Walker, R. A.
Wang, Duane
Ward, Bertha Seibert
Weegar, Keo Rose
Welch, Donald
Welch, Joyce
Welebir, Ferdinand
West, Mary Sparks
Wheeler, Eva
Wheeler, A. J.
Wheeler, Olive Shannon
Williams, Theo
Wilson, Edna Ward
Wilson, Harry
Wilson, Norman L.
Windhorst, Elizabeth
Winquist, Edith
Wrinkle, Elsie D.
Youmans, George
Youmans, Elva
Yun, Alice
Zeigler, Freda
Zeigler, J. E.
Zetkoe, Lucy DePas
Zollinger, W. R.



Miss Elsie Wrinkle, Alumna of the Year

Every organization such as this has its hidden hero, unknown and unsung, who bears on his (it is usually her) shoulders the drab drudgery that no one appreciates but without which the program would not survive.

That person in this Association is Miss Elsie Wrinkle, and the Alumni Association hereby announces her as "the alumna of the year."

Through tireless effort and ceaseless vigilance, many times working far into the night, without remuneration, she has done far more than anyone else in keeping the records straight, the program going forward, the association alive and alert.

MEMORIES OF MADISON

A memory is a precious thing, God knows,
Who all things blithe and beautiful bestows:

The violet-sewn embroideries wakening,
To grace the tender grasses of the spring;
The pale green veiling of the misty trees
Above this miniature in pageantries;

Remembered magic of the festal nights,
And solemn stars beyond the campus lights;
A cherished friendship wrapped in tissue folds,
And guarded with the treasures memory holds;

Responsibilities for fledgling years,
And books and classes, tenderness and tears;
The tired times, the laughter and the love—
The fleeting hours that scarce bear thinking of;

God-given hours, what portion—loss or gain—
Proclaims the measure you must still attain?
"Hope springs eternal," dreams but patterns laid,
And dreams that haunt the heart can never fade.

A memory is a glowing thing, a bond
To light and lighten all the years beyond.

Edna Atkin Pepper

Mrs. Pepper, head of the Secretarial Science Department, is a poet, in skill and in soul.

Alumni in S.D.A. Conference Employ in America

Adams, Selma
Allen, Dorothy
Amundsen, Wesley
Bailey, Ralph
Beaven, Barba Hallifax
Belin, Bennie Arthur
Bernard, Della Brown
Biggs, Bruce
Biggs, Ruby
Bischoff, Joseph
Bischoff, Esther Roby
Bishop, Vesta Pifer
Black, Fred
Black, Dorothy Lee
Blackburn, C. C.
Bogar, Nina Thomas
Boynton, Gerald W.
Brost, Ben B.
Brownsberger, Elsie Peterson
Brownsberger, John
Brownsberger, Sidney B.
Burchard, Opha Klause
Carleton, Viola
Carlock, John Douglas
Chapin, J. Paul
Chen, Helen
Christman, Harry K.
Colvin, Nora Parsons
Creighton, Gordon
Creighton, Norene Lyons
Davidson, Howard
Davidson, Evelyn Robinson
Dick, Eleanor Sutton
Dick, Willis

Dickerson, Lottie G.
Donesky, Kathryn Case
Donovan, Lydia Hoehn
Dovicke, Cordia Brizendine
Edwards, Betty Phelps
Everett, Lorraine Ehrhardt
Everett, Mary Lillie
Eusey, Lee
Fuller, Emma Green
Gober, Naomi Glass
Greenhill, Mary Proctor
Gregorius, Beverly Pruette
Grover, Doris M.
Hall, Belle C.
Hall, Stanley C.
Harris, Stanley C., Jr.
Harrold, Elva
Heisel, Erna
Hewitt, Herbert
Hewitt, Vera Noss
Hilburn, Ruby
Hochstetter, Gideon E.
Hoyt, Opal McKinney
Hunter, D. W.
Imai, Joseph
Johnson, Ruby
Judson, Frank
Katcher, George P.
Kellogg, Dorothy Medlin
King, Hazel R.
Kinsey, Martha Hickman
Kungel, E. E.
Lausten, Frances
Lowder, Dorothy

Lowry, Sidney
Lukens, Marie Jones
Marley, Everett
McAfee, Selma
McClellan, Doris Iles
McElhany, Ruth June
McFarland, Wayne
Medlin, Evelyn
Melendy, Clifford
Melendy, Nora K.
Miller, Mary Bond
Mole, Robert L.
Nelson, Dorothy Brown
Nelson, Ruth Solomon
Okohira, Alfred T.
Ozaki, Mamie Uchida
Palewicz, Helen
Parker, Roland
Patterson, Philip
Patterson, Tennyson Ingram
Pearson, Annie
Perez, Herbert
Peters, Gertrude Mann
Peters, John
Peterson, Stella C.
Pride, Forrest
Pride, Margaret Bull
Rabuka, Gladys Cooke
Ray, Willard F.
Read, John W.
Reddig, Ethelyn Jacobsen
Register, Ulma Doyle
Reich, Edith Jacobsen
Riggenbach, Mervin
Riggenbach, Phyllis

Ruskjer, Ruth Martin
Sanderson, Bruce
Sanderson, Dorothy McIntyre
Schueler, Gary
Schueler, Bernice Sharpe
Serles, Erma Long
Shinohara, Tairo
Shutt, Harriett
Siemens, Gertrude Roosevelt
Smith, Edith Wallace
Smith, Emily Nimlos
Smith, Russell T.
Smith, Weldon J.
Spears, Lola
Spencer, John
Stagg, Jennie
Steinman, Wilma
Sufficool, Norma Kiger
Sutherland, Mavis Savage
Suzuki, Emilia Pena
Suzuki, Masaichi
Thompson, Orville R.
Tohm, Alberta Perkins
Tsao, Stephen
Uchida, May
Upton, Carl H.
Upton, Lila Rudisaile
Welch, Donald A.
Wells, Joyce Parfitt
Whitehead, Myrtle Thompson
Wille, Dema Hooten
Williamson, Nobie
Wilson, Mary Mowry
Withers, T. V., Jr.
Zoellner, Julia

Marilyn Jensen, Africa bound

Marilyn Jensen was graduated from Madison College in 1952 with a major in Religious Education and minors in Education, English, and Home Economics. During the past two years she has been teaching at Oak Park Academy in Iowa. She is now under appointment by the S.D.A. Mission Board to South Africa, where she will be connected with the Inyazura Mission in South Rhodesia, a school for the training of native workers. She will sail on the Queen Mary on November 3, another Madison alumna in foreign service. Her Alma Mater and the Alumni Association wish her Godspeed.



