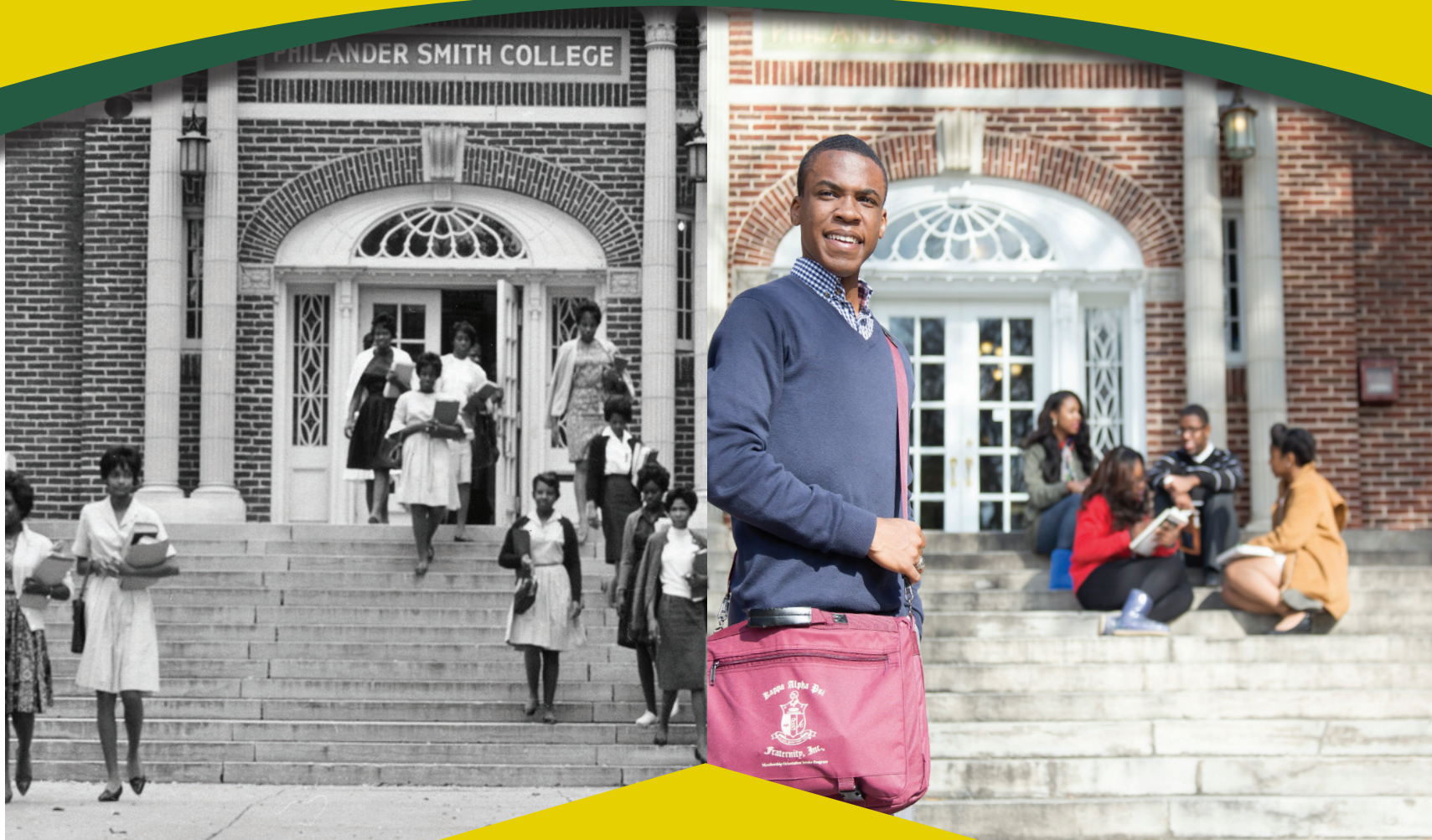




HISTORY at a glance

1877-2017



Dedication

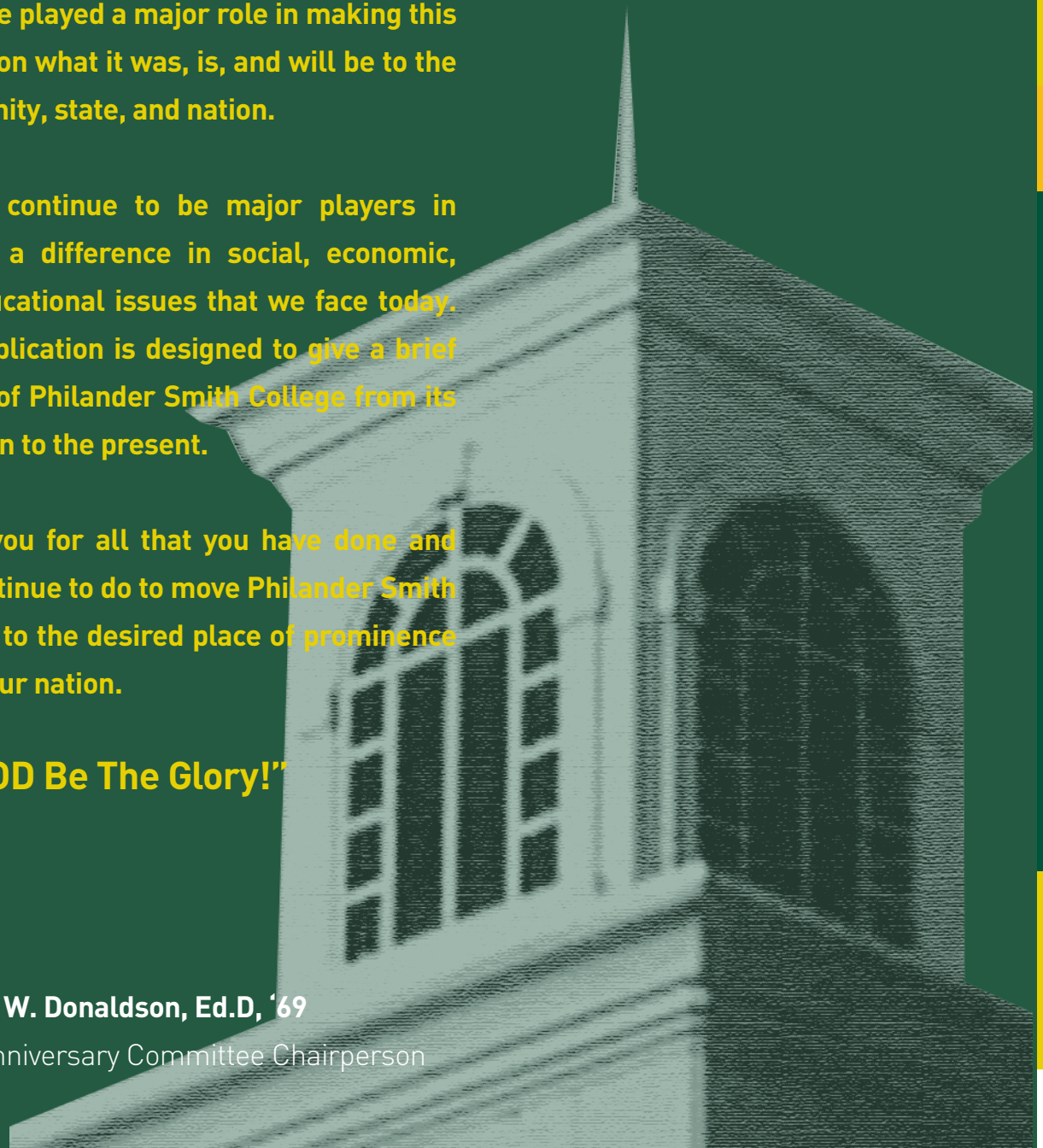
In celebration of the 140th Anniversary (1877-2017) of Philander Smith College, this booklet is dedicated to all Philanderians who walked the halls and navigated the campus of this great institution. Philanderians play and have played a major role in making this institution what it was, is, and will be to the community, state, and nation.

