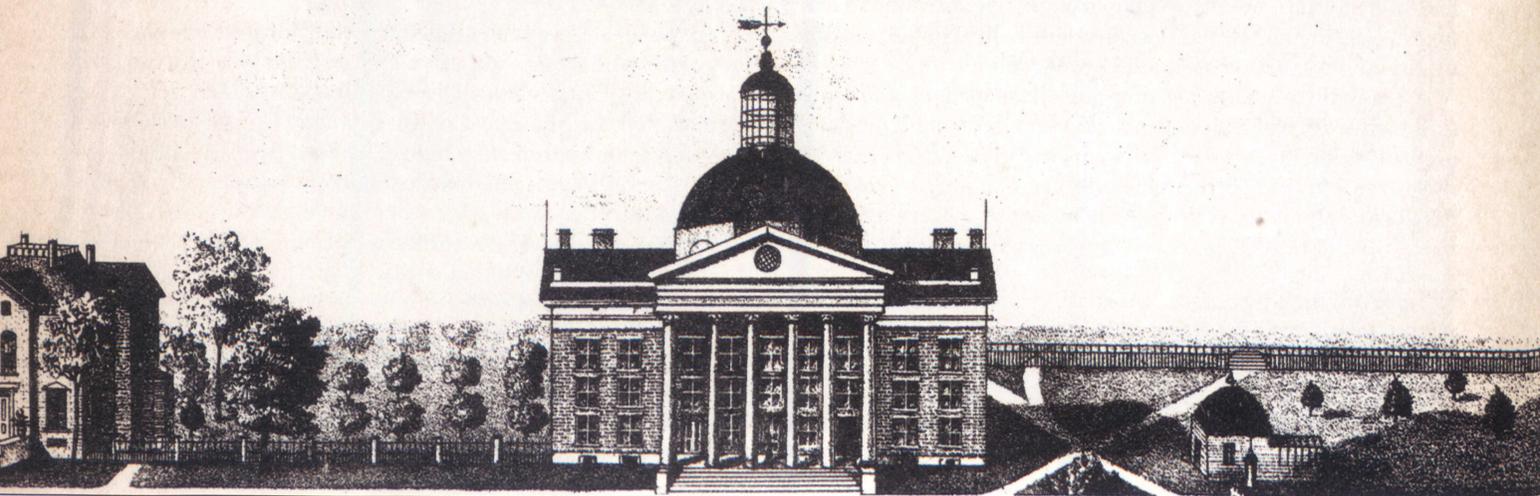




Humble Families, Humble Beginnings

In 1839, about 900 Boone County residents donated cash or land to bring the University of Missouri to Columbia. Although 15 of the donations were \$1,000 or more, nearly half of them, 429, were \$25 or less. These founding families likely had little idea of the transformational seeds they were sowing — the generations of their descendants who would be educated, meet spouses and find their callings at the university, and how it would grow from a single building that would burn down in 50 years to a \$2.1 billion world-class enterprise for teaching, research, medicine, athletics and entrepreneurship. ❖ Story by Erik Potter



1961

Kappa Alpha Psi becomes the first black fraternity at MU. The first black sorority, Alpha Kappa Alpha, is established in 1964.

1966

MU completes construction of its nuclear research reactor.

1968

The Legion of Black Collegians is created by students including now Deputy Chancellor Michael Middleton, BA '68, JD '71, and now Director of Organizational Development for MU Extension Julie Nelson Middleton, BS Ed '71, EdSp '92, PhD '94,

to represent the black student community at MU.

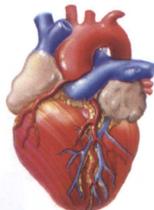
1969

Arvarh Strickland is appointed professor of history, becoming MU's first black tenure-track faculty member.

1970

Research at MU results in home dialysis for kidney patients.

Dr. John C. Schuder develops the first automatic and completely implanted defibrillator



tor for the human heart, successfully testing it on a dog.

1971

MU's first black Homecoming queen, Jill Young, is crowned.

MU's first Women's Studies course is taught.