Alumni in S.D.A. Foreign Service

Aaby, Ogden L.	Japan	Hansen, Elton	Guam	Nix, Carrie V.	Ireland	Socol, Helen Biggs	Peru
Alexander, Henry C.	India	Hansen, M. T.	Guam	Nix, Howard	Ireland	Stagg, George Lee	Alaska
Artress, Mrs. Frank	Ethiopia	Hirabayashi, Toshiuki	Hawaii	Olson, Mabel Dubre	Japan	Sype, Ross J.	B.C.
Baez, Alphonso T.	Mexico	Imori, Nana Hinati	Japan	Osgood, Gordon C.	B.W.I.	Tabuchi, Ichiro	Japan
Boyd, George	Australia	Jensen, Marilyn	Africa	Oshiro, Alfred	Hawaii	Thomas, Hallie	Pakistan
Carnahan, Ruth E.	Africa	Johannes, Winifred G.	Burma	Randolph, Alberta Yates	P.I.	Tilghman, K. W.	Japan
Chen, Homer	China	Johannes, Joseph	Burma	Randolph, C. E.	P.I.	Tsai, Samuel	Singapore
Graham, Marie	Comstock	Johnson, Ruth	Africa	Reed, Thelma Hansen	Hawaii	Webber, Alfred	Japan
	Mexico	Kunihira, Shiro	Japan	Rudisaile, Dorothy	Ethiopia	Webber, Ella	Japan
Connack, J. G.	Africa	Larson, L. J.	India	Shrock, Cecil	Alaska	Webber, Perry A.	Japan
England, W. O.	Africa	Lee, Cecil	Venezuela	Seino, Yoshio	Japan	Winkler, Lindsay	East Indies
Frank, Edward C.	Iraq	Liao, Shubert	P.I.	Seino, Masaka	Japan	Yamamoto, Elly Yoshida	
Hamana, Hideo	Japan	McCall, Marie	Africa	Skinner, Gladys Callender	Iran	Yoshimura, Samuel	Hawaii
							Japan

Alumni in Miscellaneous or Unknown Activities

Abersold, Charles	Beisswinger, LaVerne	Teufert	Burdine, Leland	Cummings, Mildred Payne
Adams, Margaret Jensen	Benton, W. F.		Burg, Helen	Cummings, Walter R.
Ahlberg, Clifford	Bidwell, Dwight L.		Burke, Norabel	D'Alessio, Dorothy Munn
Alcorn, Mary Magenat	Biggs, Thomas		Bumby, William C.	Damion, Goldie McIlwain
Alger, Charlotte Hunt	Bishop, Joan		Bursley, Ruth Gibson	Davis, Esther Sanford
Allen, J. B.	Bishop, Ruth		Byrd, Edgar L.	Dickman, Izora Ashby
Allison, James M.	Black, Paul A.		Caldwell, A. R.	Dickerson, Lottie G.
Ammundsen, Robert S.	Blair, James W.		Campbell, Marjorie Ellison	Diehl, Alvena
Ams, Irene Kominsky	Boehne, Hazel Ruth Ard		Carleton, Arthur E.	Digman, Alice Hecox
Andrian, Emily Brost	Bondranko, George		Carman, Mary Vaselenko	Dirkson, Violet Sprague
Aranjo, Ruth	Bondranko, Gilda Pacheco		Carreno, Ruth	Djang, Stephen
Arellano, Gen	Bondranko, Jo		Cave, Flora	Donohew, Mildred Felts
Arnold, Daisy	Bosch, Maxine Dilley		Cave, Ray	Donesky, Kathryn Case
Aved, Minnie Albarian	Bowen, Elizabeth		Cheek, Ada Bralliar	Dout, Thelma Treece
Ashby, Izora	Bowen, Morris M.		Chennault, Marilyn C.	Dreyer, Clifton
Auten, Donald T.	Bowes, Dorothy Wayne		Ching, Grace Lin	Drury, Shirley
Badzik, Margaret Rice	Bowes, Glenn		Clarke, Bonnie Miller	Dunbar, Norma Bond
Bagley, Robert	Bowman, Geneva		Colbert, Ruby	Dunn, Catherine Silvers
Baird, Augusta Ezelle	Boynton, Mildred		Clinton, Phoebe Hackworth	Durichek, Goldie
Baker, Carl E.	Brackman, Wilma Sisco		Coffee, Amos	Durichek, Tessie Jackson
Bailey, Lloyd G.	Bralliar, Floyd, Jr.		Collins, Edna Rentfro	Durrie, Anna B.
Barker, Mildred Standridge	Bralliar, John		Collins, Theo	Dye, Clarence
Barnett, Thelma Campbell	Bralliar, Max		Collins, Lola	Ebel, Raymond
Bartell, Glenn	Brizendine, Eloise Whitlock		Coolidge, Charlotte Stewart	Edson, Helen
Barrows, Charles V.	Brizendine, Normal Leonard		Coppage, Mary Lou Seely	Edwards, Jennie May Hodges
Barrows, Clare	Brown, Betty Jo Jennings		Cordry, Leta	Edwards, Betty Jean Phelps
Bascom, Beatrice Brown	Brown, Gwendyl J.		Corich, Delayne Bowen	Ellenberger, Lester E.
Bascom, Lewis	Brown, Lucy		Cothren, Edythe Stephenson	Embry, Josephine Rand
Batchelder, Moses	Brown, Mary E.		Cothren, George	Englebert, Kenneth
Baughman, Ruth Spurgeon	Brown, Valerie Roe		Cotton, Donald	Engbertson, Mary Jacobsen
Baughman, Willis F.	Brown, Verle Hamel		Crawford, Robert Milton	Erickson, Robert F.
Baxter, Hazel	Browning, Thomas G.		Cross, Alice Faudi	Everett, Joel
Beakley, Blanche Noble	Brownsberger, Ethel		Cross, Elizabeth	Ewaschuk, Lila
Beamer, Charles	Brunie, Yolanda Sutherland		Cross, Gordon Dean	Faudi, Hazel McConnell
Bedford, Henry, Jr.	Bryant, Freda Burger		Culver, Clara Belle	Faudi, Marvin
Beebe, Chauncey O.	Bull, Lois M.		Cummings, Arthur L.	Faudi, Otto



