

HISTORY AND DEMISE OF THE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION IN
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA: AN INSTITUTIONAL AUTOPSY

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Dissertation Prepared for the Degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS

May 2007

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Lumadue, Richard Thomas. History and Demise of The University Foundation in St. Augustine, Florida: An Institutional Autopsy, Doctor of Philosophy (Higher Education), May 2007, 166 pp., 71 illustrations, references, 47 titles.

This is an historical study of an institution of higher education that existed in St. Augustine, Florida from 1942-1949. The name of the institution was The University Foundation, founded by George J. Apel, Jr. This institution had several higher education divisions functioning under its umbrella. These divisions were the St. Augustine Junior College, the Graduate Division, the American Theological Seminary and the University Extension College with evening courses and Home Study courses for vacation study.

The information collected for this study was accomplished primarily by the process of studying archives and conducting personal interviews. Since this is a qualitative research study, the collected information was processed through the use of multiple data-collection methods, data sources and analyses which insured the validity of the findings of the study. This process is known as information triangulation.

The results of this study provide answers to the circumstances and identities of the key players which led to the formation of The University Foundation. Issues relating to the mission, revenue streams, faculty, curricula, and the ultimate demise of The University Foundation were also addressed in this study.

Recommendations are included for higher education administrators, faculty, researchers, fund-raisers, and others whose efforts may be directed toward the launching and operation of new Christian institutions of higher learning.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express sincere appreciation and gratitude to the members of my doctoral committee: Dr. D. Barry Lumsden, for his patience, persistence and professional direction of the work in every respect. Dr. Lumsden embodies the true and best qualities of a mentor and an advisor. I have benefited from his years of experience and consummate wisdom. Dr. Lee Rusty Waller offered ongoing support, encouragement and advice. His support has been unwavering, without which the completion of this project would have been much more difficult. Dr. Gene A. Getz has also offered helpful input that has resulted in a more polished product. His kindness and support are also greatly appreciated.

I am indebted to Chaplain Bob Maase (son-in-law of the founder of the University Foundation) for the resources and information he made available for this project. Sincere appreciation also goes to Roger Apel (son of the founder of the University Foundation) for his help in providing much of the information that pertained to the life of George J. Apel, Jr. A special note of thanks is expressed to Tom Kenan for his time and assistance in recounting the history of the former estate of Henry M. Flagler. Muriel Braddock also provided significant help on the history of the school. I would also like to express my appreciation to the St. Augustine Historical Society for their assistance. I am extremely grateful to Gordon and Amy Cook for their generosity in providing airline tickets to St. Augustine. Gratitude is also expressed to John Fishle for providing wonderful accommodations at his home in St. Augustine. Finally, I am deeply grateful to my wife, Robin, for her sacrificial support and unfailing love during this experience.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Every year in the United States numerous institutions of higher education cease to exist. “A Perspective on the Small Liberal Arts College” conducted by Richard W. Jonsen (1976) found the demise of these institutions to be relatively common. Jonsen’s study lists 60 institutions which closed between the years 1970 – 1975. University and college closings are not something that should be considered unusual. Considerable research has been conducted to determine the extent of these phenomena, yet examination of the causal factors of the demise of these institutions is noticeably missing from the literature of higher education. Such is particularly true in the arena of Christian higher education. Insight into the genesis and demise of these unique institutions of higher learning is seriously hindered by the lack of available research. Thorough research into the reasons why the 60 institutions listed in Jonsen’s study closed might produce some very helpful results.

Accordingly, examination of the closing of The University Foundation in St. Augustine, Florida promises to enhance understanding with the potential to guide future study and practice.

Background of the Study

The University Foundation was an ecumenical Christian higher education institution. This institution was a creation of the place and time of its founding, history, and demise. An understanding of The University Foundation must be predicated upon an understanding of St. Augustine, Florida, America’s oldest city, Henry M. Flagler, and the facilities that were to become the institution’s headquarters.

St. Augustine is a beautiful coastal town with wonderful white sandy beaches and great ocean breezes. According to the St. Augustine Historical Society, the city has a rich and interesting history. On Easter, March 27, 1513, nearly 500 years ago, the Spanish explorer and treasure hunter, Ponce De Leon landed on the shores of this magnificent coastal town. De Leon claimed the new land for Spain and named it *La Florida*, "land of flowers."

Spain tried in vain for fifty years to settle Florida, but temporarily succumbed to the French. France successfully established a fort and a colony on the St. John's River in 1564. However, in 1565 King Philip II of Spain regained control of the region and appointed Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles, Spain's most experienced admiral, to be governor of Florida. Menendez established a fort at the Timucuan Indian village of Seloy and named the place, St. Augustine. This settlement was the first European settlement in North America. St. Augustine predates the English colony of Jamestown, Virginia (1607) and the arrival of the pilgrims in Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620) (St. Augustine Historical Society, 2006).

The city of St. Augustine survived only by the courage and perseverance of its early inhabitants. In 1586, the town was attacked and burned by the English corsair, Sir Francis Drake. St. Augustine was again plundered in 1668 by pirates under John Davis. Sixty citizens were killed in this attack alone. To protect themselves, the Spanish built a stone fort, Castillo de San Marcos, between the years of 1672-1695. This well constructed fort successfully protected the city's inhabitants from the British, though several major assaults were attempted throughout the next century (Ibid.).



Figure 1.
The Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, Florida.

The British finally acquired Florida in 1763 from Spain. Florida was held for twenty years by the British and remained loyal to the King even through the American Revolution. Florida was returned to Spain in 1783 under the Treaty of Paris. Spain ruled the Florida territory for another thirty-seven years until it was purchased by the United States of America (Ibid.).

Florida became the twenty-seventh state and was admitted to the Union in 1845. St. Augustine was just beginning to prosper economically when the Civil War started in 1861. On July 10, 1861, Florida followed the other Confederate States in seceding from the Union. During the course of the war St. Augustine came under Union control. The Castillo De San Marcos, which still stands today, was occupied by Union troops. At the end of the war in 1865, the town was already three-hundred years old (Ibid.).

Henry M. Flagler arrived in St. Augustine in 1885 and brought national prominence to the city. The St. Augustine Historical Society considers Flagler's arrival the beginning of a golden era for the city that extended through 1914. Flagler, a co-

founder of the Standard Oil Company, saw great potential for St. Augustine. His vast fortune was employed at establishing the city as a popular winter resort and playground for rich Northerners. Flagler constructed two lavish hotels, the beautiful Alcazar, and his masterpiece, the Ponce de Leon (Walter, 1998).

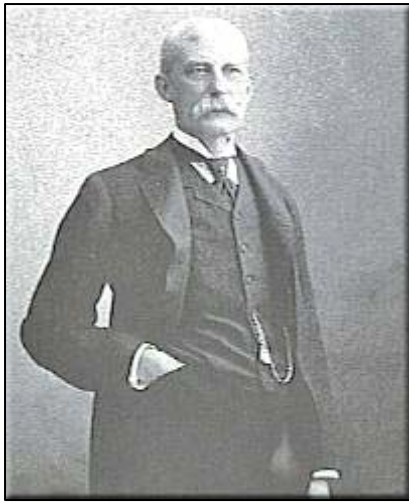


Figure 2.
Henry Morrison Flagler.

Flagler also built a beautiful Southern Colonial mansion as a winter residence for his second wife, Ida Alice. This mansion was constructed next to the Presbyterian Church which Flagler had bequeathed to the community as a memorial to his daughter. Flagler named the home “Kirkside,” a Scottish word meaning “next to the church.” Construction was begun in 1892. Flagler and his wife occupied the luxurious home on March 1, 1893. Kirkside embraced every modern convenience of its time and was designed for large scale social activities. The mansion contained fifteen rooms. Each bedroom included a connecting bathroom and dressing room. A fireplace was standard in every room. The beautiful chandeliers which adorned the estate were wired for electricity, a rare convenience for the day. According to *The St. Augustine Record* (1950, August 13), “The extensive grounds, covering nearly an entire large city block, were beautifully landscaped with many varieties of shrubbery and flowers.”

According to Tom Kenan a descendant of Henry Flagler, “Kirkside remained a family heirloom after Flagler’s death in 1913. For a period of fifteen years the mansion

remained the winter home of the late Mrs. Louise Wise Francis, a niece of Flagler's third wife. Upon her death Mrs. Francis willed the property to her son and daughter."¹

The Birth of an Institution

According to St. Johns County Court records (June 25, 1942), Kirkside was secured by The University Foundation of Wilmington, Delaware in June 1942 for its Florida headquarters. The mansion provided sufficient facilities for administrative offices, classroom instruction, and the housing requirements of students and staff.

On October 20, 1942 The University Foundation of St. Augustine opened its doors to provide access to low-cost Christian higher education. Reverend, Dr. George J. Apel, Jr. served as founding president of the school, and the Reverend, Dr. Otha L. Clark, Ph. D., of Chicago, Illinois served as Dean of the school according to *The St. Augustine Record* (October 20, 1942).

The University Foundation sought to meet the needs of clergymen, teachers, and Christian workers by providing short instructional sessions followed by home study under resident extension staff and those of its affiliate school, the American Theological Seminary located in Wilmington, Delaware. Additionally, The Foundation provided an evening college program in the Humanities to meet the higher education needs of the people of St. Augustine. Courses in history, literature, world religions, philosophy and sociology were based upon the Harvard Classics and were taught by Dr. Clark according to the *Bulletin of The University Foundation* (June, 1942).

The Saint Augustine Record (1948, September 7) indicated that The University Foundation had as many as 300 students at one time enrolled in the institutional

¹Personal interview with Tom Kenan, July 18, 2006.

schools of St. Augustine Junior College, the Graduate Division, or the University Extension College.

Statement of the Problem

This study investigated the founding, brief history, and demise of The University Foundation in St. Augustine, Florida.

Purposes of the Study

The purposes of the study were to determine:

1. The circumstances leading to the formation of The University Foundation;
2. The identities and roles of the individuals involved in the formation of The University Foundation;
3. The mission of The University Foundation;
4. The role of the American Theological Seminary as an affiliate of The University Foundation;
5. The doctrinal statement of The University Foundation and its affiliate school, The American Theological Seminary;
6. The revenue streams of The University Foundation;
7. The academic divisions of The University Foundation;
8. The identities and qualifications of faculty serving The University Foundation and its affiliate institution;
9. The nature of the curricula of the divisions of schools under The University Foundation; and
10. The reasons for the demise of The University Foundation.

Significance of the Study

This study is significant because it preserves the memory of an important piece of American higher education history that would have otherwise been lost. Also, there is much that can be learned from institutional autopsies.

Limitations of the Study

The study for this dissertation was limited by time. Most of the participants are deceased. The University Foundation is no longer in existence having closed in 1949.

Delimitations of the Study

This study was delimited to the history and demise of The University Foundation itself.

Research Questions

To achieve the purposes listed above the following research questions were addressed:

1. What were the circumstances leading to the formation of The University Foundation?
2. What are the identities and roles of the individuals involved in the formation of The University Foundation?
3. What was the mission of The University Foundation?
4. How was the American Theological Seminary affiliated with The University Foundation?

5. What was the doctrinal statement of The University Foundation and its affiliate school, the American Theological Seminary?
6. How was The University Foundation funded?
7. What were the academic divisions of The University Foundation?
8. What were the identities and qualifications of faculty serving The University Foundation and its affiliate institution?
9. What was the nature of the curricula of the divisions of schools under The University Foundation?
10. What were the reasons for the demise of The University Foundation?

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

Research Design and Data Collection

Information was collected through two methods. These methods included: 1) conducting interviews, and 2) researching historical archives.

First, interviews were conducted with individuals familiar with The University Foundation of St. Augustine. Some of these interviews were conducted in person; others were conducted over the telephone or through e-mail correspondence. Most of those interviewed were family members of the founder and president of the school, George J. Apel, Jr. Former students of The University Foundation were also interviewed. Finally, local residents of St. Augustine who remembered The University Foundation were consulted.

The second procedure for data collection was accomplished by foraging through historical archives at the St. Augustine Historical Society. Also, the archives of *The St. Augustine Record*, the daily newspaper of St. Augustine were reviewed by looking through the newspaper's microfilms for information related to The University Foundation, St. Augustine Junior College and the Graduate School. Information relating to George J. Apel, Jr., along with other faculty at the school, was carefully reviewed to gain insight into the school's position in the community.

A week -long trip to St. Augustine, Florida was conducted from March 13 to March 21, 2006 to accomplish the task of searching and researching the archives of the Historical Society and the microfilms of *The St. Augustine Record*.

Archivists at numerous colleges and universities around the country were consulted regarding background information on some of their faculty who were influential in the history of The University Foundation.

Data Analysis Procedures

Since this is a qualitative research study, the information was processed through the use of multiple data-collection methods, data sources and analyses which insured the validity of the findings of the study. This process is known as information triangulation.

CHAPTER 3

George J. Apel, Jr.: The Man

George John Apel, Jr. was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on December 21, 1902. Apel, Jr.'s father was an alcoholic and frequently beat his son.² His parents divorced early in his childhood. Apel, Jr. did not see his father again until his late teens.



Figure 3.
Dr. Adamm Pfromme.

He was raised by his grandparents. George's grandfather was Dr. Adamm Pfromme, a wholesale druggist in Philadelphia. The plan was for George to enter his grandfather's wholesale drug firm when he reached adulthood.

However, George's life took a much different path. According to a conversation Apel, Jr. had with his son-in-law, Apel Jr. accepted Christ as his savior at the age of thirteen. One night in 1915 he and his friend Frank Morgan attended a gospel tent meeting held by Evangelist Billy Sunday. When the two boys arrived, the event was so crowded that the police would not let them into the tent. Feeling disappointed, young George looked dejectedly down at the ground and saw a gold coin lying there. He picked up the coin and handed it to the policeman. He said, "We want to go inside to hear Billy Sunday." The policeman took the coin and led the boys to the front row. That night George J. Apel, Jr. and Frank C. Morgan accepted Christ as their Lord and savior and committed their lives to Him for Christian service.³ In the course of time, they both became ministers.

² Personal interview with Roger Apel, son of George Apel, Jr., January 3, 2006.

³ Personal correspondence with Bob Maase, son-in-law of George Apel, Jr., March 31, 2006.

George later recalled, “With my conversion under the ministry of Billy Sunday in 1915, I felt called to Christian work.”⁴



Figure 4.
Frank C. Morgan.

Frank Morgan worked as a pastor in several churches on the east coast before eventually moving to Miami, Florida where he served as pastor of South Miami Baptist Church. Interestingly, Morgan may have played a role in the Apel’s eventual move to Florida to begin The University Foundation. Morgan signed the deed to The University Foundation as a witness on September

16, 1947. Morgan was a member of the Board of Trustees of

The University Foundation (*Bulletin of The University Foundation*, December, 1948). A couple of years later in 1949 just months before The University Foundation closed, Morgan was awarded an honorary doctorate of divinity along with two other men. While traveling up the east coast on vacation in the early 1950s, he did not feel well and returned to Miami. He checked himself into a hospital where he died of a heart attack. George felt deep grief over the loss of his dear friend. He conducted the memorial service.

Meanwhile, George studied the tenets of various religious groups before deciding on which denomination to join. He quickly became known as the “boy evangelist.” George preached his first sermon at the age of sixteen and later preached in tent meetings and churches.

⁴ Ibid.

Not being very tall in stature (five feet and six inches), George's presence was unmistakably recognized by many Church leaders throughout eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and northern New Jersey. Some referred to him as "The Young Billy Sunday Evangelist." Many people were converted to Christianity through his itinerant evangelistic ministry. George studied for a time at the former People's National University near Atlanta, Georgia.

George had a burning desire to meet his father whom he heard was living in Chicago. His father had remarried and had more children. George took the opportunity to go to Chicago when he was about 18 years old. He located his father in the phone book. George Apel, Sr. owned and operated a dry goods store.

He walked across the street and called his father on a telephone. He introduced himself and asked his father if he could see him.

According to an interview with Apel Jr.'s son-in-law, "His father replied, 'Yes, where are you?' 'I'm just across the street' said George."⁵ They both dropped their phones and ran out into the street and greeted each other in the middle of the street. As a result of their meeting and



Figure 5.
The Boy Evangelist: George J. Apel, Jr.

⁵ Ibid.

greeting and sharing, Apel, Jr. shared the gospel with his father, his second wife and their two children. They all accepted Christ as their Lord and Savior and lived for Him the rest of their lives.”⁶ Apel, Jr.’s mother also became a Christian and when she could



Figure 6.
George J. Apel, Jr.
as a youth.

no longer care for herself went to live with George and Clara, his wife. George served as pastor at the Norwood Baptist Church in St Petersburg Florida until his mother passed away in 1957. After his second wife died, George Sr. went to Boynton Beach, Florida to live with George, Jr. and his wife Clara until his death.

While George, Jr. was still involved in conducting evangelistic meetings, he met Clara A. Willis of Betterton, Maryland. Clara, born August 10, 1905, was three years younger than George.

Her father was a share cropper and eventually became one of Maryland’s most prominent farmers. The young couple did not plan a formal wedding, but instead eloped to Elkton, Maryland where they were married by a Justice of the Peace. They were married on December 10, 1922. George and Clara had five children: Elda, Irma, Paul, Daniel and Roger.

George was a member of the German Reformed Church. He later became involved with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Springville, PA and was licensed as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church on May 8, 1923. After studying the Scriptures, George was convinced that baptism was by immersion. He submitted a letter of resignation to his church elders, but they refused to accept it. They said,

⁶ Ibid.

“Teach us too what you have learned and we will decide what we will do.”⁷ As a result of their studies of the Scriptures, they declared, “We too feel we have been worshipping incorrectly and therefore wish to become Baptist.”⁸ The elders of the church submitted a request to the Bishop who was unhappy with their decision. He nevertheless permitted them to form their own opinion and affiliate themselves with the Northern Baptist denomination. According to Church records (Springville Baptist Church, 50th Anniversary Celebration 1925-1975 April 25, 26, 27, *History*, p. 3), Apel, Jr. was elected the Church’s first pastor on May 20, 1925. Examinations were administered by the Bridgewater Baptist Association committee on Ordination and the Council of Baptist Churches which were comprised of 32 messengers. On Tuesday June 25, 1925, Apel, Jr. was ordained to the ministry according to the Church archives (*Ibid.*, p. 3). This was quite a momentous occasion in George’s life and ministry. However, in August, 1926, Apel, Jr. felt led of God to relinquish his duties as pastor of the church. He resigned later that same month.

George taught Bible classes at R. A. Torrey’s Montrose Bible Conference in Montrose, Pennsylvania 20 miles north of the church in Springville, Pennsylvania where he was serving as pastor. Later, he moved to Philadelphia and served as pastor of a Philadelphia Baptist church. He taught evening classes at the extension school of the American Theological Seminary located in Philadelphia.

By 1928 George Apel, Jr. was the president of Wilmington Bible College in Wilmington, Delaware. In recognition of his leadership in the field of Christian higher education, John Brown University in Siloam Springs, Arkansas awarded Apel, Jr. an

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

honorary Doctor of Sacred Theology degree in 1938. This degree was given to George based on the recommendation of leading citizens, Church leaders and Christian educators in Wilmington, Delaware. George served as the president of Wilmington Bible College until 1942 when the Apels moved to St. Augustine, Florida to launch The University Foundation.

The Apels lived in St. Augustine from 1942 to 1950. March 6, 1943 had to have been a highlight for the family as George performed the wedding of his oldest daughter Elda to Robert L. Maase, a chaplain in the U.S. Air Force. The wedding took place in the Chapel of the

school (the former master bedroom of the Henry M. Flagler estate). In the last years of The University Foundation, George assumed a senior pastorate at McDowell



Chapel in St.

Augustine. Under

George's leadership the Chapel joined the Southern Baptist Convention and the name was changed to McDowell Baptist Church. This was accomplished on November 21, 1948. Rev. Apel was the first pastor of the newly organized Church. The church experienced growth and expansion during his tenure. According to a newspaper article

Figure 7.
McDowell Baptist Church, St. Augustine, Florida.

(*The St. Augustine Record*, Sunday November 23, 1958), the church was observing its tenth anniversary. The article also stated (Ibid. November 23, 1958), "In the early days of its history McDowell Chapel was a mission sponsored by the Ancient City Baptist Church as the mother Church." The first wedding Apel, Jr. conducted in the Church was in 1950 for a former student of his at The University Foundation. Her name was Muriel Samboskey; she married Wilford Braddock. The Braddocks reside in St. Augustine to this day. Muriel lived at Kirkside with the Apels from 1948 - 1949. Her roommate was another female student, Jean McIntire from Orlando, Florida, who later became a missionary to India. Concerning Clara Apel, Muriel stated, "Mrs. Apel had a great personality, and everything tickled her."⁹



Figure 8.
George J. Apel, Jr.:
retired.

When the Apel's left St. Augustine in 1951, George took a pastorate in Perrine, FL and then moved to Miami to pastor the church of his late friend Frank C. Morgan at the South Miami Baptist Church. He then moved on to pastor a Church in St. Petersburg, FL. In September 1957 the family moved to Boynton Beach, FL where Apel became pastor of the Southside Baptist Church. During his tenure at this Church the membership and attendance appreciably grew.

The financial contributions increased from \$6,483.00 in 1957 to \$17,111.00 in 1960. The Apel's had a fond place in their hearts for Boynton Beach. George commented, "Boynton Beach is a delightful place in which to live with the best climate to be found in Florida."¹⁰ He recounted how special a

⁹ Personal communication, March 20, 2006.

¹⁰ Personal Correspondence with Bob Maase, son-in-law of George Apel, Jr., March 31, 2006.

place it was for him and his wife Clara, “This community is dear to our hearts because of our wonderful friends, and it was here that our son, Roger, met his wife and dedicated his life to the ministry.”¹¹ Southside Baptist Church was the last church George pastored before his retirement in 1966.

In 1966 Apel Jr’s daughter Elda and son-in-law Bob Maase purchased a home for the Apels in Sunrise, FL where they lived in retirement for nearly twenty years. With his limited annuity from the Southern Baptist Board and Social Security, Apel Jr. was able to help with the house payments. Acting on the advice of their daughter and son-in-law, because of George and Clara’s failing health they moved to California and lived at the Atherton Baptist Homes in Alhambra, California. Apel suffered from Alzheimer’s disease during the last years of his life. Clara suffered from congestive heart failure. George J. Apel, Jr. passed away on May 16, 1988. The funeral service was performed by Apel’s son-in-law, Chaplain Bob Maase on May 23, 1988. Mrs. Apel, suffering from the loss of her lifelong companion and friend, most likely died of a “broken heart.” She passed away only on May 26, 1988, only ten days after her husband’s death.

The Apel’s son Daniel had died two years before in 1986. The Apel’s were survived by two daughters and two sons, 14 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren. Elda passed away in 1990. Paul died in 2004. Irma lives in California with her husband Bill Floyd, and Roger resides in Georgia with his wife. According to Chaplain Bob Maase, the Apel’s son-in-law, “He and his wife Clara were very close all their years and made a tremendous team. She was his secretary, office manager, supervisor of the household staff, director of the kitchen and dining room, etc. She was a great

¹¹ Ibid.

manager of his finances and everything that needed attention while he devoted himself to teaching and promoting the school.”¹²

Significant milestones in the life of George J. Apel, Jr.

1902 – Born in Philadelphia, PA: 12/21

1915 – Converted to Christianity

1918 – Preached first sermon

1922 – Married Clara A. Willis: 12/10

1923 – Birth of daughter: Eida: 11/25

1923 – Licensed a Local Preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church: 5/8

1925 – Ordained a Baptist Minister: 6/23

1925 – Birth of daughter: Irma: 10/9

1929 – Birth of son: Paul: 5/3

1928 – President of Wilmington Bible College; Wilmington, DE

1930 – Birth of son: Daniel: 9/25

1938 – Received Honorary Doctorate in Sacred Theology from John
Brown University in Siloam Springs, AR

1939 – Birth of son: Roger: 4/30

1942 – Founded The University Foundation, St. Augustine, FL

1948 – Became pastor of McDowell Baptist Church, St. Augustine, FL

1949 – Closing of The University Foundation

1950 – 1957 – Pastored several Churches in Florida

1957 – Assumed his final pastorate at the Southside Baptist Church

1966 – Retired to Sunrise, FL

¹² Ibid.

1988 – Died in Alhambra, CA: 5/16

CHAPTER 4

1942



Figure 9.
Front view of The Administration Building at
The University Foundation St. Augustine, Florida.

A thick coastal morning fog greeted the students and faculty when the doors officially opened at The University Foundation in St. Augustine on the first day of classes. It was Tuesday, October 20, 1942. The place was 40 Valencia Street, formerly known as Kirkside. After sitting empty for nearly four years the estate was well suited to be converted into a school.

In keeping with Apel's dream, the fog burned off mid-morning resulting in a beautiful warm day. His dream of starting the school finally was becoming a reality. Apel had recently turned 40 years of age. The high temperature in St. Augustine that

day was 84 degrees. The rest of the nation was experiencing warmth. Cities like Chicago were reporting a high temperature of 70 degrees; New York city checked in with a high of 65 degrees.

The headline on the front page of St. Augustine's newspaper, *The St. Augustine Record* (October, 20, 1942), read "Guns of U.S. Fleet Boom Challenge to Jap Forces." Japan conceded that they had not yet won the War in the Pacific. American and Australian military forces were thundering into action against the Japanese in the Solomon Islands theatre of war. A daily war report was appeared on the front page.

Wedding bells could be heard in St. Augustine at 12 o'clock noon on October 20, 1942 as an army air force lieutenant married an employee of the St. Augustine National Bank at the historic Trinity Episcopal Church. In college football, Ohio State was rated No. 1 in the nation; Georgia was a close second. The classified ads listed a two-story, six-room house with two baths along with five adjacent lots for \$1,500.00! A grocery store advertisement in the October 22nd newspaper (*The St. Augustine Record*, October 22, 1942), listed T-bone steak for 35 cents per pound. Apples were selling for five cents a pound.

Also on this day the "Durham Manifesto" was drafted by black leaders at North Carolina College calling for fundamental changes in race relations. Two weeks earlier on October 5, 1942, the St. Louis Cardinals had beaten the New York Yankees, four games to one in the 39th World Series. Earlier in the year, Walt Disney's animated classic movie "Bambi" was released in theaters. Bing Crosby recorded "White Christmas", the best selling album to that date. The year 1942 also witnessed Hitler's army expanding its occupation to several European countries and continuing its

extermination of the Jews. Japan was busy conquering the nations of Southeast Asia. The U.S. had been involved in World War II for over ten months since the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Rationing of staples and gasoline was being implemented by the government. Many young men were enlisting and being drafted into the armed forces. In 1942 the baseball star Ted Williams enlisted.

There were several original incorporators of The University Foundation in 1942. According to the quarterly *Bulletin of the American Theological Seminary and Wilmington Bible College* (June, 1942) George J. Apel, Jr., Thomas J. Herlihy, Jr., Rev. Norman W. Paulin, Mr. Irving Edgar Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur K. Brenner, and Rev. Paul Y. Livingston were the incorporators. George J. Apel, Jr. S.T.D., was serving as the president of the Philadelphia Division of the American Theological Seminary at the time. Thomas J. Herlihy, Jr. was the Deputy Attorney General of Delaware. Rev. Norman W. Paulin, D.D., was the Vice-President of the New York Baptist Minister's Association and pastor of Parmly Memorial Baptist Church, Jersey City, N.J. Mr. Irving Edgar Chase, B.S.C., was the Director of the United States Secretarial School, New York City. He agreed to supervise the preparation of the program for the training of The Foundations Educational Counselors. Mr. Chase had accumulated twenty years of experience in vocational guidance at the time. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur K. Brenner of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania joined the resident staff of the Saint Augustine headquarters. Mr. Brenner was to serve as the Business Manager; his wife was to be his secretary. Rev. Paul Y. Livingston, A.M., S.T.M., D.D., was approved as an Educational Counselor and representative for The Foundation in New York City and vicinity. Dr. Livingston was pastor of the Church of Saint Andrew, English Evangelical

Lutheran, South Ozone Park, New York. Apel was to serve as the president and was to devote his time to all three schools of The Foundation, traveling each month between Saint Augustine, Florida, Wilmington, Delaware, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and New York City. He was available for speaking engagements before churches, societies, clubs and civic groups. The American Theological Seminary was chartered under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1928. The Foundation was chartered in March, 1942.

Shortly after being chartered in the state of Delaware in March 1942, The University Foundation was incorporated as a “foreign” company in the state of Florida on June 15, 1942. However, it was not chartered in the State of Florida until 1947.

The American Theological Seminary (ATS) offered a standard non-residential

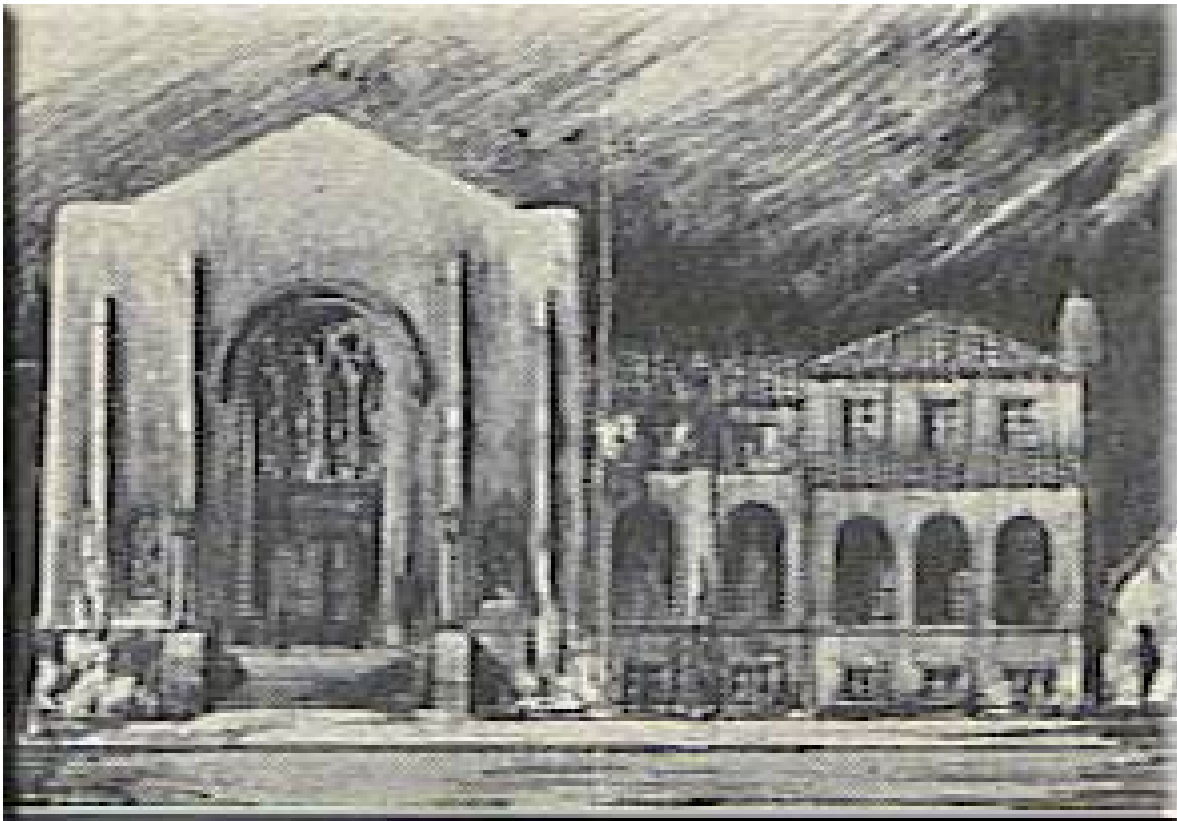


Figure 10.
American Theological Seminary Headquarters in Wilmington, DE.

theological education. It was interdenominational, evangelical and evangelistic.

ATS argued that it had a niche in providing complete theological training. According to one of its bulletins (*American Theological Seminary*, p. 1), it asked “Why This Seminary?” The leaders of The University Foundation argued that the school did not seek to supplant other worthy institutions. They argued that those schools were doing splendid work, but they did not fully meet the needs of those who were unable to complete their training in a residential day school. The University Foundation offered to such persons, not merely a few subjects but a complete theological and Bible school program through a combination of home study and summer school. The courses in the program were in accord with the standards and methods that were thorough enough to permit recognition by diplomas and degrees.

The programs of the Seminary’s Evening School were offered in residence at Wilmington, Delaware and the Philadelphia division of the Seminary. All diplomas were granted from the Delaware headquarters.

The American Theological Seminary boasted in 1942 that it had thirty qualified instructors who held degrees from forty-seven institutions of higher learning. These institutions included (Ibid., p. 2), American Conservatory, Baptist Bible Institute, Colgate University, Drew Theological Seminary, Dickinson College, Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Eugene Bible University, Gordon College, Hamilton College, Lawrence University, Moody Bible Institute, McMaster University, Mercer University, Oakland City College, Potomac University, Sherwood School of Music, University Extension Conservatory, University of Pennsylvania, Union University, University of North

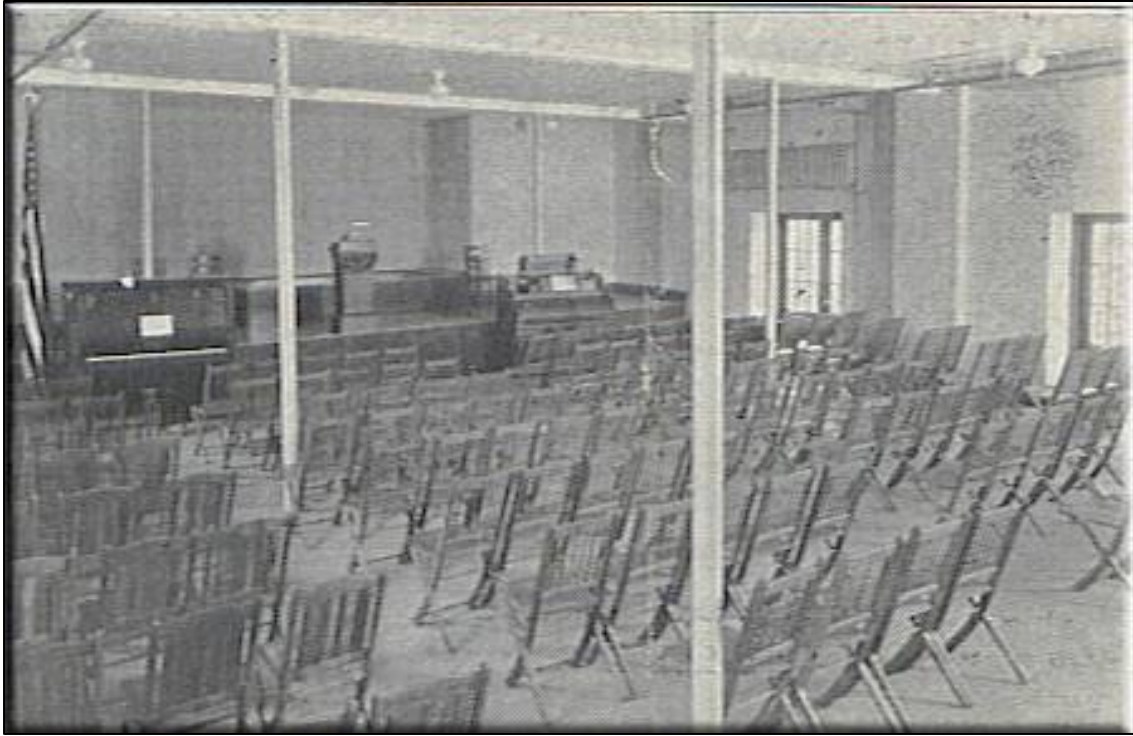


Figure 11.
The Auditorium of American Theological Seminary.

Carolina, University of Wisconsin, Wake Forest College, West Tennessee State Teachers' College, and Yale University

The locations of the extension schools were also listed in the bulletin (*ibid.*, p. 2). The location of the Philadelphia division was ideal for the summer school. It was in a residential section of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania only two blocks from the beautiful Wissahickon Creek and Drive of Fairmount Park.

The new buildings contained the offices of the Seminary, classrooms for the resident school, an auditorium seating 200, a roof garden for summer conferences seating 250 and the President's headquarters.

These buildings were owned by the Seminary with room in the rear for the erection of other buildings as future growth may require.

Entrance requirements to the American Theological Seminary were stringent. According to the school's bulletin (*Ibid.*, p. 2), one purpose of the Seminary was to guard the degrees with care. The high standards maintained in the advanced courses were not to be lowered regarding grades or work required.

Every student had to file with the Seminary credentials from a Christian Church and official transcripts from former training.

The courses leading to the usual degrees were planned for those who had academic training before enrolling with the Seminary as students.

Provision was made in the non-collegiate and Bible School program for those who had been called into the ministry, but whose educational opportunities had been limited. This program led to a Bible School diploma and a theological diploma without degree.

Students with two years of standard college credit beyond high school could apply for the three-year program leading to the Th.B. degree.

Students applying for programs leading to the B.D. and Th.M. were required to hold an A.B., or an equivalent degree.

Persons applying for programs leading to the Doctor of Theology (Th.D. or S.T.D.) were required to hold A.B. and B.D or Th.B. and B.D. or A.B. and Th.M., or Th.B. and Th.M degrees.

The headquarters were in Wilmington, Delaware with a Philadelphia Division on Henry Avenue Boulevard above Jamestown Avenue in Roxborough, Philadelphia, PA. According to a school bulletin (*Ibid.*, p. 3), officers, trustees, professors or members of

the corporation were not permitted to hold office or give instruction if they were not in full accord with the Doctrinal Statement of the school.

The doctrinal statement was evangelical. However, it avoided the controversial subject matter of the end times. The Doctrinal Statement included the following affirmations (Ibid., p. 3):

- (1) The Verbal inspiration of the original Scriptures.
- (2) One God eternally existing in three equal persons – Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
- (3) The creation of man by the special act of God apart from any process of evolution that links man with animal.
- (4) The absolute deity of the Lord Jesus Christ.
- (5) The virgin birth and perfect humanity of Christ.
- (6) The need of His atoning death on the Cross and His blood shed for the remission of sins.
- (7) The bodily resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ.
- (8) The personal, visible and imminent return of Christ.
- (9) The eternal joy of the believer in Heaven and the eternal punishment of the unbeliever in Hell.

The American Theological Seminary class year was in session from September 1st to June 30th annually (Ibid., p. 3). Non-resident students carried on their studies throughout the twelve months of the year by securing lessons in advance for the vacation period.

One year's work consisted of 16 year-hours, i.e., 32 semester-hours of credit.

The American Theological Seminary wrote the following argument which was endorsed by the ministers of the leading denominations in defense of the Home Study programs they provided (Ibid., p. 4),: “The correspondence courses offered by this Seminary should not be confused with an inferior type of Home Study that is not worthy of full credit. This Institution has always maintained high standards, believing that it is our duty to ‘provide things honest in the sight of all men.’ Romans 12:17.”

This School was evangelical and had an unchangeable doctrinal statement. The Seminary stated (Ibid., p. 4), “The man who would rob Christ of His deity or deny the efficacy of His blood shed for the remission of sins is treated as an enemy of



Figure 12.
George Apel, Jr.'s residence in St. Augustine, Fl.

Christianity.”

The method of correspondence instruction had been well tested in the United States and around the world in almost every department of study. Millions of persons around the country had taken Home Study courses of one kind and thousands of successful graduates of the leading non-residential institutions throughout the country had testified to the advantages of such instruction. The Seminary argued for this method to be used in Christian higher education (Ibid., p. 4), “The one field in which this method of instruction has been poorly developed is that of HIGHER CHRISTIAN EDUCATION [sic].”

One of the examples of other institutions of higher learning that were using the Home Study method, according to the Seminary bulletin (Ibid., p. 4), was The University Extension Conservatory of Chicago, Ill. It offered accredited courses and granted diplomas, degrees and teachers’ certificates by the authority of the State of Illinois. They had been offering these courses since 1903.

Another school of higher learning that was using the Home Study method at the time according to the Seminary bulletin (Ibid., p. 4), was La Salle Extension University of Chicago. It had trained successful lawyers through its Home Study program leading to the degree of LL.B.

The leaders of The University Foundation argued in the Seminary Bulletin (Ibid., p. 4), “If a man may earn his degree in law or in music through home study certainly he is entitled to the same privilege in theology.”

The Seminary’s argument concerning the veracity of this approach was as follows (Ibid., p. 4), “Our work may meet with opposition. Men are usually opposed to

anything new whether true or false. This has been the case in the educational world. Most of the 'school and university men in general doubted, and most of them denied, that the sciences . . . were at all essential to culture' when Huxley first advocated them, yet, today they are an essential element of modern culture. (A. O. Norton, A.M., Professor of Education, Wellesley College, Harvard Classics, *Lecture*, p. 323.)”



Figure 13.
Outdoor courtyard at The University Foundation.

The Seminary also made a case for the Home Study method based on the methods used by Socrates and Christ. According to the Seminary bulletin (*Ibid.*, p. 4), "Persons with a narrow view of education can

only conceive of thorough training as associated with large buildings and endowment.

This is an error. Socrates and Christ had no school buildings. The temples, courts and public streets were all the scenes of their instructive arguments.”

Another argument the Seminary used for the Home Study approach to higher education was based on the access people have to books. They cited (Ibid., p. 4) Thomas Carlyle who said (Carlyle, *Inaugural Address at Edinburgh*, Harvard Classics, 1909 - 14), “The true university of our day is a collection of books. . . . Men have not now to go in person to where a professor is actually speaking; because in most cases you can get his doctrine out of him through a book. Translations, the printing press and the mail service make it possible to offer, by correspondence, courses equal to those given in residence.”

The Seminary also pointed out the endorsement that the Home Study method received from many different professions. The following statement was written in the Seminary bulletin (*American Theological Seminary*, p. 5), “In the Congressional Hearings and Record ‘more than three hundred’ letters appear in which ‘ministers, judges, lawyers, doctors, teachers, professors, college presidents, Government attaches, editors and persons in almost every walk of life’ endorse STANDARD [sic] Home Study courses leading to the regular recognition. Many of these are from men who hold degrees from accredited institutions of higher learning.”

The Seminary bulletin inserted the following quote from a leader in higher education to support the Home Study method (Ibid., p. 5), the late President Harper of the University of Chicago said (Harper, *Trends in Higher Education*, 1905), “The work done by correspondence is even better than that done in the class room. The correspondence student does all the work in writing. He does twenty times as much

reciting as he would in a class of twenty people. He works out the difficulties by himself and the results stay by him.”

The Seminary referred to Harper again on this topic (*American Theological Seminary*, p. 5). Harper stated that (*Ibid.*), “Students who took the freshman and sophomore work of his university by Home Study, and came to Chicago to enter the junior class, were more thoroughly prepared than were those who took the freshman and sophomore work in residence.”

Regarding the quality of education students received through correspondence, Harper further stated (*Ibid.*), “On average twenty-five per cent of the graduates of the resident law schools fail on the bar examinations and sixty per cent of the law office students fail on the bar examination. The records of the leading correspondence law schools show that less than one per cent of their graduates who take the bar examinations failed to pass.”

Another leader in higher education who the Seminary quoted in support of the Home Study method was Faunce of Brown University (*American Theological Seminary*, p. 6). According to Faunce, (*Faunce, Facing Life*, 1928), “Slowly we are learning that the only training that lasts is self-training and that, unless the student educates himself, his remains forever a closed and darkened mind.”

The Seminary also made an argument in favor of the Home Study method based on the hardship that many people face when attending traditional residential four-year schools. According to the Seminary bulletin (*American Theological Seminary*, p. 6), “There are hundreds of able ministers who have acquired the habit of systematic study. Because of a growing family, a large work and other circumstances, they have been

deprived of further study in a resident school. To them Home Study that is standard is the means whereby they can advance their spiritual and theological education and better fit themselves for service.”

The seminary believed these ministers were worthy candidates of this opportunity and it was unfair to withhold from them the full course or to require them to complete the regular studies and then refuse them the recognition that they was due them.

The American Theological Seminary argued that there were already examples of highly reputable institutions of higher learning that granted degrees for extension study (Ibid., p. 6). For example, Chicago University granted credit toward an A.B. degree for extension work, and Columbia University claimed to offer Home Study courses of University quality. Standard institutions throughout the land advertised their Home Study courses as the equivalent of those given in class.

Based on these examples The University Foundation asked (Ibid., p. 6), “Then why not the equivalent recognition to those who meet standard requirements, complete the full amount of work and take all examinations in the presence of a local supervisor?”

As a result, the American Theological Seminary granted such recognition, and it was their firm conviction that the school was destined, under the leadership of the Holy Spirit, to become America's leading nonresidential theological seminary. They anticipated becoming a model Seminary, one that the entire world of evangelical Christianity could look to with confidence, knowing that its high standards would never be compromised (Ibid., p. 6).

Several prominent ministers throughout the United States endorsed the Seminary. Frank H. Rose, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa wrote (Ibid., p. 6), "I assure you of my interest and prayers. You are filling a long felt want and I am certain that great good will be accomplished for the Kingdom through your efforts, and the work you have undertaken."

Richard J. Murphy, D.D., Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Johnson City, N. Y. declared (Ibid., p. 7), "There is room for such a school and I am sure it has a great future. I have had such a work in mind for some time and am real glad some one has made the venture. ... I have read very carefully your Doctrinal Statement and the By-Laws of the Seminary. I am in hearty accord with every word. There is great need for the school."

Albert Hughes, A.B., Home Director of the Sudan Interior Mission Sudan Interior Mission wrote (Ibid., p. 8), "It is wonderful the way the Lord has led you thus far. It surely bespeaks great promise for the future, and I trust that the new property may mean enlargement and advancement and that in the days to come you may make, through that work, a great contribution to the cause of Christ in the whole wide world."

H. S. Crossan, A.B., B.D., Pastor of the Cheltenham Avenue Baptist Church located in Philadelphia, Pa stated (Ibid., p. 8), "I am glad to recommend the American Theological Seminary . . . as a school that maintains the highest standards in all its work for degrees. I know something of a number of the schools, for I attended Xenia Seminary one year, graduated from the Moody Bible Institute, and hold an A.B. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and the B.D. from Crozer Theological Seminary and have been in constant contact with students, not only as a student myself but as a

professor in the Bible Institute of Pennsylvania and in Eastern University. ... I am ever opposed to lowering the standards for obtaining a degree and this is also the position of the faculty and trustees of the American Theological Seminary as very definitely expressed in a recent meeting of the faculty and trustees."

The Seminary listed fourteen points of argument for the advantages of the Home Study program offered by the Seminary (Ibid., p. 8). First, the student's spiritual life and knowledge of the Bible would be deepened. Christian life was emphasized as strongly as Christian doctrine. The Holy Spirit was recognized as the teacher in divine truth and the Bible was the leading textbook by which all other books were to be judged (1 John 2:20-23, 27; 2 Timothy 4:13).

A second advantage was that the programs were open to all who were evangelical, regardless of their denominational affiliations. Denominational differences were not taught in the courses of the Seminary.

Another advantage of the home study program was that the courses were offered in a clear and interesting manner.

A fourth advantage was that the professors answered all inquiries and assisted students in their pursuit of higher spiritual and intellectual achievements.

A fifth advantage was that the programs were standard and in accord with the rulings that governed the granting of degrees upon the completion of Home Study courses.

Another advantage promoted by The University Foundation was that each student was a personal pupil, not a mere unit in a class.

The seventh advantage given by The University Foundation was that in the classrooms the words of the professor were likely to be forgotten and the notebooks never contained all the material given in lectures. The home study method gave the students the complete courses in printed and typewritten form as well as the instructor's written answers to the student's questions. Nothing would be lost.

The eighth advantage was that in the classrooms students merely answered an occasional inquiry. The University Foundation method required an answer to every question in writing (Ibid., p. 8). This was in keeping with the famous quote from Francis Bacon who said (Bacon, *The Essays*, 1900), "Writing maketh an exact man."

The ninth advantage given by The University Foundation was that in- residence examinations of a entire class were written in the presence of one teacher. The University Foundation method required that the examinations in each subject be written in the presence of approved supervisors.

The fact that home study did not seriously interfere with the student's regular vocation was the tenth advantage of this method.

The eleventh advantage for the home study method cited by The University Foundation was that their courses were not short cuts regarding entrance requirements or grades and the amount of work required.

Another advantage was that students could begin work at any time during the year. The course work could be completed as rapidly as was consistent with thorough work.

The thirteenth advantage cited by The University Foundation was greater efficiency in the quality of service was assured

The final advantage given by The University Foundation for the home study method was that one month's tuition was less than one week's board in residence. All of these advantages were promoted by The University Foundation to attract students who were currently employed.

Extension programs offered by The University Foundation were through The University Extension College. The American Theological Seminary, Liberal Arts and Christian Education were directed by the University Extension College. Theological programs for college graduates were given by the American Theological Seminary.

An announcement made in the *Bulletin of the American Theological Seminary and Wilmington Bible College* (June, 1942), read, "FLORIDA HEADQUARTERS FOR THE UNIQUE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE OF THE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION" [sic]. The University Foundation had secured the former estate of the late Henry M. Flagler as its southern headquarters.

A newspaper article dated July 5, 1942 contained an official announcement from the Rev. Dr. George J. Apel, Jr. (*The St. Augustine Record*, July 5, 1942, p. 1): “Kirkside”, Former Flagler Home, Secured for School”. The school was The University Foundation of Wilmington,

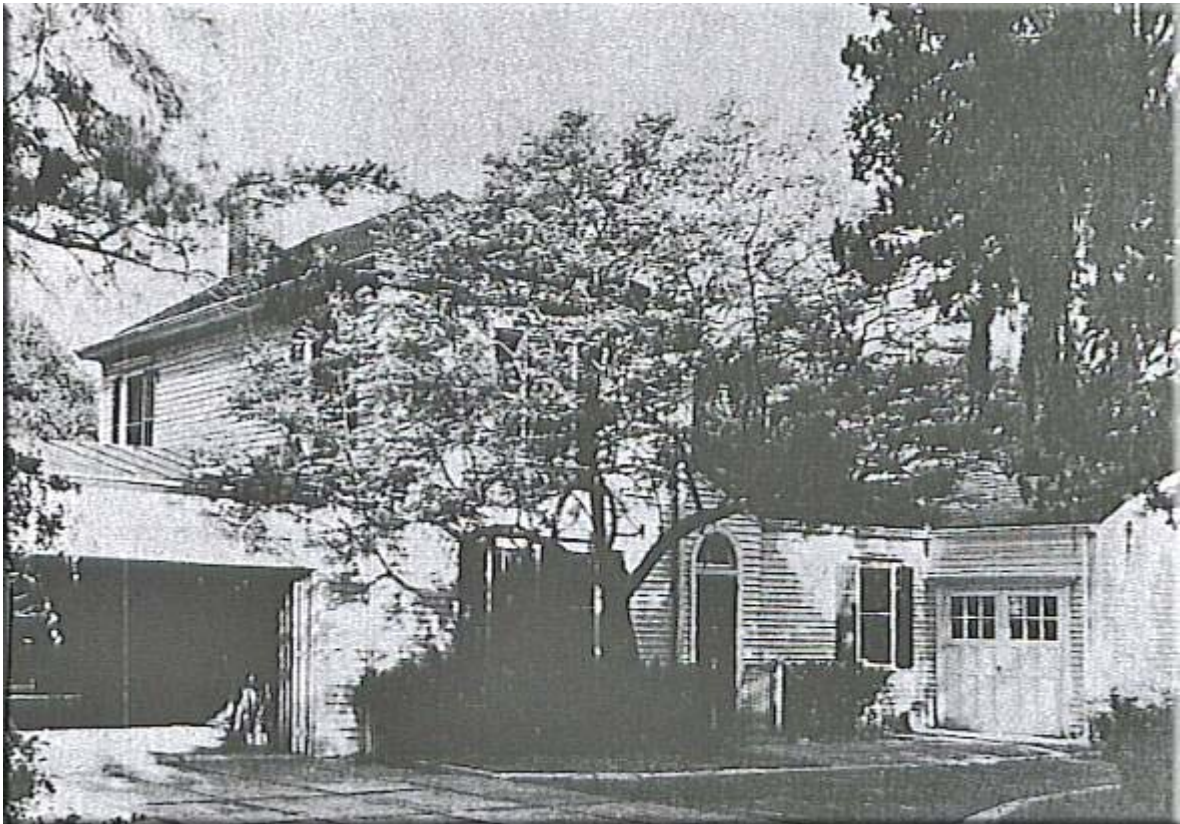


Figure 14.
Rear view of George Apel, Jr.'s residence in St. Augustine, Florida.

Delaware. St. Augustine was its Florida headquarters. The article also stated (*Ibid.*, p. 1), "it will be opened in October of this year, with a full time staff of five members, supplemented by part-time instructors and lecturers."

Short sessions were offered throughout each school year for clergymen, teachers, and Christian workers, to be followed by home study under the extension staff of The Foundation and its affiliated school, The American Theological Seminary.

The University Foundation planned to serve the local community of St. Augustine. According to the school's bulletin (*Bulletin of The University Foundation and the American Theological Seminary*, 1942, p. 1), "The Foundation it is further stated, also will provide for the people of St. Augustine, an Evening College of which the Reverend Otha L. Clark, Ph.D., of Chicago, Ill., will act as Dean." Clark was a graduate of Arkansas Polytechnic College (B.B.), the Presbyterian Theological Seminary (B.D.) of Chicago, and the University of Chicago (Ph.D.). He had also studied at the American

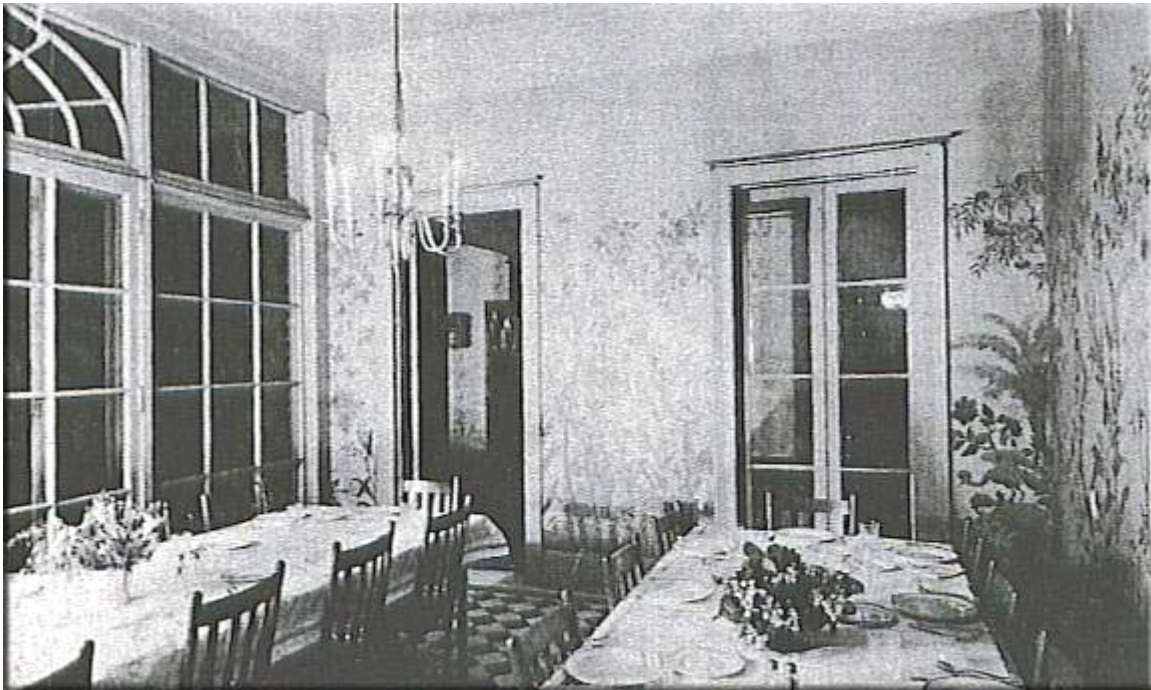


Figure 15.
Dining Room at The University Foundation.

school for Oriental Research in Jerusalem, the University of Marburg and the University of Berlin.

Christian Leadership courses with free tuition were offered for church workers and young people. A description of the Evening College program was also given (Ibid., p. 1). The three-year Evening College program in the Humanities (history, literature, world religions, philosophy and social trends) based upon the 50 volumes of the Harvard Classics and the copyrighted syllabus of The Foundation, were taught by a Dr. Clark. It was also pointed out that the tuition cost was reasonable.

These programs were already being offered by The Foundation in its schools at Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, Pa.

The newspaper further described the duties of Apel, Jr. (Ibid., p. 3): “The Reverend Dr. George J. Apel Jr., founder and president, will move with his family to St. Augustine. He will devote his time to all three schools, traveling each month, between this city, Wilmington, Philadelphia and New York City, delivering addresses before the student bodies, churches, societies, clubs and civic groups. Dr. Apel is a clergyman in the Northern Baptist Convention.”

Regarding religious affiliation, Apel, Jr. stated (Ibid., p. 3), “The Foundation is inter-denominational, working in cooperation with all evangelical denominations and its courses are open to all.”

Apel, Jr. also informed the citizens of St. Augustine concerning the responsibilities of the faculty and staff (Ibid., p. 3). Dean Clark was a Presbyterian minister and the secretary of the Foundation; the Reverend Dr. Norman W.

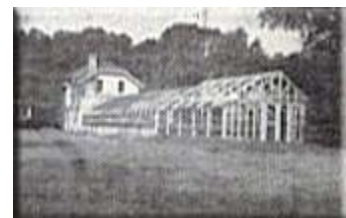


Figure 16.
Greenhouse at The
University Foundation.

Paullin of Jersey City, N.J., was vice-president of the New York Baptist Ministers' Conference. The attorney for The Foundation, Thomas Herlihy, Jr., was deputy attorney general for the State of Delaware and a Lutheran layman. The secretary of the American Theological Seminary, its affiliated school, was the Rev. Dr. Willard G. Purdy, pastor of First and Central Presbyterian Church of Wilmington. Some 34 educators, clergymen and extension instructors were members of the corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur K. Brenner, of Philadelphia joined the resident staff for the St. Augustine headquarters. The former would serve as business manager and his wife as his secretary.

A description of the origin of The University Foundation was provided by Apel, Jr. (Ibid., p. 3). The University Foundation with its standard educational service to persons who were unable to attend the day classes of the other institutions, had its origin with the American Theological Seminary. The Seminary was chartered under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1928. The University Foundation was chartered March, 1942. From this point on the Seminary functioned as a Division of The Foundation. It was accredited by the Evangelical Teacher Training Association. The University Foundation stated that it established a board of regents who accredited its courses (*The University Foundation Incorporated Catalogue*, 1945, p. 10). However, The University Foundation was not an accredited institution with any of the six nationally recognized regional accrediting agencies. These agencies were established in 1895.

The response by the St. Augustine community was generally positive to the announcements by The University Foundation. A response was written in the newspaper (Ibid., p. 3), "Kirkside has been empty for the past few years. It has long

been regarded as one of the showplaces of the city, and pleasure is being expressed locally over the fact that it will be open and occupied once more.”

The University Foundation ran an article in *The St. Augustine Record* announcing the start of classes on October 20th (*The St. Augustine Record*, October, 1942). A unique program of both general and Christian education for persons who were unable to attend day classes of other institutions opened on October 20th at The University Foundation. It acquired the beautiful estate of the late Henry M. Flagler known to the people of St. Augustine as Kirkside to be its headquarters.



Figure 17.
Apel, Jr. and son Roger walking up the driveway at The University Foundation.

The University Foundation also wrote a description of the three-year evening program in the Humanities (Ibid., p. 10). The University College also offered under the supervision of its dean, the Rev., Dr. Otha L. Clark, a three-year evening college program in the Humanities based upon the fifty volumes of the Harvard Classics. The Humanities program required attendance in classes one night weekly and directed private study and led to the University Certificate in Liberal Arts. This program provided the essentials of a college education that are indispensable to specializing in any branch of learning and necessary to the individual's social and business success. It was claimed that this program provided a new and interesting approach to world history and literature, world religions, social trends, science and philosophy. The tuition was reasonable and a payment plan was available that included the cost of the fifty volumes of the Harvard Classics.

A description of the Vocational College Program was also included (Ibid., p. 10). The Vocational College Program offered special training for a trade or profession including Christian work. These students were to enroll for the evening in the Humanities program and



Figure 18.
Pillars of The University Foundation.

needed to select one of the thirty courses offered by Home Study with an approved institution that prepared students for positions in business, industry and Christian work. Students who completed the evening program in the Humanities and one vocational course by Home Study would receive the University diploma in Liberal Arts and Applied Sciences.

The Day school which offered a four-year degree was also depicted in this newspaper announcement (Ibid., p. 10). The Day School offered a standard four-year college program that could be completed in two years under the new program for individualized education. This program also provided vocational training. It was for qualified students who, for financial or other reasons, were not able to devote more than two years to study in a day school, but who desired to complete a four-year college program that would prepare them for their life work as well as provide a cultural education.

The teaching/learning method that The University Foundation used in the Day School was also described (Ibid., p. 10). Under the system of individualized education in the Day School the classroom method was not followed where the instructor had to devote his attention to many students. There were regular periods for directed private study of the assignments under faculty supervision. Each student had his own reference library essential for all courses and a syllabus which gave week- by- week assignments. Students also received directions for preparation to the weekly recitation paper required in each field of study. Examinations were held every nine weeks to check the students' progress, and if they were unable to follow this system of individualized education they were not continued beyond the first semester.

The mission of The University Foundation was to meet needs with its standard educational service to persons unable to attend the day classes of other institutions. It had its origin with the American Theological Seminary in Wilmington, Delaware. The University Foundation operated on the principle that qualified students unable to attend day classes should have the opportunity to complete the full standard of training *in absentia* and in extension classes. It was stated (*Bulletin of the American Theological Seminary and Wilmington Bible College*, June 1942), "It is not fair to withhold the full course from the student who is able to satisfy the regular entrance requirements, or, when he has completed the regular studies, to refuse him the recognition due him." The incorporators argued (*Ibid.*, June, 1942), "There are thousands of persons who are unable to come to our institutions of higher learning, but they are able to take the full course by directed Home Study under competent teachers and in extension classes, and upon the completion of the regular examinations written under supervision, they are entitled to graduate with the proper recognition as non-resident students." They believed this was democracy in education.

The commencement speaker for the annual commencement of the American Theological Seminary held on June 11, 1942 was Captain R. D. Workman. Captain Workman was the Chief of Chaplains of the United States Navy. Chaplain Workman was honored with a Doctor of Divinity by the American Theological Seminary at the commencement ceremony. Incidentally, Captain Workman was the second "Chief of Chaplains" of the United States Navy, although the office had not yet been established. According to *The Navy Chaplain*



Figure 19.
Captain R. D.
Workman.

(Volume7, No. 1, October-December 2002), “The Office of Chief of Naval Chaplains was not officially created by law until December 1944, when the rank of Rear Admiral was attached to the position. Within the Chaplain Corps, the title ‘Chief of Chaplains’



Figure 20.
Driveway into The University Foundation.

was universally used before this date.” Rear Admiral Robert D. Workman the Chief of Chaplains during World War II was the first to be made Rear Admiral while still on active duty. This was quite an accomplishment.

The University Foundation was an interdenominational and coeducational institution of higher learning.

The December Quarterly Bulletin continued The University Foundation's argument regarding the desire to meet America's educational need (*Bulletin of The University Foundation and American Theological Seminary*, December, 1942), "Only 3% of the population are college graduates, more than eight million have had some college



Figure 21.
The Presbyterian Church next to Flagler's estate, Kirkside.

education but have been unable to graduate, and at least 65,000 clergymen have not completed both college and seminary.”

According to The University Foundation there was no institution that was meeting this educational need (Ibid., December, 1942). There was no recognized university in this country where students could complete their education by Home Study, write their examinations under supervision and graduate with a degree. Certain degree courses of a questionable type were being offered to ministers especially, but these courses could not meet the need since they did not provide the full standard of training in absentia. The University Foundation and the American Theological Seminary were established to meet this need. Like the University of London, they offered students the opportunity to prepare for supervised examinations by Home Study and graduate with a diploma or degree. The University Foundation’s motto was “Prepare today for tomorrow’s success.”

The University Foundation announced that a four year College program could be completed in two years with approved training for business, industry and Christian work. Designed according to its emphasis on individualized education students were able to save both time and money. As a marketing technique The University Foundation advertised (Ibid., December, 1942) “Why not an educational vacation now?” A student needed to only be away from home one Sunday to enable him to enjoy a week on The University Foundation’s campus. The service charge for room and board for one week was very reasonable. Students were encouraged to write with their first and second choice of a date for approval before coming. Students were also informed that if they planned to enroll for one of the Home Study programs leading to regular graduation

they would receive, without extra charge, the services of an educational counselor while at St. Augustine. The counselor would help them plan a Home study program to meet

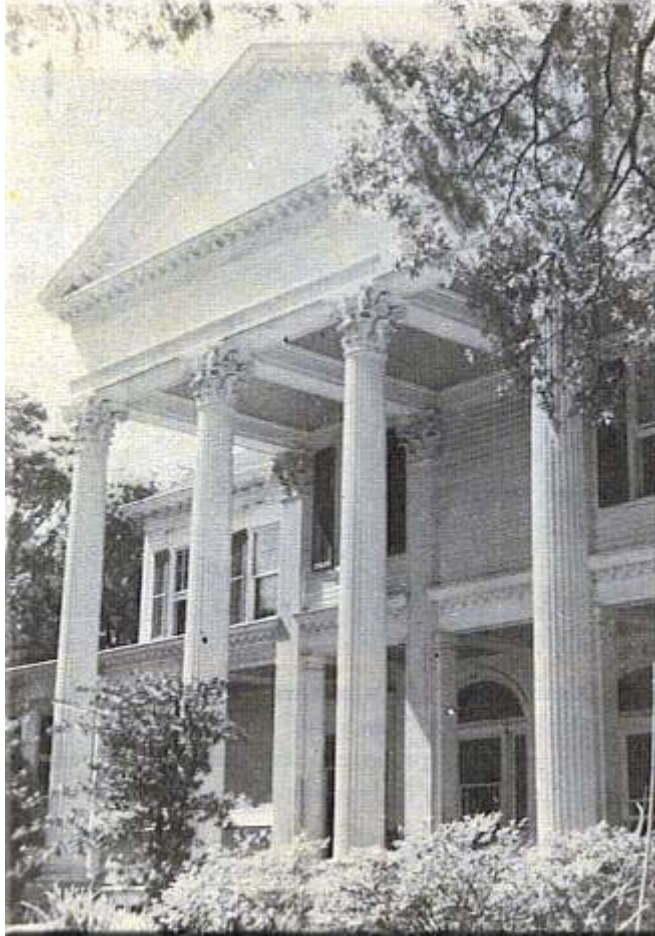


Figure 22.
The front of the Administration Building.

their particular needs. The students did not need to begin their program until they were ready. The purpose for this was to enable the students to get to know the institution personally and examine its methods thoroughly before beginning their program of study.

The University Foundation was comprised of three divisions of schools under its charter. These divisions included The St. Augustine Junior College, The Graduate Division, The University Extension

College and Theological Seminary.

In 1942 The University Foundation offered an amazing number of programs. One- hundred- and- fifteen graduate and undergraduate level programs in all of its divisions were offered leading to regular graduation. Graduate research courses based upon an approved program of study and bibliography were especially planned to meet the needs of the individual student.

Initially under the plan of The University Foundation a college program in the Humanities and courses in the Arts and Sciences were to be given. Special training for trades or professions was to be completed with one of the approved Home Study institutions and the credit transferred to The Foundation. Ministerial education and courses for lay workers were to be given by the American Theological Seminary.

Regarding the transfer of credits, The University Foundation stated (Ibid., June, 1942), "This institution has no affiliation with and does not accept the credits of the inferior type of non-resident school offering degree courses."

Once again the method that The Foundation felt was most beneficial to student

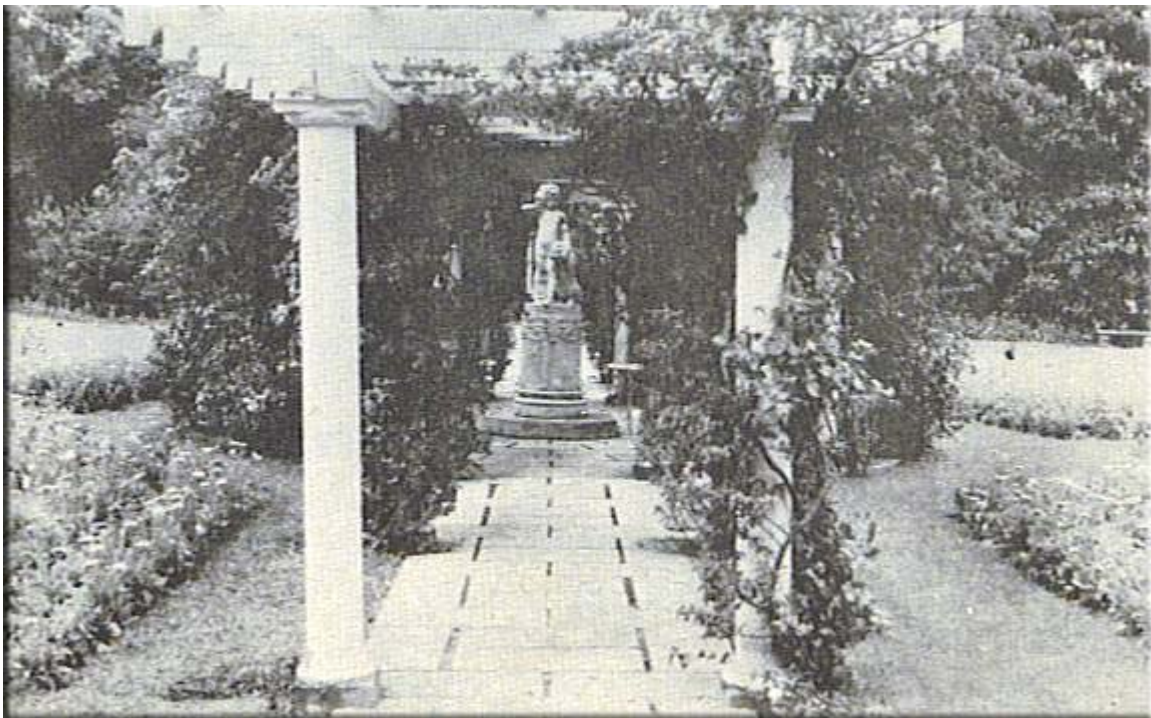


Figure 23.
Walkway on the grounds of The University Foundation.

learning was a self-directed method. This was promoted as something new in education. Quoting the late president of Harvard, Charles William Eliot to validate their argument they included the following statement in The University Foundation bulletin (Ibid., June, 1942), "The very best kind of education is obtained in doing things one's self under competent direction and with good guidance" (Eliot, 1898). The University Foundation provided this opportunity for those who could not attend day classes. It advertised a one- week residence at historic St. Augustine, Florida with the services of an Educational Counselor to help prospective students plan their future study *in absentia*. These Counselors served as its accredited representatives to advise prospective students and assist them in the selection of courses to meet their individual needs. Evening schools of leadership training were offered in different parts of the country. These included schools at the St. Augustine Evening College (scheduled to open in October, 1942), the Wilmington Bible College, Wilmington, Delaware, and the Seminary Evening School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These schools offered the evening College program in the Humanities (history, literature, world religions, social trends, science, and philosophy) and programs in the Bible and Christian Education. Evening students, who desired to do so could continue their education by Home Study, writing their examinations under supervision, and in this way complete the full standard of work required for graduation with a degree.

Accredited tutors used the syllabus of the Foundation in each course that was given. Directed Home Study courses were administered under the extension faculty with examinations under supervision, when credit was desired, and one week's residence at St. Augustine. The Home Study student could establish residence for one

week at The University Foundation before beginning their program in absentia and would receive the personal guidance of educational counselors in helping to plan their schedules for future study. They would in this way come to know the school and its staff personally and also visit places of interest in historic St. Augustine. Application and information needed to be secured before going to St. Augustine. Two- week sessions with day classes, followed by study in absentia were also offered. This was set up to enable those who studied in absentia to establish residence with The University Foundation, continue their program by Home Study, write their final examinations under supervision, and to graduate with a degree. This offered an exceptional opportunity to ministers, teachers, social workers and others who were not able to leave their work to attend day classes for a full year. Most of them could probably attend a session of two weeks.

CHAPTER 5

1943

An official dedication ceremony of The University Foundation was held in February, 1943. The schedule of classes at The University Foundation commenced each year in October and February. The mayor of the city of St. Augustine, was present and delivered the following speech (February 11, 1943):

Dr. Apel,
Major Spence,
Friends,

“It is indeed a great and marvellous [sic] opportunity that has been accorded me to appear here on this memorable day. It is an opportunity to revert back to the historic days of the Ancient City when it was first being recognized as the community beside the sea by the famous Emereon.

Carrere and Hastings, world famous architects and contractors, designed and built magnificent and spacious Kirkside in 1890 through the request of the eminent philanthropist and railroad magnate, Henry Morrison Flagler. Again the portals of this mansion have been thrown open to house those who are desirous of acquiring a higher standard of learning so that they who are fortunate enough may in turn spread the cultural values of life to the less fortunate.

Many St. Augustinians will recall with pleasure hearing of the "great times" the young folks and other friends of the owner of palatial Kirkside enjoyed while that historic edifice was in its prime.

Not an uncommon sight around the landscaped gardens and porticos of Kirkside was its mistress with her beautiful reddish-curved hair adorned with a large feather hat of bright pastel shades. Diamonds glittered on her slender white fingers and her small, swan like neck. Petite soul that she was, she reigned for several years as the "Queen of Kirkside". [sic]

Her tall, handsome, popular husband - Henry Morrison Flagler - and his equally tall and handsome son, Henry ("Harry") Harkness Flagler, moved around the stately-columned structure in her wake - satisfying her every whim.

Those were the days when tourists, friends, and residents of the Ancient City flocked when invited to the fashionable breakfasts held at high noon. Many and gorgeous were the vari-colored voluminous skirted-dresses and the formal attire of the male gender. Breakfast was partaken of in the large, colorful dining room or on one of the spreading porticos. Tete a tetes were held and notes of soft music resounded through the vast rooms of the mansion. After Breakfast the guest retired to the upper regions to tidy themselves for a Sailing Spree.

Then perchance in the late afternoon or the early evening, men and women of culture arrived for a special Musicale featuring George Stuart Smith, the son of Franklin W. Smith - who built the mosaic Villa Zorayda and the Cordova Hotel. George, the older residents say, was quite a musician. His sister, Mrs. Nena Larre Duryea accompanied him and participated on the programme [sic] in her own right. Those were the days when cultural education was nil without musical background. And the Flaglers were indeed worthy patrons of such a cause.

Just a page from the past history of little old St. Augustine but, oh, how important! What a lasting effect it had upon future generations!

Today, magnificent and spacious Kirkside houses the cultural arts again the form of the [sic] "The University Foundation", dream-child of Dr. George J. Apel, Jr., its Founder and President a worthy memorial to the individuality and genius of Henry Morrison Flagler. Religious workers and college students enter its portals in order to gain more knowledge of the higher of values of life and of our spiritual existence.

We are happy to welcome this Center of Learning and its Staff of Workers to our Fair City of St. Augustine by-the-sea. We wish to offer our help to you in any way and to ask the blessing of Divine Providence upon you and your venture for the workeable [sic] knowledge of the higher levels of Society now and ever!

I thank you!

Good evening!"

In June 1943 The University *Foundation announced (Quarterly Bulletin of The University Foundation and American Theological Seminary, June, 1943)* "A new type of Summer School." It was to be held from July 20th to August 16th. People were invited to attend one or all four weeks. It was advertised as "*A Patriotic Vacation*" for ministers, church workers and teachers. It was to be a time devoted to study with opportunities for recreation, meditation and fellowship on the beautiful campus of The University Foundation and American Theological Seminary.

Students could take courses without credit, or continue by Home Study under regular members of the faculty after leaving Summer School. When they were ready for

an examination a supervisor would be appointed who lived near them in whose presence the student would write the examination for credit. This program was designed by The University Foundation in such a way that they could advertise to the students, "No cramming for examinations at this summer school" (Ibid., June, 1943).

Regular College and Seminary degrees could be earned by qualified students who began their programs in Summer School and completed the courses under the plan given above. There were regular periods for private study using the syllabi of The Foundation under the direction of the tutors for the Summer School. Seminars and lectures were given in each field of study. Students who enrolled under this plan for continued Home Study after leaving Summer School selected several courses and were eligible to receive a special tuition payment plan. Students did not have to be concerned with cramming; therefore, they could select a number of courses to be completed at their leisure after they left Summer School.



Figure 24.
Otha L. Clark.

The faculty of the 1943 Summer School session consisted of seven members. Rev. George J. Apel, Jr., S.T.D., President of The Foundation. Rev. Otha L. Clark, B.D., Ph.D., the Dean of the College at St. Augustine. He also taught Old Testament and Hebrew. Rev. Alvin J. Cook, Th.D., D.D. was the Dean of the Evening College at Wilmington, DE. He



Figure 25.
Wilma E. Davis.

also taught New Testament and Greek. Rev. Percival Cundy, M.A., Th.D., was the Dean of the Evening College in Philadelphia, PA. He taught courses in the Humanities and Theology programs. Rev.

Wilma Davis, M.A., S.T.B., taught the Bible Survey Course. Professor Matias Morales, B.S., M.A., taught Latin American History and Spanish. Mrs. George Apel, Jr, served as the Registrar.



Figure 26.
Matias Morales.

The cost of tuition included instruction at the Summer School and the personal services of members of the faculty who guided the students in their Home Study courses by correcting and returning the student's written work, and grading their final examinations. One semester hour (begun in Summer School and completed by Home Study) was equivalent to the work completed in sixteen resident classes.

The registration fee was \$5.00 no matter how many courses were taken. Room and board was \$15.00 a week. Students who selected two or more courses could pay the tuition, \$3.00 down and \$3.00 a month. Students who selected three or more courses received a special rate of \$3.00 a semester hour, payable \$3.00 a month. The mode of transportation to St. Augustine typically used by students was railroad train.

The following classes were offered as a part of the Bible Survey Program:

- General Introduction to the Bible..... (2 credits, \$8.00)
- Life and Literature of the Old Testament..... (2 credits, \$8.00)
- Life and Literature of the New Testament..... (2 credits, \$8.00)
- Old Testament Biographies and Book Study..... (2 credits, \$8.00)
- New Testament Biographies and Book Study..... (2 credits, \$8.00)
- Spiritual Life Values and Human Relations..... (2 credits, \$8.00)

- Social Problems and the Service of Christ..... (2 credits, \$8.00)
 - Christian Doctrine..... (2 credits, \$8.00)
 - Biblical Criticism..... (2 credits, \$8.00)
 - Ancient Literature and the Bible..... (2 credits, \$8.00)
 - The Bible and Philosophical Thought..... (2 credits, \$8.00)
- The above courses are copyrighted by The Foundation

- Archaeology and the Bible Illustrated lectures..... (2 credits, \$8.00)
- Beginners Course in Hebrew..... (6 credits, \$24.00)
- Beginners Course in New Testament Greek..... (6 credits, \$24.00)
- Beginners Course in Spanish..... (6 credits, \$24.00)
- Latin American History..... (6 credits, \$24.00)

This program was designed for lay workers and beginners. The courses were based on the International Standard Bible Encyclopedia. Each credit hours cost \$4.00.

A graduate research program in Biblical literature based on the International Standard Bible Encyclopedia and bibliography was also offered. This major consisted of 30 semester hours at a cost of \$3.00 a semester hour. The University Foundation made a payment plan available. This plan was as low as \$3 a month without textbooks, or \$5.00 monthly including the fifty volumes of *The Harvard Classics*.

The courses presented in the Graduate Research in Biblical Literature program followed this outline:

- Bible Introduction
- History and Theology of Primitive Times
- The Theocracy
- United Kingdom

The Kingdom of Israel

The Kingdom of Judah

Captivity and Restoration

Gospel History and Literature

Life, Literature and Theology of the Early Church

Spiritual and Social Teachings of the Bible

Thesis on an approved subject in the Biblical Field

Credits earned from these courses could be applied to a M.A. in Bible or the degree of Th.M.

The major program in the Humanities was another opportunity The University Foundation provided in the 1943 Summer School session. Rev. Percival Cundy was



the head of the Division of the Humanities. Following the same pattern as the other programs offered at this time, students could begin taking courses in Summer School and continue by Home Study under the personal guidance of the authors of the courses who were experienced teachers and experts in their fields.

Figure 27.
Percival Cundy.

Business people and executives as well as ministers and church workers were invited to begin the cultural program. It provided training essential for business and social success. Students could enroll in the complete program or enroll in the sections in which they were interested. Students were told, "You will be fascinated by this new and interesting approach to history, religion, science, philosophy, literature and social trends" (Ibid., June, 1943).

The 1943 instructor's syllabus contained assignments (copyrighted by The University Foundation) based on the Harvard Classics, the writings of 302 immortal authors. Students were informed, "Together with the syllabus, the student has, in his possession, the very books which form the background of all university culture and a complete guide for their study under expert guidance" (Ibid., June, 1943).

The program contained these courses:

Ancient Times

1. Early Civilization
2. The Contribution of Israel

Greece

3. Early Greek Society
4. Greek Statesmen and Politics
5. Greek Philosophy
6. Greek Tragedy

Rome

7. The Republic
8. Augustan Prose and Poetry
9. The Empire: Life and Philosophy
10. Early Christianity

Pagan Europe

11. Pagan Ireland and Germany

Asiatic Religions

12. Chinese, Buddhist, and Hindu Classics

13. Literature of Islam

Middle Ages

14. France: The Age of Chivalry

15. Italy: the Age of Dante

16. England: Anglo-Norman Epic and Romance

17. England: Rise of National Literature

Renaissance

18. Italy: Art

19. Italy: Politics

20. England: Elizabethan Prose and Poetry

21. and 22 England: Elizabethan Drama

23. Spain: Prose and Drama

24. The Era of Discovery

25. The Beginnings of Modern Science

Reformation

26. Documents of the Reformation

27. English Puritanism: Milton

28. English Puritanism: Bunyan, Donne, and Herbert

Modern Times

29. France: The Age of Louis XIV

30. 18th Century Thinkers: Rousseau, Hume, Kant

31. Aesthetics and Literary Criticism

32. Education

33. Germany: Drama and Poetry

34. England: Modern Drama

America

35. Literature: Colonial Period

36. Literature: Civil War Period

College graduates had the opportunity of doing additional research for the M.A. in Humanities. College and seminary graduates could earn the Th. M. degree by making a comparative study of the Religious Trends in the Literary Masterpieces and the Bible.

A commencement ceremony was held at the northern headquarters of The University Foundation at Wilmington, Delaware on June 25, 1943. The featured commencement speaker was the famous World I veteran Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker. Rickenbacker was a World War I flying ace. He is best known as one of the commanders of the 94th "Hat in the Ring" squadron.

On Nov. 6, 1930, President Herbert Hoover awarded the coveted Medal of Honor to Rickenbacker for his "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in attacking seven enemy airplanes while on Sep. 25, 1918, shooting down two" (First Principles Press, 2006). Rickenbacker also served on the Board of Honorary Trustees for The University Foundation from as early on as December 1944 (*Quarterly*



Figure 28.
Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker.

Bulletin of The University Foundation and American Theological Seminary, December, 1944).

CHAPTER 6

1944

By 1944 The University Foundation's Evening Schools had expanded to five



Figure 29.
Alvin J. Cook.

cities; Beckley, West Virginia, Jersey City, New Jersey, St. Augustine, Florida, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Wilmington, Delaware. The University Foundation viewed this as a service to the Churches.

Beckley Bible College in Beckley, West Virginia opened in October 1944 with 55 students. The faculty was comprised of Rev. Alvin J. Cook, Th.D., D.D., who served as Dean. Mrs. Bessie Woodrum served as Assistant Dean. Rev. A. H. Wilson taught Bible. Rev.

Clarence Figgat was an instructor in the Christian Education program. Mrs. Iris George filled the role of registrar. W. L. Beavers functioned as the treasurer.



Figure 30.
Norman W. Paullin.

The Bible Institute of Jersey City, New Jersey opened in 1943 with 25 students. The Rev. Norman W. Paullin D.D., served as Dean. He also served as the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Asbury Park, New Jersey. This school boasted free tuition.

The St. Augustine Evening College, St. Augustine, FL offered programs in Bible and Christian Education. These classes were held on Monday and Tuesday nights. The school also boasted free tuition. Registration was \$1.00 for the evening courses given during the semester of fifteen weeks. Rev. Wilma Davis, M.A.,



Figure 31.
Wilma E. Davis.

S.T.B. served as the Dean. Students registered for courses after the Monday evening class in person on February 5, 1945, at the administration building, 40 Valencia St. A look into Davis' background shows that in 1924 she became the first female ordained a deacon in the Florida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Five years later she was ordained an elder. She became an associate pastor at Daytona Beach, but in the depression she returned to St. Augustine and preached in Hastings. She was baptized in Grace Methodist Church in 1893 and joined the church in 1899. In the forties she served as Dean of Women at The University Foundation. This school was held in Kirkside, the old Henry Flagler Mansion (Bronson, 2006).



Figure 32.
Percival Cundy.

The Seminary Evening School was located in Philadelphia, PA at the Central Y.M.C.A. on 1421 Arch Street. This school offered advanced courses in Bible, Theology and the Humanities for graduates of a Bible Training Institute or College. The Rev. Percival Cundy, M.A., Th.D., served as Dean. The Bible course was taught by Rev. Roy. Grace, Th. M. Grace taught Tuesday night seminars in New Testament biographies and theology was to be conducted by Professor Grace during the second semester. It accrued credit in both the college and seminary according to the student's former training. Students were invited to register in person on the first night of school Tuesday January 30, 1945, at 7:00 P.M. at the Central Y.M.C.A., 1421 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA.



Figure 33.
Roy E. Grace.

The Wilmington Bible College hosted Interdenominational Evening Programs in



Figure 34.
George J. Apel, Jr.

the Educational Building of the First and Central Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, Delaware. Rev. George J. Apel, Jr., S.T.D. served as president as well as a lecturer. Rev. Willard G. Purdy, D.D. filled the role of secretary to the trustees. He was pastor of the First and Central Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, DE which was host church for the Evening School. The registrar

was Miss Dorothy E. Missimer. The treasurer of this school was Marshall H. Yeatman. The Thursday night courses were taught by the Rev. Samuel A. Jeanes, B.A., B.D. He was also the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Merchantville, New Jersey. This Evening School was tuition free. Registration for fifteen weeks' instruction was \$1.00. Interested students were encouraged to register in person after the first class on



Figure 35.
Samuel A. Jeanes.

Thursday, February 1, 1945 on the third floor of the educational building of the First and Central Presbyterian Church, 11th Street, west of Market, Wilmington Delaware. There were two course offerings for the spring, 1945 semester. The first class, "Christ's teachings applied to present day needs" (a Bible study course for our time) started at 7:15 p.m. The second class, "How to understand the Bible" began at 8:15 p.m.

The University Foundation advertised this model as the University of the Future. As of December, 1944 114 enrolled resident students were in all of the Evening schools combined. Extension, undergraduate, and graduate students taking Home Study courses with supervised examinations numbered 250. Therefore, the total number of

students The University Foundation had enrolled by its second year in existence was 364.

Also in 1944 The University Foundation had eighteen resident tutors and twenty-nine tutors for the extension courses who held their degrees from forty-nine recognized resident institutions of higher learning. They were poised to appoint additional tutors as occasion demanded. Students and graduates served in business and industry, as chaplains, educators, lay workers, missionaries, and as pastors and officials in nearly all the leading evangelical denominations, according to a school Bulletin (*Quarterly Bulletin of The University Foundation and American Theological Seminary*, December, 1944).



Figure 36.
Path to the Tennis Court at The University Foundation.

Employed persons could establish vacation residence while others remained from sixteen to thirty-two weeks, after which they would continue through standard Home Study courses with supervised examinations. No student could remain longer than thirty two weeks. In this way, The University Foundation served a new group of students each year. This helped to reduce the cost of training to less than half the usual cost.

The Incorporators of The University Foundation were comprised of seven officers and nine honorary members in 1944. The officers were: George Apel Jr., President. Norman W. Paullin, Secretary. W. W. Laird, Campaign Treasurer for Wilmington, DE. Willard G. Purdy, Secretary of the Seminary. H. Lawson Sheperd of Jacksonville, FL, served as Field Representative. Marshall H. Yeatman of Wilmington, DE, served as Treasurer of the Seminary. Thomas Herlihy, Jr. also served as an officer.

The American Theological Seminary was a separate division of The University Foundation. The work of the Seminary was separate from the Liberal Arts Vocational College.

A Board of Honorary Members was also established. This included Melrose S. Avery of Florida, Roger Babson of Massachusetts, Irving E. Chase of New York, Lt.



Figure 37.
Roger Babson.

Col. P. W. Huntington of Delaware, Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker of New York, Maj. Hartzell Spence of New York, Ross H. Stover of Pennsylvania, Col. J. Burt Webster of New York, Capt. R. D. Workman of Washington, D. C. and Samuel M. Zwemer of New York.

According to the Babson College Website (Babson College,

2006), "the greatest experience of Babson's life was his religious conversion at the age of fifteen. An unshakable faith in God was one of his primary personal beliefs. From 1936 to 1938, Babson served as National Church Moderator for the General Council on the Congregational-Christian Churches (later known as the United Church).



Figure 38.
Hartzell Spence.

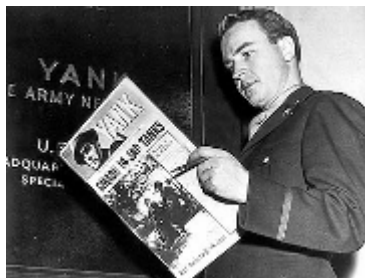


Figure 39.
Spence founded the
military magazine "Yank."

Maj. Hartzell Spence was an influential writer with the military during World War II. He started the military magazine "YANK." According to Wikipedia (Wikipedia, 2006), YANK was a weekly magazine published by the United States military during World War II. Founded and edited by Major Hartzell Spence (1908-2001), the magazine was written by enlisted rank soldiers only and was made available to the soldiers, sailors, and airmen serving overseas. It was published in several editions at facilities around the world: British, Mediterranean, Continental, and Western Pacific. YANK was the most widely read magazine in the history of the U.S. military, achieving a worldwide circulation of more than 2.6 million. The magazine printed its last issue in December, 1945.

"Samuel Marinus Zwemer was born on April 12, 1867 in Vriesland, Michigan. Zwemer received an A.B. from Hope College in 1887, a M.A from New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1890, Classical Literature degree from New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1890, ordained by the Pella, Iowa Classis in 1890, a D.D. from Hope College in 1904, a L.L.D. from Muskingham College in 1918, and a D.D. from

Rutgers College in 1919 (Zwemer, 2006).

He was a member of the Arabian Mission (1890-1913) where he met and married fellow missionary Amy Elizabeth Wilkes on May 18, 1896. He also served in Egypt



Figure 40.
Samuel M. Zwemer.

(1913-1929). His tenure as professor at the Princeton Theological Seminary lasted from 1929-1952. Besides his many duties he wrote over fifty religious books and hundreds of articles, founded the *Moslem World*, a missionary periodical, and served as its editor for thirty-five years.

Zwemer retired from active work on the faculty of Princeton College Seminary at the age of seventy, but continued to write and publish books and articles while engaging in public speaking. Zwemer died in New York City on April 2, 1952 at the age of eighty-four.



Figure 41.
Lester L. Doniger.

The original Board of Trustees was made up of nine members. Joseph R. Hewitt was the chairman of the Board. He was the executive-vice president of the Essex Rubber Company in Trenton, New Jersey. George Apel, Jr. along with his wife Clara were members. Irving E. Chase along with Lester Doniger, both were members of the trustee board from New York. Doniger was the founder and publisher of two professional journals. During his youth he had worked for the New York "World." His assignments with them included covering the sermons of the great preachers of the day. The first journal he started was *Pulpit Digest* in 1936. In 1949 he started *Pastoral Psychology*. Doniger began this journal in

response to the growing desire among clergymen to utilize the insights of psychology in their pastoral ministry.

Another member of the Board of Trustees was Thomas Herlihy Jr., Esquire of Delaware. At the time of his service to The University Foundation he was the Chief Deputy Attorney General of the State of Delaware. He was elected mayor of Wilmington, DE in June 1945. However, he resigned that post to take the Municipal Court judgeship at Governor Walter W. Bacon's request.

Weaver K. Eubank and H.D. Clauss, both from Pennsylvania, rounded out the members of the Board of Trustees.



Figure 42.
Edward J.
Braulick.

A Board of Regents was also installed in 1944 and was comprised of eight members. Edward J. Braulick, M.A., S.T.D., was President of the Warthburg College in Weverly, Iowa. He was also the Secretary of the American Lutheran Church and a former president of the National Lutheran Educational Conference.

Henry G. Brubaker, M.A., D.D., was the Dean of the graduate division of the American Theological Seminary at Beulah College in Upland, California. Brubaker completed his Doctor of Theology studies at Los Angeles Baptist Theological Seminary. He was awarded an honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity from Pasadena College, Pasadena, California. Brubaker was a professor of Psychology and Speech Education at Beulah College. He served as the President of Upland College for eleven years. Beulah College merged



Figure 43.
Henry G. Brubaker.

with Messiah College of Grantham, PA in 1963 (Messiah, 2006). Brubaker died in 1963. He was not listed in the subsequent years following the September, 1945 *Bulletin of The University Foundation* as a member of the Board of Regents. He was not replaced.



Figure 44.
Clinton J. Bushey.

Clinton J. Bushey, M.A., Th. D., was a World War I Army Chaplain. He also served as a missionary in China for five years. He served as a professor at Taylor University for seven years. At the time he served on the Board of Regents at The University Foundation, Bushey had been the head of the biology department for fourteen years at Olivet Nazarene College in Kankakee, Illinois.

He continued teaching at Olivet Nazarene for forty years.

Wilma Davis (the only female member) M.A., S.T.B., was the Dean of the Evening College of The University Foundation in St. Augustine, Florida. She also served as resident tutor.

Robert T. Hill, Ph. D., was the president of American Viewpoints Inc. based in New York, New York. *The Herald Tribune* newspaper included the following description of this company in an obituary announcement of Hill's death. The report stated (*The Herald Tribune*, February 27, 1945), "This was a non-profit organization concerned with promoting 'the American way of life through the educational process.'" Prior to this his educational service included professor of Social Sciences at Union College. He also was an instructor and lecturer at New York University and New York State Teachers College. He also formerly served with the New York State Education Department where he filled the role of executive secretary. He was a part of the Council on Adult

Education for the Foreign-born, N.Y. He was also an instructor and lecturer at the American Institute of Banking and Institute of Electrical Engineers for the General Electric Company. Hill passed away on February 24, 1945 at the age of 64. According to the *Sun* newspaper (Sun, February 26, 1945), "He was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1903 and received his doctorate from Columbia University in 1910. He



Figure 45.
David
Hutchison.

served a year as a school principal in Scottsbluff, Nebraska, and was reporter of The New York Sun in 1906. Hill taught economics and sociology at Union College, Schenectady, from 1913 to 1918. He had lectured also at the Albany Institute of Banking and had been an economist for the National Re-employment Service and State director for student aid for the National Youth Administration."

Hill played a significant role in the early days of The University Foundation. Some of the most important educational policies of The University Foundation were suggested by him.

Percival Cundy, M.A., Th. D. was the Dean of the Seminary Evening School of The University Foundation at the Central Y.M.C.A. in Philadelphia, PA.

David Hutchison, Ph. D., was a lecturer in political science at Union University. According to the *Knickerbocker Press* (*Knickerbocker Press*, April 3, 1936), "A native of Scotland, Dr. Hutchison has had an eventful life since he was brought to Canada by his parents at the age of 5 years. He was graduated from McGill University in Montreal and entered the Montreal Presbyterian College from which he was graduated in 1895.

For 10 years Dr. Hutchison was a Presbyterian minister, with charges in Butte, Mont., and Cumberland, Ont., Canada. He then entered Harvard University and from

there continued his education in the University of Chicago and at Albany Law School, completing his law course at the close of the World War.” He also served as the Head of the Department of Political Science for twenty-two years at the New York State Teachers College. According to the *Knickerbocker Press* (*Knickerbocker Press*, September 6, 1955), “Dr. Hutchison often was consulted on questions of constitutional law and parliamentary law by persons from many sections of the United States.” Concerning his service in the Presbyterian Church this article stated (*Ibid.*, September 6, 1955), “He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1896 but later decided on a teaching career.” Hutchinson died at the age of 89 in 1955.

Elmer H. Webber, M. A., was a member of the State of Maine’s House of Representatives. He also formerly served as the Superintendent Emeritus of Schools in Mapleton, Maine.

Also, in 1944 The University Foundation had set up a Post-war Program. This Program was set up to recruit those returning from the war who were unable to



Figure 46.
The University Foundation at Kirkside.

complete their education in residence. It also served to recruit those who had worked in war plants who now needed additional training for peace time positions.

The University Foundation put in place three new plans of study for those who were unable to remain full-time in residence but who desired the full standard of training leading to graduation with a diploma or a degree.

The first plan required one year (32 weeks) of residence study followed by Home Study courses with supervised examinations.

The second plan was designed with one year of study in one of the Evening Schools and Home Study courses with supervised examinations.

The third plan consisted of vacation residence study in Florida, winter or summer, followed by Home study courses with supervised examinations. This was designed for employed persons.

The University Foundation made it clear that they did not accredit correspondence courses leading to degrees where residence was not required and regular educational standards were not maintained.

The revenue streams that kept The University Foundation alive came from several sources. According to *The University Foundation and American Theological Seminary Bulletin* (December, 1944), "A fund of \$200,000.00 is now being raised through the efforts of our field representative Mr. H. Lawson Shepherd of Jacksonville, Florida and our alumni and friends. Mr. W. W. Laird of Wilmington, Delaware was campaign treasurer for Wilmington and vicinity. This fund was to be used to strengthen the faculty, for building and equipment both at St. Augustine and Wilmington, Delaware, and to assist all the schools of the Foundation. It was to make it possible for at least 2,000 extension students to establish residence each year as indicated below."

At St. Augustine, Florida, October 1 to May 30

Students in residence for 32 weeks.....	150
Students for winter vacation residence..... (fifty new students every two weeks)	800

At Wilmington, Delaware, June 1 to September 30

Students in residence for 16 weeks.....	150
Students for summer vacation residence..... (fifty new students every two weeks)	400
At the five Evening Schools, October 1 to May 30...	500
Total each year.....	<u>2000</u>

This was a part of The University Foundation's Post-war Program.

A memorial gift of fifty thousand was being raised to provide the campus and buildings free of debt with additional equipment. The administration building was to bear the name of the donor or that of a loved one.

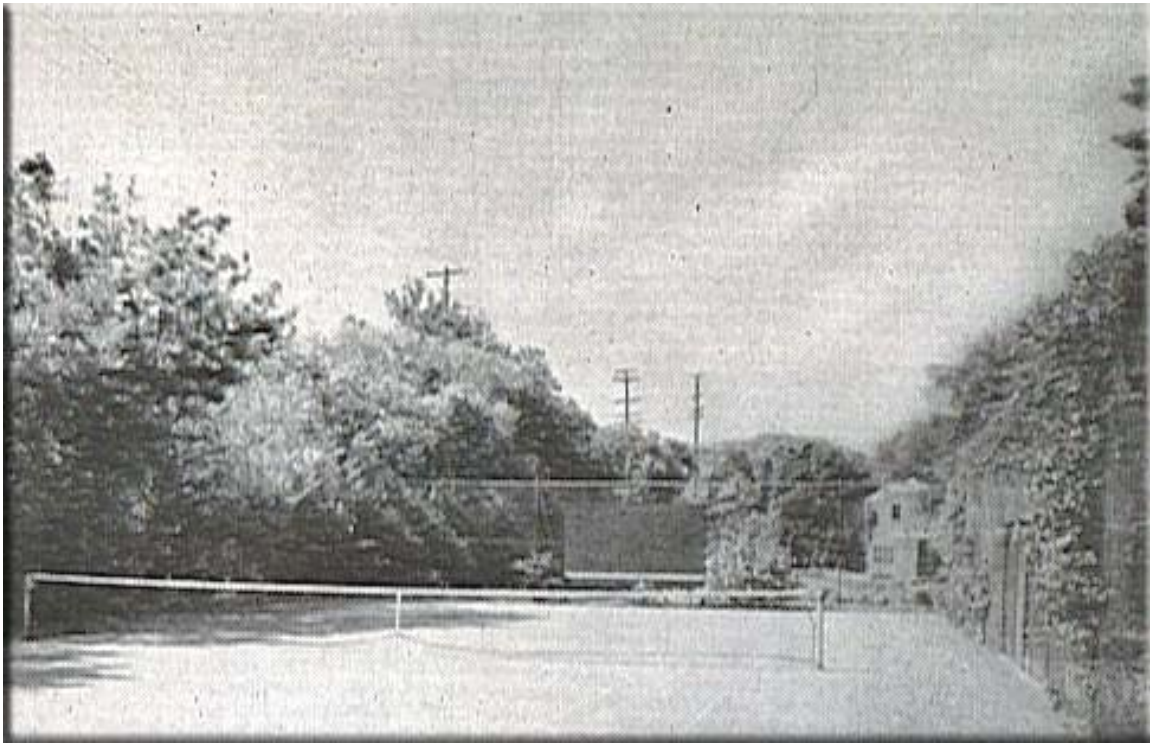


Figure 47.
Tennis Court at The University Foundation.



Figure 48.
The Delaware Study Hall at The University Foundation.

A Living Endowment was established by The University Foundation's graduates, students and friends. To illustrate how this could be accomplished, The University Foundation gave the following example (*Ibid.*, December, 1944), "those who are not able to contribute a thousand dollars to an endowment fund may give forty dollars a year. This was equivalent to the income from a thousand dollar endowment. An annual gift of only \$4.00 is equivalent to income from one hundred dollars endowment. One friend has been giving four hundred dollars a year. This is equal to income from a ten thousand dollar endowment."

Another revenue stream came from the members of the Board of Trustees. W. W. Laird of Wilmington, DE was an especially large contributor. He was the vice-

president of Gates Engineering Company, Wilmington, Delaware, made it possible for the Foundation to complete its research in higher education for employed persons. In recognition of his generous gift of \$10,000.00 the Foundation named one of the study halls in the Administration Building is known as the Delaware Study Hall. According to Roger Apel, "W. W. Laird poured a lot of his personal money into the school."¹³

¹³ Personal communication with Roger Apel, January 3, 2006.

CHAPTER 7

1945



Figure 49.
Front yard view of The University Foundation.

A one-year Liberal Arts program was advertised in the September, 1945 Quarterly Bulletin (*Quarterly Bulletin of The University Foundation and American Theological Seminary*, September, 1945). This program was “Essential for Business and Social Success” (*Ibid.*, September, 1945). The first-year resident liberal arts courses were held in day sessions at St. Augustine. Classes began in October and February. The University Foundation continued its argument from previous years concerning the need for lower cost education. According to a school bulletin, “It is

evident that without substantial aid the present income received by the bulk of American families makes college education an impossibility – from Men, Groups and the Community , A Survey in the Social Sciences” (Ibid., September, 1945).

The American Theological Seminary Division of The University Foundation offered graduates of a standard four-year liberal arts college extension courses with vacation resident study, summer or winter, that led to the regular theological degrees and that represented the full standard of training. These courses were also offered in the Seminary Evening School at the Central Y.M.C.A., Philadelphia, PA. These courses could be used to satisfy the residence requirement.

By 1945, The University Foundation educational corporation was composed of sixty educators, business and professional men.

The Liberal arts program in 1945 offered a complete introduction to the Liberal Arts. The courses offered in the first year of this program were offered weekly in the first semester and as class hours in the second semester. The breakdown of classes was as follows:

	Weekly First Semester	Class Hours Second Semester
College English and Public Speaking.....	3	3
THE HUMANITIES – The cultural history of mankind from ancient times to World War II considering art, literature, philosophy, religion, and science. The foundations of present social and economic order.....	3	3

The Social Sciences – Personality

development. The study of men, groups and the community making use of history, economics, education, politics and sociology. Industrial progress, the American way of life and the postwar outlook..... 3 3

The Natural Sciences – The aim is to provide the average citizen with an appreciation of the biological and the physical sciences and their relation to modern life and industry..... 3 3

American Life in Literature – The life of the Nation as revealed in the literature of the country. Historical introduction to each period and the study of selections from 185 authors..... 3 3

– Or, the student may select one of the following:

Bible and Christian Education

Foreign Language (Greek or French)

— 15 —
15 15

Along with the first year of residency, students could save on their tuition by means of thirty partial tuition scholarships that were made available and by working one



Figure 50.
The Chapel at The University Foundation
(the master bedroom of Henry M. Flagler).

hour daily at the college. The total cost for one year's tuition, room and board was \$300.00, payable \$150.00 in advance each semester. This amounted to a savings of \$150.00 since the cost would normally have been \$450.00 without the scholarship and one hour of work daily.

After the first year, students needed to support themselves through employment in the field for which they were preparing and continue to regular graduation with a

diploma or degree through standard Home Study courses with supervised examinations. In this way, thorough training was combined with the experience and practice that businesses and industries provided. Therefore, the total cost for a College Education under this plan was:

First year of study in Residence was for 32 weeks.

A complete introduction to the Liberal Arts including room and board.

Students work one hour daily..... \$300.00

Second year through Home Study Courses, average cost*

Liberal Arts courses. Vocational Training or studies in the Bible
and Christian Education..... \$130.00

Two Year College Education, total cost..... \$430.00

Third year through Home Study Courses, average cost*

Liberal Arts courses. Vocational Training or studies in the Bible
and Christian Education..... \$130.00

Fourth year through Home study courses, average cost

Liberal Arts courses. Vocational Training or studies in the Bible
and Christian Education..... \$130.00

Four year College Education, total cost..... \$690.00

If necessary, the student could have taken three to six years, after the first of study in residence, to complete the Home Study courses. There was no additional charge.

High school graduates with sixteen units required for college entrance needed to complete 12 semester hours of work for the degree of B.A. or B.S.

According to The University Foundation Catalogue (*The University Foundation Incorporated Catalogue*, 1945, p. 4), persons who desired to qualify as candidates for the college degree (four year program of 120 semester hours) were required to establish residence under one of the following four options.

The first option for students was to complete one year (32 weeks) of resident study in St. Augustine, followed by Home Study courses with supervised examinations until the four-year course (120 credits) was completed. Total cost including room and board was from \$867.00 to \$910.00.

A second option for students was that they could establish vacation residence, either summer or winter, at St. Augustine, and Home Study courses with supervised examinations until the four-year course (120 credits) was completed. Total cost under this plan was from \$577.00 to \$620.00.

A third option was to take evening courses at one of the extension sites at Jacksonville, Florida, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, St. Augustine, Florida or Wilmington, Delaware.

A fourth option was the Home Study course program. The courses in this program were conducted with supervised examinations until the four-year course (120 credits) was completed. Total cost under this plan was from \$547 to \$590.

The standard program of education The University Foundation established was for those who could not afford to remain full-time in residence. It was the result of sixteen years' research and teaching experience in this field. The work was under the supervision of sixty educators business and professional men who were members of the non-profit educational corporation.

Students did not need to remain in residence longer than one year. The physical equipment of the school served a new group of students each year. This made it possible to serve at least four times the usual number of students every four years. This resulted in a savings to the student and the institution.

For those who could only remain in residence for one year the following Junior College Program was offered

First Year in Residence:

Tuition, room and board, \$479.00 to 510.00

	Semester Hours
College English.....	6
Introduction to the Humanities.....	9
Introduction to the Social Sciences, including Personality Development....	6
Vocational Training.....	9
Select One from list given below.	—
	30
Second Year, Home Study courses with supervised examinations	
Tuition, \$130.00 to \$160.00	
*Introduction to the Natural Sciences.....	6
Social Psychology of Modern Life.....	3
Economic Principles, or American Government.....	3
Vocational Training continues or Liberal Arts Courses.....	18
	—

*Also given in residence the first year.

Individualized vocational training was offered through the use of instruction materials and correction services of approved institutions in the Vocational Field. The following courses prepared those who were successful at the time in business and industry. Students needed to select one complete course from the following list:

Preparing for Business

Accounting	Hotel Training	Practical Nursing
Business Management	Journalism	Private Secretary
Commercial Art	Merchandising	Salesmanship
Costume Designing	Photography	Social Secretary

Preparing for Industry

Air Conditioning	Automotive Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Aircraft Maintenance	Diesel Engineering	Plastics Engineering
Architecture	Drafting and Design	Radio Training
Contracting & Building	Electrical Engineering	Railway Training

In addition to these offerings, there were courses for employed persons that could be completed entirely by correspondence. These courses did not lead to a degree. Final examinations were written in the presence of a supervisor living near the student who had been approved by The University Foundation. Certificates in the Liberal Arts and Applied Science were awarded to those students who completed the program.

This program offered a complete introduction to the Liberal Arts with vocational training. The program followed this plan:

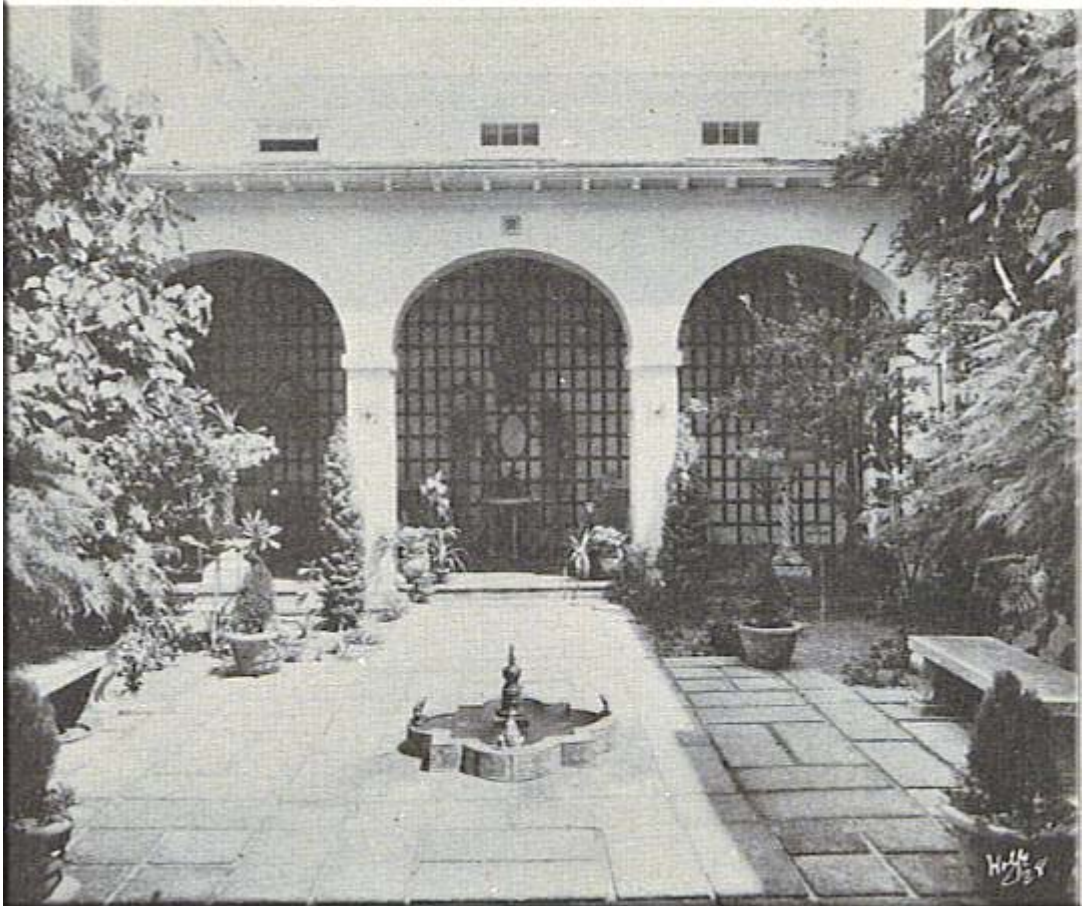
	Semester Hours
Introduction to the Humanities, including English.....	6
Introduction to the Social Sciences, including Personality Development....	6
Introduction to the Physical Sciences, including Psychology.....	6
Vocational Training for Business or Industry.....	6-27
Select One from list given below.	—
	27-48



Figure 51.
The President's office at The University Foundation.



Figure 52.
Spanish Courtyard at The University Foundation.



The total cost of this program ranged for \$140.00 to \$290.00 according to the Vocational Field selected. The fees could be paid over a period of one to two years.

The University Foundation provided complete preparation for business and industry, both vocational and cultural. It stated (Ibid., 1945, p. 7), "Vocational training alone is NOT [sic] education for life in a democracy. It does not provide the cultural and social studies essential to business and social success. It is for this reason that the college of The University Foundation is a LIBERAL ARTS [sic] Vocational College."

The method of gaining approved vocational training was detailed in The University Foundation Catalogue (Ibid., 1945, p. 8), "Vocational Training is provided through the use of the instruction material and correction service of approved institutions in this field." A limited number of vocational courses were accepted for college credit (from 6 to 27 semester hours) when final examinations were written in the presence of a supervisor approved by The University Foundation.

Elective courses in Architecture, Engineering (including Plastics), Business Management, Secretarial Science, Salesmanship and Merchandising were completed with the correction service of the staff of the American School, Chicago, Illinois.

The American School was chartered in 1897 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as an educational institution not for profit. The work was conducted by

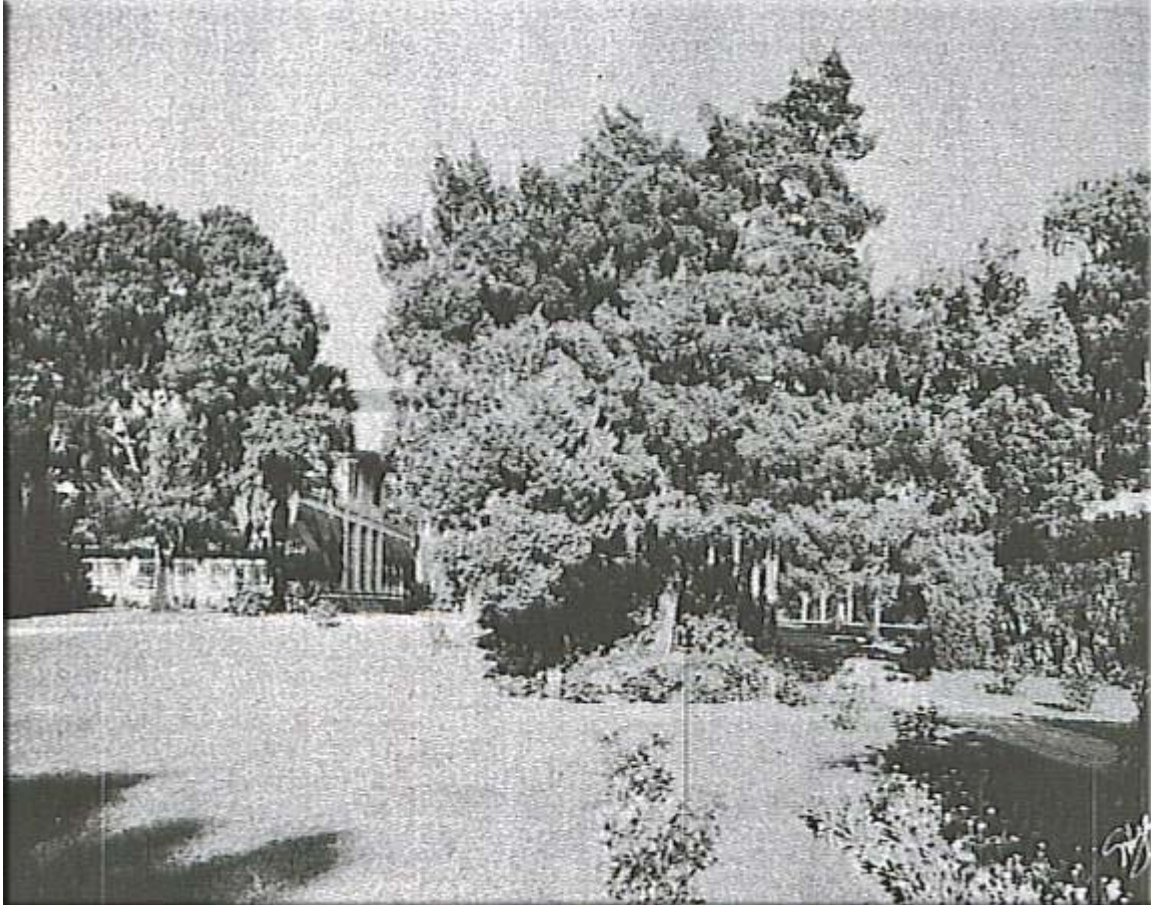


Figure 53.
Side yard at The University Foundation.

faculty members and graduates of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1912 it was invited to conduct its work for a five-year period in cooperation with the Armour Institute of Technology (now part of the Illinois Institute of Technology). At the close of the period, in 1907, the School built its present administration building near the historic Midway of Chicago.

According to The University Foundation bulletin (Ibid., 1945, p. 8), “The instruction material of the American School has been selected for classroom or reference use by hundreds of schools and colleges. It uses approximately 4000 texts which have been especially prepared by leading educators, engineers and business executives to fit Home Study instruction methods.”

The University Foundation argued that modern business required a cultural education. “A study of the courses for discharge of some 4,000 office employees from 76 business concerns revealed that only 10% were discharged because of lack of specific skills such as vocational training provides. Character and personality traits were the most important

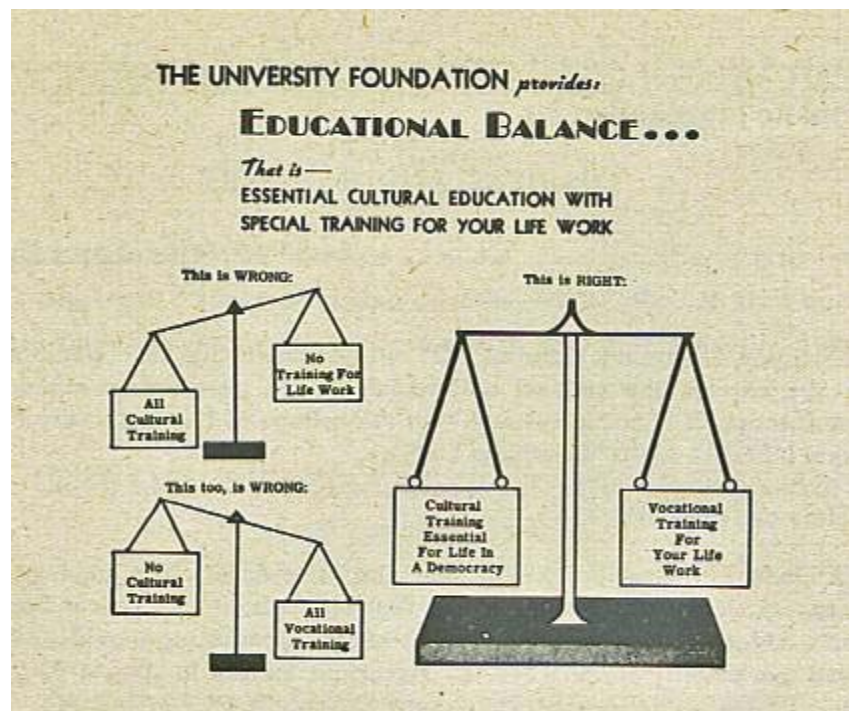


Figure 54.
Diagram of Education Balance.

factors in almost 90% of the cases” (*Quarterly Bulletin of The University Foundation and American Theological Seminary*, September, 1945). To meet this need, The University Foundation offered the one-year resident course in the Liberal Arts with an opportunity to continue to regular graduation through standard Home Study courses. These courses provided the vocational training and the cultural background needed in modern life

(Ibid., September, 1945). The vocational course was planned to meet the need of the individual and to improve character and personality.

By accomplishing their goals in this manner, The University Foundation argued that the program provided the educational balance, the cultural background, and the world viewpoint needed in modern life (*The University Foundation Incorporated*

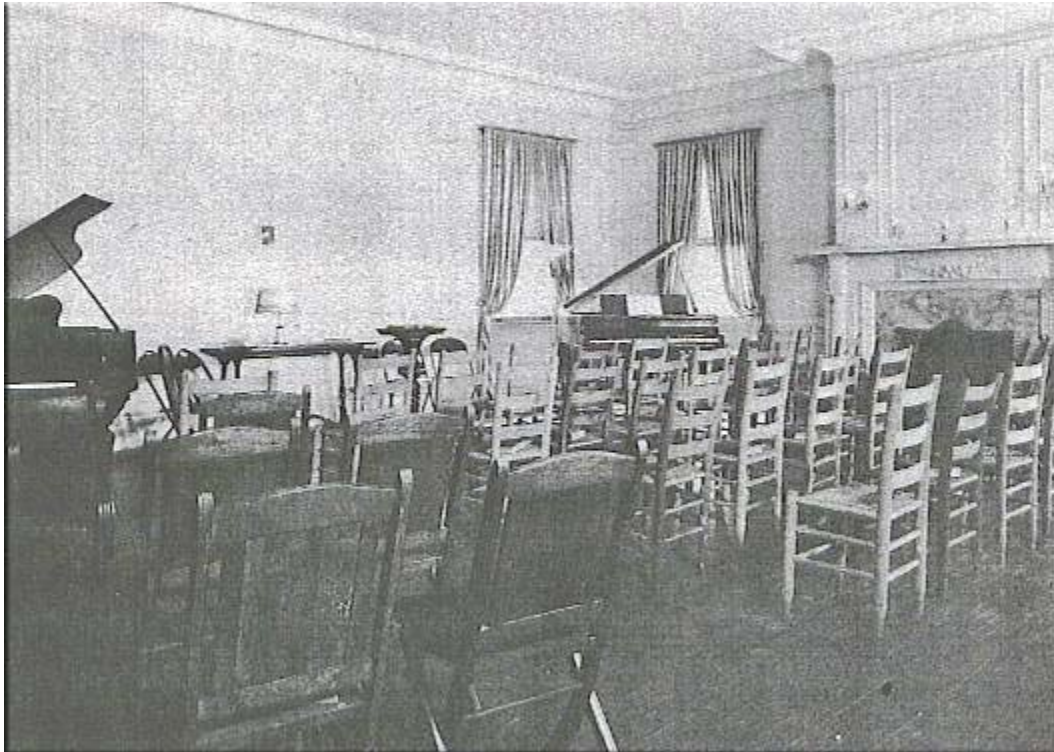


Figure 55.
Chapel at The University Foundation.

Catalogue, 1945, p. 7).

The Humanities Program provided instruction in the cultural history of mankind from ancient times to World War II and considered social, scientific, religious and political trends. Literature and English were also offered.

The Social Sciences Program offered instruction in personality development. Students studied men, groups and the community by making use of history, economics,

education, politics and sociology. Industrial progress and the American way of life were



Figure 56.
George J. Apel, Jr. teaching in outdoor courtyard.

also studied.

The Natural Science Program provided the average citizen with an understanding and appreciation of the biological and physical sciences and their relation to modern life and industry.

THE VOCATIONAL FIELD [sic] – The student selected ONE [sic] course preparing for business or industry. Courses in Mathematics required for a position in the field selected were included.

The University Foundation argued that Christian work required a cultural education (Ibid., September, 1945). The Christian worker needed training in the Liberal

Arts in addition to thorough training in the Bible and methods of Christian work if he was to understand and meet the problems of the day. The average Bible training institution



Figure 57.
Dining room at The University Foundation.

did not offer this opportunity. The four-year course included the regular Liberal Arts courses and allowed from 27 to 60 semester

hours in the

Bible, Christian Education and related subjects. All the work was given under tutors of The Foundation. The students were also to select a vocational course. Persons who were preparing for service as pastor's assistant or church office secretary could complete the secretarial course in addition to the courses in the Liberal Arts and Christian Education. An elective course in Practical Nursing would have been of great value to the Christian social worker, church visitor and missionary. Persons preparing for business and industry could take elective courses in the Bible, Christian Statesmanship and New Testament Sociology.

The University Foundation attempted to make a strong case for its legitimacy as a genuine institution of higher learning as it did earlier in its history. It argued that it provided a standard program of extension education (*The University Foundation Incorporated Catalogue*, 1945, p. 10). The University Foundation was chartered with the full authority to set the standard for accrediting extension courses which led to graduation and the authority to establish schools and colleges. To assure the public and the educational world that high standards would be maintained the following provision was made in the charter (*Ibid.*, p. 10), “There shall be a committee of qualified educators to approve the standards and methods. ... [sic] The entrance requirements, amount and grade of work in a given course, and the method of examination, under THE FOUNDATION’S [sic] system of extra-mural instruction, shall be equivalent to the standards maintained by recognized institutions of higher learning.”

In fulfillment of this requirement, a Board of Regents was established to accredit the courses.

The University Foundation did not accredit correspondence courses leading to a degree where part-time residence was not required and the regular standards were not maintained.



Figure 58.
Front Driveway into The University Foundation.

The University Foundation continued its argument concerning the need to promote democracy in education. They used the University of London model to illustrate how their method had already been validated according to an argument written in the catalogue of The University Foundation (*Ibid.*, 1945, p. 10). The new plan was based upon the educational precedent established for more than fifty years by the University of London.

At the University of London external students prepared through home study without residence for regular examinations, and upon passing all the examinations they were graduated with undergraduate degrees. These graduates were just as successful as those who were able to complete their education in residence.

The University Foundation also replied to the suggestion that extension courses should be offered without awarding degrees since degrees were associated in the public mind with residence work. The University Foundation argued that this was not the case in England and there was no reason why they should not, with the example of the University of London, inform the public that a standard system of education leading to a degree had been established for those who could not complete their education in



Figure 59.
Clara Apel (Registrar) helping a student (1945).

residence. They were just fifty years behind England in their views on this matter.

The University Foundation also described how their method was to be carried out (*Bulletin of The University Foundation and American Theological Seminary*, September, 1945). The University Foundation provided the full standard of training represented by a degree, through part-time residence and Home Study courses with supervised

examinations. This standard was not maintained by the average correspondence school.

The University Foundation maintained its number of eighteen resident tutors comprised of those at St. Augustine and in the evening schools. They also had the same number (29) of tutors for the extension courses. A promise was made to appoint more tutors as occasion demanded.

The University Foundation Extension School offered evening courses in the Liberal Arts and Christian Education at Jacksonville, Florida, Philadelphia, PA, St. Augustine, FL and Wilmington, DE.



Figure 60.
Norman W. Paullin.

The American Theological Seminary was a separate division from the Liberal Arts Vocational College. It offered extension courses with part-time residence for clergymen and lay workers. Evening Schools were still maintained at Beckley, WV, Philadelphia, PA and Wilmington DE. However, the Evening School in Jersey City, New Jersey was no longer operating in September, 1945.

CHAPTER 8

1946

The University Foundation began the school year with a February graduation. *The St. Augustine Record* published a story on February 15, 1946 regarding the convocation ceremony of The University Foundation. It announced (*The St. Augustine Record*, February 15, 1946) that The University Foundation convocation at Kirkside had been largely attended and that certificates and degrees had been presented by Dr. Stanley E. Smith, the convocation speaker.

Two new instructors joined the faculty in St. Augustine in 1946. According to the announcement published in the newspaper (*Ibid.*, February 15, 1946), Apel, Jr., president of The University Foundation, announced that the educational corporation in a recent meeting approved two new members for the faculty at St. Augustine the fall. They were the Right Rev. W. Vivian Moses, M.A., B.D., PhD., D.D., Bishop of the Moravian Episcopal Church. He came from his position of dean of the seminary of the



Figure 61.
W. Vivian Moses.

Moravian College and Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa. He had completed 36 years teaching experience in both college and seminary subjects. According to the Moravian Theological Seminary Website (Moravian Seminary, 2006), Moses was an Old Testament scholar, dean of the Moravian Theological Seminary, and a leader in the Moravian Church. Bishop Moses (1879–1975) had been a member of the faculty of Moravian Theological

Seminary from 1910 until his retirement in 1946. He taught Old Testament, and in 1930

was appointed the first dean of Moravian Seminary as a separate institution from Moravian College. Earlier in his career he had served pastorates in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and after his retirement was the founding pastor of Schoenbrunn Moravian Church, New Philadelphia, Ohio. He had actively promoted civil rights in St. Augustine, Florida, where he retired in 1950.

The other faculty member, according to the published newspaper article, was (Ibid., February 15, 1946), Rev. J Kirkwood Craig, B.D., a graduate of Upper Iowa University and Boston University. He was educational superintendent and executive secretary of the Council of Religious Education for five years in Minneapolis and for thirteen years in Pittsburgh.

An account of those who took part in the graduation ceremony was included in the newspaper article (Ibid., February 15, 1946). Dean Wilma Davis presented the certificates of credits to students who completed programs in the evening school. They included:

Vernon Doyle, H. B. Dale, W. S. Hagenbuch, Howard Hansen, Elizabeth Hauenstein, Jeanette Hinson, Rubie S. Hooker, Mrs. John W. Napier, Frances L. Rowley, Barbara Stimmel.

The Rev. Dr. Norman W. Paullin, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Asbury Park, N. J., and secretary to the educational corporation of The University Foundation, presented the candidates for degrees. Apel awarded the degrees.

Degrees were presented to:

The Rev. Jack B. Milby, pastor of the Faith Baptist Church of Camden, New Jersey, Bachelor of Science in Christian Education. Dr. Milby graduated in the Junior

college course in the College of South Jersey. He attended the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Episcopal Church and the Seminary Evening School of The University Foundation at the Central Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Rev. Frederick Augustus Smith was graduated *in absentia* with the degree of Doctor of Theology. This was approved by the educational corporation at the request of the executive director of the Welfare Department of the National Lutheran Council and the president of the California Synod of the United Lutheran Church. Smith was unable to be present because of his new duties as executive secretary of the Lutheran Welfare Council of Southern California. He was a graduate of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity and had graduated from the American Theological Seminary, the divinity of Theology in 1942. Smith completed a post graduate research course in the Religious Trends in the Literary Masterpieces and presented a thesis on The Prologue to the Reformation for the degree of Doctor of Theology.

The Rev. Paul W. Millhouse, pastor of the First United Brethren Church of Decatur, Illinois, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Theology. Millhouse graduated from Indiana Central College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and from the American Theological Seminary with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He completed two courses in Homiletics and Christian Education with his major in English Bible for the degree of Doctor of Theology. The theme of his thesis was Jesus Meeting Human Need.

Captain Stanley E. Smith, pastor of Park Baptist Church, Stanton Island, New York, and chaplain of the United States Army, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Captain Smith graduated from William Jewell College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and from Colgate-Rochester Divinity School with the Bachelor of Divinity. Smith completed post-graduate studies with the American Theological Seminary for the degree of Doctor of Theology. The theme of his thesis was Religion, The Strength of America.

Captain Smith was earlier awarded the Citation for Achievement as one of the seven distinguished alumni to receive this award at William Jewell College on Achievement Day.

In a likely attempt to attract young men returning from World War II The University Foundation Bulletin from 1946 announced (*Bulletin of The University Foundation*, September, 1946), that the Home Study Courses Extension Service of The University Foundation was approved by the Florida State Board of Education for Veterans Training. To further illustrate this point a follow-up statement was added to the announcement (*Ibid.*, September, 1946), "Maybe you did not go to college. Maybe you did, but you may have missed the courses that provide a cultural background." In either case, this announcement was of vital interest to potential students.



Figure 62.

Directed private study under tutors at The University Foundation (George Apel, Jr., far right).

The program was listed by The University Foundation as a program for Adult Education. The University Foundation was also a member of the American Association for Adult Education (Ibid., September, 1946).

A description of the program along with a schedule and fees was given in the Bulletin (Ibid., September, 1946).

For example, adults who were not interested in taking courses with examinations for credit could live and study for one or more weeks on the campus. They were allowed to enter any time except June. Reservations were limited under this plan and were to be made as early as possible.

The mornings were devoted to directed private study with lectures. The applicant was to select one course of interest from the courses listed in the Bulletin (except the Natural Sciences). Persons who attended under this plan for informal adult education did not pay the regular tuition. However, they all agreed to devote at least three mornings a week to supervised work in the Study Hall. This work was directed by these members of the faculty:

Rev. George J. Apel, Jr., S.T.D., President

Rev. Wilma Davis, M.A., S.T.B., Dean of Women

Right Rev. W. Vivian Moses, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., D.D.

Miss Leone Rood, B.S.

According to the St. Augustine archives, Leone Rood taught school in the Mill Creek School. This was the one- room school house in which Miss Rood taught (St. Augustine History – Old City, 2006). By the time she was serving on the faculty of The University Foundation, she must have been elderly.



Figure 63.
George and Clara Apel (on left) with friends.

The afternoons were free for rest and recreation and for visiting places of historical interest in the city. There was a tennis court on the campus and swimming and fishing at the beaches. No credit was given and examinations were not required. Persons who desired to continue in a Home Study course with credit when they returned home could do so by paying the regular tuition. Complete programs were offered in the Liberal Arts, Christian Education and Theology.

There were opportunities for group discussions with the faculty when groups selected the same courses for vacation study. Organizations and individuals could arrange to bring their own groups. A special rate was given to groups of five or more persons who selected the same course and attended at the same time.

By 1946 the educational fees were increased to \$5.00 a week along with \$16.00 for weekly room and board were assessed for a weekly total of \$21.00 a person. Two to four persons occupied a large room with bath. Room and board for one person in a



Figure 64.

View from second story window at The University Foundation.

room with private bath was \$25.00 a week plus the educational fee of \$5.00. Vacation students were required to take care of their own rooms. A reservation fee of \$5.00 was payable with application. This was not refundable and was applied to the total cost of vacation residence. The balance was payable upon arrival.

A list of programs followed by the individual courses that needed to be completed in order to fulfill the requirements for a degree was given in the September, 1946 Quarterly Bulletin.

A one-year course in Liberal Arts leading to a certificate was offered in 1946. According to the Bulletin, the breakdown of the assignments and credit value was as follows (Ibid., September, 1946),

The first number following each course given below indicated the value of that course in semester hours. One semester hour of work completed in a Home Study course based upon standard textbooks is equivalent to preparation of and recitation in one class a week in residence during a semester of sixteen weeks.

The second number following each course indicated the number of assignments to be completed in that Home Study course. Written assignments were corrected by a qualified teacher and returned to the student. The student also received copies of the Special Inquiry Form on which to write for any assistance he\she needed on any problem connected with his\her studies.

The programs offered in the one-year course in the Liberal Arts leading to a certificate were similar to those of the previous years:

College English, 6 (72). This course covered the principles of rhetoric and composition as well as the study of selections from English literature.

Survey of the Humanities, 6 (30). This course covered the cultural history of mankind. Foundations of the present social and economic order were also addressed.

Survey of the Social Sciences, 6 (30). This course dealt with issues of personality development. It also covered how men, groups and the community made use of history, economics, education, politics and sociology. The course also looked at Industrial progress and the American way of life.

Survey of the Natural Sciences, 6 (32). The aim of this course was to provide the average citizen with an appreciation of the biological and physical sciences and to show their relation to modern life and industry.

Social Psychology of Modern Life, 3 (25). This course covered the biological and social foundations of behavior, individual factors and social adjustment, behavior in the presence of others, social psychology of institutions and social conflicts.

The written assignments were corrected by the author of the course, Dr. Percival Cundy, and returned to the student with his constructive criticisms. Students could correspond with his/her teacher on any problem connected with your studies.

The University syllabus was prepared for the students by The University Foundation. It contained 432 lessons for the program given below. These courses embraced all the great periods of the experience of mankind considering literature (302 immortal works in the set of Classics), social trends, religions, philosophy, art and science. It was a liberal education for modern living and business and personal success.

	Number of Lessons in The Syllabus:	Semester Hours Credit:
Title of Courses:		
1. Life, Literature and Religion of Ancient Times...	24	2
2. Greek Society, Statesmen, Politics, Philosophy and Literature.....	48	4
3. Life Literature and Philosophy of Rome and Early Christianity.....	48	4
4. Pagan Europe and the Asiatic Religions.....	36	3
5. Life and Literature of the Middle Ages (France, Italy and England).....	48	4
6. Italian Politics and Art		

during the Renaissance [sic].....	24	2
7. English and Spanish Literature		
during the Renaissance [sic].....	48	4
(drama, prose and poetry)		
8. The Era of Discovery and		
Beginnings of Modern Science.....	24	2
9. Life and Literature of the Reformation.....	36	3
(and English Puritanism)		
10. Age of Louis XIV and 18 th Century Thinkers.....	24	2
11. Aesthetics, Literacy Criticism and Education.....	24	2
12. Modern Drama and Poetry		
(English and German).....	24	2
13. American Literature		
(Colonial and Civil War Periods).....	24	2

A Certificate of Graduation in the Liberal Arts was awarded upon the completion of the courses listed above.

The set of the Harvard Classics (50 volumes and a volume of lectures) was to be purchased from the publisher, P. F. Collier Son and Co., New York City, who offered a reasonable monthly payment plan. Veterans who enrolled were required to own this set or have access to it. The Veterans Administration did not purchase sets of books for students who received benefits from the G.I. bill.

The University Syllabus with regular instruction by correspondence in the courses given above was only offered by The University Foundation at its headquarters in St. Augustine, Florida.

Another program The University Foundation offered was in the natural sciences (Ibid., September, 1946). These courses were not designed to prepare professional scientists but they did provide the average citizen with an understanding and appreciation of the Natural Sciences.

The Natural Sciences

1. Survey of the Natural Sciences, 6 (32)
2. Science and the Bible, 2 (24)
3. Introduction to Astronomy, 2 (28)
4. Introduction to Physics, 2 (28)
5. Introduction to Chemistry, 2 (28)
6. Introduction to Geology, 2 (28)

The Social Sciences

1. Survey of the Social Sciences, 6 (30)
2. History of Medieval Europe, 3 (36)
3. History of Modern Europe, 3 (36)
4. History of Latin America, 1 (11)
5. General Psychology, 3 (22)
6. Social Psychology of Modern Life, 3 (25)
7. Economic Principles, 2 (28)
8. Principles of Child Welfare, 2 (24)

Students were instructed to consider courses in Christian Education and Church History as electives.

The Biblical Field

1. Bible Survey Course, 2 (25)
2. Great Doctrines of the Bible, 4 (56)
3. Biblical Archaeology, 3 (36)
4. Biblical Geography, 3 (36)
5. Books of Moses, 3 (36)
6. Isaiah and Ezekiel, 3 (36)
7. Minor Prophets (four books), 2 (24)
8. Life of Christ, 2 (24)
9. Book of Acts, 2 (24)
10. James, I and II Thessalonians, 2 (24)
11. Doctrinal Epistles of Paul, 3 (24)
12. Pastoral Epistles of Paul, 3 (36)
13. General Epistles and Revelation, 3 (36)
14. Grammar of Greek New Testament, 6 (72)
15. Greek New Testament, 6 (30)
16. Hebrew Grammar and Exegesis, 6 (72)

Students were also encouraged to consider courses based upon the International Bible Encyclopedia as electives.

Practical Theology and Christian Education

1. Work of the Local Church, 6 (72)
2. Effective Preaching and Sermon Building, 6 (32)
3. How to Prepare Gospel Messages, 1 (15)
4. Public Speaking, 1 (15)

5. Preparation and Delivery of the Sermon, 4 (49)
6. Business Administration of the Church, 1 (12)
7. Rural Church Administration, 1 (12)
8. History of Education, 2 (24)
9. History of Christian Education, 1 (16)
10. Philosophy of Education, 2 (17)
11. Principles and Practice of Christian Education, 2 (30)
12. Sunday School Administration, 1 (15)
13. Child Study, 1 (15)
14. Sunday School Teaching, 1 (13)
15. Sunday School Evangelism, 1 (15)
16. Young Peoples Work, 2 (24)
17. Christian Psychology, 2 (24)
18. John Wesley, a Master of Religion, 1 (12)

Church History and Missions

1. General Church History, 4 (48)
2. History of American Revivals and Evangelism, 2 (24)
3. World Religions, 2 (24)
4. Bible and Missions, 2 (24)
5. History of Missions, 2 (24)
6. Paul's Missionary Methods, 2 (24)

Theological Field

1. Christian Evidences, 2 (24)

2. Natural Theism (reasons for belief in God), 1 (12)
3. Systematic Theology (Text A. H. Strong), 6 (72)
4. History of Doctrine, 3 (36)
5. Philosophy of Christianity, 2 (24)
6. Old Testament Theology, 4 (48)
7. New Testament Theology, 4 (48)

Students were instructed to consider courses in the next division.

These courses were also based upon *The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia*.

This set was to be secured from the publisher, Wm. B. Eerdmans Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., on a monthly payment plan. Once again Veterans who enrolled for these courses needed to own the set or have access to it. The Veterans Administration did not purchase sets of books.

1. Introduction to the Bible, 2 (28)
2. Old Testament Life and Literature, 2 (28)
3. Old Testament Biographies and Book Study, 2 (28)
4. New Testament Life and Literature, 2 (28)
5. New Testament Biographies and Book Study, 2 (28)
6. Christian Sociology, 3 (42)
7. Christian Theology, 6 (84)
8. Biblical Criticism, 2 (28)
9. Ancient Literature and Religions, Philosophy
and the Bible, 3 (42)

Research Courses based upon an approved bibliography were also

offered in the following fields: Humanities; Social Sciences; English Bible; Christian Education; Christian Sociology; Theological Field; Practical Theology; Church History and Missions.

An announcement was given as to when these classes would be available (Ibid., September, 1946). The evening classes in Bible, Liberal Arts, Christian Education and Theology were open at:

St. Augustine, Florida, October 7th

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 24th

Wilmington, Delaware, September 26th

Concerning tuition for these courses the rate had increased from previous years (Ibid., September, 1946). Tuition was at the rate of \$4.00 a semester hour (equivalent to the work completed in 16 classes). Textbooks were extra and the student was required to pay the return postage on his/her corrected papers. An enrollment fee of \$5.00, payable only once by new students was also required.

CHAPTER 9

1947

On February 25, 1947 The University Foundation filed papers for its charter in the state of Florida at the St. Johns County Court House. The Charter identified George J. Apel, Jr. along with his wife Clara among the original members. Apel, Jr. was president and treasurer, while Mrs. Apel served as secretary. Frank D. Upchurch (former State Senator of Florida) served as the vice-president. Milton E. Bacon, Wilma E. Davis, and Walter B. Fraser were also listed as original members in the Charter. All



Figure 65.
Tea House of Henry M. Flagler at The University Foundation.

of the original charter members were residents of St. Augustine (see appendix 1 for the charter).

The 1947 *Bulletin of The University Foundation (Bulletin of THE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION [sic] and American Theological Seminary, June, 1947)* described two new divisions of education at The University Foundation. The first division trained students in journalism and careers as authors. The second division offered training to students for positions in modern business.

The new program in journalism was described by The University Foundation (*ibid.*, June, 1947). Persons who planned to enter the field of journalism and who desired to make a career of writing could complete 30 semester hours in elective courses at an accredited school of journalism.

The person who oversaw this program served on the Board of Trustees of The University Foundation. His name was Austin C. Lescarbourea. Lescarbourea and his staff at Industrial Advertising located in Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. provided guidance for students who were interested in the program. Lescarbourea was an author and former editor of *Popular Science Monthly* and *Scientific American*.

The new division of journalism consisted of the following courses designed especially for preparation in newspaper work and writing.

Junior College in Journalism

First Year (Residence)	Semester Hours
College English.....	6
Survey of the Humanities.....	6
Survey of the Social Sciences	

and Personality Development.....	6
History of English Literature.....	6
Electives.....	12
	30

Second Year	Semester Hours
Home Study Courses of the Foundation:	
Survey of the Natural Sciences.....	6
Modern Literature.....	3
In an approved School of Journalism:	
Newspaper Writing.....	6
Feature Writing.....	6
Editing.....	6
Advertising.....	3
	30

The Junior College degree of Associate in Journalism was awarded to graduates who completed the program and rendered satisfactory service in the field of employment for which they had been prepared.

The Four Year College degree of B.S. in Journalism was awarded to those who completed the Junior College program of 60 semester hours, and an additional 60 semester hours through Home Study courses in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Thirty-six semester hours of study were based upon the 212 literary masterpieces in The Harvard Classics described in the Division of the Humanities.

Home Study Courses for employed persons who were graduates of an approved school of journalism were also provided. Graduates of high school with the 16 units required for college entrance who had completed 30 semester hours in an approved School of Journalism could earn the Junior College degree in Journalism upon the completion of 30 semester hours in the Liberal Arts by correspondence.

The second new division offered a program in liberal arts education with special preparation for positions in modern business. The following courses were offered by The University Foundation in order to complete the requirements of the program.

The Junior College

First Year (Residence)	Semester Hours
College English.....	6
Survey of the Humanities.....	6
Survey of the Social Sciences.....	6
Electives.....	12
	30

The second year was to be completed in an accredited Business College or through the extension courses of an approved institution. A total of 30 semester hours had to be met to receive the Junior College degree in business.

The Four Year College degree, B.S. in Business Administration was awarded to those who completed the Junior College program of 60 semester hours, and an additional 60 semester hours in the Home Study courses of The University Foundation (a total of 120 credits).



Figure 66.
South lounge at The University Foundation.

A description of the Home Study program for employed persons who were graduates of an accredited business College was also provided. Graduates of high school with the 16 units required for college entrance who had completed 30 semester hours in an accredited business college were eligible to earn the Junior College degree. These students had to complete 30 semester hours in the Liberal Arts by correspondence. The total cost including enrollment and graduation fees was \$166.00.

Other programs offered by The University Foundation in previous years continued to be offered in the 1947 school year.

CHAPTER 10

1948

The December, 1947 – March, 1948 *Bulletin of The University Foundation and American Theological Seminary* detailed the upcoming offerings of both resident courses and extension courses. Most of these courses were the same as in previous years.

To combat the rumor that The University Foundation was farming out their courses to other services the following statement was made (Ibid., December, 1947 – March, 1948), “The University Foundation DOES NOT [sic] employ clerks to grade papers of extension students.” The Home Study courses were directed by graduates of recognized institutions of higher learning.

The St. Augustine Record reported a large gift to The University Foundation (*The St. Augustine Record, July 2, 1948*). This gift made it possible to meet all of the school’s current obligations and pledges. It also enabled the institution to operate without debt in the future. A total of \$11,380.00 was raised. Residents and organizations of St. Augustine contributed \$7,380.00 of this total.

The University Foundation stated that courses completed in day classes would receive full credit on a provisional basis in other colleges and that it was listed in the 1948 Supplement to the College Blue Book (*The St. Augustine Record, September 7, 1948*). Residents of St. Augustine received free tuition in the Junior College program of two years. The only expense to the residents was a registration fee and cost of textbooks.

The courses given in the day classes in 1948 included: Freshman English; English Literature, First year French (on demand); American Political and Social History, including Latin America, Ethics; Fundamentals of Mathematics; Logic; History of Philosophy; General Psychology; Social Psychology; Economics, Bible and Its Teachings, Christian Education.

President Apel taught Bible. Dean Wilma E. Davis taught courses in the Humanities. Dr. O. C. Nelson taught courses in the Social Sciences, and Rev. Malcolm J. Galbraith taught courses in Christian Education.

An advertisement for registration at the Junior College was made on September 16, 1948 in *The St. Augustine Record*. It read (*The St. Augustine Record, September 16, 1948*), "Registrations are being completed this week at the St. Augustine Junior College of The University Foundation, at Kirkside, for the two-year day program in the Liberal Arts, and the college program in Christian Education. Students will arrive Saturday October 2nd and classes will begin Monday October 4th."

The public was invited to the fall convocation held in the administration building with the Rt. Rev. Dr W. V. Moses, Bishop of the Moravian Church as the guest speaker, Friday, October 8th at 8:00 p.m.

The fall meeting of the Board of Trustees was held that afternoon where the Hon. Frank D. Upchurch presided.

On October 10, 1948 The University Foundation announced the start of evening classes. According to the local newspaper (*The St. Augustine Record, October 10, 1948*), "Persons of this vicinity who are interested in evening classes of The University Foundation will meet tomorrow night at Kirkside, No. 40 Valencia Street." Five courses

were offered purely for the benefit that the student might derive from them. They did not carry college credit, examinations were not required, however, a certificate of recognition was awarded to those who attended three-fourths of the time. There was no tuition charge.

Two courses were made available from 7:30 to 8:15 p.m. The first was titled, "The Masterworks of World Literature." It was taught by Dean Wilma E. Davis. The second course offered at the same time was titled, "Child Study for Parents and Sunday School Teachers." It was taught by Rev. M. J. Galbraith.

Two courses were also made available from 8:20 to 9:05 p.m. The first was titled, "Bible Survey." It was taught by Dean Davis. She also provided special help for teachers of the international Sunday School Lesson pertaining to the lessons of that quarter of the year. Mr. Galbraith taught a course at the same hour titled, "Personal Work." This course dealt with personal problems in Christian life and work.

Apel, Jr. taught a course titled, "The Teachings of Christ." It was offered from 9:10 to 9:55 p.m. each Monday night. This course included the study of the teaching of Jesus on such subjects as: Principles and Standards, Moral and Social Ideals; Meaning and Purpose of Life; Authority and Law; Men's Duty to God and Man; The Supernatural and the Future Life; War and Peace; Human Relationships; Nations and Politics; Private Property and Riches; The Nature of Man and Salvation.

The classes were held each Monday at the hours given above for fifteen weeks. Apel, Jr. requested that all interested persons attend the first week. During the first week students needed to select the courses they desired so that the textbooks needed could be secured in time for the next week's classes.

The University Foundation announced the adoption of its budget. According to the local newspaper (*The St. Augustine Record*, October 13, 1948). The Board of Trustees adopted an annual budget of \$27,200 and employed a field representative to work in St. Augustine and throughout the state. One half of the budget had already been pledged and assured. This provided free tuition for citizens of St. Augustine in the in the day and evening classes of the Junior College.

A new field representative arrived at the end of October. His name was Dr. Edward K. Worrell of Trenton, N. J. For a number of years he had been a teacher at Girard College in Philadelphia, and had taught at Stony Brook, Long Island and in Gordon College at Boston.



Figure 67.
Students gathered on the steps of The University Foundation (June, 1947).

According to the newspaper article (Ibid., October 13, 1948), “Dr. Worrell will interview the parents of students in the high schools of St. Johns and Flagler counties and place before them the advantages of having in St. Augustine a college with Christian ideals that will serve all groups regardless of religious affiliation.”

Upon Worrell’s arrival an official announcement was made in *The St. Augustine Record* (*The St. Augustine Record*, November 14, 1948). Dr. Edward K Worrell of Trenton, N. J. arrived to take up his duties as The University foundation and St. Augustine Junior college assistant to President George J. Apel, Jr., and to serve as field representative. Dr. and Mrs. Worrell lived on the campus of Kirkside. Dr. Worrell was available to speak before churches and groups who desired to know more about the opportunities offered at the St. Augustine Junior College. He also called when requested and explained to parents and young people the advantages of taking the first two years of college at the St. Augustine Junior College. The program was offered with free tuition and the second semester was to open January 31st.

Worrell was a graduate of Temple University, Philadelphia. He held a master’s degree in education from the University of Pennsylvania, and was a graduate of the Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary in an M.R.E.

The December, 1948 *Bulletin of The University Foundation* announced that the St. Augustine Junior College would be offering a general Liberal Arts Program, and a two-year college program in Bible and Christian Education. These programs led to the degree of Associate in Arts, the degree of Associate in Christian Education, and the work was to be given in day classes (*Bulletin of The University Foundation*, December, 1948).

The University Foundation was sponsored by the Christian Business Men's Committee of St. Augustine, Florida. It was also a member of the St. Augustine and St. Johns County Chambers of Commerce, the American Association for Adult Education and the National Education Association.

The University Foundation made it a priority to be loyal to the Christian faith (Ibid., December, 1948). Students were taught history and science as interpreted in agreement with the Biblical view of God and the world.

The University Foundation listed a Board of References in its December, 1948 Bulletin (Ibid., December, 1948). The list was quite extensive and made up of a total of eighteen references.

The following people were listed as the references of The University Foundation. Dr. John W. Bradury was the editor of The Watchman-Examiner in New York, N. Y. It was a national, Baptist paper.

Rev. Earle L. Bradley, D.D. was the Associate State Secretary of the North Carolina Baptist Convention.

Rev. Edward J. Braulick, S.T.D., was the pastor of Emanuels Lutheran Church in Seguin, Texas. He was the former President of Wartburg College in Waverly, Iowa. He also served as the Secretary, of the American Lutheran Church. He was also the former President of the National Lutheran Educational Conference.

Rev. Harold R. Browne, Th.D., was the Pastor of the First Christian Church, Philadelphia. Pa.

Dr. Clinton J. Bushey was an Associate Professor of Zoology and Physical Science Survey at Taylor University in Upland, Indiana.

Rev. Benjamin H. Cain, Th.D. D.D., was the Rural Life Director of the United Brethren Church in Dayton, Ohio. Formerly, he was the Conference Superintendent of the St. Joseph Conference of the United Brethren Church.

The author, Lester Doniger, the publisher of *The Pulpit Digest* in Great Neck, N. Y.

Dr. David Hutchison was a Lecturer in Political Science at Union University. For twenty-two years he served as the Head of the Department of Political Science at the New York State Teachers College.

Rev. Maurice Putnam McKay, Th.D., was the Rector of Trinity Church in Tilton, New Hampshire.

The Right Rev. W. Vivian Moses, Ph.D., D.D., was a Bishop of the Moravian Church in New Philadelphia, Ohio. He formerly served as Dean of the Moravian Theological Seminary.

Rev. John R. Mumaw was the Acting President of Eastern Mennonite College located in Harrisonburg, Va. He also served as the Chairman of the Mennonite Commission for Christian Education and Young People's Work. He was also the editor of *The Christian Ministry* as well as an author.

Rev. Norman W. Paullin, D.D., served as the Pastor of the Baptist Temple located in Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. William C. E. Pellowe, Th.D., D.D., served as the Pastor of the First Methodist Church located in Port Huron, Michigan. He was also the member of

the Board of Ministerial Training for the Detroit Conference. He also formerly served as the District Superintendent of the Saginaw District in Michigan.



Figure 68.

The Flagler Presbyterian Memorial Church (view from The University Foundation).

Rev. George W. Plumridge, served in the St. Luke's Anglican Rectory in Dryden, Ontario, Canada. He also served as a member of the Canon in the Cathedral of St. Alban, Kenora, Ontario, and he was the Examining Chaplain for Bishop J. Lofthouse, D. D.

Rev. Frederick A. Smith, Th.D., was the Executive Secretary of the Lutheran Welfare Council of Southern California in Los Angeles, California.

Dr. John Sylvester Smith served as Assistant to the President of Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland. He also served as a Professor of Philosophy.

The Honorable Elmer H. Webber was a former state representative from Mt. Vernon, Maine. He also served as the Superintendent Emeritus of Schools in Mapleton, Maine.

Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, D.D., Litt.D., S.T.D., F.R.G.S., from New York, N. Y. served as Professor Emeritus at Princeton Theological Seminary. He was also the author and editor of *The Moslem World*.

The faculty for the resident courses at The University Foundation in St. Augustine was also listed in the December, 1948 Bulletin with their credentials along with the responsibilities they held. Seven people made up the faculty (*Ibid.*, December, 1948).

George J. Apel, Jr., S.T.D., continued as president of The University Foundation. He taught in the Biblical Field. He was also the author of the syllabi for the study of the Bible and Theology.

Wilma E. Davis, A.M., S.T.B., continued as the Dean of St. Augustine Junior College. She also oversaw the program in The Humanities.



Figure 69.
Otto C. Nelson.

Otto C. Nelson, Th.D., served as the Secretary to the Faculty. He taught in The Social Sciences program. He had a B.A. from Asbury College and a B.D. and Th.D. from Drew Theological Seminary.

Edward K. Worrell, A.M., M.R.E., served as the Field Representative. He taught course in the Christian Education program.

Phil Maxwell was an instructor in the Ethics program. He received an A.B. from Baylor University and an M.R.E. from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Malcolm J. Galbraith was granted a Teaching Fellowship in the Christian Education program. He was a candidate for the M.A. in Biblical Literature at The University Foundation. He earned a Th.B. from Northern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Clara W. Apel continued as Registrar and Librarian.

For the Home Study courses, there were sixteen faculty listed (*Ibid.*, December, 1948). These were graduates of accredited institutions. They directed the extension courses given by correspondence and graded the final examinations that were written in the presence of an approved supervisor of examinations.

Members of this faculty were:

George J. Apel, Jr., S.T.D.

Clinton J. Bushey, M.A., Th.D.

Benjamin H. Cain, Th.D., D.D.

Howard D. Clauss, M.A. D.D.

A.W. Climenhaga, M.A., D.Ed.

Wilma E. Davis, M.A., S.T.B.

C. C. Jensen, M.A., S.T.D.

Cecil Leek, Th.B.

Reginald W. Martin, Mus. D.

Bishop W. V. Moses, Ph.D., D.D.

Wm. C.S. Pellowe, Th.D., D.D.

Harold W. Ranes, M.A., Th.M.

H. J. Stolee, B.A., Th.D.

E. V. Strasbaugh, B.A., Th.D.

Elmer H. Webber, B.Pd., M.A.

Edward K. Worrell, A.M., M.R.E.

The original Board of Trustees made up of nine members expanded to twenty-two members by 1948. Only four of the original Board members were still Trustees, They were Joseph R. Hewitt, George J. Apel, Jr, and Clara Apel, and the Honorable Thomas Herlihy, Jr. The chairman of the original Board was Joseph R. Hewitt. He was replaced by the Honorable Frank D. Upchurch of St. Augustine, Florida. Upchurch was an attorney-at-law and a former Florida State Senator. Other members included people from various backgrounds. These members included the Rev. Wilma E. Davis, M.A., S.T.B., served as the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. She lived in St. Augustine.

Worth J. Gaines served as the Treasurer of The University Foundation. He resided in St. Augustine.

Milton E. Bacon of Milton E. Bacon & Associates, Advertising was also a member. He lived in St. Augustine.

Another member was Rev. J. Robert Cockrell was the pastor of the West Little River Baptist Church. He lived in Miami, Florida.

Thomas Dunlap who was the President of the Terminix Company of Delaware was also a member. He lived in Wilmington, Delaware.

The Honorable Walter B. Fraser was a former State Senator. He lived in St. Augustine.

Matt D. Howell, was a partner in Hollingsworth-Howell Motors of St. Augustine, Florida

Rev. Park W. Huntington, D.D., was the pastor of St. Stephens Lutheran Church located in Wilmington, Delaware.

Austin C. Lescarbours, Litt.D., worked at the Industrial Advertising Company located in Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Howard McClain of Meade and McClain Building Contractors located in St. Augustine, Florida along with his partner Everett Meade were part of the board of references.

Rev. Frank C. Morgan was the pastor of the South Miami Baptist Church located in Miami, Florida.

Don Mott of the Don Mott Insurance Agency located in Orlando, Florida was also a member of this board.

Rev. Norman W. Paullin, D.D., was the pastor of Baptist Temple located in Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry B. Reinhart was an Electrical Appliance Dealer located in Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel Rumford was a Real Estate agent locate in Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

C. R. Williams of Williams Five and Ten Cent Store located St. Augustine, Florida was the last member listed on this board.

A Board of Honorary Trustees was established by The University Foundation in 1948. The members of this Honorary Board were:

Rev. Melrose S. Avery, D.D., Florida

Rev. J. L. Rosser, D.D., LL.D., Tennessee.

Rev. Edward J. Braulick, D.D., Texas.

Rev. E. V. Strasbaugh, Th.D., D.D., Penna.

Rev. Harvey Bennett, D.D., New Jersey.

Rev. Stanley E. Smith, Th.D., D.D., New York.

Dr. Earl L. Bradley, North Carolina.

Rev. Howard D. Clauss, D.D., Pennsylvania.

Rev. Frederick A. Smith, Th.D., California.

Rev. Alvin J. Cook, D.D., Th.D., W. Va.

Rev. Ross H. Stover, D.D., S.T.D., LL.D., Penna.

Lester Doniger, New York.

Rev. Thomas F. Harvey, D.D., Georgia.

Rev. Frank L. Stuck, D.D., Florida.

Dr. David Hutchison, New York.

Col. J. Burt Webster, D.D., New York

W. W. Laird, Delaware.

Capt. R. D. Workman, D.D., New York.

Carl H. Leander, LL.D., Massachusetts.

Marshall H. Yeatman, Delaware.

Rev. Willard G. Purdy, D.D., Delaware.

Hon. Elmer H. Webber, Maine.

Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker. L.H.D., New York

Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, New York.

According to The University Foundation Bulletin, the winter convocation was to be held Thursday February 3rd at 8:00 p.m. in the Administration building. Classes for the second semester were to begin January 29th (Ibid., December, 1948).

In 1948, the Christian business men's association of St. Augustine, Florida was a major source of revenue. The officers and directors of The University Foundation set up a living endowment fund as another revenue source. Membership as a fellow of The University Foundation was upon invitation. Each member was to give at least \$15.00 a year to the Fund. The gifts of one thousand members would have provided the equivalent to the income of three percent on a \$500,000.00 endowment. All gifts were eligible to be deducted from income tax. The program was sponsored by the Christian Business Men's Committee of St. Augustine, Florida. Members were eligible for special recognition and privileges. Membership in the Living Endowment Fund was to help for life with the privilege of vacation study, winter or summer, on the campus. The fee was \$21.00 a week for this educational service, room and board. Members could select the

subject in which they were interested for directed private study, or attend classes in the Liberal Arts and Christian Education. The contributor could also recommend a student for a partial tuition scholarship at a saving of fifty percent on tuition. This applied to both resident and Home Study courses in the Liberal Arts, Christian Education and Theology. The following table shows how the Living Endowment worked. The annual gift, given in the fourth column, represents the benefit to some worthy student:

1	2	3	4	
Regular Tuition:	Semester Hours of Work	Student Pays:	YOUR ANNUAL Gift:	This was computed on the basis of three percent and was equivalent to income on an investment of:
\$150.00	*30	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$2,500.00
120.00	24	60.00	60.00	2,000.00
90.00	18	45.00	45.00	1,500.00
60.00	12	30.00	30.00	1,000.00
30.00	6	15.00	15.00	500.00

(*Thirty semesters hours work constitutes a year of resident study.)

The donor himself was considered to be the investment and contributed only the interest indicated above in the fourth column, not the principal. Participants were instructed not to sign a pledge. Each member indicated their intention to give, as long as they were able, and a certificate of membership was issued in recognition of the gift. Participation was voluntary and could be discontinued upon surrender of the certificate of life membership. A tuition scholarship was made available each year in the name of the donor under this plan. A plaque in the administration building contained the names of the members. Members received the quarterly bulletin of The University Foundation and other literature released during the year.

Student fees were another source of revenue for The University Foundation. The total cost including transportation, room, board and one year of supervised Home Study (30 semester hours) after the student left St. Augustine was touted to be less than one

year's resident tuition. A monthly payment plan was available to students if they needed that option.

The University Foundation also listed some of the needs it had for the 1948 school year (Ibid., December, 1948).

Special endowments for the Schools of the Foundation, professorships and scholarships were needed.

The University Foundation indicated that it needed additional buildings on the campus

The patio in the heart of the administration building was offered to be memorial as a Garden Chapel.

A Memorial Library with endowment for the salary of the Librarian was also needed.

The equipment for the science laboratory with an endowment for the salary of the head of the Department of the Natural Sciences was also needed.

The beautiful campus and administration building was offered to be a memorial to the donor or to a loved one.

CHAPTER 11

1949

This was the final year of The University Foundation. A winter convocation ceremony was held on Tuesday February 8, 1949 according to an article published in the *The St. Augustine Record* (*The St. Augustine Record*, February 4, 1949). It was held in Grace Methodist Church. Rev. Norman W. Paullin, D.D., pastor, Baptist Temple, Philadelphia, PA spoke on 'Our unfinished Task.' Paullin had been associated with Apel, Jr., in educational work since 1930.

Dean Wilma Davis presented two candidates for earned degrees: The Reverend Loyal Ringenberg was presented for a Bachelor of Divinity and Reverend Edward K. Worrell was presented for the Doctor of Religious Education. The invocation was given by the Revered Doctor O. C. Nelson and the benediction was given by Reverend J. Malcolm Galbraith, both members of the faculty. The degrees were conferred by Apel, Jr., President of The University Foundation.

Rev. J. Robert Cockrell, pastor of the West Little River Baptist Church of Miami presented Rev. Frank C. Morgan, pastor of the South Miami Baptist Church for the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Mr. Morgan was recommended for this honor by Doctor Charles Bolton, pastor of the Riverside Baptist Church of Miami, and vice-president of the Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention. He was also recommended by religious and civic groups of Miami and Orland where he has served as pastor. R. Will J. Appel, associate pastor of the Baptist Temple of Philadelphia was

presented by Doctor Norman W. Paullin for the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity
Mr. Appel was a missionary to Asia.

In April 1949 The University Foundation made the following announcement concerning Fall registration (*The St. Augustine Record*, April 17, 1949), "The University Foundation and St. Augustine Junior College are now accepting applications for the Fall Semester." Three courses were offered the public. The courses included the two year general Liberal Arts program which led to the degree of Associate in Arts. A two year college program in bible and Christian Education was also offered. The Graduate Division of The University Foundation offered programs in Bible, Christian Education and Literature. These programs led to the M. A. in the Humanities.

A newspaper article (*The St. Augustine Record*, June 13, 1949), reported that The University Foundation awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology to the Rev. Dr. J. L. Rosser pastor of the Ancient City Baptist Church. Rosser was leaving St. Augustine to take up residence in Bristol, Tennessee.

The Board of Trustees of The University Foundation was reorganized according to a report in *The St. Augustine Record*. The report stated (*The St. Augustine Record*, August 21, 1949), "The board of trustees of The University Foundation of this city was reorganized recently at a special meeting of the corporation, and Dr. George J. Apel Jr., president, and Miss Wilma E. Davis, dean of the St. Augustine Junior College, have agreed to serve without salary to enable the Foundation meet [sic] its obligations and continue its campaign for building and endowment funds."

The nine Florida members of the new Board were: George J. Apel, Jr., Clara W. Apel, J. Robert Cockrell, Wilma E. Davis, Matt D. Howell, Howard McClain, Everett

Meade, Frank C. Morgan and C. R. Williams. The out-of-state trustees are: Thomas Dunlap, Thomas Herlihy, Jr., Park W. Huntington, all of Wilmington, Delaware, Austin C. Lescarbourea of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., Norman W. Paullin and Harry B. Reinhart of Philadelphia, and Samuel Rumford of Avon, N. J.

Classes were discontinued at The University Foundation in the fall 1949.



Figure 70.
Administrative offices of the American Theological Seminary.

According to an announcement in *The St. Augustine Record* (August 21, 1949), “The day classes of the Junior College will not be held this school-year, while the institution is raising the needed funds, however, the services will be continued to extension students now in courses an, and a number of Bible and Christian Education courses will be offered in November in evenings and afternoons as a service to the community.”

One of the last newspaper articles referring to The University Foundation appeared in the October 9th, 1949 edition of *The St. Augustine Record*. The article

stated (*The St. Augustine Record*, October 9, 1949), "Evening classes will begin at The University Foundation, the end of this month with Dr. George J. Apel Jr., and Rev. Wilma E. Davis as teachers. Classes will also be held in the afternoon if there is sufficient demand for them." The courses were given with free tuition as a service to the community and were for all who are interested in part time study. Apel, Jr., requested *The St. Augustine Record* to invite the public to write The University Foundation at 40 Valencia Street and indicate the particular night, or afternoon, they desired for classes and to also indicate subjects in which they were interested in (i.e.; the fields of the Bible, history and literature).

The final article in *The St. Augustine Record* mentioning The University Foundation was reported on August 13, 1950. A period of silence from October 9th, 1949 to August 13, 1950 was finally broken with an announcement that the beautiful Kirkside estate was going to be torn down. The article read as follows (*The St. Augustine Record*, August 13, 1950), KIRKSIDE . . . [sic] the beautiful Southern Colonial mansion, which the late Henry M. Flagler built in St. Augustine as a winter residence for his second wife, has been the subject of many unconfirmed, but persistent rumors in recent weeks."

According to reports, the property was in the process of being transferred by the Lewis estate to the Model Land Company, which planned to raze the house and divide the large grounds up into a number of residential building lots.

When contacted on the matter, Carl W. Hawkins, vice-president of the Model Land Company, stated that the company had conferred with the owners about the property but that no action had been taken. He stated that, if and when, an agreement

was reached between the company and the owners, the full details would be announced to the public.

The article stated (Ibid., August 13, 1950), "For some years past, the home has been occupied by the University Foundation, Incorporated, which recently ceased to function in the city. It is understood that the structure is in bad repair and that nearly \$20,000 would be needed to restore it."

And so it was. Nothing more has been heard or written concerning The University Foundation in St. Augustine, Florida. Many residents of St. Augustine, Florida are still unaware that there was ever an institution of higher education located at Kirkside prior to its destruction. George J. Apel, Jr.'s dream, The University Foundation along with the St. Augustine Junior College and American Theological Seminary ended in 1949. However, he remained involved in the local church. Apel Jr. stayed in St. Augustine approximately one year serving as the pastor of the McDowell Baptist Church before moving on to Perrine, Florida to take on another pastorate.

CHAPTER 12

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents a summary of the major findings of the research. The findings appear in their relationship to the 10 research questions in chapter one. The 10 research questions included in chapter one guided the research.

The conclusions contained in chapter 12 are based upon the findings of the research and discuss the reasons for the demise of The University Foundation.

Finally, this chapter includes recommendations for higher education administrators, faculty, researchers, fund-raisers, and others whose efforts may be directed toward the launching and operation of new Christian institutions of higher learning.

Research Questions and Summary of Findings

1. What were the circumstances leading to the formation of The University Foundation?

The expansion of the Wilmington Bible College of Wilmington, Delaware to include several divisions of higher education was the most critical circumstance which led to the formation of The University Foundation. Securing the lease of the former estate of Henry M. Flagler as The University Foundation's headquarters was a principal factor which led to this becoming a reality.

2. What are the identities and roles of the individuals involved in the formation of The University Foundation?

The identities and roles of the individuals involved in the formation of The University Foundation demonstrated that Apel, Jr. was very well connected academically. The following people were instrumental in the formation of The University

Foundation, George J. Apel, Jr. was the founder and president. Thomas J. Herlihy, Jr., a former Deputy Attorney General of Delaware functioned one of the original trustees. Rev. Norman W. Paulin, D.D., was the Vice-President of the New York Baptist Minister's Association and pastor of Parmly Memorial Baptist Church, Jersey City, N.J. He also served as an original trustee. Mr. Irving Edgar Chase, B.S.C., was the Director of the United States Secretarial School, New York City. He agreed to supervise the preparation of the program for the training of The Foundations educational counselors. Chase had accumulated twenty years of experience in vocational guidance at the time. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur K. Brenner of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Brenner served as the business manager. Mrs. Brenner was his secretary. Rev. Paul Y. Livingston, A.M., S.T.M., D.D., was an educational counselor and representative for The Foundation in New York City and vicinity. Dr. Livingston was pastor of the Church of Saint Andrew, English Evangelical Lutheran, South Ozone Park, New York.

Apel, Jr. also had relationships with people in important roles at other institutions of higher learning. For example, Edward J. Braulick was President of Wartburg College and Clinton J. Bushey was a professor at Taylor University. Both of these men served on the board of regents. Apel, Jr. also had connections to significant members of the military (i.e., Captain Eddie V. Rickenbacker, Captain R. D. Workman) who served on the board of honorary members.

3. What was the mission of The University Foundation?

The mission of The University Foundation was to provide quality, low-cost higher education to millions of individuals who were unable to attend institutions of higher

learning in traditional formats. This format included limited residency in St. Augustine or an extension site as well as correspondence courses.

4. How was the American Theological Seminary affiliated with The University Foundation?

The role of the American Theological Seminary as an affiliate of The University Foundation was to serve as a graduate school which trained ministers and church workers in a non-traditional format. ATS granted degrees at the master's and doctoral levels. The curriculum of ATS was delivered in the same format as its other divisions through partial residency and correspondence courses.

5. What was the doctrinal statement of The University Foundation and its affiliate school, The American Theological Seminary?

The doctrinal statement of The University Foundation and its affiliate school, The American Theological Seminary, was evangelical. It affirmed the following; The verbal inspiration of the original scriptures. One God eternally existing in three equal persons – Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The creation of man by the special act of God apart from any process of evolution that links man with animal. The absolute deity of the Lord Jesus Christ. The virgin birth and perfect humanity of Christ. The need of His atoning death on the Cross and His blood shed for the remission of sins. The bodily resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ. The personal, visible and imminent return of Christ. The eternal joy of the believer in Heaven and the eternal punishment of the unbeliever in Hell.

6. How was The University Foundation funded?

The revenue streams of The University Foundation included sporadic donations. Student fees were another source of revenue. A living endowment was also attempted by the leaders of The University Foundation to help generate funding. The Christian business men's association of St. Augustine also provided revenue for the school. Apel, Jr. contributed much of his family inheritance.

7. What were the academic divisions of The University Foundation?

The academic divisions of The University Foundation included the St. Augustine Junior College, the American Theological Seminary, a graduate division, an extension school and correspondence school. A total of 150 programs was offered by The University Foundation in these divisions.

8. What were the identities and qualifications of faculty serving The University Foundation and its affiliate institution?

The findings on the identities of the faculty serving The University Foundation and its affiliate institution reveal that it was not very diversified. The faculty was comprised of generally white middle-aged males, with the exception of the Dean of women, Wilma Davis. Davis held an M.A. Matias Morales, a teacher in Latin American History and Spanish at the St. Augustine site held an M.A. Roy E. Grace a teacher in the Philadelphia evening College held a Th.M. Most of the faculty held earned doctorates. For example, the Dean of The University Foundation was Otha L. Clark, Ph.D. Other members of the faculty with earned degrees included the Dean of the evening College in Wilmington, DE, Alvin J. Cook, Th. D. The Dean of the evening College in Philadelphia, PA, Percival Cundy, Th. D. The faculty secretary and teacher in the social sciences O. C. Nelson, Th. D. However, some of the faculty held honorary

doctorates. For example, the founder and president of The University Foundation George J. Apel, held a S.T.D. The Dean of the extension school in Jersey City, NJ, Norman W. Paullin held a D.D.

The identities and qualifications of the rest of the members of the faculty are revealed below,

Clinton J. Bushey, M.A., Th.D.

Benjamin H. Cain, Th.D., D.D.

Howard D. Clauss, M.A. D.D.

A.W. Climenhaga, M.A., D.Ed.

C. C. Jensen, M.A., S.T.D.

Cecil Leek, Th.B.

Reginald W. Martin, Mus. D.

Bishop W. V. Moses, Ph.D., D.D.

Wm. C.S. Pellowe, Th.D., D.D.

Harold W. Ranes, M.A., Th.M.

H. J. Stolee, B.A., Th.D.

E. V. Strasbaugh, B.A., Th.D.

Elmer H. Webber, B.Pd., M.A.

Edward K. Worrell, A.M., M.R.E.

9. What was the nature of the curricula of the divisions of schools under The University Foundation?

The nature of the curricula in the divisions of the schools under The University Foundation was largely based on the Harvard Classics in its liberal arts programs. The

curricula of the Christian education programs were based primarily on syllabi developed by Apel, Jr. taken from the International Standard Bible Encyclopedia.

10. What were the reasons for the demise of The University Foundation?

The reasons for the demise of The University Foundation reveal that several factors contributed to the demise of The University Foundation. Funding was a major issue. Apel, Jr. was very involved in raising funds for The University Foundation up and down the east coast. Most of these attempts failed. The most likely reason for this is that people did not believe in the mission of The University Foundation. The times were changing in the mid to late forties. Students, especially veterans returning from World War II were able to obtain funds for higher education from the Federal G.I. bill. The lack of accreditation was another likely factor for people's hesitancy to contribute funds to this institution. Managing the funds that were contributed was another point of concern. According to Worrell, the field representative who was hired by The University Foundation in 1948 (anonymous source, 2006), "Giving money to Dr. Apel was like putting it down a sink." However, Apel, Jr. tried some creative approaches. For example, The Living Endowment Fund. The institution struggled with the operating costs with too few donations coming in to help with the burden of running the school.

Conclusions

Several factors contributed to the demise of The University Foundation.

One of the major contributing reasons to the demise of The University Foundation was The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the G. I. Bill). The G. I. Bill was signed into law, June 22, 1944 by President Roosevelt. Soldiers arriving home after the war in the mid 1940's were given a tremendous incentive to attend four-year

colleges. The Federal Government subsidized the tuition, fees, books, and other educational materials for veterans. The Government also contributed to veterans' living expenses incurred while they attended colleges. Veterans were free to attend any institution of higher learning that they wanted. Why enroll in unaccredited programs of The University Foundation, when one could travel one hour north to Jacksonville and enroll in accredited programs? Or they could drive two hours southward to the great University of Florida in Gainesville. Colleges and Universities were required to admit those veterans who met their admissions requirements.

The money that was made available by the Federal government for education to those who returned from serving in the military was unprecedented.

According to Schugurensky (Schugurensky, 2006), "Within the following 7 years, approximately 8 million veterans received educational benefits. Of that number, approximately 2,300,000 attended colleges and universities, 3,500,000 received school training, and 3,400,000 received on-the-job training. By 1951, this act had cost the government a total cost of approximately \$14 billion."

In contrast, the model that The University Foundation was built on was one that supported Home Study with very little time spent in residence. This was promoted as a savings to the student as well as to the institution. The idea of saving money in education just after the depression was a good one, although with the money that the Federal Government made available for higher education this was not as important as it had been prior to this period. Many prospective students for higher education were likely to have chosen to go to a traditional four-year college. The niche The University Foundation was appealing to was quickly fading.

Another major factor that contributed to the demise of The University Foundation were the repairs needed on the administration building (Kirkside) due to termite damage. The estimate to repair it was \$20,000.00. The University Foundation was not able to meet this demand.

Another factor that contributed to the demise of The University Foundation was the lack of students. By the 1948 school year there were only six to seven students attending classes at The University Foundation in St. Augustine. An interview with one of the former students revealed that interest in the school was waning (Muriel Braddock, March 19, 2006).

The vast number of programs that and levels of higher education The University Foundation tried to accommodate was another factor which contributed to its demise. The University Foundation offered over 150 programs in its various divisions. This would have taken a tremendous amount of energy and time to administer effectively. The staff and faculty would have been spread thin with all of the responsibilities for all of the many different kinds of students. It probably would have been better for The University Foundation to focus more intently on one or two areas degree programs. This certainly should have been the case early in the school's history before venturing into all of the other areas, i.e., Theological Seminary, Graduate School, Extension College, Evening School, etc.

The final reason for the demise of The University Foundation revealed by the findings of this study was that it was not accredited by a regional accrediting agency or any other independent accrediting agency. The University Foundation stated that courses completed in day classes of the St. Augustine Junior College would receive

provisional credit in accredited institutions. The school also noted that it was listed in the *1948 Supplement to the College Blue Book (Bulletin of The University Foundation, December, 1948)*. However, upon careful examination of the listing it was found that the St. Augustine Junior College was not recognized by any accrediting agency. Potential students would likely have been concerned that the credits they earned at the St. Augustine Junior College or one of the other divisions of The University Foundation would not be accepted at accredited institutions.

Recommendations for new Christian institutions of higher education

1. It is recommended that adequate revenue streams be secured before starting an institution of higher education. Large endowments should be obtained in order to provide adequate long-term funding. This is an important step in the success of such an endeavor.
2. It is also recommended that accreditation be obtained by a nationally recognized regional accrediting agency as soon as possible for a new institution of higher education. Otherwise, the school may be viewed as a diploma mill or second rate at best. It will be difficult to recruit students to an unaccredited institution.
3. It is recommended that a limited number of programs be offered in the initial years of an institution rather than trying to be all things to all people. A new institution needs to focus on achieving high standards in a few programs before spreading its faculty and staff to thin by adding numerous programs.
4. It is recommended that qualified financial staff be hired in new institutions who know how to handle and invest financial resources. This is important to the long-term financial success of the institution.

5. It is recommended that a strong effort be made in attracting students from across the country from diverse backgrounds. This will help to broaden the institution and give a strong national identity.

6. It is recommended that a diverse, well qualified faculty be hired. The faculty needs to reflect the student population. Members of the faculty need to hold terminal degrees in the field that he/she teaches in as well as be recognized by his/her colleagues in academia. This will boost credibility, leading to accreditation as well as the institution's reputation. This will result in attracting new students.

Recommendations for further study

An institutional autopsy into the history and demise of the Wilmington Bible College in Wilmington, DE is recommended for further study. Findings from this study would likely contribute to a better understanding into the understanding of the origin of The University Foundation in St. Augustine, FL.

Another recommendation for further research is an institutional autopsy of the history and demise of the former People's National University near Atlanta, Georgia. This was an institution of higher learning which George J. Apel, Jr. studied at for a time.

Another recommendation for further study is a comparative study of institutions of higher learning which are no longer operating. This would produce findings into the leading reasons why colleges/universities close. These results would be extremely beneficial to stakeholders in higher education.



Figure 71.
Today the former Corinthian columns of Kirkside grace Kirkside Apartments in St. Augustine, FL.

APPENDIX
THE CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, do hereby associate ourselves to establish a literary society, library company, benevolent or charitable association, and scientific institution of learning, not for profit in which no stock is required or shall be issued, under and by virtue of Chapter 617, Florida Statutes, 1941, and under the corporate name hereinafter [sic] mentioned, and to that end we do by this our certificate set forth the following as for our Charter:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the corporation shall be THE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION, INC. The principal office and location of the corporation shall be at St. Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida.

ARTICLE II.

The general nature of the objects of the corporation shall be as follows:

- a. To provide for, establish, maintain and conduct a society or societies of scholars for study and instruction in all branches of knowledge and learning.
- b. To provide for, establish, maintain and conduct an institution or institutions dealing with the principals and practices of teaching and learning;
- c. To promote all forms of education and increase useful knowledge in the realms of science, theology, literature and art;
- d. To acquire, In trust or in fee simple, by purchase, gift, devise, bequest, donation, lease or otherwise, property of every kind and description and hold, control, own and dispose of the same and provide for the restoration, care, preservation and use of the same;

e. To receive gifts, bequests, devises, annuities and endowments and administer them on behalf of the said Foundation's educational enterprises, or as directed by the terms of the donor;

f. To provide for, establish, maintain and conduct systems of extra-mural education for persons unable to attend regular classes;

g. To hold lectures, classes, general conferences and conduct research calculated to advance the cause of education;

h. To issue certificates and diplomas and to confer the usual and customary decrees in all fields of study upon completion of required courses of instruction;

i. To exercise the prerogatives of colleges and universities in conferring honorary degrees;

j. To approve and accredit extension courses, schools, tutors, educational counselors [sic] and subsidiary affiliated and member institutions;

k. To conduct the operations of the corporation in any of the states, territories, colonies or dependencies of the United. States, in the District of Columbia, and in any and all foreign countries, and to have one or more offices therein, and therein to hold, purchase, sell mortgage and convey real and personal property without limit as to the amount, except as otherwise provided herein;

l. To provide for, maintain, acquire, purchase, establish and maintain museums, libraries or other places for exhibition of objects, books and documents of historical interest, also sites therefore [sic] and to collect, preserve and store artifacts, relics, books and documents of historical interest;

m. To purchase or acquire in any lawful manner, either in trust or in fee simple, and to hold, own, mortgage, pledge, sell, lease, transfer, or in any manner dispose of and to deal and trade in real estate, goods, wares, merchandise, choses [sic] in action, and property of any and every class and description, and in any part of the world;

n. To carry out all or any part of the foregoing objects and purposes as principal, agent, contractor, or otherwise, either along or in conjunction with any person, firm, association or other corporation;

o. In carrying out its business and for the purpose of attaining or furthering any of its objects or purposes to make, enter into and perform contracts of any kind and/description;

p. To do such acts and things and to exercise any and all such powers as a natural person could lawfully make, perform, do, or exercise provided the same are not inconsistent with the laws of the state of Florida;

q. To do any and all things, necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for or in connection with or incidental to the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated, or designed directly or indirectly, to promote the interests of the corporation, or to enhance the value of any of its property, and generally to do any and all things and exercise any and all powers which it may now or hereafter be lawful for the corporation to do or to exercise under the laws of the state of Florida, that may now or hereafter be applicable to the corporation.

The foregoing clauses shall be construed both as objects and powers and it is hereby expressly provided that the foregoing enumeration of specific powers shall not

be held to limit or restrict in any manner the powers of the corporation, and are in furtherance and in addition to, and not in limitation of the general powers conferred by the laws of the state of Florida, it being the intention that except where otherwise expressed the objects, purposes and powers specified in any of the foregoing clauses shall not in any way be limited or restricted by reference or inference from the terms of any other clauses of this Charter, and that the objects, purposes and powers specified in each of the clauses of this Article shall be regarded as independent objects purposes and powers.

ARTICLE III.

The membership of the corporation shall consist of the undersigned incorporators, their survivors and successors, members who shall be elected to succeed them and such other members as may be elected and added from time to time as provided herein.

The membership of the corporation shall not be less than 5, nor more than 40, as may be prescribed by the by-laws, The by-laws of the corporation may fix and alter the number of members, provided the number of members shall not be less than 5, nor more than 40, may prescribe their term of office, the manner of their election and qualification, and for the filling of vacancies.

Honorary members may be elected in such numbers, upon such conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws, provided such honorary members shall have no voice or vote in the affairs of the corporation and shall not be considered in determining the number or qualification of regular members.

ARTICLE IV.

The term for which the corporation is to exist shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE V.

The names and residences of the subscriber are as follows:

Clara W. Apel	St. Augustine, Florida
George J. Apel, Jr.	St. Augustine, Florida
Milton E. Bacon	St. Augustine, Florida
Wilma E. Davis	St. Augustine, Florida
Walter B. Fraser	St. Augustine, Florida
Frank D. Upchurch	St. Augustine, Florida

ARTICLE VI.

The affairs of the corporation are to be managed by the regular members. The names and residences of the regular members who are to manage the affairs of the corporation for the first year of its existence and until their successors are elected and qualified, together with the names and residences of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation are as follows:

MEMBERS.

Clara W. Apel	St. Augustine, Florida
George J. Apel, Jr.	St. Augustine, Florida
Milton E. Bacon	St. Augustine, Florida
Wilma E. Davis	St. Augustine, Florida
Walter B. Fraser	St. Augustine, Florida
Frank D. Upchurch	St. Augustine, Florida

OFFICERS.

George J. Apel, Jr.	President	St. Augustine, Florida
Frank D. Upchurch	Vice-President	St. Augustine, Florida
Clara W. Apel	Secretary	St. Augustine, Florida
George J. Apel, Jr.	Treasurer	St. Augustine, Florida

The members may designate 3 or more of their members to constitute a board of directors, who, to the extent provided in the by-laws of the corporation shall have the right to exercise the powers of the members in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation and shall have power to authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it.

ARTICLE VII.

The members of the corporation shall adopt a common seal and by-laws for the corporation at their first meeting or any adjournment thereof after the approval of this Charter by the circuit judge.

ARTICLE VIII.

The by-laws of the corporation may be made, altered or rescinded at any regular meeting of the corporation by two-thirds vote of all the members present at such meeting, provided that notice of such proposed change of by-laws shall be given to each member either personally or by mailing such notice to the last known address of such member at least 10 days prior to the meeting at which such proposed change is to be submitted.

ARTICLE IX.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation may at any time subject itself shall never be greater than three-fourths of the value of the property of the corporation.

ARTICLE X.

The corporation may hold real estate to the value of ten million dollars subject always to the approval of the circuit judge.

ARTICLE XI.

The members of the corporation shall meet at least once each year, the date to be fixed by the by-laws

IN WITNESS WHEREOF [sic], the undersigned, as incorporators of the corporation have hereunto set their hands and seals this 25 day of February, 1947.

STATE OF FLORIDA

ST. JOHNS COUNTY:

I, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments of deeds under the laws of the State of Florida, duly qualified and acting, do hereby certify that personally appeared before me, FRANK D. UPCHUR'SH by me well known and known to me to be one of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing Charter of The University Foundation, Inc., a corporation not for profit, and who after being by me first sworn acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes therein expressed and set forth, and that it is intended by the incorporators of said corporation in good faith to carry out the purposes and objects set forth in the foregoing charter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF [sic], I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal
at St. Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida this 25 day [sic] of February, 1947. Mary B.
Varn

Notary Public, State of Florida at Large

My commission expires September 12, 1949

The undersigned circuit judge hereby approves the foregoing Charter on this
1st day of March, A. D., 1947, in Chambers at St. Augustine, Florida.

GEO. WM. JACKSON

CIRCUIT JUDGE

Filed MARCH 3rd A. D., 1947

At 5:07 o'clock p.m.

A TRUE RECORD [sic]

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