Alumni continue to be major players in making a difference in social, economic, and educational issues that we face today. This publication is designed to give a brief history of Philander Smith College from its inception to the present.

Thank you for all that you have done and will continue to do to move Philander Smith College to the desired place of prominence within our nation.

“To GOD Be The Glory!”

Charles W. Donaldson, Ed.D, '69
140th Anniversary Committee Chairperson





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philander.edu



PHILANDER
FORWARD ▶



140th

“Now, 140 years later, Philander Smith College continues to be fueled by the same maxim of our founders: to provide access to education for all students, particularly those who are underrepresented and have been marginalized.”

P**HILANDER SMITH COLLEGE** was founded in 1877 with a vision to provide educational opportunity to a class of African American citizens who had been denied the most basic of human rights—newly freed slaves who desired and deserved an equal opportunity for an education. Now, 140 years later, Philander Smith College continues to be fueled by the same maxim of our founders: to provide access to education for all students, particularly those who are underrepresented and have been marginalized.

We excitedly celebrate this watershed anniversary in full recognition that in this time of political uncertainty and social unrest, the work and mission of PSC is just as vital now as it was in 1877. The place marker in which we honor this milestone is also a turning point for Historically Black Colleges and Universities; many are redefining their destinies as others are facing the involuntary shuttering of their doors. Philander Smith College, however, is moving FORWARD, emboldened by the same passion and drive as that of our founders. We are yet committed to remaining as a world pillar upholding the ideals of scholastic excellence, leadership, service, and spirituality.



Anniversary

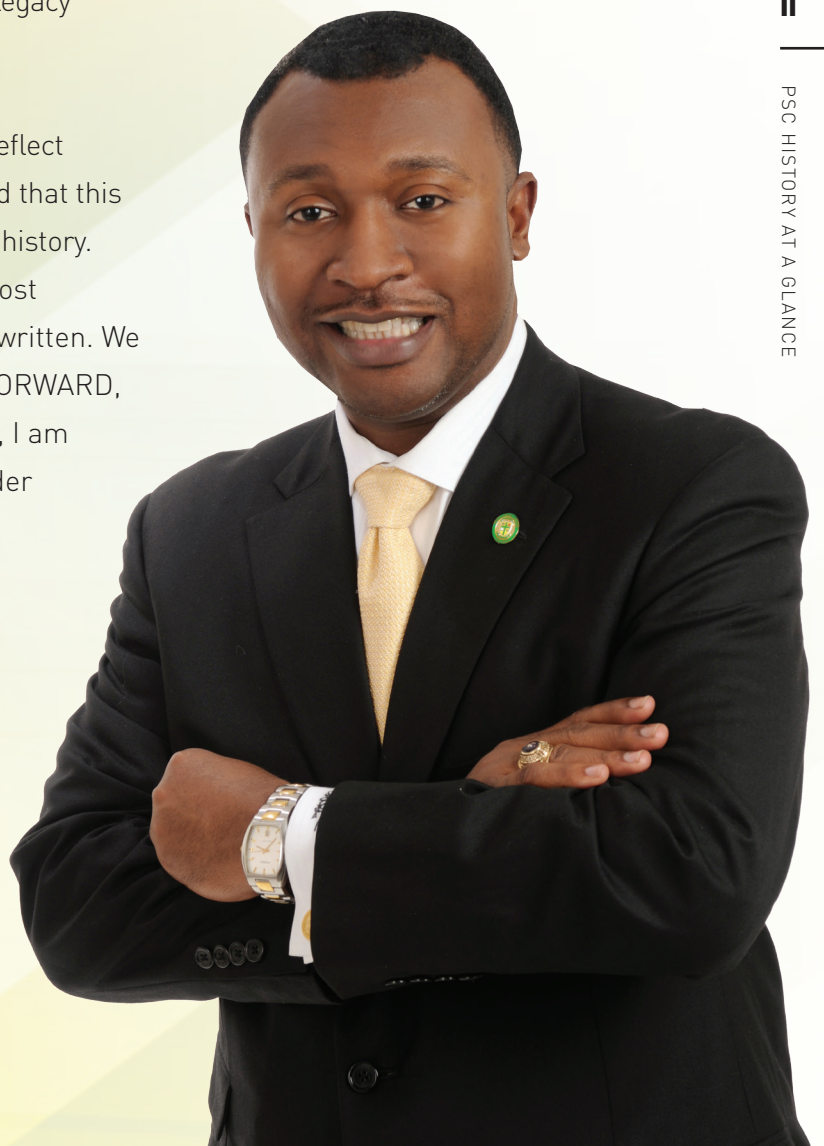
Philander Smith College is a special place, and we will continue to be that lantern which illuminates the path of aspiring scholars. This is a place of great promise and potential; a place that contributes significantly to our state and our country; a place of educational access, and a place of hope and opportunity. I am proud to be in this place at this appointed time leading a historic institution that for 140 years has produced not only leaders and change agents, but also healers and visionaries. Without doubt, there is more work to do, but with our brightest days yet on the horizon, we pledge to do our best to keep moving the legacy FORWARD.

As you turn through the pages of this document and reflect upon from whence we have come, please understand that this is only a scant glimpse of the College's tremendous history. So many stories remain uncovered, and perhaps most importantly, some of our best stories are yet to be written. We are dedicated to filling history's pages by moving FORWARD, and with the help of the faculty, staff, and students, I am committed to enriching the proud legacy of Philander Smith College for many years to come.



Roderick L. Smothers, Sr., Ph.D.

President
Philander Smith College





PSC HISTORY AT A GLANCE



A group of Philander Smith College students on the steps of Budlong Hall.



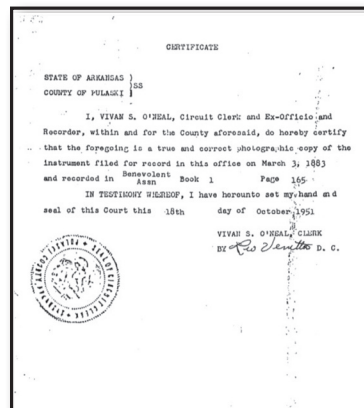
Seniors during Comprehensive Exams

The Beginning

Philander Smith College was the first historically black, four-year college in Arkansas and the first historically black college to be accredited by a regional accrediting institution. Enrollment as of September 2016 was 765 students.

Like most of the African-American colleges and universities in the United States, Philander Smith College originated in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands (commonly known as the Freedmen's Bureau). The War Department organized the Freedmen's Bureau on March 3, 1865, just before the Civil War ended. Throughout its six years of existence, the bureau sold confiscated properties and raised money to help the freed slaves gain access to the rights that they were denied during slavery. Among these was the right to be educated. In 1869, the bureau directed that schools be made available to black Arkansans. On November 7, 1877, the future

Philander Smith College began as Walden Seminary in Little Rock (Pulaski County). Named for bureau activist John Walden (1831–1914) and located in the Wesley Chapel Methodist Church at 8th Street and Broadway, the seminary was designed to educate black ministers.



The Charter

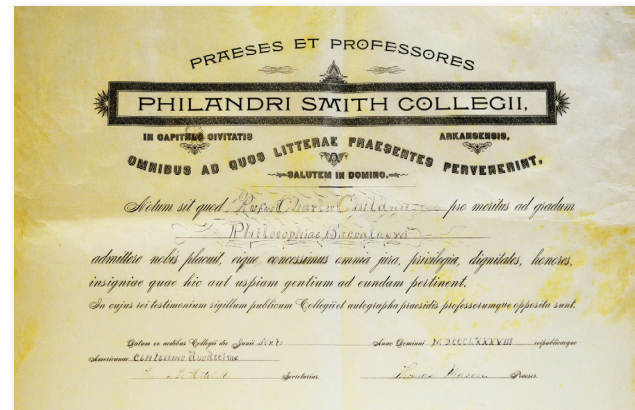


Secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid Society, 1866-1912
Standing: W.P. Thirkield and M.C.B. Mason. Seated: J.C. Hartzell, J.M. Walden, R.S. Rust and J.W. Hamilton



Rev. Thomas Mason

The Freedmen's Aid Society appointed a white northern female, Miss Helen Perkins, a former teacher at Wiley College in Marshall, Texas, as its principal. Reverend Thomas Mason, its first president (serving from November 1881 to May 1897), moved the school in 1882 to a new campus at 10th and Center streets.

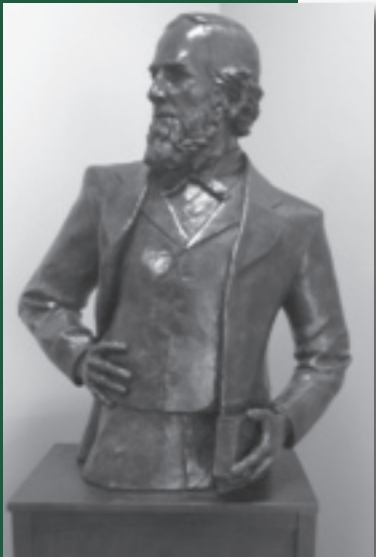


First Baccalaureate Degree

The Charter



2 Drawing of Philander Smith by Jerry Poole from photograph printed in *The Christian Chronicle* (1891)



Bust of Philander Smith located in the Kendall Center

PHILANDER-SMITH COLLEGE CHARTER AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Article I.

Bishop I. W. Wiley, Rev. R. S. Rust, Rev. Thos. Mason, Rev. I. G. Pollard, Rev. W. O. Emory, Rev. G. W. Sams, Rev. L. S. Elkins, Rev. S. Johnson, A. L. Richmond, Wm. LaPorte and Frank Carland are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of Philander Smith College; and they and their successors, such as shall be duly elected members of said corporation, shall be and remain a body corporate forever, for the purpose of affording collegiate education facilities under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Article II.

Any three of said trustees may call the first meeting of the said corporation by giving notice thereof to each member of the association by written or printed circular at least ten days before the time of such meeting, when they shall elect the necessary officers, a majority of such members shall constitute a quorum.

Article III.

The persons herein associated shall be the trustees of said institution and shall annually elect their officers from their own number, one-third of the whole number of said trustees shall annually be retired from office, said number to be determined by lot, and others, or the same persons shall be elected to fill the vacancies. The officers shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer and such officers of such corporation as may be found necessary.

Said trustees shall have power to remove any trustee from the said corporation when, in their judgment, he shall be rendered incapable, by age or otherwise of discharging the duties of his office, or shall neglect or refuse to perform the same. The number of trustees shall never be less than three nor more than thirty.

Article IV.

This corporation shall have perpetual succession, and shall be empowered to fill all vacancies occurring in the same, by renewal, by death, or by expiration of term of office, upon the concurrent nomination of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the patronizing conferences of the institution; shall have power to sue and be sued, to contract and be contracted with, to make and use a Common Seal, and to alter the same at pleasure, to buy and sell, and to take and hold real and personal property, and to make such laws for its own government as may be deemed proper; provided

that the same shall not conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or the Constitution and Laws of the State of Arkansas. The said corporation or board of trustees shall be changed with the government of the institution established by its agency.

Article V.

This institution shall have power to confer the customary degrees and grant the usual diplomas conferred by such institutions.

Article VI.

The said Corporation, in conjunction with said Freedmen's Aid Society, shall have full power and authority to determine at what times and places their meetings shall be held and the manner of notifying the trustees to convene at such meetings; and also to establish boards of institution in all departments of Science and the Arts, to determine the duties, salaries, emoluments, and responsibilities of the officers, professors, instructors, tutors and other college officers.

And the said corporation is further empowered to purchase or erect and keep in repair such houses and other buildings as they shall judge necessary for the said College; and also to make and ordain, as occasion may require, reasonable rules, orders and by-laws, not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of this State; and also to determine and regulate the courses of instruction in said College; but no degree shall be conferred except upon the recommendation of the appropriate faculty.

March 3rd--83.

TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF PULASKI COUNTY, ARK.:

We, the undersigned, trustees of Philander Smith College, herewith request the granting of the above Charter and ask for a certificate as by law required.

J. G. Wiley,
Thomas Mason,
W. O. Emory,
R. S. Rust,
J. G. Pollard,
G. W. Sams.

March 3, 1883

Filed for record March 3, 1883.

J. L. Bay, Clerk.

IN SENATE, COUNTY OF PULASKI--SS

O. L. McNair, Circuit Clerk and Ex-Officio Recorder, of the county and state aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, correct and compared copy of the Charter and Articles of Annex., of Philander Smith College, as recorded in my office on the 3rd day of February, 1883, and recorded in BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION BOOK No. 1,

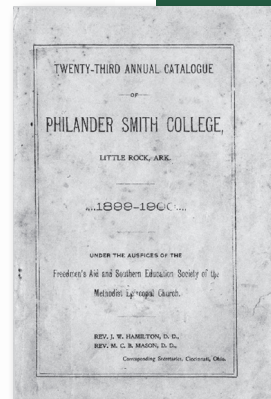
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal as Clerk on this 8th day of February, 1926.

O. L. McNair, Circuit Clerk,
By C. H. Baker, D. C.

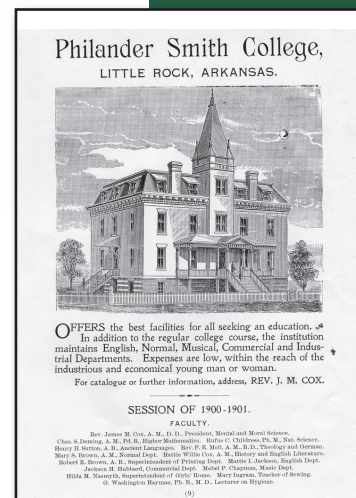
Log of Philander Smith College, 1935-36, pp. 7-8.



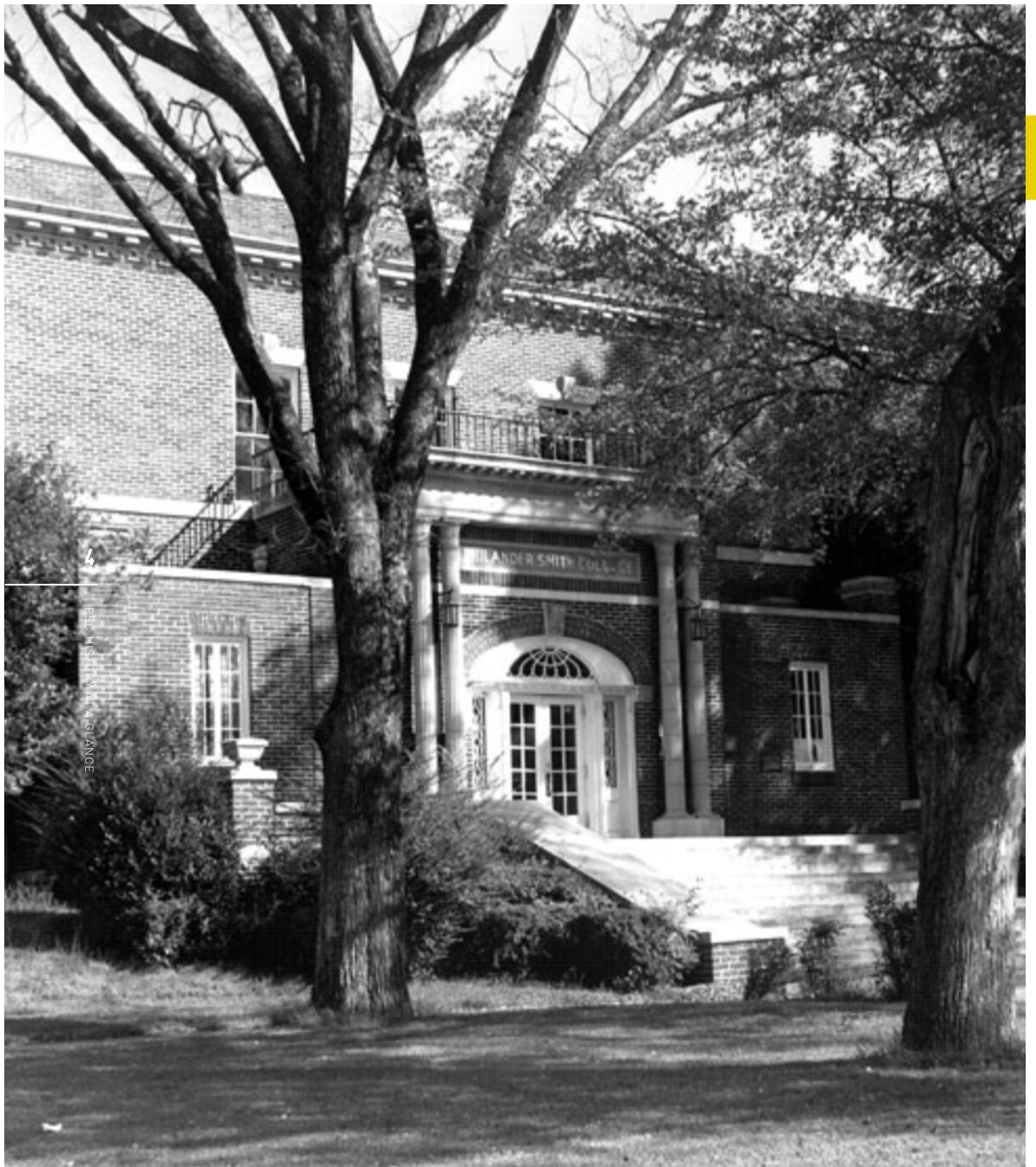
PSC Football Team
(circa 1920's - 1940's)



1899 Course
Catalog



1900-01
Recruitment
Flyer



James M. Cox Administration Building

The seminary was promptly renamed Philander Smith College. On March 3, 1883, the state chartered it as a four-year college.

Becoming Philander Smith College

This move was made possible by a public plea for gifts to the school. Responding to an article published in the *Christian Advocate* in 1882, Adeline Smith of Oak Park, Illinois—the widow of Philander Smith, “a liberal giver to Asiatic Missions” with an “interest in the work of the church in the South”—donated \$10,500 to Walden Seminary.



Adeline Smith

The seminary was promptly renamed Philander Smith College. On March 3, 1883, the state chartered it as a four-year college. It continued to maintain its ties to the Little Rock Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a principally African American branch of the Methodist Church.

By 1887, the college employed six faculty members and enrolled nearly 200 students of various levels of ability. From 1887 to 1891, money contributed by Little Rock residents and the Slater Fund for Negro Education made possible a building for instruction in printing and carpentry. Resisting the national trend of educating African Americans only in practical subjects, Philander Smith combined courses in journalism and advertising composition with vocational classes. While it offered elementary and secondary classes, the school’s charter emphasized that it was to be a four-year college, and it offered both BA and BS degrees. In 1888, Philander Smith conferred its first bachelor’s degree on Rufus C. Childress, who later



Rufus C. Childress

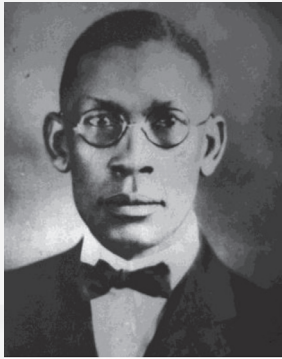
became assistant supervisor of Arkansas’ black schools. In the late 1880s and the 1890s, the college offered “classical” and “scientific” degrees with courses in Greek, Latin, algebra, and natural philosophy. Moral and religious education, including prayer meetings and Bible studies, was required. Tuition was free for preministerial students and a dollar a month for everyone else.

In 1896, with 268 students enrolled at the college, Mason resigned amid dissent about the employment of white faculty. At the time, Philander Smith had eleven white teachers and four black teachers on its faculty. As early as 1883, students and community leaders had debated the college’s hiring of both black and white teachers. By the turn of the century, America’s ninety-five black colleges were actively debating whether liberal arts courses or vocational programs were more appropriate for black students. Black faculty also demanded “greater control of their schools. Many blacks began to question why, in the wake of an increasingly educated population, more African Americans were not being appointed to tenured faculty positions and highranking administrative jobs,” according to Juan Williams and Dwayne Ashley.

Mason’s successor, Rev. James Monroe Cox, served Philander Smith for thirty-eight years—as a professor of classical languages for eleven years and as president for twenty-seven years—until 1924. Seven years into the Cox presidency, Philander Smith employed for the first time an all black faculty. Cox emphasized the liberal arts and dropped the grammar school in 1923. The campus’ Cox Administration Building is named for him.



Rev. James Monroe Cox



Rev. George Collins Taylor

George Collins Taylor, president of Philander Smith from 1924 to 1936, was a Philander Smith graduate. During his presidency, fewer than one in ten black Southern youths attended high school, yet in 1932, Philander Smith College awarded

twenty-two degrees, demonstrating its success as a four-year college. To place a greater emphasis on the mission of Philander Smith in educating students at the college level, Taylor eliminated the secondary school department.



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PSC HISTORY AT A GLANCE

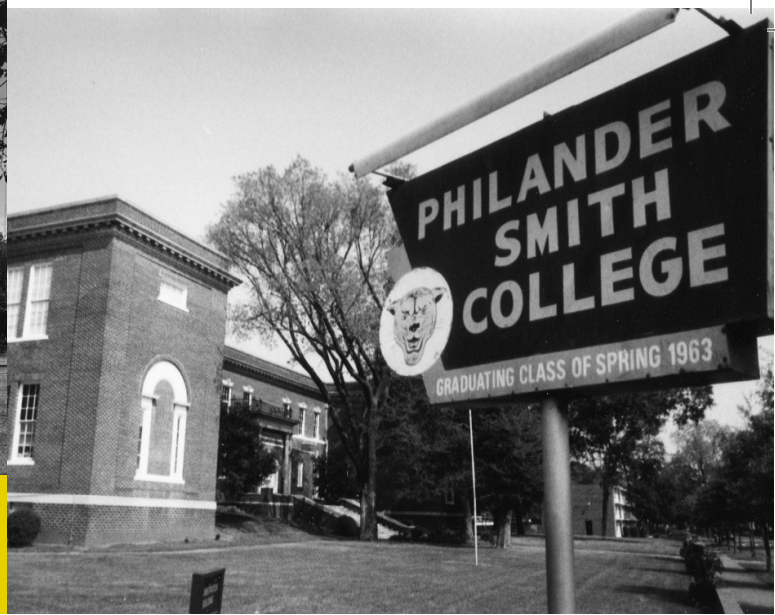
Budlong Hall



Wesley Chapel



Kelly Hall



The Golden Age

When Marquis LaFayette Harris became president in 1936, the college had a \$200 endowment. Philander benefited in 1939 when the Methodist Church united its various groups that had been divided regionally since the mid-nineteenth century. This union, known since 1968 as the United Methodist Church, provided a broader base of support for the school, and endowments grew dramatically. Under Harris, the school bought the campus of Little Rock Junior College from the Little Rock School Board in July 1948. Earlier,



Dr. Marquis LaFayette Harris

Philander Smith opened a program in flight instruction and maintenance for the war effort in 1942. Throughout the 1940s, Philander added business and science classes and offered night school classes for returning veterans.

In 1944, the school became a founding member of the United Negro College Fund. In 1949, it was the state's only private black college with North Central Association of Colleges and Schools accreditation. In the 1950s, Harris approved construction of a president's residence, a science building, and new dormitories. By the late 1950s, Philander Smith employed forty-six faculty members and had a \$500,000 endowment. The Harris Library and Fine Arts Auditorium are named for Harris. In May 1955, Philander Smith College became the first predominantly black school in Arkansas to grant a bachelor's degree to a white student, Dorothy Martin.



Dorothy Martin



Proposed Building for Fine Arts, Library, and Auditorium in 1957



Proposed Women's and Men's Dormitories and Student Union Areas, 1957

Arkansas Gazette.

LITTLE ROCK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1962.



Negro young people singing during their walk along Main Street.

—Staff Photo.

Negroes Protest 2 Arrests, Conduct Downtown Marches

Thirty-five Negro men and women, some of them from Philander Smith College, held demonstration marches on Little Rock streets yesterday.

One who appeared to be their leader in the first march—from the Police and Courts Building on Markham Street, south on Gaines Street, to Philadner Smith at Twelfth Street—said the march was to protest the arrests Wednesday of a white man and a Negro during a sit-in demonstration at the Walgreen Drug Store at Capitol Avenue and Main Street.

The man refused to give his name but said he was a student. He said some of those in the march were from Philander

Smith. The 35 demonstrators first gathered in the municipal courtroom at the Police and Courts Building at 8:30 a. m., most of them taking seats on the west side of the room. In a front row seat on the east side was Dr. William H. Townsend, a Negro optometrist who was an unsuccessful candidate for a position on the City Manager Board in the general election. They were in the courtroom to

hear the cases of William Hansen, 23, of 1113 State Street, a Negro, and Harold Anderson, a Negro attorney, asked for a continuance of the cases until December 7 and white man, and Worth W. Long, 26, of 1604 West Nineteenth Street, received it. Municipal Judge Quinn Glover said it was a rule of his court to allow the defense a continuance on first call of the case if an attorney has been employed so that he may prepare a defense. Hansen and Long remained in jail in lieu of \$300 bond

Nine Sit In at Walgreen; White Man, Negro Arrested

A white man and eight Negroes extended sit-in demonstrations yesterday to Walgreen Drug Store at Capitol Avenue and Main Street. Two of them, including the white man, were arrested and jailed when they refused to leave the store at the request of the management.

William Hansen, 23, of 1113 State Street, and Worth W. Long, 26, of 1604 West Nineteenth Street, a Negro, were charged under Act 14 of 1959 for refusing to leave a business establishment after being requested to do so by the owner or manager. They were held in lieu of \$500 bond each and their cases were to come up at 8:30 a. m. today in Municipal Court.

The group arrived at Walgreen about 12:05 p. m. and took seats at the counter. White patrons who had been served finished their meal but the dining area was chained off and a sign, "This fountain is closed in the interest of public safety," was put up.

Newsman who crossed the chain to talk to the sitters were firmly asked to leave and did so. At 12:10 p. m., Hansen and a Negro girl left and he returned about an hour later with a Negro man. When they sought to take seats at the counter, a store official told them to leave. They refused and were arrested by Lt. B. A. Griffith.

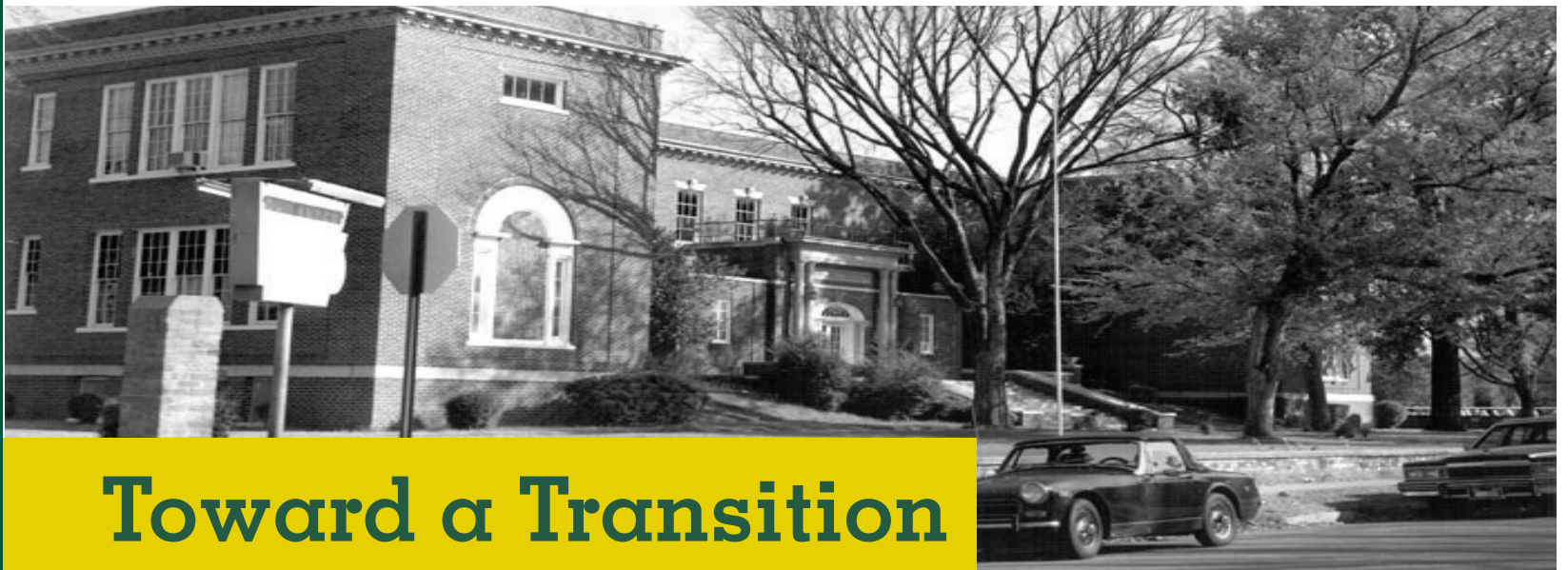
Sit-in demonstrators have visited the F. W. Woolworth Co. store at 400 Main Street in recent weeks but there have been no arrests.



Worth W. Long (left) and William Hansen in city jail.

—Staff Photo.

Three, Nov. 29, 1962.



Toward a Transition

In the final years of Harris' presidency, Philander Smith College—a small, quiet, religious school—entered a tumultuous era. Students and faculty of the college were not noticeably involved in Little Rock's Central High School desegregation crisis. In 1959, however, Harris, who had directed Philander Smith students to see movies or shop in downtown Little Rock only in groups, learned that Philander Smith students had been arrested during a sit-in at a white business.

Although Harris wished to expel the students, other administrators of the school persuaded him to allow them to remain enrolled without any penalty. (Rumors that some of these students lost financial aid from the school cannot be confirmed.)

Moving Toward Expansion and Change

On campus, the 1960s brought a series of presidents to the college: James D. Scott (interim) (1960–1961), Roosevelt Crockett (1961–1965), and Ernest Dixon (1965–1969). Off campus, Philander Smith students



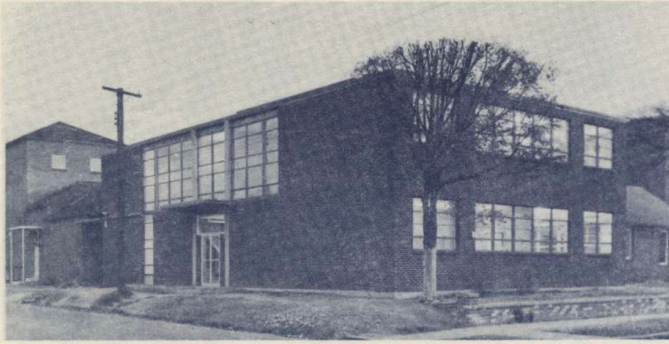
Dr. Roosevelt Crockett

negotiated a January 1, 1963, agreement with downtown Little Rock merchants to desegregate public transportation and facilities and conducted peaceful but public demonstrations at the Arkansas State Capitol after the 1968 assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

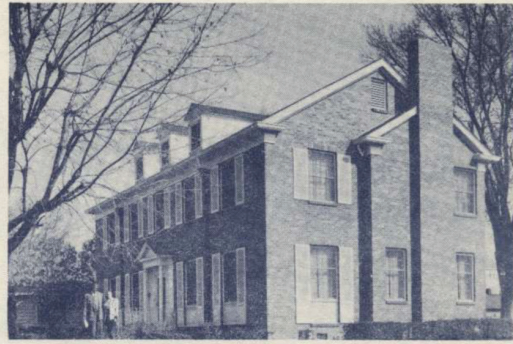
With the end of segregated higher education, black colleges had to deal with cultural identity issues. Desegregation had a paradoxical effect on the institutions that had trained the black intellectuals who dismantled the Jim Crow system. Williams and Ashley wrote that “between 1976 and 1994 predominantly white colleges experienced a forty-percent increase in black enrollment; [historically black institutions] increased by only half that amount.” Lower endowments for black colleges, seen as “a direct result of the wide income gap between African Americans and whites,” put huge financial pressure on small private black colleges. The relevance of historically black schools was questioned, although, as of the beginning of the twenty-first century, a third of all bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans come from historically black institutions. Seventy percent of the nation's black physicians and dentists, as well as half of all black engineers are educated at historically black institutions.



Dr. Ernest Dixon, Jr.



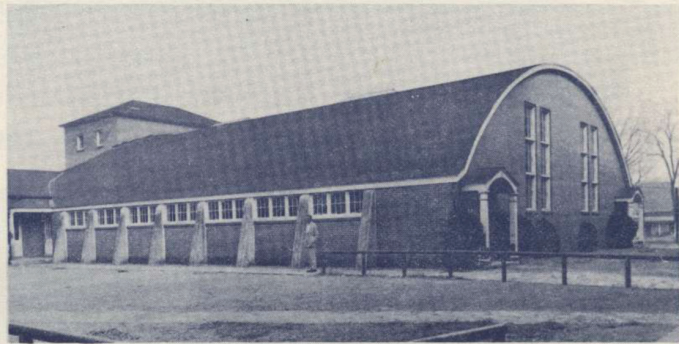
SCIENCE HALL



KELLY HALL



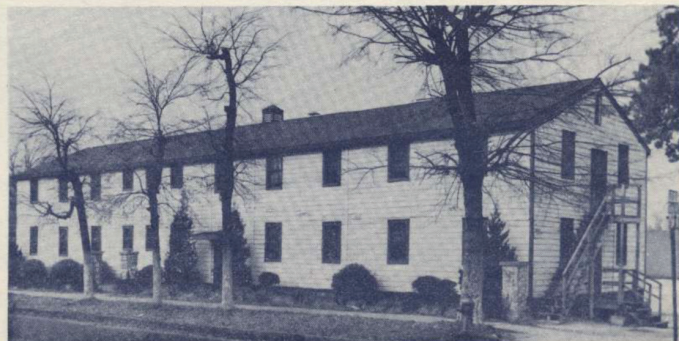
WEBB HALL



GYMNASIUM



ADELINE SMITH HALL



VETERAN'S DORMATORY

THE COLLEGE OWNS AND USES OR RENTS THE FOLLOWING BUILDINGS

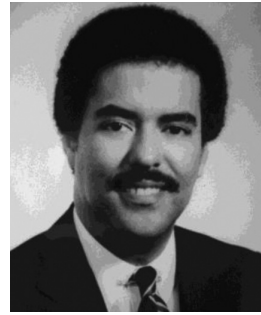
Home Management Home	815 W. 13th	Faculty Home	1116 Izard
Faculty Home	817-19 W. 13th	Faculty Home	1114 Izard
Faculty Home	1117-19 Izard	Faculty Home	1023 Izard
Faculty Home	1113-15 Izard	Faculty Home	1007 Izard
Faculty Home	1122 Izard	Faculty Home	910 1/2 W. 10th
Faculty Home	1118 Izard	Faculty Residence	1110 Izard
Faculty Residence	1110 Izard	12. Webb Hall	822 W. 10th
1. Administration Building	812 W. 13th	13. Vets' Dormitory	900 W. 10th
2. Chemistry Hall	812 W. 13th	14. Faculty Residence	922 W. 11th
3. New Science Hall	812 W. 13th	16. Budlong Hall	1015 Izard
4. Kelly Hall (President's Home)	1123 Izard	20. Guest House	1100 Izard
8. Adaline Smith Hall	1101 Izard	21. Student Center	1104-08 Izard



Walter Hazzard



Dr. Grant Shockley



Dr. Hazo Carter



Dr. Myer Titus

Progressing Forward

Presidents Walter Hazzard (1969–1979), Grant Shockley (1979–1983), and Hazo Carter (1983–1987) worked to ensure Philander’s future with improvements to classrooms, student housing, and academic programs.

Myer Titus, president from 1988 to 1998, raised \$2 million to build a multipurpose academic center (named the Titus Building) and the Ottenheimer business complex. The Mims gymnasium complex was also completed during his tenure.



Dr. Trudie Kibbe Reed

From 1998 to 2004, Trudie Kibbe Reed, Philander’s first female president, instituted an Honors Academy and a Black Family Studies program. Reed increased the college endowment to \$9 million and raised \$37.6 million to construct three state-of-the-art facilities: the Kendall Health

Mission Center for health sciences education, a new dormitory complex, and the Reynolds Library and Technology Center.

Dr. Walter Kimbrough assumed the duties of president in December 2004. The college went through a rebranding process focused on a social justice mission. Kimbrough was known as the “Hip Hop President” and began the “Bless the Mic” program. Also during his tenure, The Rwandan Presidential Scholars program was initiated in partnership with Hendrix College and the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. He was named president of Dillard University in New Orleans, Louisiana, in late 2011.



Dr. Walter Kimbrough



Dr. Johnny Moore

His successor, Johnny Moore—a 1989 Philander Smith graduate—was selected as the college’s new president in April 2012. The construction of the Campus Center and Bistro took place during his tenure.

The campus partnered with the Pulaski County Special School District, the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, and the Joshua Intervenors to implement the \$10 million Donaldson Scholars Academy. Moore resigned in February 2014.

Dr. Roderick L. Smothers, Sr. began as president on January 1, 2015. He rebranded the campus with a “Philander Forward” campaign including aggressive fundraising, expanded workforce development and healthcare initiatives. Enrollment increased and a year-long 140th year celebration was initiated to include a legacy walkway of graduates, supporters, and friends of the college, a documentary history of the college, naming of the Campus Center and unveiling of the Campus’ African American and African Art Exhibits.



Dr. Roderick L. Smothers, Sr.

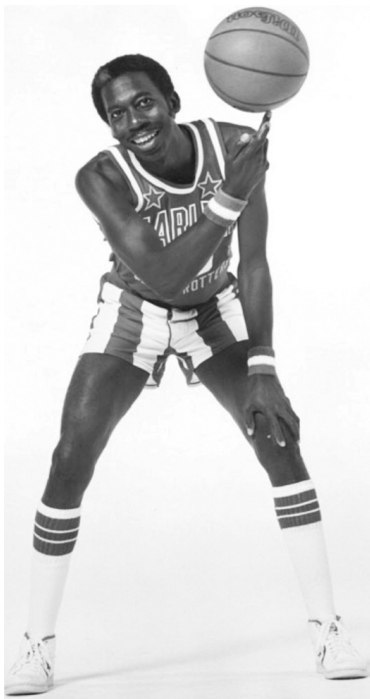


Cox Administration Building



Notable Graduates

In spite of the challenges faced by all schools entering the twenty-first century, Philander Smith has continued to grow in size and reputation. The faculty and the student body of the college remain predominately black. Notable graduates of Philander Smith include Dr. Joycelyn Elders, former U.S. Surgeon General; Rev. James H. Cone, professor at Union Theological Seminary in New York; Lottie Shackelford, Little Rock's first woman mayor; Dr. Robert Williams, Father of Black Psychology; and professional athletes Elijah Pitts and Hubert "Geese" Ausbie. More than forty percent of Philander Smith's students are first-generation college students.



Hubert "Geese" Ausbie



Dr. Joycelyn Elders



Dr. Ozell Sutton



Lottie Shackelford



Dr. Robert Williams



Rev. James Cone



Elijah Pitts



Donald W. Reynolds Library & Technology Center

PHILANDER SMITH

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PSC HISTORY AT A GLANCE



M. L. Harris Fine Arts Building



James M. Cox Administration Building



Mims Gymnasium



Ottenheimer Business Center



Harry R. Kendall Center

COLLEGE TODAY



Panther Village



The Barracks

15

PSC HISTORY AT A GLANCE



Myer L. Titus Academic Center



Kelly Hall

College Profile

- Founded in 1877 as Walden Seminary; 1882 - Name changed to Philander Smith College; 1883 - chartered as a four-year institution.
- Four degrees:
 - Bachelor of Arts
 - Bachelor of Science
 - Bachelor of Business Administration
 - Bachelor Social Work
- 20 majors and five academic divisions:
 - Business and Economics
 - Education
 - Humanities
 - Natural Sciences
 - Physical Sciences
- Enrollment: 765 (as of December 18, 2016)
- Ethnicity: 90 percent African American
- Student/Faculty ratio: 13:1
- Campus: 25 acres just south of downtown Little Rock
- Athletics: National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA)
- Website:
<http://www.philander.edu/>

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PSC HISTORY AT A GLANCE

PHILANDER
FORWARD ▶



Aerial view of campus



“HBCUs mean so much more to our society and economy than simply being a response to segregated education. While many of the initial barriers have been broken or at least somewhat breached, today’s HBCUs have evolved to address more intricate issues that exist in educating minority students.”

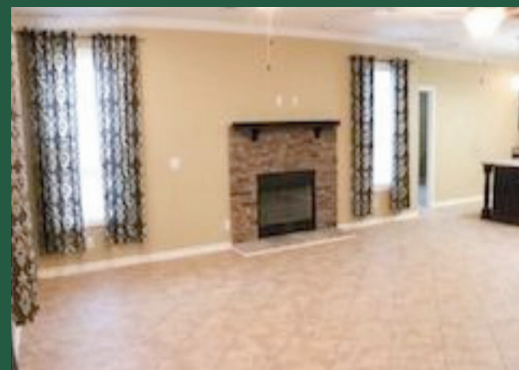
-Dr. Roderick L. Smothers Sr., 14th President

18

RESPONSIBILITY
GLANCE



Clarence J. Duvall Jr. Campus Center

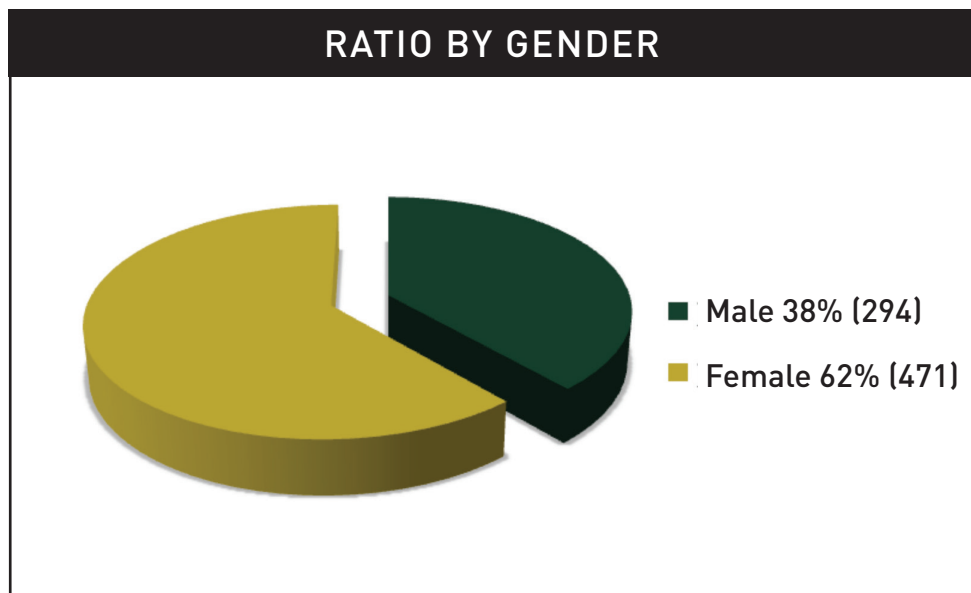
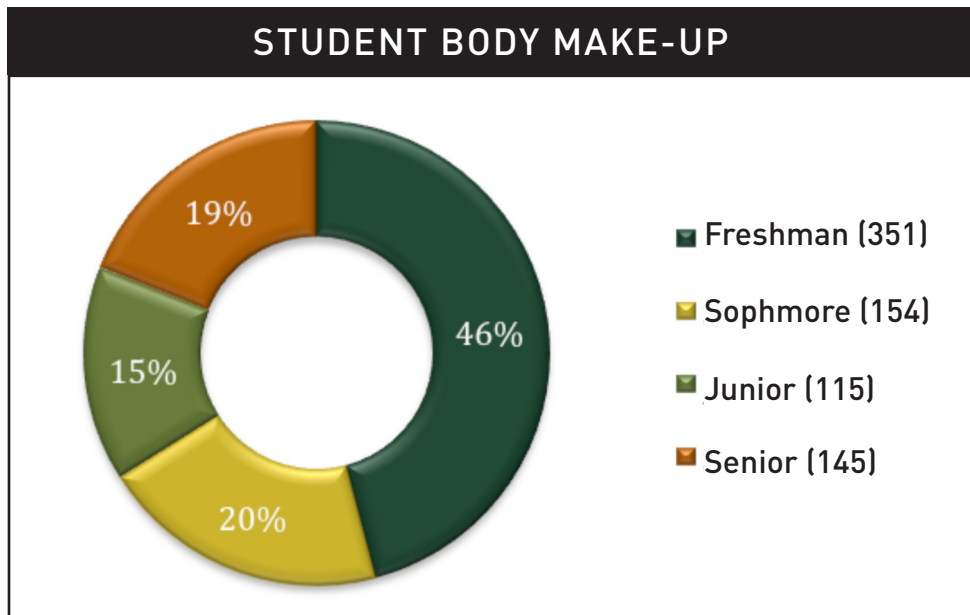


Interiors and Exterior View of the Panther Village



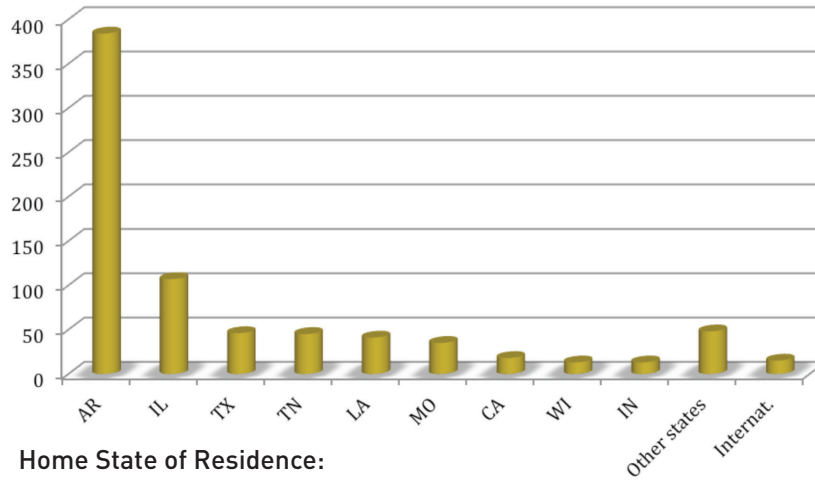
Student Profile

Enrollment Data*



* Data as of December 18, 2016

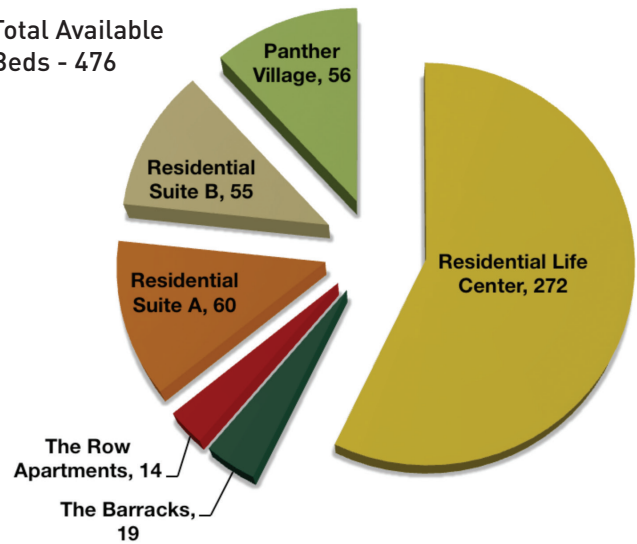
RATIO BY HOME STATE



Home State of Residence:
 Arkansas - 384 students
 Out of State - 381 students

RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES MAXIMUM OCCUPANCY (BY NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE)

Total Available
 Beds - 476



Residence Life Suite A & Suite B



Iconic Faculty and Staff Members

Iconic Faculty and Staff members of Philander Smith College (1877-2017) that made a difference in the lives of students are listed below. The individuals were identified through the National Alumni Association, personal interviews, surveys, and reports to the Board of Trustees.

Yvonne Alexander
 Maxine Allen
 Ed Anderson
 Dorothy Arnett
 Hollis Arnold
 Oliver Aycox
 Kevin Barnes
 Lucy Barrow
 Faustenia Bomar
 William Boone
 Esther Boswell
 Stella Brooks
 Bettye Brown
 Cynthia Burroughs
 Vertie L. Carter
 Luella Cason
 Rufus C. Childress
 James Cone
 Kevin Cooper
 James M. Cox
 Annie M. Cox
 Milton Crenshaw
 Arthur Danner
 Minnie B. Dawkins
 Valeria Day
 Eugenia Dunn
 Clarence J. Duvall

Grace Eubanks
 June D. Fleming
 C. Virginia Galloway
 C. Vernon Gray
 Rochell M. Guinn
 Kevin Hamilton
 Norman Handy
 Jesse Hargrove
 Carl G. Harris
 Lloyd Hervey
 Kisa Hinton
 Jonathan Hutchins
 Georg Iggers
 Wilma Iggers
 G.W.S. Ish
 Ercell Ish
 Frank James
 Bruce James
 Corrie Jarrett
 Willie B. Johnson
 Nastassia Jones
 Joseph Jones
 Charles Kepner
 Garland D. Kyle
 Raphael O. Lewis
 Michael London
 Rhonda Lovelace

Robbie L. Lyle
 Patricia McGraw
 Ronnie Miller-Yow
 Crawford Mims
 A. H. Morrow
 Montez Morrow
 Winston Muldrew
 McKinley Newton
 Parthenia E. Norris
 Bertha Owens
 David Page
 Hubert Papailler
 Helen Perkins
 Frank Pogue
 Albert Porter
 Fanye Porter
 William Prado
 Carlton Pryor
 Negail Riley
 Lillian Ross
 Phillis Rucco
 James Rush
 Margaret Scheer
 James D. Scott
 Willie Mae Shockley
 Pearl Shoudel
 Willetta Simmons

Thomas Slinkard
 Lia Steele
 Zollie Stevenson, Jr.
 Anna M. P. Strong
 Henry H. Sutton
 Daniel Taub
 George C. Taylor
 Aubrey Taylor
 Henrietta H. Torrence
 Jessie Turner
 Allen Ward
 Donna K. Weatherly
 Elizabeth West
 Aurelius Whaley
 Kathy Wheeler-Scruggs
 Oba B. White
 Wayne White
 Francis Wiggs
 Matthew M. Wilburn
 Juanita Wilkins
 Annie Williams
 Leo Williams
 Darnell Williams
 William Woods
 Teresa Young

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Alma mater

*Dear Alma Mater, tried and true,
We'll win respect and love for you,
We pledge our hearts to you each day,
To do our best, at work, at play.*

*Dear P.S.C., when from your fold,
We'll lift the dear old Green and Gold.
O'er Alma Mater vigil keep,
Her high ideals we'll strive to meet.*

*When college days are at an end,
Our hearts will ever toward you bend.
With loyalty, we'll always be,
A part of you, Dear PSC.*

(Written in 1968 by Dr. Carl Gordon Harris, '52)

College Hymn

*Philander Smith, Oh how we love thy name.
Your rich tradition brought to you much fame.
Through years of service you have grown to be:
A place of wisdom, love, and humility.*

*Philander Smith, when we are far away,
From your great teachings we will never stray.
You've giv'n a gift none other could ever give:
A wholesome and abundant life to live.*

*Philander Smith, your high ideals we'll keep:
A Christian heart, and love for truth we'll seek:
We'll know the Truth and it shall make us free;
Thy fruits shall grow through all eternity*

TO GRADUATE ACADEMICALLY
ACCOMPLISHED STUDENTS WHO ARE
GROUNDED AS ADVOCATES FOR SOCIAL
JUSTICE, DETERMINED TO CHANGE
THE WORLD FOR THE BETTER.



PHILANDER
FORWARD ▶

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Compiled by D&D Associates