The "Old Timers"

Seated: Beaumont, Dittes, The Rockes, The Sutherlands, The Rimmers

Standing: The Moores, Gafford, Walker, The Wilsons, Bertram, The Goriches

Top row: Wrinkle, Dr. Joe Sutherland, Windhorst, Bean, Dr. Kendall, Edna Face, Dr. Johnson

Alumni in Miscellaneous or Unknown Activities

Faudi, Phillip
Felter, William S.
Ford, August C.
Fox, Dorothy
French, L. L.
Friend, Corinne
Fry, Frances Hopps
Fuller, Milo B.
Funk, Floyd
Furber, Alice
Gallagher, Robert
Gallagher, Sybel Smith
Gee, Phyllis Liu
George, Naomi
Geppert, Bertha Morgan
Gilbert, Roberta Yates
Giles, Lucille Burton
Gill, Wilma
Gillen, Frank T.
Ging, Nelson
Glen, Marion Curtis
Godfrey, Margaret Holst
Godfrey, Merle
Goodner, Ada M.
Goodner, Georgia S.
Gordon, Leon
Gore, Horace
Gould, Ethel Davis

Gramyk, John
Grandon, Claude
Graves, Harold L.
Green, Robert L.
Green, Norval
Greene, Georgia Hale
Gregorius, Fred
Gregorius, Hans
Grenz, Bonnie Arnstrong
Griggs, Elsie Thomas
Hamerly, Elsie Sanford
Hamilton, Gertha Brost
Hammond, Ellen Low
Hanahan, Cletis
Hanna, Lillian May
Hardin, Edna Brackett
Harvey, June Nivison
Harvey, Roberta
Harris, John J.
Harold, Lillian Davis
Harris, Lester
Haskell, Joe S.
Hass, Walter
Hastings, Clara Mae
Haugen, Ruth Hopper
Hauser, Zoetta Nichols
Haynes, Ethel Wilson
Henderson, Carl

Henken, Herbert
Herman, James
Herman, Lyle
Herman, Russell C.
Herrick, Floyd L.
Herrick, Mrs. Floyd L.
Hewitt, Lawrence
Hewitt, Betty Herman
Hewitt, Lewis
Hicks, Rob Roy
Hicks, Mrs. W. E.
Hilgers, Lucille Crockett
Hill, Eula Mae
Hill, Luther
Hill, Lyndell
Hill, Regina
Hirabayasha, Mary
Holloway, Harriett
Hopps, Herbert
Hopp, Vivian Taylor
Houston, Patricia Ann
Howard, Dorothy Bell
Howard, Edith Ross
Howard, Marie Hopkins
Hoyt, Rozella Stout
Huff, Clester
Hume, Bruce
Humphries, Frank

Ives, Edith
Jacobsen, Robert
Jansen, Robert
Jeffs, Harold
Jenkins, Harriett Hogsett
Jenkins, Vergil
Jennings, Imogene Carney
Jensen, Bernhard
Jensen, Dorothy Canaday
Jensen, Vera
Jensen, Frank
Johnson, Almon L.
Johnson, Alstrup N.
Johnson, Elwin Butler
Johnson, Mrs. E. B.
Johnson, Lorraine Graham
Johnson, Louise
Johnson, Martha
Johnson, Rex
Johnson, William
Johnstone, Samuel
Jones, Bernice Hiner
Jones, Darrell
Jones, James
Jones, John O.
Jones, Johnny Oswald
Jones, William Ansel
Just, Theodore

Personalities

It would be a thrill to the editors if a short sketch could be presented of each of the more than a thousand alumni. Obviously this is not possible.

But there are a few items that have come into view by one means or another, and they must serve as types of what scores of others would be, could they be included. For Madison builds individuality, and attracts men and women of character—personalities.

James G. Rimmer

James G. Rimmer, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, is an unusual man. British-born, he came to America as a young man, heard the message of God, cut loose from a lucrative future, and came to Madison.



Aside from being a teacher, a nurse, a pharmacist, an organist, and an expert machinist, he is an inventor. He has several patents, but his most important product is an all-purpose mill of great merit, shown above. Although retired, he still teaches Red Cross courses and First Aid.

Alumni in Miscellaneous or Unknown Activities

Kablanow, Maxine Peek
Kakase, Rikiji
Kantzer, Charles W.
Karlick, Joseph R.
Karlick, Ruth Province
Karmy, S. D.
Karnatz, Raymond V.
Katcher, Marie Varonen
Kavlak, Ali Riza
Kaynor, John
Keimig, Leo
Kellar, Fannie Cannada
Kellar, Robert James
Kelsey, Mary B.
Kendall, John H.
Kerr, Margaret Wilson
Kessinger, Ruth Giles
Killian, David
Kirkwood, Mildred June Hunt
Kline, Gladys
Klingler, Nancy June Dickey
Knapp, Henry
Knapp, Pauline Burke
Knapp, Marian Elliott
Knight, Kenneth C.
Knight, Viola Salsgiver
Knight, Helene
Knight, William H.
Knott, Cecil
Krum, Helen
LaFollette, Goldie Richmond
Lane, Fern Pitcher
Larson, Helen Roosevelt
Larson, Sam A.
Laurell, Zeilia
Lawrence, Berwyn
Lawrence, Delphine Walker
Leatherwood, Reavis
LeMaster, Shirley
LeMaster, Beatrice Davis
Leonard, Winifred DeGraw
Lewe, Harry
Lilly, Lewis J.
Littell, Charles
Littell, Sue Kelly
Littell, Fay, Sr.
Littell, Randa Giles

Liu, John
Liu, Delbert
Logan, Joyce Webb
Lohman, Emilie Billingsley
Lohman, Virginia
Lowe, Edwin
Lowe, Patricia
Lubowsky, Lenore Hoyle
Lucas, Paulina
Luke, Donna Belle Allen
Lynd, Theresa
Ma, Frederick
Maddox, Theo
Maddox, Nellie
Maehre, Ruth
Magan, Wellesley
Maples, Edith Brackett
Martella, Violet Rook
Martin, Floy Miller
Martin, Gladys Rippy
Martin, Ralph
Martin, Vallie Avis
Mason, Margie Mardis
Mathis, Helen Leslie
Mathison, Olaf
Mattison, Hazel Gorin
Mattson, Josephine
May, Luther
Meador, Herbert E.
Meeker, Ida Tetze
Meeker, Margaret Coffin
Meissner, Oscar
Meissner, Lydia Jo Bothe
Messenger, Emil
Messenger, Marie Worrell
Miller, Elizabeth McAfee
Milburn, Donald
Miller, Mrs. J. H.
Miller, Isabelle
Miller, Quinto
Mills, Ila Williamson
Mills, Arthur
Mitchell, Mary Ann Voss
Mizukami, William
Moffat, Alice
Montemayor, Carmen
Guglielmo

Moore, Dorothy Jensen
Moore, Grover Lee
Morris, Janeth Aman
Mountain, Dora Thurston
Musselman, Rosetta D.
McAlpine, Katherine
McBride, Emogene
McCarty, Viola Meador
McGee, Bernice Kinzer
McKee, Ruth Burton
McKinney, Mabyn Heslip
McNell, Christine Spears
McQueen, Jack
Neal, Goldie Smith
Nestell, Ruth Baker
Nester, Murlin
Nester, Stella Handy
Nichols, Lorene Whidden
Nygren, Irene
O'Callaghan, Pat
Orso, Kanakola
Overdorf, Ethel
Parfitt, Beatrice Birch
Parfitt, Leonard
Parker, Cecil
Parker, Mabel
Parmley, Clifford
Parmley, Gladys Trivett
Parrott, Nicholas
Partridge, Arlene
Paulson, Marie Skadsheim
Paskan, Julius
Pembroke, Arlie
Percand, Mary Stewart
Perkins, Charles B.
Pervis, Harold
Peterson, Alvora Voss
Piedad, A. E.
Pierce, Charles
Pierce, Hazel Teague
Pierce, Charlotte
Pitt, Thelma Lou Wetmore
Plinke, Wesley G.
Hagerman, Ora
Port, Forrest
Porter, Howard
Poynter, Frances Crowther

Presho, Murah
Preston, Martha Jones
Price, Marie
Price, Nellie Peck
Pritt, Robert
Pugh, Leola Rucker
Purinton, Katherine Lohman
Putnam, Dale Eric
Putnam, Dorothy Foreman
Quittmeyer, Dolores
Quittmeyer, Ernest
Rabucha, William H.
Rademan, Helen Marie
Rahn, Alice Bralliar
Ramey, Leonard W.
Ramsey, Betty Van Eman
Ramsey, James
Randolph, George
Randolph, Margaret Pooser
Randolph, Harry L.
Rebman, Alice Dean
Rasmussen, Frieda Reinholdt
Reed, Ernest
Reekie, Edward K.
Reeve, Charles Leslie
Reeve, Helen Lamberton
Register, June
Register, Lillian
Reynolds, Fred
Rhodes, Bertha
Richardson, Willa Mae
Robere, John F.
Roberts, L. La Rue Faudi
Roberts, Latham
Roberts, Louise Slack
Robinson, Lillian
Robinson, Leonard
Robinson, Jewel Ritchie
Robinson, Retta Mae Wiles
Rocco, Anna Henderson
Rocke, Alfred
Rosson, Helen Watkins
Rouse, Marjorie Wood
Rucker, Martha
Rudd, Gertrude Carleton
Ruggles, David M.

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Personalities



The Kendall family have been a part of the life of Madison for many years. The father C. L. Kendall, a former teacher and agricultural leader, recently passed away. Daughter Edna and husband A. H. Face are at his left, and the others are Dr. Cyrus and family—three generations of Madisonites.



The Lingham sisters have long been a part of campus life. Gertrude was for some years the director of nurses. She has an M.A. degree and was about to be awarded her doctor's degree when her health broke. Ruth is one of the supervisors in the sanitarium.



Four generations of Littells are in Madison's history. Father and Mother Littell took early short courses, he in nursing, she in domestic science. Lester Fay, Sr., and wife are graduates. Dr. Lester Fay, Jr., and wife and his brothers are former students. And the doctor's "Margie" attended church school.



Dr. Roy R. Bowes was a student of Madison in 1936 to 1938. Then, after finishing the medical course at Loma Linda, he came back as one of the institution's doctors. During this time he finished his college work and was awarded his B.S. degree in 1946. He has his clinic in nearby Goodlettsville, and brings many patients to the Sanitarium, where he is a staff member.

Personalities

Dr. James C. Trivett

Dr. J. C. Trivett (picture on page 109) is the dentist at Madison Sanitarium. He has an interesting story to tell:

It was five o'clock in the morning at my house in the hills. I was yanked out of bed by my friend, H. E. Beck, of Bristol: "Come on, son, we're on our way to Fletcher." I had a paper box for a suitcase and a dollar in my pocket. That was the beginning.

Three wonderful years passed quickly. The high spot at Fletcher was when I found God, and was baptized. Then came Madison.

My first job was hauling stone for the Science and Demonstration buildings. Out of that stone-hauling crew came Dr. Wayne McFarland of the Medical Department of the General Conference, Dr. Lyle Herman, Elton Hanson, who has been X-ray and Laboratory Technician at Porter Sanitarium in Colorado for years, and other successful leaders.

The "blueprint" is clear. Out of every graduating class should swarm groups of consecrated workers, to form new units. This is our task.

Madison College and Sanitarium, I love you! You helped me get a training to help others. May God guide you in constant

reform—back to God—back to the true in education—the education of the heart and the hand.

Paul W. Stuyvesant

New York's first governor, the famous Peter Stuyvesant, was a man of great power and ability. The last surviving descendant that bears his name are our own Professor Stuyvesant and son Wilfred.

Paul W. Stuyvesant came to Madison in 1913, from Central America, where his parents had gone as self-supporting missionaries. After years of teaching he returned to Madison in the mid-forties. He earned his M.A. degree at Peabody, in Industrial Arts.

He can teach almost anything, and do almost anything—a most versatile man. He is now completing the twelve-apartment house for married students, which he built with student help.



Florence Isabel Hartsock

The campus family was saddened by the death, March 19 of this year, of one of its most beloved members, Florence Hartsock. She had been at Madison about thirty years. First she was grade school teacher, later she headed the English Department, was registrar, and for many years was librarian. During the last years she was Assistant Postmaster.



The Karl P. McDonalds came to Madison in 1937 under most unusual circumstances. In a dream Mrs. McDonald had seen herself teaching in Madison before she had ever heard of it. And when they came to the campus, the workers had just asked God in a prayer service to send them a man from the business world.

For seventeen years they have worked here, he variously as credit man, accountant, and insurance director, also teaching music in the college; she in the church school, the academy, and now as teacher in the pre-school.

They are a family of graduates. Mr. McDonald and son Carlos finished college together in 1948, his wife having earned her degree the previous year. Daughter Dolores also finished the academy in 1948, and later became a nurse. After a period of Korean army service, son Carlos, whose wife is also a graduate nurse from Madison, returned to the clinical laboratory as teacher and chief technician.

Personalities

Richard Arthur Walker

No one has made a more constant or continuous contribution to Madison than Richard Walker. British-born, he is, as they say in England, "a lad of parts."

He finished college in 1936. He is unusually intelligent and widely read, and is progressive and energetic. Through all these years he has been landscape architect on the campus, largely responsible for its beauty.



Alumni in Miscellaneous or Unknown Activities

Ruggles, Evelyn Bealer	Sturgis, Logan
Rush, Elizabeth	Sumner, Martha Cary
Rush, J. O.	Suzuki, John
Rushby, Audree Dierks	Swatek, William C.
Russell, Louise Ritchie	Taira, Masaka Morioka
Ryerson, Stella Pajakowski	Tamura, Mary
Santini, Harold James	Tanner, Frieda Brunner
Sargent, Christine	Taylor, Betty Bicknell
Sauer, Edith Mary	Taylor, Florence
Sauer, Hiram W.	Teel, Harold Ivan
Sayre, Jo Sprague	Thiel, Stella Williams
Schaeffer, John R.	Thomas, A. G. (Gene)
Schaeffer, Glen W.	Thomas, Geradline Bond
Scheible, Gertrude	Thompson, Lelia Emma
Schlenker, Elator	Thompson, Paul
Shrader, Catherine Windemuth	Throckmorton, Connie Kontra
Schumacher, George O.	Tohm, Alberta Perkins
Schumacher, Louise Holst	Towt, Lanta McIlwian
Schwab, William F.	Treece, Angus
Schwab, Ruth Jewell	Trevor, Audrey Bursley
Scott, Mary Charles	Truitt, Sarah Spady
Scruggs, Lucille	Trussell, Kenneth
Seifert, Blair	Tsao, George
Seino, Victor	Tucker, Elaine Leslie
Seymour, Joanna	Tucker, Edgar Alan
Shaw, Ward	Turman, Jewell Leach
Sheckler, Paul	Van Campen, Jeshar
Shepler, Aileen	Van Dusen, Charles
Sheriff, Kenneth C.	Velia, Arlene Darrow
Shinkawa, Tody	Velia, Glenn E.
Shultz, Walter	Voss, Rosie E.
Siewert, Everett	Wadsworth, Grace Jones
Simmons, Marian Seitz	Walker, Leon R.
Simmons, Vergie Reed	Wallace, Geneva Bowman
Simpson, Anna Pearson	Wallace, Marguerite
Sink, Alice	Wallace, Lew
Slepnikoff, Frederick	Wallin, Emmie Dee Birdwell
Small, James	Wang, Philip
Smith, Doris	Wang, Charles
Smith, Edith Wallace	Warner, Cecil
Snow, Zorah Guffy	Warren, Mae Keith
Snyder, Gerald C.	Watkins, Thelma McBride
Solomon, John	Weaver, Alice
Sorensen, Anna	Webber, Harry Verney
Sorensen, Harry L.	Weeks, Mary Lee Irby
Sorensen, Mary Pooser	Weemes, Sue D.
Sorensen, James H.	Welch, Richard E.
Spady, Clayton	Wells, Joyce Parfitt
Speaker, Eleanor	Wentworth, Mary
Speaker, Other	Wenzel, Lydia
Low, Vida Grace	Wheeler, J. T.
Stagg, Arthur Ritchie	Wheeler, Florence
Starr, Melvin	White, Charles E.
Steen, Elizabeth C.	Whitlock, James M.
Steinkraus, Ruth Calkins	Wickham, Harry
Stephens, Roland	Wilbur, Robert
Stephens, Thelma Puckett	Wilcox, Maydelle Williams
Stewart, E. B.	Wiley, Doris Hansen
Stewart, Velma	Wilkin, Roy
Stillwell, Esther Hornoi	Wille, Violette
Stougaard, Johanna	Wilson, Isabel
Stuart, Marion Curtis	Wilson, Ruby Ferguson

Alumni Association Song

Marguerita Wallace Harold A. Miller

Hail to thee now, O Mad - i - son! a school up - on a
Hail to thee twice, O Mad - i - son! In - struct - or in our
Hail to thee thrice, O Mad - i - son! In - struct - or in our
Hail a - gain now, O Mad - i - son! 'Neath South - ern skies of

farm, where life is shel - tered safe and calm from cit - ies strife and
trees, Mid shrubs and flowers of ev - ery bus where pros - pects ev - er
youth May we the les - sons thou dost teach learn now in deed and
blue Through - out this need - y count - ry side We'll head thy coun - sel

harm. We work each day to earn our way in field and shop and
please, Thy walls of stone do not a - lone more world - ly wis - dom
truth, To heal the sick to clothe the poor, to feed the hun - gry
true. In high - ways great in hedges straight, We'll go in - by - ways

barn. We sow and hoe to make things grow on this dear rock - y spot.
give, But bread di - vine, E - ter - nal vine That we may pur - ly live,
too, With stand - ard high Thy elo - quent cry "Go spread the blue - sod truth,
too, And teach to man the gos - pel plan As Je - sus bids us do."

Chorus Attempo

To Mad - i - son our Mad - i - son! We pledge our loy - al - ty May

our i - deals in - stilled by thee live through o - tor - ni - ty.

Wilson, Paul Harlan
Winterton, Mary Louise
Wolfer, Margy
Womack, Ethyl Mae
Woo, Francis J.
Woods, Paul A.
Woods, Opha Bishop
Workman, Mary Hubbell
Wright, Adrian

Wright, Evelyn Marley
Wrinkle, Lina Ewing
Yamaguchi, Grace
Yancey, Grace
Yeager, Alice
Yeager, Charles Levant
Zimmerman, Geraldine Wisdom
Zimmerman, Roland

Faculty Members Who Have Come and Gone and the Years They Came

M. Bessie DeGraw	1904	Adella Black, M.D.	1916	Mrs. J. G. Rimmer	1922
Nellie H. Druillard	1904	Mrs. Floyd Bralliar	1916	W. R. Tolman	1922
Percy T. Magan, M.D.	1904	Clara Knowles	1916	Mrs. W. R. Tolmar	1922
Edward A. Sutherland, M.D.	1904	W. T. Pitcher	1916	L. E. Wellman	1922
Sallie V. Sutherland	1904	Lida F. Scott	1916	M. W. Wells	1922
Charles F. Alden	1905	Chauncey Smith	1916	Florence Hartsock	1923
Mrs. Charles F. Alden	1905	W. E. Videto	1916	C. V. Leach	1923
Lillian Magan, M.D.	1905	Andrew Wheeler	1916	H. E. Standish	1923
Burnell Caldwell	1906	Olive Wheeler	1916	T. R. Treece	1923
C. L. Kendall	1906	Eva Wheeler	1916	W. S. Wilson	1923
Mrs. C. L. Kendall	1906	Lucy Brown	1917	Mary B. Dale, M.D.	1924
Charles Sweeten	1906	James Lewis	1917	Esther Hubbell	1924
E. E. Brink	1904	Mrs. Chauncey Smith	1917	Neil Martin	1924
Newton Evans, M.D.	1907	Marguerite Coffin Wallace	1919	Laura Locke	1924
Iva V. Owen	1907	Harry King	1919	J. E. Sutherland, M.D.	1924
Floyd Bralliar, Ph.D.	1908	Blanche Noble Nicola, M.D.	1919	N. C. Wilson	1924
S. Clement	1908	George McClure	1919	Belle C. Hall	1925
Nellie A. Crandall	1910	A. A. Robey	1919	Gertrude Lingham	1935
Joseph E. Hanson	1910	Floyd Bechtel	1920	J. H. Miller	1925
Howard Lofton	1910	E. S. Conser	1920	Mrs. A. E. Putnam	1925
W. F. Locke	1910	Mrs. S. W. Ford	1920	C. R. Starr	1925
Claude Rouse	1910	R. B. King	1920	Richard Walker	1925
John Sampson	1910	Mrs. R. B. King	1920	Ola Gant, Ph.D.	1926
Bessie Schleitsmeir	1910	Mrs. Clara Lewis	1920	O. B. Kuhn	1926
Florence Dittes	1911	I. H. Sargent	1920	Mrs. O. B. Kuhn	1926
Emma Laird, M.D.	1911	Mrs. I. H. Sargent	1920	Roy Kinsey	1926
E. C. Waller	1911	June Adkins	1921	L. H. Starr	1927
Mrs. E. C. Waller	1911	Sydney Brownsberger	1921	Lew Wallace, M.D.	1927
John R. Black	1912	Elsie Brownsberger	1921	G. N. Fuller	1928
Linnie Black	1909	S. W. Ford	1921	Mrs. Roy C. Kinsey	1928
Bertha Mann	1913	J. C. Howell	1921	E. E. Backus	1929
Worthing, M.D.	1913	John K. MacMillan	1921	Signe Dyrdaahl	1926
Mrs. W. F. Locke	1913	Mrs. J. K. MacMillan	1921	Walter E. Straw	1929
John Holmes	1914	A. E. Putnam	1921	Perry A. Webber, Ph.D.	1929
Elsie (Peterson) Brownsberger	1911	Gladys Robinson	1921	Mrs. Violette Willie	1935
Margaret M. Kay	1915	Mabel Robinson	1921	C. D. Bush	1929
Samantha E. Whiteis	1915	Lola Spear	1921	S. B. Goodge	1929
				Mrs. S. B. Goodge	1929

Since Madison Became a Senior College

Nis Hansen, Jr. M.A.	1930	Margaret Brown	1940	Bertil Boer	1948
B. E. Nicola, M.D.	1930	Gerald Boynton, B.S.	1941	Floyd Byers, M.A.	1948
Alvin Covert, M.A.	1931	Ruth Christman	1941	Harry E. Clough	1948
G. A. Droll, M.D.	1931	Frank Judson, M.A.	1941	Sarah Ann Goodge	1948
Mrs. G. A. Droll, B.S.	1931	Violet Morgan, Ph.D.	1941	Sanford Peck, B.A.	1948
Fred Green	1931	Hiram Sauer, B.S.	1941	Mrs. Sanford Peck, M.A.	1948
Mrs. T. A. McFarland	1931	Ward Shaw, M.A.	1941	Lee Eusey, M.A.	1949
Baird D. Goodge, M.S., M.D.	1932	R. E. Stewart	1941	Hazel Francisco, R.N.	1949
Pearl Hanson, M.A.	1932	W. E. Hancock, Ph.D.	1942	Josephine F. Kohler, B.S.	1949
E. C. Jacobsen, M.A.	1932	F. G. Holland	1943	Menton Medford, B.A.	1949
Rosetta Musselman, B.S.	1932	Blanche Barbour	1944	Mildred Oakes, R.N.	1949
Humphrey Olsen, B.A.	1932	Carlton C. Blackburn, M.A.	1944	Patricia Ostrander	1949
W. S. Randall, B.S.	1932	Ivanette Hopps	1944	J. A. Tucker, M.A.	1949
Leland Straw, B.S.	1932	Adolph Johnson, M.A.	1944	Donald Welch, B.S.	1949
Mrs. Leland Straw, B.S.	1932	Arthur W. Spalding, B.S.	1944	Wesley Amundsen, B.S.	1950
Ella Webber, B.S.	1932	Mrs. A. W. Spalding	1944	Joel Everett, B.S.	1950
Lowell H. Coate, Ph.D.	1934	Ralph Moore, M.D.	1945	Pauline Burk Knapp	1950
Ralph Davidson, C.P.A., M.S.	1934	Frances Patrick	1945	Worth Lowder, B.S.	1950
J. P. Laurence, B.A.	1934	Ambrose L. Suhrie, Ph.D.	1945	Josephine Matson	1950
Martha A. Low, B.S.	1934	Ogden Aaby, B.A.	1946	Warren Oakes, M.A.	1950
Elma Rood, M.A.	1934	W. H. Dittes, M.A.	1946	Mrs. James D. Schuler	1950
Julius Gilbert White	1934	Ruth E. Hopper, R.N., M.A.	1946	H. B. Thomas	1950
Harold Williams	1934	Walter H. Siemsen, M.A.	1946	Mary Van Slyke, M.A.	1950
Ruth Frye, M.A.	1935	Eleanor Speaker, R.N.	1946	Earl Barham, B.S.	1951
Margaret Bailey	1936	Thomas W. Steen, Ph.D.	1946	Andrew F. Chastain, B.S.	1951
Philip Chen, Ph.D.	1936	Roy R. Bowes, M.D.	1946	Henry C. Lovett, M.A.	1951
Laurence Hewitt, M.D.	1936	Mary Lillie-Everett, B.S.	1947	Norma Medford, B.A.	1951
Walter Hilgers	1936	Charles O. Franz	1947	Lucile E. Patterson	1951
A. W. James, Ph.D.	1936	Rachel Haughey	1947	Mavis Sutherland, R.N.	1951
Murlin Nester, M.D.	1936	Kenneth Knight, C.P.A.	1947	William Clayburn	1952
John E. Weaver, Ph.D.	1936	Cecil Parker	1947	Charles DeArk, B.A.	1952
Howard J. Welch, M.A.	1936	M. M. Rabuka, M.A.	1947	Geraldine Dickman, R.N.	1952
James Blair, B.S.	1937	Mrs. M. M. Rabuka	1947	Jean Sharpe Lowder, R.N.	1952
Anna W. Clark, M.A.	1937	Catherine Shepherd, M.A.	1947	Clayton Spady, B.S.	1952
David Johnson, M.D.	1937	Gertrude R. Siemsen, B.A.	1947	LeRoy Otto, M.A.	1952
J. D. Kinneman, Ph.D.	1937	Margaret Steen, B.A.	1947	Norman Wilson, B.S.	1952
W. H. Beaven, Ph.D.	1939	E. A. Summers	1947	Marguerite M. Jasperson	1953

The Challenge of the Future

Madison looks forward. She is not content with past achievements. She does not bask in past glories. She does not exult over her phenomenal growth. She looks forward. And looking forward she faces a mighty challenge. For she sees that her great task, and her great glory, lie ahead.

UNFINISHED ASSIGNMENT. Even her original assignment has not been fully performed. There has been remarkable progress in the South during the past fifty years. But there are still thousands in the cities and in the hill who meet the descriptions of those former days, when Mrs. White spoke of "the uneducated peoples of the South," as "the neglected classes of the white and the colored people in the South,"¹ and urged that "every possible means should be devised to establish schools of the Madison order in various parts of the South."²

To too great an extent, those conditions still prevail. A recent visit to Berea College, which has this task as its basic objective, disclosed the fact that there are still scores of counties in some of the southern states where the former status of ignorance and neglect still exists. Doubtless many of those counties are "dark counties" from the church's point of view. And each such neighborhood is an opportunity for a contingent of missionary-minded Madison students to establish a united self-supporting work.

Also, there are the cities of the South, many of which teem with ignorance and degradation and vice. Conditions in those districts are little better than they were when Mrs. White, speaking of "Many of the Southern cities," said:

Look at the destitution of this field. Consider the ignorance, the poverty, the misery, the distress of many of the people. . . . You have heartlessly passed them by, doing little to relieve their suffering. The condition of this field is a condemnation to our professed Christianity."³

Those cities are to be warned. But the warning is to be sounded from outposts:

But it is not God's will that His people shall settle in the cities, . . . The cities are to be worked from outposts. Said the messenger of God, "Shall not the cities be warned? Yes; not by God's people living in them, but by their visiting them, to warn them of what is coming upon the earth."⁴

These outposts present a major task for Madison. Every year its graduates, and others with shorter training, should go out in groups, prepared to establish such outposts where they can earn their living, be a benefit and blessing to the community, and evangelize the near-lying cities. This phase of the work has only begun.

OUT OF THE CITIES. "Out of the cities is my message,"⁵ were the challenging words spoken in 1908. Two years previously, Mrs. White had said, "More and more, as time advances, our people will have to leave the cities,"⁶ and she speaks of the times of "serious troubles" that lie ahead, declaring that "removal from the cities will become a necessity."⁷

Hundreds of families should, and will, leave the cities in response to those warnings and the conditions that prompted them. They are business men, factory workers, and office clerks. Country living will be new to them. How will they earn their livelihood? Where will they learn how to live on the land?

Here is Madison's great opportunity—an added responsibility for the future. Madison College and Sanitarium must embrace her task of being the gateway for these hundreds of families from city to country living. Plans must be laid, facilities provided, and short courses of study arranged that will take these families from the city and educate them and train them and indoctrinate them for their new way of life.

INTROSPECTION. It requires courage, and it requires humility, but honesty demands it—Madison must examine herself, as Paul admonished, "Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith; prove your own selves."⁸

It has been the tragic experience of the church in all ages, beginning with ancient Israel and before, to begin with great piety and spiritual power, to drift slowly into formalism and a loss of power, and to resent bitterly any calling attention to the obvious facts. Witness the Old Testament prophets and the reaction to their messages. Witness with what hatred Christ's reproofs were received.

So it is with institutions. And the noblest, and safest, and most important course for Madison is to examine herself, frankly, in the light of her assignment and her profession.

AGRICULTURE. The first words in the name of this school, The Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute, commits her to first emphasis on this phase of education and industry.

First, the study of agriculture is to be "the ABC of the education given in our schools."⁹ At the time of the founding of Madison an article appeared in the *Review and Herald* in which Mrs. White commits the school to the teaching of agriculture to the students: "special instructions in agriculture will be given."¹⁰ And three years later she said this was being done.¹¹

Second, "The Madison school farm is to be an object lesson for the Southern field."¹² It was described as "a beautiful farm."¹³ The farm must be so kept that it, with its buildings, is beautiful, and it must be conducted so that it will indeed be an object lesson for the Southern field.

Third, as far as possible, the farm should supply the necessary food for the students and patients, even the grain for the bread. "Our schools should not depend upon imported produce, for grain and vegetables, and the fruits so essential to health."¹⁴ Furthermore, the soil should be so built up and cultivated that the quality of the produce will be superior.

Fourth, the farm should be operated at a profit. This involves much. There are to be "wise, energetic men to act as superintendents," the teaching is to include "everything that is comprehended in farming," the students are to be "taught to carry a full sense of their responsibility,"¹⁵ and finally, it was expected that this "beautiful farm at Madison is a means of support."¹³

INDUSTRIES. A school that professes to educate in industrial lines must conscientiously live up to its claims. Its instruction must be thorough and practical. It requires "wise, energetic men to act as superintendents of the several industrial enterprises, men who will use their undivided talents in teaching the students how to work."¹⁶

The plan further provides that "different teachers should be appointed to oversee a number of students in their work, and should work with them," and adds that, "proper students also should in this way be educated to bear responsibilities together with the teachers. All should counsel together as to the very best methods of carrying on the work."¹⁷

Such cooperation between teachers and students and such a fraternal, communal spirit in planning and counseling will insure diligence, provide a profit, and build leaders for the future.

This department carries the prime responsibility of providing the training of future self-supporting workers in skills that will furnish their livelihood and thus insure the material success of their several enterprises. Also upon this department, together with the agricultural, will devolve the task of providing, in special short courses, the practical training of those who leave the cities and prepare for country living.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY TRAINING. An early report by Mrs. White, in 1908, on the education given at Madison says, "To this is added a knowledge of how to treat the sick and to care for the injured. This training for medical missionary work is one of the grandest objects for which any school can be established."¹⁸

In connection with our larger schools there should be provided facilities for giving students thorough instruction regarding gospel medical missionary work. This line of work is to be brought into our colleges and training schools as a part of the regular instruction. The students should learn how to care for the sick.¹⁹

In this connection the opportunities for training in practical nursing should be recognized. Previous mention has been made of the many families who will be leaving the cities, using Madison as the gateway to country living. Very many of the wives in these families should avail themselves of the one-year course in Attendant Nursing, leading to a certificate and a state examination that makes them Licensed Practical Nurses.

This training has many advantages for these families. It affords an excellent avenue of income for the family during those first months in the country when the garden has not yet yielded, and the income is small, for the L.P.N. is a recognized and valued part of the service in every hospital, and there is always a shortage of nurses. It also opens the way for effective medical missionary work in new communities, for a good L.P.N. is soon recognized and beloved as the neighborhood nurse.

DANGER AHEAD. The only threat to the health of this institution and to the survival and success of its traditional objectives is the threat of danger from within.

There is a constant barrage of ideas on education and school procedure that are contrary to the philosophy of education in which Madison believes and on which she has grown up. When these ideas insidiously creep in, they must be recognized as alien and must be firmly resisted. If every worker and every teacher are thoroughly committed to the Madison idea, this threat will not be serious, and the students will be converted to this philosophy by a united and enthusiastic faculty.

A BABYLONISH GARMENT. Three thousand armed men went to Ai, men who were thoroughly consecrated to the cause of Israel—all but one. Achan lost his zeal for the institution and exploited it for his own gain. God wanted men who could forget themselves and their own interests in their loyalty to His cause. One man violated that condition and God could not add His blessing. The campaign failed. The seriousness of the offense was indicated by the severity of the punishment.²⁰

Every great cause, and every noble institution, are threatened by modern Achans, those opportunists who exploit the cause, sacrificing the common good for their own advantage. Early they crept into the pure apostolic church, and the great apostasy was the result. This is doubtless the greatest threat to America's future—noble, selfless statesmanship has given way in all too many instances to cheap politics and graft in public office.

This is also a threat to Madison's future. There are several ways in which this evil may appear. Exploitation may be for personal gain, or for personal power, or for personal glory, or for personal ease. They are alike vicious, and an institution must detect them all. But if Madison will go forward, in united and selfless consecration, with no Achans in the camp, God will bless, and the school will prosper.

"EXCELSIOR." Longfellow introduces a young man who would not be diverted by the temptations of selfishness, but he pressed on, even through snow and ice, holding high his "banner with the strange device, Excelsior!"—higher yet.

Madison has done a noble work during her fifty years. It would be easy for her to relax a bit and, with a flourish of the hand exclaim, "Is not this great Madison that I have built?"

But she bears a banner. And on that banner is inscribed the word, Excelsior. Higher yet. With Paul she is "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before," and those things are higher, higher yet.

So Madison today, after a brief moment of rejoicing over a wonderful past, girds her mantle about her and launches out into a future that lies higher, higher yet. The opportunities are greater, the need is more acute, and the road leads up.

The road leads up. Only God can lead the way up. And God can work only where men and women are willing to be led up. So Madison places its hand in the hand of God and says, "Lead us up—up where the work prospers and the outlook is glorious, up where noble souls dwell together in love and harmony, and up, at last, into the eternal kingdom."



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1. White, *The Madison School*, p. 30.
2. White, *An Appeal for the Madison School*, p. 2.
3. White, *Words of Encouragement to Self-Supporting Workers*, p. 16.
4. White, *Country Living*, p. 30.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 13.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 25.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 6.
8. 2 Corinthians 13:5.
9. White, *Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. 6:179.
10. White, *The Madison School*, p. 9.

11. White, *An Appeal for the Madison School*, p. 1.
12. White, *The Madison School*, p. 20.
13. White, *Words of Encouragement to Self-Supporting Workers*, p. 13.
14. White, *Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. 6:179.
15. *Ibid.*, pp. 182, 183.
16. White, *Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. 6:182.
17. *Ibid.*, p. 179.
18. White, *An Appeal for the Madison School*, p. 1.
19. White, *Counsels to Teachers*, p. 519.
20. Joshua 7:4-26.
21. Philippians 3:13.

