

go into business or government offices and demand salaries in excess of those paid college graduates. It was found that with the return of peace this situation increases enrollment so that Bloomsburg's business enrollment was highest among Pennsylvania Teachers Colleges.

4. The expansion of the offerings of State Teachers Colleges, both in the field of Teacher Education and in other fields, is receiving consideration. Whatever may be the outcome, the year 1946 brought an interesting experiment to the campus in the

"Farm Out" program. Bloomsburg's part in this plan terminated in 1949 when the need for dormitory space for women elementary education students forced the College to conclude temporarily its form of a cooperative agreement with the Pennsylvania State College under which the College accepted 76 Liberal Arts freshmen for their first year of collegiate life. Twenty-two other Colleges and collegiate institutions were engaged in the Freshman part of the agreement. Nearly 250 Penn State freshmen were accepted during the three years the cooperative agreement was in effect.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE

W. B. SUTLIFF

BOARDS OF TRUSTEES

The story of the work, self-sacrifice, and devotion to the cause of establishing and maintaining an institution of learning for the youth of Bloomsburg and vicinity, should be told by one more capable of depicting the life and times of that era, than is the present writer.

Bear in mind that public high schools were unknown in this section. It was a period when private enterprise in Pennsylvania, at least in the rural districts, was necessary to even think of offering comparable educational advantages to that of the great preparatory schools of New England.

Realizing the fact that many parents were financially unable to send their sons and daughters to such schools and being assured of the fact that young men and women of great potential capabilities were without adequate educational opportunities, prominent citizens early began a movement to provide a school for advanced work which the public schools did not offer.

The first available record of a meeting of the Trustees is that of May 2, 1866. This, however, is not the beginning of the project. It is a matter of record that as early as 1856, D. J. Waller, Sr., had written a charter for, and a corporation was legally formed, to sell stock, elect trustees, and carry on the business of a school to be known as the Bloomsburg Literary Institute.

The first available record states that D. J. Waller, Sr., was elected President and I. W. Hartman, Secretary. Other members were Wm. Snyder, J. K. Grotz, and L. B. Rupert.

Vacancies caused by the resignation of E. C. Barton, Wm. Goodrich, Joseph Sharpless, and Wm. Robinson were filled by the election of John G. Freeze, R. F. Clark, Wm. Neal and Conrad Bittenbender.

The sale of 1000 shares of stock at \$20 per share was authorized. The June report shows that 596 shares had been sold, realizing \$11,920 cash. Remember that was a non-profit corporation and that any hope of the return of the capital investment was non-existent. The years which followed were years of seeking funds, selling stock and securing loans.

A gleam of light came when, in 1866, the State agreed to share the burden to a slight degree, by the promise of an annual appropriation in return for an agreement to add to the curriculum of the Literary Institute, certain prescribed courses and facilities for the education and training of prospective teachers for the public schools of Pennsylvania.

The first requirement of the State was the erection of a suitable dormitory to house and board prospective students. A vigorous campaign was at once organized by the Trustees to sell stock in the corporation. A bond issue of \$30,000 at 6% was floated. The Campus was enlarged by the purchase of land and the dormitory was erected on the site of Waller Hall.

The first State appropriation of \$10,000 was received in July, 1870. A small building to be used as a "Model School" was built about where the flag pole now stands. This was sometimes referred to as "Hemlock Hall."

The disastrous fire of 1875 which completely destroyed the dormitory was followed by a demonstration of courage and belief in

the future of the Institution, by the Trustees and the faculty, which deserves notice.

The Trustees called a public meeting in the Court House, set forth their plans and reached a decision to rebuild at once.

The faculty submitted an agreement, signed by each teacher to the effect:

1. That the Trustees provide a house or room for each member of the faculty, to be paid for from the current funds received by the operation of the school.
2. All agreed to accept in money, the net income of the School over and above the current expenses of the operation of the School, to be divided among the teachers in the ratio of their former salaries.

The students were provided with homes in town, but the rent of houses for the faculty, maintenance of Carver Hall, etc., had to be paid as well as other current expenses. No record can be found as to how the teachers fared.