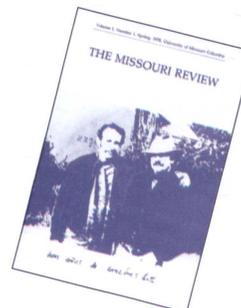
1973

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching publishes its first classification of American colleges and universities. MU is grouped among the nation's best universities that confer the most doctoral degrees and participate in the most federally

funded research.

1977

Don Downing, BS BA '79, JD '82, is the first Homecoming king.



1978

The first issue of *The Missouri Review* is published. Today, it is nationally

recognized as one of the top university literary magazines.

1980

The interdisciplinary Food for the 21st Century Program is established and, in addition to other accomplishments, eventually produces 15 soybean varieties and two wheat varieties.

1982

Professor Clyde Ruffin establishes the Black Theatre Workshop (now named the World Theatre Workshop). It is one of only a few university-based theater groups in the nation focused on works by, for and about African-Americans.

Appropriate Donations

Burch Harrington first saw her 77 years ago, walking ahead of him on Waugh Street, wearing an attractive tan raincoat. He still remembers those kinds of details. He recalls the rain that Sunday morning around 10 and the date: Oct. 27, 1935. It was the day he met the love of his life.

He followed Ada Jones for a few steps, but it didn't take long before she stopped to let him catch up. She asked if he was going to church. A state meeting for Baptist students was up the street where First Baptist Church used to meet. He was, he said. "Well, we might as well walk together," he remembers her saying.

That's how it started. "We walked together for 68 years," says Harrington, BS Ag '37, of Chillicothe, Mo., now age 97.

The chance meeting was but one of many memories that seven generations of Harrington's family have made at MU.

Nearly 100 years before that rainy October morning, Harrington's great-great-grandfather Michael Robinson donated \$50 to help bring the University of Missouri to Boone County. In a fundraising contest between six central Missouri counties to determine where the university would be built, Boone's \$117,921 in cash and land beat out Callaway's \$99,154 and the four other contenders.

MU patriarch James S. Rollins, the legislative architect of the contest, made sure Boone came out on top, according to Jonas Viles' *The University of Missouri: A Centennial History* (University of Missouri, 1939). After getting word that Boone's initial round of subscriptions would not be large enough, Rollins organized a countywide meeting to launch a second pledge



† Burch Harrington (wearing the dark suit) and Ada Jones (holding flowers) met while attending MU. Harrington's great-great-grandfather helped found the university with a \$50 donation in 1839. Their families posed for this picture during the couple's wedding celebration June 27, 1937. Left: Harrington's Atlanta (Mo.) High School senior portrait, taken in 1933.

drive. When not enough residents showed up, Rollins sent five people to round up more. At the meeting, a committee was appointed to determine each person's appropriate donation, and if he had not pledged that amount, to "inform" him of the insufficiency. For good measure — and in response to Howard County inflating land values to boost their donation total — Rollins sold 222 acres of his own land for \$25 an acre to Boone's fundraising committee, which then reported its value at \$75 an acre.

The result was a landslide for Boone County — and for Robinson, whose donation made possible a university education for a string of descendants that continues to this day with Adam Tilley, 21, a junior in business administration.

"It feels almost like it's in my blood," Tilley says of coming to Mizzou. "It's interesting to think about where [my ancestors] plugged into campus, where they've left their footprints."

Psychology faculty member Donald Kausler publishes the definitive book on the psychology of aging, now in its third edition.

MU pediatric cardiologist Zuhti Lababidi performs the world's first pediatric angioplasty, which corrects aortic valve stenosis in newborns.

1984

Students from the four campuses gain a nonvoting seat on University of Missouri Board of Curators.

1986

The UM System establishes the Missouri South African Education Program com-

mittee to aid South Africans disadvantaged by apartheid. The University of Missouri becomes the first university in the world to establish relations with a historically black university in South Africa during the time of apartheid.

1988

The Shack, a campus hangout, is destroyed by fire on Halloween night.

1989

The Truman Conference is established in honor of President Harry S. Truman in order to strengthen the bond between the University of Missouri and its many Korean alumni, while also

celebrating the historic relations between the U.S. and Republic of Korea.

1990

MU student Debbye Turner, DVM '91, is crowned Miss America.



A life-sized sculpture of comic-strip character Beetle Bailey is unveiled on campus. It is moved to its current location in front of the Reynolds Alumni Center in 1999.

1997

The National Science Foundation recognizes Mizzou for offering one of the 10 best programs in the nation for involving undergraduates in research.

MU's general education program receives the Theodore M. Hesburgh Award for excellence in undergraduate teaching.

Wife-and-husband team Barbara, M Ed '79, EdSp '82, PhD '85, and Robert Reys, EdD '66, found the Show-Me Center, a National Science Foundation-supported information clearinghouse for the development of a standards-based mathematics curriculum for middle-school students.

A team of researchers from MU and the Dow Chemical Co. receives FDA approval for Quadramet, a radio-



Read how Cindy Miller Mustard uses her Mizzou childhood roots to share the history of CoMo and MU. mizzoumagazine.com/winter2014



← This oil painting of Sanford and Kate Singleton Conley was made from a photograph taken in the 1870s. It hangs in the parlor of the Conley House, where the couple's six children were born. Sanford's father, Benjamin, donated \$200 toward the 1839 subscription effort to bring the University of Missouri to Boone County.

that when Academic Hall burned Jan. 9, 1892, its still-smoldering ashes fell on the Conleys' roof. Mustard's grandmother Helen Conley, A&S 1900, who was 9 years old at the time, liked to tell how family members ran up with wet blankets to smother the cinders and keep them from sparking off the copper roof.

Mustard, now co-owner of Tiger Trolley Tours, which offers historic tours of MU and Columbia, attended the on-campus elementary and high school. University Elementary School operated from 1904 to 1978, and University High School operated from 1904 to 1973. They were designed to give MU's education students real-world teaching experience. Mustard's first-grade teacher was Mary Polk Jesse, BA 1910, BS Ed '13, MA '26, daughter of Richard Jesse, the namesake of Jesse Hall and president of MU during the Academic Hall fire. Mustard later learned that Mark Twain told bedtime stories to Mary and the other Jesse children while staying with the family before receiving an honorary degree in 1902.

As a child, Mustard thought of the university as her backyard. Conley Avenue, then a restaurant and retail hub, was her playground. But when it came time to choose a college, she initially picked Bradford Junior College, a now-defunct women's school in Haverhill, Mass. It wasn't a good fit, however; she left after a year to finish her degree at Mizzou.

"It was kind of like going away when I lived in a sorority house — but I could go home on Sunday and get my clothes washed," Mustard says of her MU student days. "[But] you'd run into your folks sometimes when you didn't need to run into them. I went to some party and my dad was the chaperone. That wasn't good. But I tried to be as normal a college kid as any other."

Backyard University

The idea of "coming" to MU was strange for Cindy Miller Mustard, BA '65. She was already here.

Her family's roots in Columbia date to the 1820s, and her great-great-grandfather Benjamin Conley donated \$200 to the university subscription effort in 1839. Mustard was raised in an eponymous enclave of the city: She grew up across the street from the Conley House, built in 1869 by Benjamin's son Sanford F. Conley. It stands at the corner of Conley Avenue and Sanford Street two blocks southwest of Jesse Hall. Purchased by the university in 1980, it now houses the Campus Writing Program. The house was close enough to Francis Quadrangle

chemical treatment for bone cancer pain. The drug is one of a series of MU radiopharmaceutical discoveries that have provided important new therapies for cancer patients.

founding partner of the Donald Danforth Plant Science Center in St. Louis. The center's mission is to find solutions for worldwide hunger, disease and the depletion of the earth's natural resources.

Barbour and William Orr publish research that paves the way for better electronic devices and "smart" drugs, which deliver treatment to cells that need it.



\$10 million grant from the National Cancer Institute to create a cancer-imaging center to foster new methods of cancer detection and treatment.



1998
With Washington University and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the Missouri Botanical Garden and Monsanto, MU is a

MU launches its award-winning Global Scholars Program; the Asian Affairs Center is established at MU; and the European Union Center (now the Missouri Transatlantic Center) is established at MU.

1999
Chemists Jerry Atwood, Leonard



2000
Giovanni Vignale and his student Irene D'Amico, PhD '00, theorize that spinning electrons would be slowed by friction as they move through a semiconductor. The insight will play a key role in the development of quantum computing.

MU renames the Black Culture Center in honor of Lloyd L. Gaines and Marian O'Fallon Oldham.

MU's Randall Prather, with Immerge BioTherapeutics, clones the first miniature swine in which a specific gene that causes human rejection is "knocked out" of the DNA. This takes scientists a step closer to the possibility of pig-to-human organ transplantation.

2003
A team of MU researchers led by Professor Wynn Volkert, PhD '68, wins a

2004
Professor Emeritus Robert Benfer leads an excavation team, including 11 Mizzou students, that unearths the Temple of the Fox at a site near Buena Vista, Peru. The 33-foot stepped-pyramid temple is a thousand years older than anything of its kind previously found.

Cambio Center is established at MU for research

Unlikely Benefactors

What struck Laura Pace Crane, BA '58, MA '71, about her forebears was that their children were never “normal college kids.” Yet they gave to the 1839 subscription drive anyway.

“They were small farmers who answered the door when James Rollins knocked at their house,” says Crane of Columbia. “I’ve always been a little shocked that [great-great-grand-uncle John Pace] would have forked over \$100 — which was a heck of a lot of money at that time.”

Three Pace brothers gave to the university — John \$100, Richard R. Pace \$50 and Lineal (recorded on the subscription sheets as Samuel L. Pace) \$10.

Richard, Crane’s great-great-grandfather, was a Primitive Baptist minister and would have had an appreciation for the benefits of education, Crane suspects. Nevertheless, it would be four generations before a descendent of his attended MU. But as a group, the brothers — as with the rest of Boone County — were unlikely champions of higher education.

And they proved faithful ones.

More than 30 years later, in 1870, the public was called on to give money to bring the prized College of Agriculture to Columbia. The county court and the city put forward \$90,000 of taxpayer money to buy 640 acres for a research farm and construct a new education building.

After the Academic Hall fire in 1892, the community again came together to keep the university in Columbia when state lawmakers nearly moved it to Sedalia. Another mass meeting raised \$52,736 and a promise to provide adequate fire protection.

“[Boone County] was pretty much a pioneer area until 1850,” Crane says. “I don’t think of them as good subscription candidates, but Rollins and his fleet of workers were optimistic.” **M**



↑ Above: Micajah “Mac” Pace (seated), son of 1839 donor Richard R. Pace and great-grandfather of Laura Pace Crane, loved being photographed. This 1917 print is with wife Mary Atta Pace (also seated) and their 10 children, including Crane’s grandfather Presley Monroe Pace (third from right). Top: This 1916 picture captures “a big day” of friends and family gathering at the Pace homestead south of Ashland, Mo. Mary Atta and Mac are standing in the front row, fifth and sixth from the left, respectively.

and outreach regarding Latinos.

A \$31 million grant from the Donald W. Reynolds Foundation establishes the **Reynolds Journalism Institute**, which opens in 2008.



2005

Biochemist Bruce McClure determines the molecular mechanism by which flowering plants recognize which pollens are appropriate for fertilization.

A team of researchers led by MU’s Michael Roberts discovers that culturing embryonic stem cells in a low-oxygen environment significantly slows their rate of differentiation.

An artifact analysis at MU’s Research Reactor determines that the ancient Olmec people of Central Mexico were the progenitors of Mesoamerica’s first

cultural flowering. The finding, effectively ending a 50-year-old debate, was published in the Feb. 18, 2005, issue of *Science* magazine.



2007

MU’s Comparative Ortho-

paedic Laboratory team led by Jimi Cook, DVM '94, PhD '98, develops biological joints — living tissue to replace arthritic joints — and tests them successfully in dogs.

2008

MU Veterans Center, a one-stop-shop for veterans transitioning to campus life, opens.

2009

MU celebrates the conclusion of the For All We Call Mizzou comprehensive fundraising campaign, which raised more than \$1 billion. At the time, MU was one of only 20 public

universities to reach that mark.

2012

The university’s \$75 million biomass boiler goes online, producing more steam and electricity than the coal boiler it replaces.

2013

MU researcher **M. Frederick Hawthorne** develops a new radiation therapy that puts cancer into remission in mice without side effects.

