

State of Tennessee charts Buffalo Male and Female Institute at Cave Spring, Tennessee; a school has been conducted here in many forms for several years at what is now known as Hopwood Memorial Christian Church.



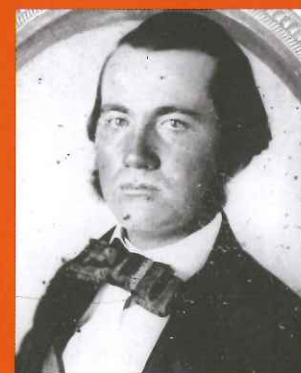
Fire destroys 1881 "Milligan College" and later addition; closure is considered. Pardee Hall is built; named in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Pardee of Pennsylvania.



Completion of Cheek Gym opens door for greater athletic opportunities, as does continued enhancements to Anglin Field.



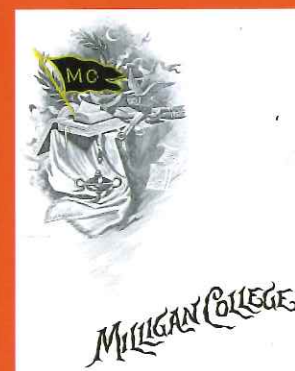
Milligan plays last football game, against East Tennessee State, on November 18; ends in 6-6 tie.



Cornerstone is laid for new addition to Buffalo Institute; renamed Milligan College.



Football begins at Milligan, reigns as the college's favorite sport until 1950.



Beginning of Navy V-12 program brings closure of Milligan to civilian students. Milligan reopens, sparks growth through athletics and choir.



First Founder's Day observed in place of old Homecoming activities; Duard Walker begins teaching career spanning 50 years.

Milligan Rounding Out Sesquicentennial

College commemorating its first 150 years

By Scott Robertson

The origins of Milligan College go back to an academy founded in 1866 in what is now Hopwood Memorial Christian Church on the banks of Buffalo Creek in Carter County, Tennessee.

While it began as a private secondary school known as the Buffalo Male and Female Institute, the institution was soon elevated to the collegiate level with the arrival of Dr. Josephus Hopwood and his wife Sarah LaRue Hopwood. Hopwood came to the school with the understanding that it would become a liberal arts college to train leaders for the churches and the communities of Appalachia. In 1881, Hopwood laid the cornerstone for

an expanded building. At the same time he announced both the elevation of the Institute to collegiate rank.

Milligan College has the rare distinction of being named not for its founder or location, but for a teacher. Hopwood chose the name to honor one of his own former professors of Biblical Studies at Kentucky University (Transylvania/Lexington Theological Seminary), Robert Milligan, who modeled the virtues of Christian discipleship and intellectual formation. Professor Milligan taught his students that learning should be used to develop the potential of Christian men and women to serve Christ and the world.

Hopwood, the dominating personality in the early history of the college, and his wife Sarah LaRue, are coined with its enduring motto, "Christian Education — the Hope of the World." Hopwood continued in the presidency until 1903 when he left Milligan to found a college in Lynchburg, Virginia.

From 1903 to 1915, Milligan had five presidents, one of whom was Henry Rufus Garrett, the first alumnus to serve as president. In 1915 Dr. Hopwood, who had completed the founding of colleges in Virginia and Georgia since leaving Milligan in 1903, returned for a two-year interim presidency.

In 1917 Henry J. Derthick became the eighth president of Milligan. During this period Milligan College served many young people from the Southern Highlands. The campus was expanded to some sixty acres, and the facilities of the College were increased. The Administration Building, now called Derthick Hall, was rebuilt after a fire. Dr. Derthick succeeded in bringing the College through the period of World War I and the Great Depression, preserving the academic integrity and quality of the College. The College's main classroom building is named in his memory.

Dean Charles E. Burns succeeded to the presidency in 1940, just prior to the American entrance into the Second World War. In the crisis of that period, Milligan offered its entire facilities to the United States Government. From July 1943 to June 1945 a Navy V-12 program

was conducted on-site. Milligan was the only college in the United States given over completely to a Navy program.

The civilian work of the College was resumed under the presidency of Virgil Elliott in 1945. Two major problems confronted the College at this time. The breaking of ties with alumni and friends during the Second World War proved to be a serious handicap. No less difficult was the task of assisting a large number of ex-GIs to effect a transition from military to civilian life.

Dr. Dean E. Walker came to the presidency in January 1950 from a 25-year professorship at the Butler University School of Religion. Recognizing the need of the small college to play an increasingly large part in the educational program of the country, the College adopted a long-range development program. Students were enlisted from a larger area, encom-

passing most of the States and several foreign countries.

During Walker's administration the campus was expanded to more than 135 acres of land. New buildings included the Student Union Building, Sutton Hall, Webb Hall, the P.H. Welshimer Memorial Library, the Seeger Memorial Chapel, and Hart Hall. On Nov. 1, 1960, Milligan received the Quality Improvement Award administered by the Association of American Colleges for the United States Steel Foundation. On Dec. 1, 1960, Milligan College was admitted into membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

In June 1968, Dr. Jess W. Johnson, having served in the capacity of executive vice-president for two years, was elevated to the presidency of the College on the retirement of President Dean E. Walker.

SEE MILLIGAN, 14

Emmanuel School of Religion's first classes begin on Milligan campus, with Dean Walker president of both schools. Emmanuel was chartered in 1961.



Ground is broken for new Science Building, part of Johnson's long-range growth plan.
Ground is broken for new Emmanuel School of Religion building on "Hill Beautiful," the former home of Josephus and Sarah Hopwood. Completion and dedication of Steve Lacy Fieldhouse.
Little Hartland Hall, the new president's home, is dedicated.



1965

1966-67

1970-1977

1994

1997

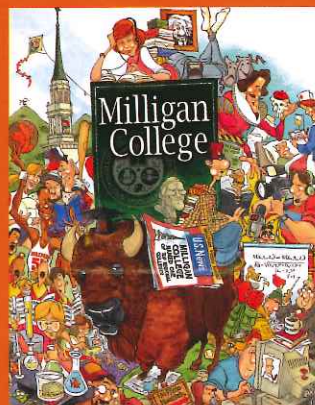
2011

2015

2015-2016



The 100th anniversary of Milligan's charter is observed throughout the year at its centennial celebration.



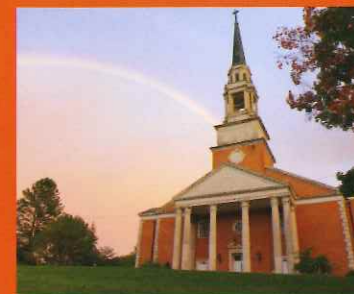
Milligan is first ranked in U.S. News & World Report as a top 10 regional school in South.



Marshall Leggett retires; is succeeded by Donald R. Jeanes.



Emmanuel Christian Seminary becomes part of Milligan College. Engineering program is announced.



Bill Greer is elevated to president following retirement of Don Jeanes, who later unexpectedly passes away from a heart attack in 2012.

Year long Sesquicentennial observed.

MILLIGAN, CONTINUED

The campus continued to develop under Johnson's leadership. The College constructed The Faculty Office Building (1969), the Science Building (1972), Married Student Apartments (1974), the Steve Lacy Fieldhouse (1976), and Little Hartland (1977).

On January 1, 1982, Marshall J. Leggett, a Milligan alumnus, became the thirteenth president of the College. During his tenure, the College offered its first master's degree, the Master of Education. The College constructed the McMahan Student Center (1987) and renovated the old student union building as Paxson Communication Center. The College renovated the upper level of Hardin Hall to house the Arnold Nursing Science Center. Quillen, Kegley, and Williams Halls were built. During Dr. Leggett's tenure, enrollment

increased 31 percent. Dr. Leggett retired on June 30, 1997, and became Chancellor.

Donald R. Jeanes, a Milligan alumnus, became the fourteenth president July 1, 1997. Under his leadership, the College continued its momentum. The master's program in occupational therapy enrolled its first class in August 1998. To accommodate this program addition, the lower level of Hardin Hall was renovated as the McGlothlin-Street Occupational Therapy Center (1998). The Occupational Therapy Program received professional accreditation in 2000. The College renovated Derthick Hall and the Baker Faculty Office Building. The historic Alf Taylor house was renovated in 2003 and renamed the Taylor/Phillips House; it is used as a campus guesthouse and reception center. The Nursing Program received professional accreditation in 2003; in February

2004, the College began its third master's degree program, the Master of Business Administration.

The W. T. Mathes Tennis Complex was dedicated in 2005, and a new maintenance building was constructed. The Elizabeth Leitner Gregory Center for the Liberal Arts, a 298-seat theatre along with dark rooms for photography, opened to students in 2008. In Fall 2007, the college reached an all-time record enrollment of more than 1,000 students. In spring 2010, the Gilliam Wellness Center opened, and the college acquired additional acreage adjacent to the campus, increasing its size to approximately 195 acres.

Dr. Bill Greer was named the college's 15th president in 2011. Greer is a 1985 Milligan graduate and completed an MBA from East Tennessee State University. He holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the

University of Tennessee – Knoxville. His areas of academic interest include monetary/macroeconomic theory and the history of economic thought. His book "Ethics and Uncertainty" examined the role of uncertainty in economic theory as viewed from the contrasting perspectives of John Keynes and Frank Knight, a 1911 Milligan alumnus.

As founding director, Greer led the efforts to develop and establish the College's Master of Business Administration program, a program built upon the philosophy of ethical decision making from a Christian perspective. Greer is also a member of the Messiah College International Business Institute faculty, teaching Comparative Economics in Eastern and Western Europe as part of the Institute's summer program.

In 2004 he received the Sam Jack Hyder QED Award for outstanding ser-

vice to Milligan College and the Faculty Appreciation Award in both 1999 and 2010. Greer is active in his church, having served as an Elder at Grandview Christian Church since 1998. He and his wife, Edwina, live in Johnson City, Tennessee, and have two sons, Logan and Jeremy. He is the son of Jack and Virginia Greer of Mountain City, Tennessee.

During Greer's time in office the college has added five new residence halls, renovated the Fireside Grill in the McMahan Student Center, experienced record enrollment and record giving, and has offered new undergraduate majors in computer science, economics, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, music business, political science and social work in addition to a Master of Science in Counseling.

Milligan has created an Honors

Program and has reorganized its academic effort into five schools, while integrating the Emmanuel Christian Seminary into Milligan's School of Bible and Ministry. Also during Greer's tenure, campus acreage has expanded by 40 acres with the addition of the B. D. Phillips Building, the Emmanuel housing village, and Thompson Community Center.

Woven in the college's historical tapestry is a richly storied cast of people of deep conviction and sacrifice. Campus leaders point to the power of faith as proven by decades of triumph over adversity. As it did 150 years ago, Milligan, now a flourishing liberal arts college, maintains its conviction to mold both mind and spirit to develop Christian leaders to change lives and shape culture. 