On April 26, the completed building was opened for inspection. On July 6, the Trustees received a special State appropriation of \$30,000 and executed a mortgage for that amount to the State.

As an illustration of the time, the question of providing an improved system of lighting Institute Hall (now Carver Hall) was discussed. Lighting by gas was desired. No funds were available. C. W. Miller, one of the Trustees volunteered to pay for the necessary pipes and for proper installations. Needless to say, the offer was accepted.

The Board at that time consisted of the following:

On the part of the Stockholders:	On the part of the State:
John Wolf	C. W. Miller
C. B. Brockway	D. A. Beckley
E. R. Drake	
David Lowenberg	

Troubles for Trustee were not all financial. In the spring of 1877, certain charges were brought against the Principal, Dr. Griswold. After a careful and painstaking investigation, believing the charges to be fully substantiated, the Principal was dismissed and a new Principal was elected. Dr. Griswold was ordered to vacate his living quarters, but refused to do so and did not leave until late in August.

An idea of prevailing wages may be gathered from a report dated August, 1877. "The Committee on heat reported the resignation of the 'engineer' and recommended the hiring of Luther Benchoff to replace him at a salary of \$25 per month."

September 25, 1878. A low point seems to have been reached on this date. In some manner certain creditors had obtained a writ and a sheriff's sale was imminent. The minutes read: "The question of what action the Board should take in reference to the sheriff's sale of the personal property of the Normal School, under the execution of McKelvey, Rollins and Homer and Dr. Griswold, which sale is advertised for tomorrow at ten o'clock, was then duly considered by the Board." A committee of three was appointed to confer with the Sheriff, asking a postponement to October 15. The Sheriff consented. The supposition is that a settlement was made with the creditors for we hear no more about a sheriff's sale.

Fire escapes were placed on the east side of the dormitory in 1881.

On May 22, 1883, the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated as a contribution toward a system of sewerage for the Town. This was made at the suggestion of the Town Council. Later, a committee was appointed to make arrangements with the Town Council to install the best possible system of sewerage for the School at a cost of not more than \$1,500.

In June, 1885, Dr. Waller called the attention of the Trustees to the crowded conditions of the School and to the necessity of an additional building.

In October, 1885, bids were received to erect the building now known as Noetling Hall. The bid of Charles Fenez to erect a building in accordance with the specifications of the architect as to materials, etc., for \$13,485 was accepted. The contractor agreed to complete the building by July, 1886.

The building contained many small class rooms which accommodated not more than 5 or 6 children, the student teacher and an observer. It never seemed to occur to the faculty or Trustees that student teaching in a regular classroom under normal conditions would have been a better plan. However, the plan for many small classes seemed to be the usual one. We were spared one feature which I noticed in visiting other Normal Schools. A number of the schools used the same plan of tiny rooms but had a glass covered peep hole cut in each door for stealthy observation.

The building, then called the Model School Building, was connected with the steam boilers under Carver Hall and connections were extended to Penn Street and connected with the main of the Town Heating Company lines. The Model School Building was connected with Carver Hall by a bridge so that passage could be made from one building to the other without going out of doors.

The new building had several good classrooms for regular classes of Normal School students. At the end of each classroom was a raised platform for the instructor's desk and chair. Thus the Instructor was placed upon a pedestal physically whether his place in the minds of the students was correspondingly high or not.

In the minutes of August, 1888, mention is made of the purchase of a rug for the room of Professor Chapin. This recalls an interesting phase of the school life, at least as far as the boys were concerned. Professor Chapin had spent a year or two as a Cadet at West Point. Why he left, "deponent saith not." About 60 or 70 rifles were secured from the Armory at Harrisburg. We had no Gym until about 1893. A military company of boys was formed. Marching and the Manual of Arms were taught in West Point style, we believed. This was our physical education course. Nothing less than a broken leg or arm, properly certified, was considered a valid absence from the drills.

In the December meeting of 1889, Dr. Waller reported to the Trustees that the State desired the establishment of a Manual Training Course. A committee was appointed to try to secure funds from the State "for the establishment of a system of Manual Training." The course materialized in the fall of 1890.

In the spring of 1889, a large number of students obtained rooms in town as the dormitory was overcrowded. The Trustees were already considering plans for the erection of a dormitory to occupy the space between Waller Hall and the new training school building. It was not erected until Dr. Welsh became Principal.

On December 30, 1890, Dr. Welsh suggested to the Trustees that the old "Chapel" be cut up into small rooms for the housing of students.

This "Chapel" was a large room on second floor of Waller Hall, directly above the dining room. It had been used for many years for holding a Sunday morning and evening religious service for those students and teachers who did not happen to attend the services in town. Dr. Waller had always provided a service for the "stay-at-homes." The suggestion of Dr. Welsh was carried out and the "Chapel" became only a memory.

"Hemlock Hall" was fitted up to "house the servants" who had been living in the dormitory. This referred to the women who worked in the kitchen, dining room, and general cleaning, etc., about the dormitory.

One of the grievances on the part of girl students of that day was that the boys had the advantage of having their beds made and room cleaned by some of these women. The theory seemed to be that girl students would prefer to keep their own rooms clean and tidy while safety first for the health and welfare of the community would be better served on the boys' side of the dormitory by having a daily inspection and clean-up by employees of the school.

About this time the fence around the front campus was removed and the turnstile in front of Carver Hall ceased to revolve. The erection of the dormitory, gymnasium and the completion of the athletic field have been noted elsewhere.

The financial headaches of that period will be dismissed with the statement that great credit is due the Trustees for their able and untiring efforts to meet and solve the many problems of financing the improvements which were necessary to promote the growth and development of the School. It was still a semi-state private corporation institution.

As a reminder the Trustees, in 1909, called attention to Article 8 of the Charter which stated: "No dividends shall at any time be declared and distributed by the Board of Trustees out of the net earnings or profits of the Corporation, but shall be applied to the erection, extension, addition, improvement or repair of buildings, providing proper apparatus, furniture, etc., etc."

The struggle to lower the indebtedness of the school was an ever present problem. Committees were sent to Harrisburg to plead for special appropriations. They did not always succeed in their quest. The resources of the School, Real Estate, etc., were listed as being \$470,429.84. The liabilities, mortgages, stocks, bills payable, etc., at \$470,429.84.

Here is a partial list of the Trustees of that period:

Wm. Neal	N. U. Funk	E. C. Wells	John M. Clark
W. M. Reber	C. W. Barkley	J. S. Kerlin	L. E. Waller
J. C. Brown	A. Z. Schoch	E. P. Drinker	John Wolf
George Elwell			Frank P. Billmyer

In February, 1911, the Trustees decided to charge a student fee of \$2 to be used as follows: Each student was to receive for the first term a ticket of admission to all football games; second term, a ticket to lecture courses; third term, a ticket to baseball games. Attendance at basketball games required the purchase of a ticket.

As an example of the incessant financial problems confronting the Trustees, the \$50,000, 5%, bond issue on Science Hall came due March 1, 1916. It is interesting to note that both principal and interest were payable in gold coin of the United States. No funds were available. The School was negotiating with the State for the sale of the school.

J. C. Brown, a Trustee, was appointed attorney for the school. A. Z. Schoch was President of the Board. These men arranged the legal steps for refunding the bonds by a new issue. Amicable arrangements were made. The new mortgage as security for the issue was essentially the same as before, i.e., coverage of Science Hall and the plot of ground, including the grove.

When the School was taken over by the State in 1916, a State official advised the Trustees that, "They would have no authority to issue bills, bonds or notes of any kind." Debts for the necessary running of the school were the limit of the Board's authority.

He therefore suggested that a \$24,000 debt in the form of notes about to fall due, should be funded into bonds, secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the School. This was done.

A deed of conveyance as of May 2, 1916, to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of all personal and real estate property of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School, having been properly executed, was, by resolution of the Trustees, delivered to the proper State authorities and the School became in actuality, a State Normal School.

A letter from Executive Secretary, J. George Becht, contained the following appointments to the new board:

A. Z. Schoch	Paul E. Wirt	Charles W. Miller
James Brown	M. G. Youngman	A. Z. Schoch, President
John M. Clark	Boris Auten	J. C. