

Mr. Dansby

# MAROON TIGER

FOUNDER'S  
DAY  
EDITION  
1939



## **MOREHOUSE COLLEGE**

**Atlanta, Georgia**

### **COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF RELIGION**

An institution famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development—the only institution in the far South devoted solely to the education of Negro young men.

**For Information Address**

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## **ATLANTA UNIVERSITY**

**Atlanta, Georgia**

### **GRADUATE COURSES**

**Leading to the Degree of Master of Arts**

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**DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT**

# THE MAROON TIGER

## *The Voice of the Students of Morehouse College*

Vol. XIII

FEBRUARY, 1939

Number 5

*Moss Hyles Kendrix*  
*Editor-in-Chief*

*Ulysses C. Glover*  
*Business Manager*

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Cover by C. Lamar Weaver

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Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

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### OUR POLICY

The *Maroon Tiger* exists as a medium of expression for the students of Morehouse College. It is non-partisan in policy and the views and opinions of all proponents are invited to its columns.



THE  
MAROON TIGER  
*is a Member of*  
DELTA PHI DELTA

National Inter-collegiate Honorary Journalistic Society



BEFORE 1930

*Dedicated to the Students, Alumni  
and Friends of Morehouse College*



TODAY

## FOREWORD

*In observance of the Seventh Second Anniversary of this institution, the MAROON TIGER is proud to present a Pictorial History of Morehouse College. We hope that this edition will be treasured and kept by the students, teachers, Alumni and friends of Morehouse College as a token symbolic of Seven Two Years of higher education for young Negro men.*

*We are grateful to Dr. Samuel Howard Archer, who gave of his time that we might have a historic sketch of the college written by one who is a part of that his- placed at our disposal information which proved indispensable in our planning of versity, who gave us access to the reservoir of engravings pertaining to Morehouse College, to Mr. William Hayden, of the Department of Art in Atlanta University, for his contribution to the edition in the form of pen work, and to Dr. Charles D. Hubert, Acting President of the College, for his moral support. The pictures of the early presidents of the institution and certain facts concerning the early history of the institution were taken from the HISTORY OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE by the late Dr. Benjamin Brawley.*

THE EDITOR.

### THE HISTORY, PROGRAM AND POLICY OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

By

PRESIDENT EMERITUS SAMUEL HOWARD ARCHER

In the program and policy of Morehouse College from its beginning in Augusta in 1867 lies the assimilated best of two great Eastern institutions—Colgate University and Brown University. President Robert and President Hope brought Brown traditions. In the administrations of President Graves, Acting President Estes and President Emeritus Archer the garnered best of Colgate was introduced into Atlanta Baptist College.

In its infancy the institution under the guidance of Dr. William J. White, its founder, committed itself to the heroic adventure of serving its constituency at the point of greatest need and endured patiently the jeers and gibes of those who thought that the Three R's gave ample education for former slaves. Time has justified the faith of the early teachers of northern birth. If we had not secured the classical type of training then, it would be difficult to get now, since the tendency has been so much toward the vocational type. The private schools established in that day are largely responsible for the classical influence in public schools today.

Many things combined to make Dr. Joseph T. Robert of South Carolina, the first President of Morehouse, an acceptable leader. He had the ability to maintain his principles and live on fair terms with his opponents in the turbulent days of Reconstruction. Because he believed in the equality of men, he set free his slaves and left the South before the Civil War as he did not wish to rear his children where slavery existed. With the disfavor of white people and the odium associated with his task, he worked for four years in dilapidated buildings without an assistant. In the sixth year came Mr. Tudor Sterling Gardner of Colgate to share his lot. Take what you have and make it yield what you want was evident in the administration of President Robert. Because he served us, empty prizes and meaningless struggle can never be ours.

Professor David Foster Estes, later a professor at Colgate, was appointed Acting President on the death of Doctor Robert. He helped the institution through a very unsettled and critical period pending the arrival of Dr. Samuel Graves, a graduate of Colgate.

The newly appointed President was equipped by nature, study, and experience to carry on. He would not yield or soften any point in order to curry the favor of those who did not agree with him, nor did he stoop to open the way for fellowship with those hostile to his

program. He decided to stay in the fight and see it through. Brawley says in his *History of Morehouse College*. "President Graves was a man of singular beauty and dignity of character, adding to sterling manliness, fervent piety, a tender sympathy for the needs of others, and a fine appreciation of the beautiful in literature and art. . . ." With his genuine enthusiasm and unremitting toil he was able in five years to collect enough money to erect the beautiful building that bears his name—Graves Hall. He thereby relieved the cramped and unfavorable conditions under which the work of the institution was conducted formerly. At the dedicatory exercises Doctor Graves said in part. "We are here to-day to dedicate this building to as noble and holy a purpose as ever temple or cathedral was devoted—to the cause of sound and sacred learning in the interests of a race whose necessities are so manifest and whose future and fortunes are so bound up with our own, in blessing or bane to this nation."

The years from 1890, when Doctor Graves laid aside the duties of the Presidency, to 1897, when Atlanta Baptist Seminary became a college, were a period of solid, quiet, constructive effort.

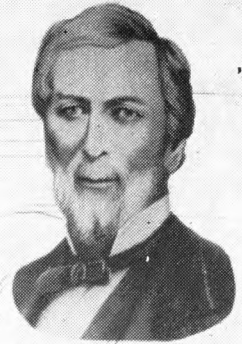
Following Doctor Graves came Dr. George Sale, of Toronto University, who aimed not only at intellectual and spiritual culture but also at social culture and the formation of right habits that make for the finest home, civic and national life. Doctor Sale was not content to work for a type of education that emphasized only the physical needs. He insisted that it should at the same time bring about transformed lives and spiritual ideals. He was among the first of the Presidents to hold conferences for moral and religious training. He included in his conferences many farmers. When the Three C's—cash, cotton and corn—were widely advocated, he insisted on the addition of three more C's—character, Christ and His Church. When a farmer said that he wanted more land to make more money to buy more hogs to get more land to make more money, etc., Doctor Sale sought to break the vicious circle of land, money, hogs by showing him how the physical and spiritual could live in satisfying harmony of fine family life and happy community.

This is an example of the policy of Morehouse College—to shift the emphasis in education so that in addi

(Please Turn to Page 8)



REV. J. WHITE  
FOUNDER



DR. J. T. ROBERT  
FIRST PRESIDENT



# MORE COLLEGE HOUSE 1867



DR. SAMUEL GRAVES  
SECOND PRESIDENT



DR. GEORGE JALE  
THIRD PRESIDENT



DR. H. L. MOREHOUSE



DR. JOHN HOPE  
FOURTH PRESIDENT



DR. S. H. ARCHER  
FIFTH PRESIDENT  
PRESIDENT EMERITUS

19



39



DR. C. D. HUBERT  
ACTING-PRESIDENT

## IMPORTANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

(Compiled by Mildred L. Burch)

- 1866—Richard C. Coulter, former slave, returned to Augusta from the National Theological Institute in Washington bearing a letter from Dr. Edmund Turney (a founder of the Institute) authorizing him to organize a school in Augusta. Mr. Coulter, feeling himself unable properly to do this, turned the letter over to William Jefferson White.
- 1867—The College was founded February 18 in Augusta, Georgia, as "The Augusta Institute." Mr. White was ably assisted by the pastor and deacons of the Springfield Baptist Church.
- 1871—Dr. Joseph Thomas Robert became president on August 1.
- 1879—The College was moved to Atlanta, Georgia, and incorporated under the name "Atlanta Baptist Seminary." Classes were held for a few weeks in the basement of Friendship Baptist Church, then being pastored by Rev. Frank Quarles.
- Opening exercises were held December 13 in the first college building which was erected at the junction of Elliott and West Hunter Streets very near what is now the Atlanta Terminal Station.
- 1880—The Missionary Society was organized to promote home missions.
- The Ciceronian Lyceum was organized to afford practice in extemporaneous speaking and parliamentary usage.
- 1881—Professor David Foster Estes took over the presidency on the death of Doctor Robert and served until 1885.
- The Missionary Society broadened its scope so as to emphasize work among the students as well as in the city and became the Young Men's Christian Association.
- To the Ciceronian Lyceum was added the Young Men's Literary Society. Debating had its birth in these two societies.
- 1885—Dr. Samuel Graves succeeded to the presidency.
- 1889—Graves Hall was erected in November as the first building on the present site.
- 1890—The College was moved to its new location in the spring.
- Dr. George Sale assumed the presidency in July.
- 1896—Baseball, which had been begun at the College in the '90's, became an intercollegiate activity in which Atlanta University, Atlanta Baptist Seminary, Morris Brown University and Clark University participated. The Athletic Association was organized in the late '90's.
- 1897—A Charter was secured on March 6 from the Superior Court of Fulton County for amendments to the charter granted in 1879. The amendments included the granting of full college powers and the changing of the name of the institution to "Atlanta Baptist College."
- The first college class was graduated in May. The class consisted of three men—Henry A. Bleach, John W. Hubert and Major W. Reddick.
- 1898—On October 21 came the dedication of Quarles Hall, named in honor of Rev. Frank Quarles. Addresses were given by Colonel Abbott, Dr. Edward R. Carter, and Dr. H. L. Morehouse.
- The Athenaeum Publishing Company was organized largely through the efforts of Timothy Williams. The *Athenaeum* was the forerunner of the *Maroon Tiger*.
- 1900—Football was begun at the College.
- 1906—Dr. John Hope succeeded to the presidency upon the resignation of Doctor Sale. Doctor Hope had been a member of the faculty since 1889, and had been Acting President in 1905.
- Debating as an intercollegiate activity began with a contest in Atlanta between Atlanta Baptist College and Talladega College.
- 1908—The College produced a football team that was the undisputed champion of the Negro institutions in the South.
- The Ministers' Union was organized by and for the members of the Divinity School.
- 1910—Sale Hall was erected to contain the classrooms, offices, library and chapel.
- 1911—Knoxville joined Atlanta Baptist College and Talladega College in debating relations.
- The Glee Club and Orchestra was organized.
- 1912—Dr. Benjamin Griffith Brawley became the first Academic Dean.
- 1913—Atlanta Baptist College became "Morehouse College" in honor of Rev. Henry Lyman Morehouse, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the constant friend and benefactor of the Negro race.
- Class Day was inaugurated.
- Morehouse College became one of the eight original members of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth.
- 1916—Robert Hall was completed.
- The first Shakespearean play was given. This has become an annual event.
- 1917—Doctor Brawley's History of Morehouse College was published.
- 1918—The College was affiliated with the general organization of the Students Army Training Corps.
- 1919—Fisk University joined the Triangular Debating League, thus forming the Quadrangular Debating League.
- 1920—Dr. Samuel Howard Archer became the second Academic Dean. He had been a member of the faculty since 1905 and had served as Acting President in 1918-19 while Doctor Hope worked in France with the Y. M. C. A.
- The Atlanta University School of Social Work had its inception at Morehouse College which afforded it classroom and office space and supplied teachers.
- 1921—The Science Building was erected.
- The Summer School was begun and featured courses in education especially for the benefit of the public school teachers of Georgia.
- The Athletic Field was made.
- 1923—The first Annual appeared under the editorship of Howard W. Thurman.
- 1925—The first copy of the *Maroon Tiger* was published under the editorship of John Pittman.

(Please Turn to Page 8)



## FOUNDER'S DAY SPEAKER



DR. JAMES M. NABRIT

In keeping with the tradition of inviting an outstanding Morehouse graduate to be the Founder's Day speaker, the committee this year selected for the high honor, Dr. James M. Nabrit, executive secretary to the president of Howard University in Washington, D. C. Other Morehouse graduates to receive this honor in recent years include President Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University; President John W. Davis, of West Virginia State College; President H. Council Trenholm, of Alabama State Teachers College; Dr. M. M. Fisher, of Durham, North Carolina; and the late Dr. Benjamin G. Brawley, professor of English at Howard University.

A member of the Class of '23, which has been regarded as one of the famous classes in Morehouse's history, Dr. Nabrit has also been graduated from Northwestern University Law School with the degree of doctor of jurisprudence. While a student at both Morehouse and Northwestern, he won high scholastic honors, and at the latter, won a scholarship for his senior year. At Northwestern, he was elected to editorship of the Illinois Law Review, official organ of Northwestern, Chicago, and Illinois Universities, and was elected also to the Order of the Coif, legal honorary scholarship fraternity.

Before engaging in the practice of law in Houston, Texas, where he was active in cases which brought about the Supreme Court decision that a person has a right to picket for work as well as to picket because of loss of a job, and also involved in a judgment in the test case on white primaries in Texas, Dr. Nabrit was on the faculty of Leland College, where he served as teacher and coach, and at A. M. & N. College, in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he was dean of the college and assistant coach. He joined the faculty of Howard University Law School in 1936, and very recently was appointed executive secretary to the president of Howard University.

Dr. Nabrit is the son of Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of the Georgia Baptist Convention and president of the American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee, and is the brother of Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, of the faculty of Atlanta University, and Mrs. Margaret Nabrit Curry, of the Spelman College history faculty.

## DR. BRAWLEY PASSES

The sudden death of Professor Brawley brings a deep sense of sorrow and loss, not only to Howard University, but to the educational and religious world in which he functioned. His father, Rev. Dr. E. M. Brawley, a well known Baptist divine, was a some time student of Howard University and a graduate of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. Dr. Brawley, Sr., was among the first, if not the very first, Negro College graduate to enter the Baptist ministry.

Upon the untimely death of Professor C. C. Cook, of the chair of English, as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, I was authorized by President Thirkield to scour the country with a fine tooth comb to find a worthy successor. Dr. Brawley, then Professor of English in Morehouse College, had recently received the degree of Master of Arts. in English, from Harvard University. He was the only available colored man qualified by training and experience for the English Professorship. After serving Howard University efficiently and acceptably for two years in this capacity, he returned to Morehouse College, his Alma Mater, as Professor English and Dean. After filling this position for eight years, he felt the Macedonian Call to help his benighted race across the seas. Promptly responding to the call, he resigned the position as Professor and Dean of his Alma Mater and undertook the mission to re-establish the College of Liberia as a center of Christian culture in the Dark Continent. Being unable to overcome the infeasibility of this noble enterprise, he returned to New York, and for the ensuing two years, devoted himself to literature and the Baptist ministry. He was then called to Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina, as Professor English and Dean of the College. In 1930, he was called to Howard University a second time as Professor of Creative English. Thus Dr. Brawley served three leading Negro Universities in the department of English language and literature, not only efficiently, but with marked distinction. Professor Brawley enhanced his reputation and prestige as a teacher by his authority as a writer. He is the author of more titles which bear the imprimatur of leading American publishing houses than any other colored author.

He preferred the appellation "Brawley the Christian" to "Brawley the Scholar." Dr. Brawley died at the early age of fifty-seven, in the maturity and fullness of his faculties and powers. His untimely death was no doubt super-induced by overwork in the manifold tasks which he assumed. In addition to his duties as professor of Creative English, voluminous authorship, and heavy administrative of faculty assignments, and generous pastoral burden, Professor Brawley was chairman of the Library Committee which has in charge the development and equipment of Howard's New Million Dollar Library Building. President Mordecai W. Johnson selected him as the outstanding member of the faculty eminently qualified to serve as chairman of the newly launched National Negro Library and Museum. Professor Brawley entered with his accustomed fidelity, enthusiasm and indefatigable energy upon this important task, which he regarded as calculated to give Howard University its rightful place in the Educational Sun.

"The candle burns at both its ends,  
It cannot last the night;  
But ah my friends and ah my foes,  
It gives a brilliant light."

I would inscribe this epitaph upon his tombstone:  
"Benjamin Griffith Brawley, A Negro Christian. Gentleman, and Scholar, if there ever was one."

KELLY MILLER

## THE HISTORY OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

tion to the physical one might get mental, moral and social results.

With the promotion of Doctor Sale to the position of Superintendent of Education for the schools of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, Doctor John Hope, his loyal co-worker, succeeded him. Then began a new era in the history of the College. Doctor Hope never subscribed to the slogan—"A Bigger Morehouse." He insisted on a better Morehouse and if necessary a smaller Morehouse. Once when a teacher asked what more he could do to help in bringing about a better college, without the hesitancy of a moment, Doctor Hope said, "Stay on this campus twenty-four hours a day, live a deep spiritual life and let it overflow into the student body." This with a slight modification of twenty-four hours to twenty-two is good advice to teachers and students alike.

Doctor Hope deliberated long upon what the common man had to endure to make anything at all of existence in the rough and tumble of life. With heroic intelligence, behind closed doors, he struggled and contended in the midst of social, political and economic conflict to get a chance for all, especially the man lowest down.

Under his administration emphasis was placed not upon mere intelligence, but rather upon the function of intelligence, and upon worthy standards of conduct, and with it all remembering that there must be no separation between "the town and the gown."

Under the triumvirate of Hope, Brawley and Archer, the College was often spoken of as a man-making institution because it insisted that the first product of all education is a Christian man. Out of the man you get a doctor in whose care your family life is safe; you get a lawyer who will not rob the widow and orphan seeking his counsel; you get a carpenter who will give an honest day's work for a fair day's pay; and so on through the category of services.

One of the finest teachers who ever worked under Doctor Hope once asked what the ultimate objective of the College and its program were. He was satisfied when he learned that the College was individualizing mass instruction so as to enable each student to bring his life to the highest human fulfillment his capacity would permit, which implies the skill to live creatively, to acquire personal excellence, to face the facts of life with a clear vision, to obtain a refined love of men and things and a commitment to Supreme Reality.

The policy and program of the College called for a shift in emphasis to secure the objective outlined. There is a great difference between teaching Mathematics and teaching men Mathematics.

Under President Archer, who succeeded Doctor Hope, and under Acting President Hubert, the present administrator, the College goes forward along the lines which Doctor Hope with his penetrating and acute insight forecast.

From the days of Dr. William J. White, the founder, to the present there has been an inner identity of spirit and purpose among the Presidents though they were separated in space and time. In each you note the emphasis on teaching men rather than subject matter; the teaching of equality rather than superiority or inferiority; the struggle to help to bring about democracy by peaceful methods so that there shall be a genuine respect for personality without reference to race or sex; the use of spiritual values, eternal verities, reason and democracy to

## IMPORTANT DATES IN THE HISTORY OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

1926—Largely through the initiative of the students a gymnasium, containing a 700-seat grandstand and a court for basket-ball, indoor baseball, and volley-ball, was erected. It also contained shower baths supplied with hot and cold water, and locker rooms.

1927—The Quadrangular Debating League became the Pentagonal Debating League with the admission of Johnson C. Smith University.

1928—The Summer School was reorganized as the Morehouse-Spelman Summer School and conducted jointly by Morehouse College and Spelman College. Atlanta University became affiliated the same year.

1929—On April 1 an arrangement was completed among Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College for the affiliation of these three institutions in a university plan, the graduate and professional work to be carried on by Atlanta University, the college work to be done by Morehouse College and Spelman College.

The Atlanta School of Social Work became affiliated with the Summer School.

Student government was inaugurated.

1930—Dr. Samuel Howard Archer became Acting President.

Morehouse College became a member of the National Student Federation of America in December.

1931—Doctor Archer became President on July 1. Student Activity Committee was formally organized May 15.

1932—Shaw University replaced Fisk University in the Pentagonal Debating League.

The Atlanta University Library was dedicated on April 30. To this Library were turned over all of the books owned by Morehouse College.

The Atlanta University Administration Building was opened for occupancy on December 17. Morehouse College moved all of its administrative offices to the new building.

1933—Summer School conducted under the auspices of Atlanta University with Morehouse College, Spelman College, Atlanta School of Social Work, Clark University, Morris Brown College and Gammon Theological Seminary affiliated.

1934—The Morehouse Band was reorganized in 1934 by Mr. W. Lawrence James.

1937—On March 2 Dr. Charles DuBois Hubert became Acting President during the illness of Doctor Archer.

Delta Phi Delta, Inter-collegiate Honorary Journalistic Society, was founded by Bernard Milton Jones, V. Trenton Tubbs and Moss Hyles Kendrix in October.

1938—Doctor Archer became President Emeritus on October 1.

Throughout its history Morehouse College has been closely affiliated with the Baptists, North and South, especially the Northern Baptist Convention and the Negro Baptist Convention of Georgia.

plead the cause of the needy in the midst of plenty; and with it all a self-adjustment and self-direction of students to give a worthy and satisfactory life.



*The President's Home*



*Graves Hall*



*Entrance to the President's Residence*

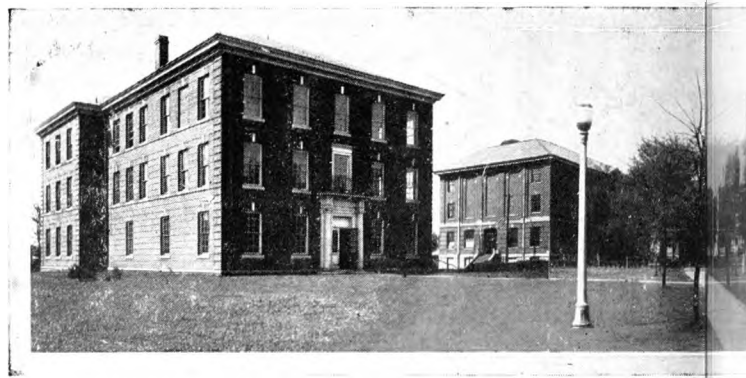
The Mel...



MOREHOUSE  
1

Looking from left to right may be seen the President's Home (erected 1902), Quarles Hall (erected 1898), Sale Hall (erected 1910), and Graves Hall (erected 1898). Quarles Hall stands near where the Atlanta University Ad-

ministration Building now stands. Between Quarles Hall and Sale Hall may be seen the site of the old athletic field, the spot upon which the Science Building was



MOREHOUSE

Buildings, left to right: Robert Hall, Graves Hall, Administration Building.

Above, the First Building of the institution to be erected in Atlanta (1879). It was located at the junction of Elliott and West Hunter Streets, near what is now the Atlanta Terminal Station.



MOREHOUSE  
1  
Student body

B. Archer

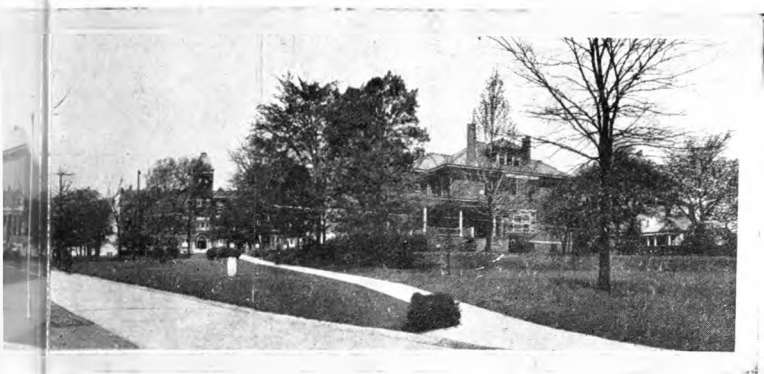


COLLEGE

5

erected in 1921. In 1916, the space between Sale Hall and Graves Hall was filled by the construction of Robert Hall. The group of individuals in the immediate fore-

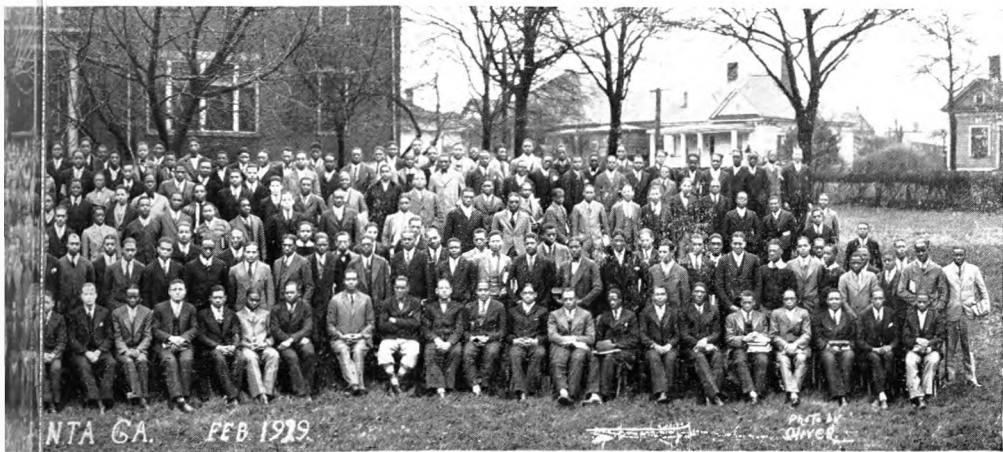
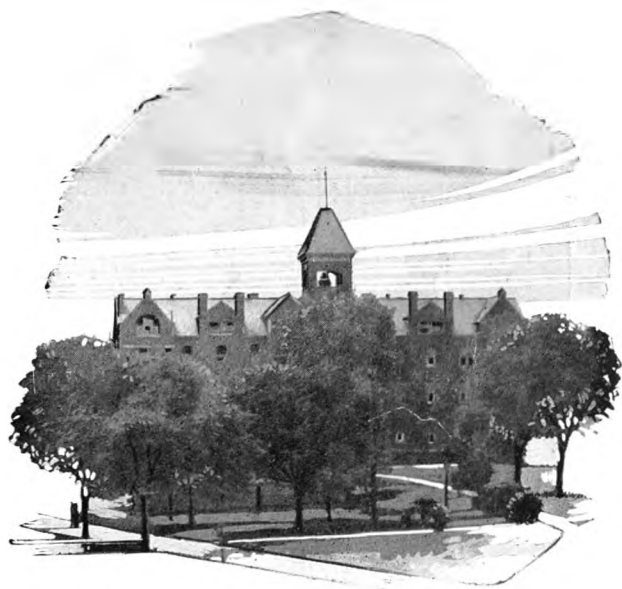
ground represents the student body and faculty of that year. the grades through the college department are included. This picture was taken with a revolving camera.



COLLEGE

30

the Science Building, Sale Hall and the President's Resi-

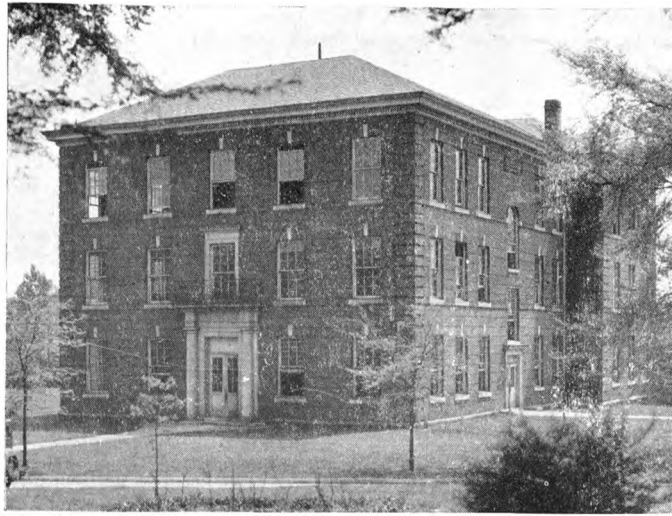


COLLEGE

19

and Faculty

Graves Hall, erected in 1889, was the first building to occupy the present site of the college. It was named in honor of Dr. Samuel Graves, the Second President of Morehouse College (Atlanta Baptist Seminary).



*The Science Building*



*The Old Laundry and Printing Office*



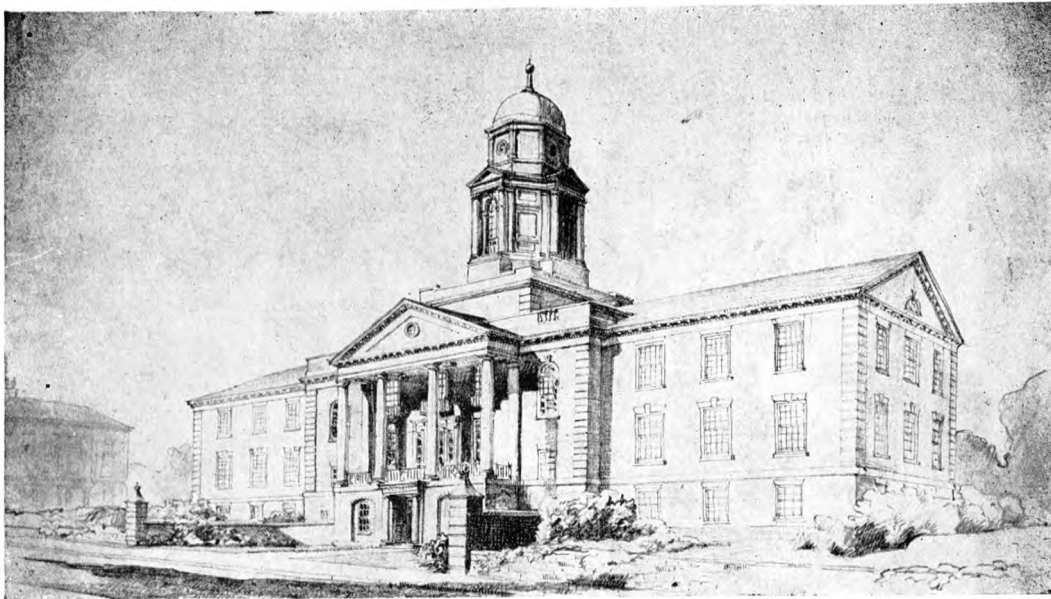
*The Old Library in Graves Hall*



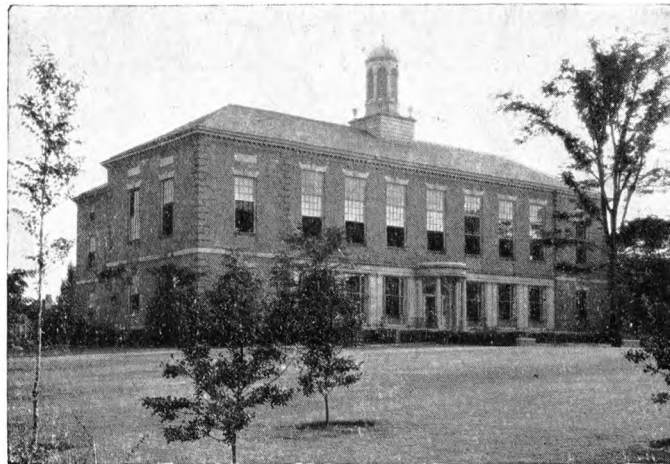
*Sale Hall*



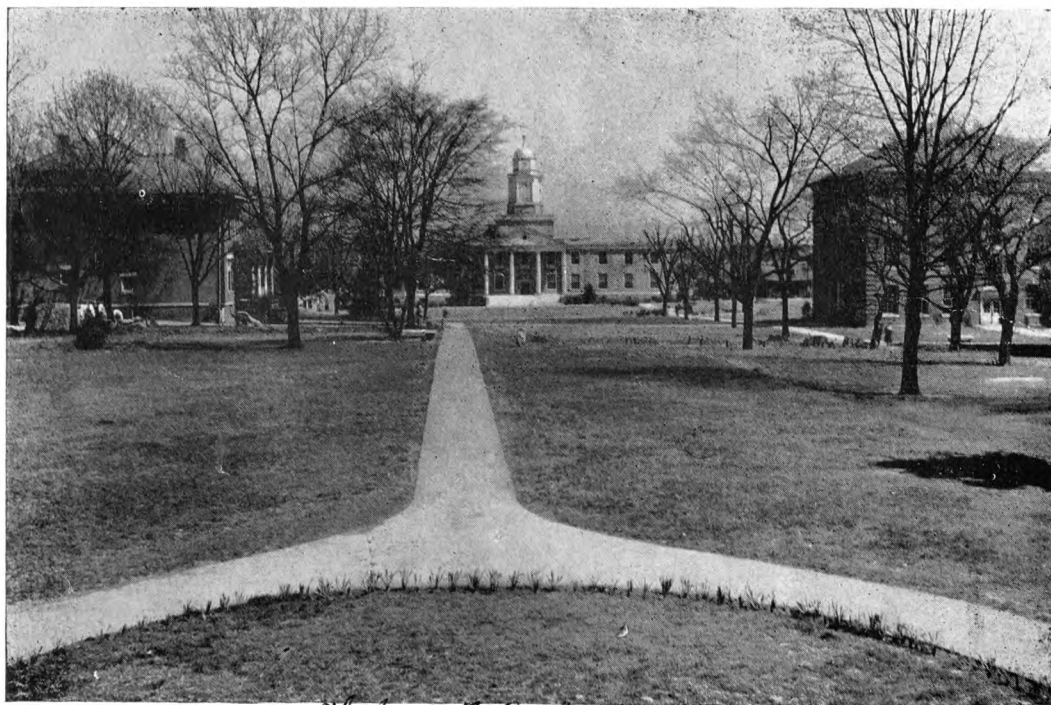
*Robert Hall Looking toward Sale Hall*



*The Atlanta University Administration Building*

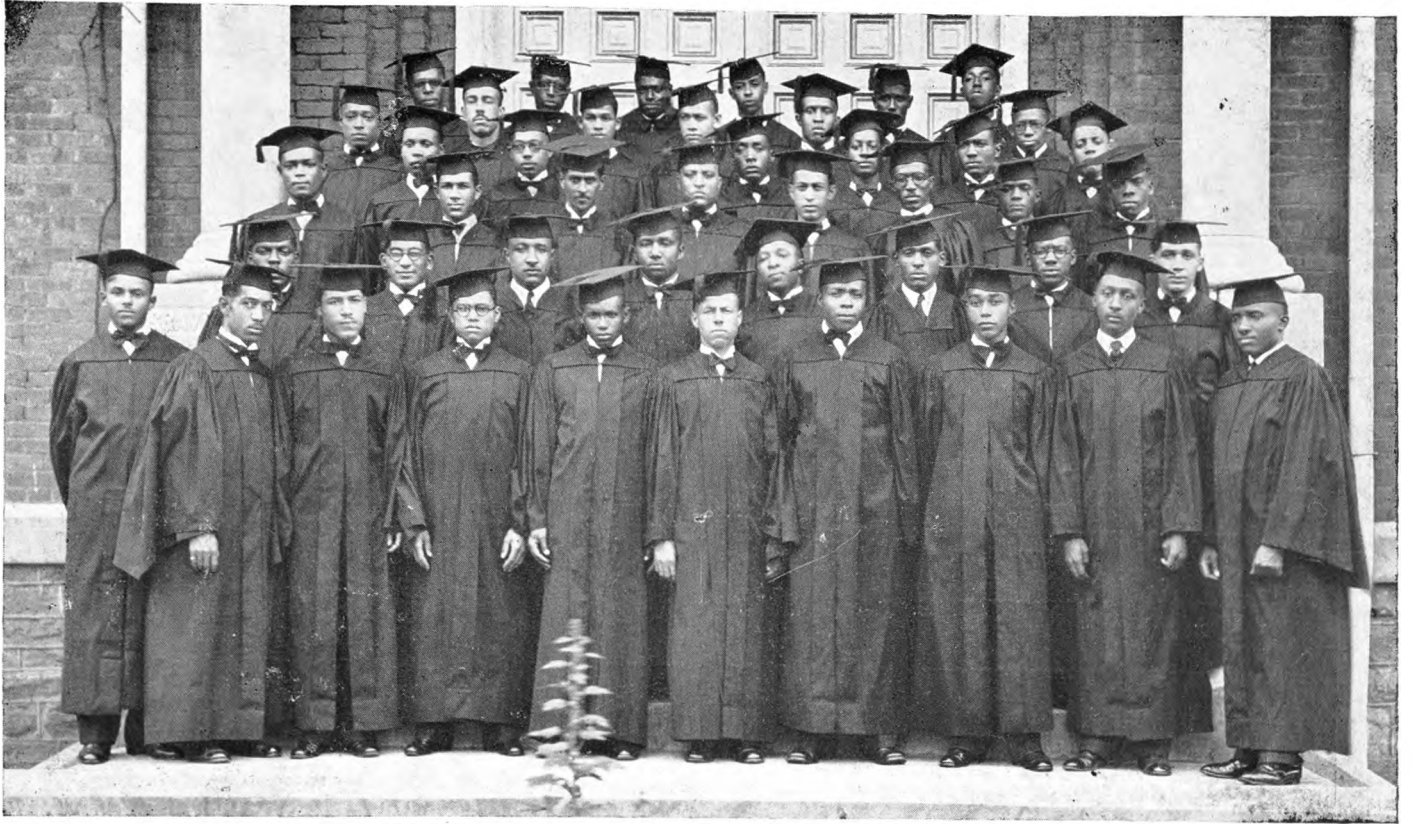


*The Atlanta University Library*

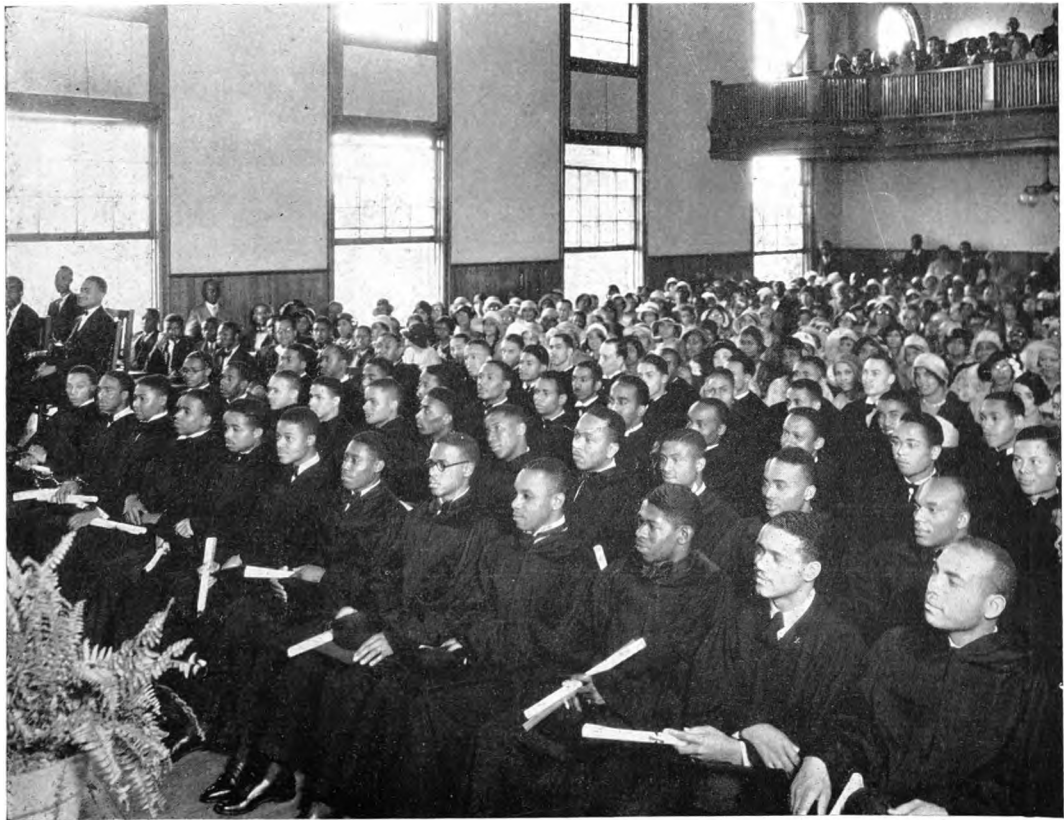


*Shilma B. Archer*  
14 Morehouse College Looking from Graves Hall toward the Atlanta University Administration Building





*The Class of 1928*



*The Class of 1931*



*Morehouse College Orchestra 1928*



*Debaters*



*The Morehouse College Band 1938*



The "Tigers" of the Atlanta Baptist College 1908

Front row: Walker, B. Hubert, V. Turner. Second row: C. D. Hubert, W. Davis, J. W. Davis, L. T. Zuber, Arnold, Curtwright, Johnson, Jackson, S. H. Archer (coach), E. R. Mattison, J. Wade. Standing: Jones, R. Turner.



The Maroon Tigers 1921

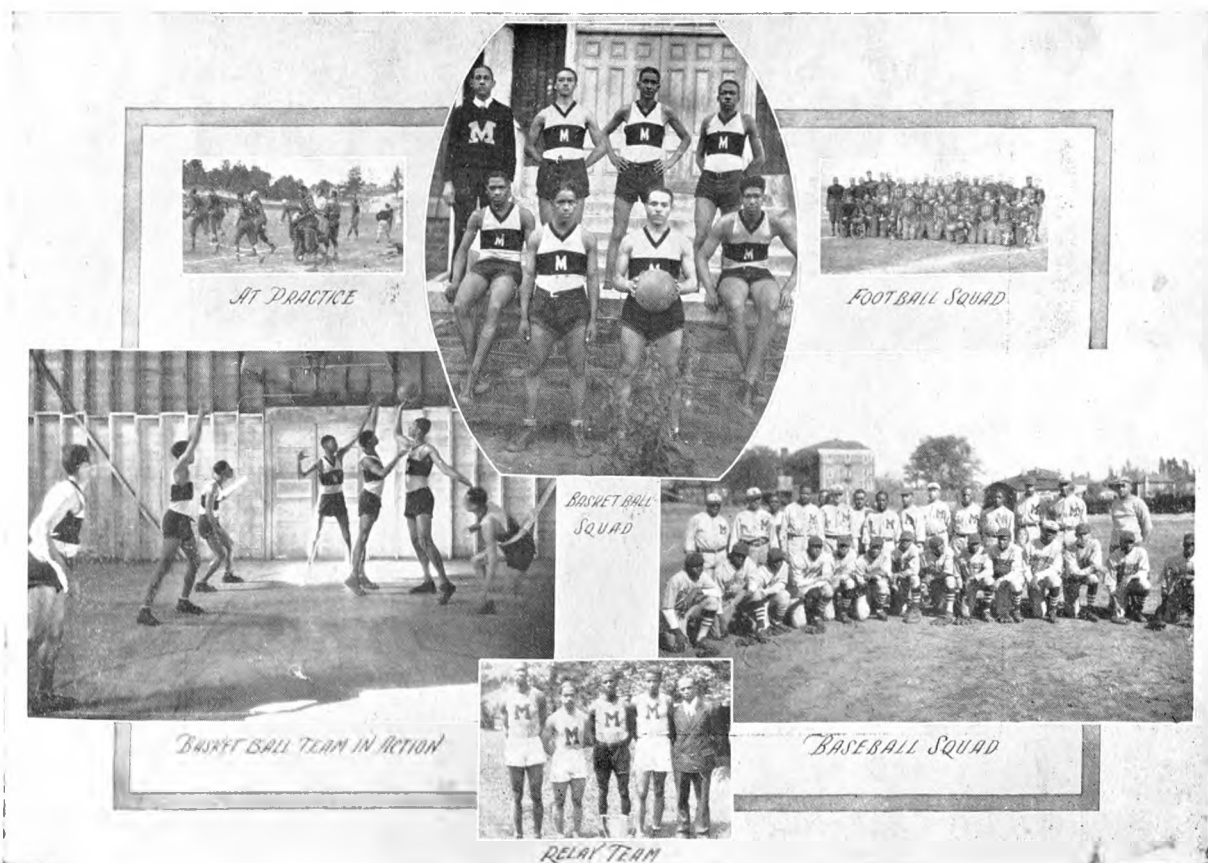
First row (left to right): L. Irving, C. Perkins, Lipscomb, W. Kelley, C. Walker. Second row: I. De Reid, L. Gentry, T. Starr, C. Kelley, G. Turner, R. Richardson. Third row: J. W. Maxwell, W. Winters, B. T. Harvey (coach), H. Sledge, C. E. Gayles.

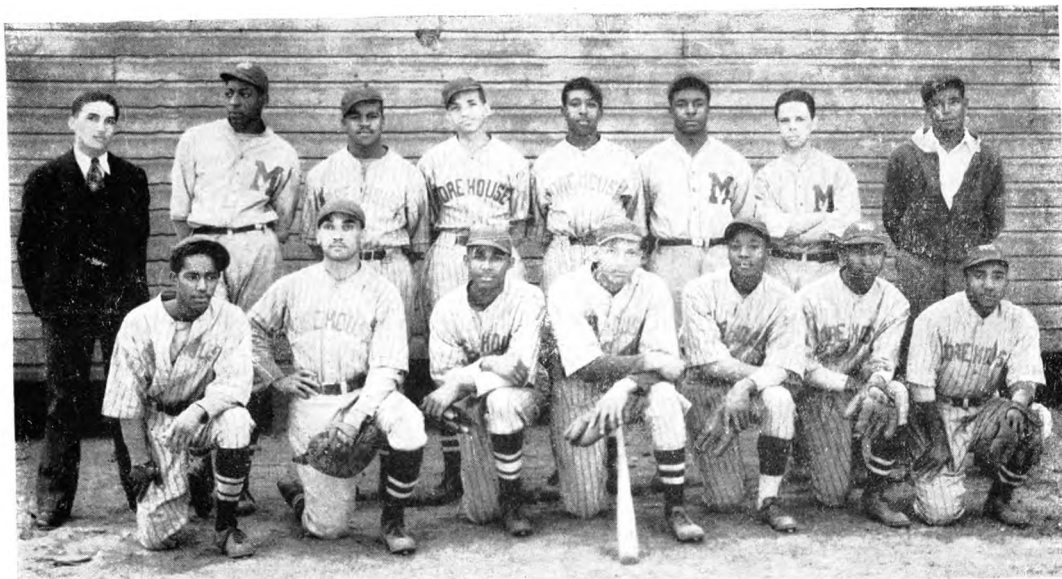


*The Maroon Tigers 1936*

*Front row (left to right): Marshall, McMeen, Scott, McFall (C.), Jones, Green, Harris, Bush, Pierre. Second row: Brown, Boswell, Johnson, Clark, Moore, Miller, Dixon, Myers, Hinson, Stevens. Third row: Lowry, Howard, Nix, Page, Thomas, Nix, Cooksey, King, Crow-*

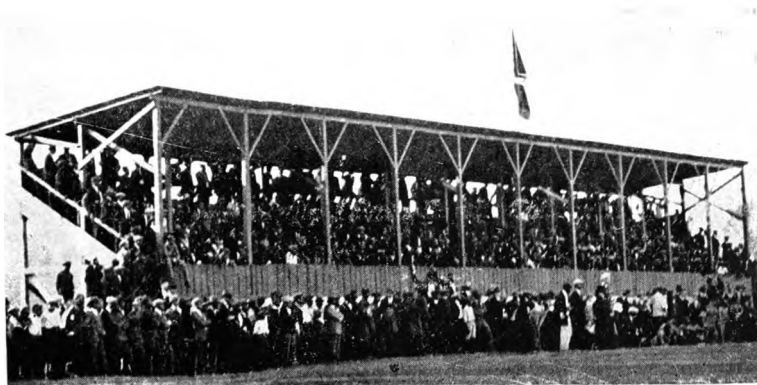
*ell, Bowman. Fourth row: Peterson, Thompson, Greene, Perkins, Echols, Allen, Jackson, Robinson, Wilson, Dawkins. Fifth row: Bradley, Baston, Dawson, Young, Oslin, McCurrine, Edwards.*





*Baseball Team 1932*

*Front row (left to right): Foster, P. Kelley, Griffin, zique, Scott, Jones, Henderson, Sweet, Tyson, Bailey, Beavers (C.), Curry, Rowe, Strickland. Back row: Ma- Forbes (coach).*



*Old Grandstand*



*Basketball Team*

*Front row (left to right): Baught, Cabiness, Smith, Archer, Hamilton, Davis. Back row: Forbers (coach), Jones.*

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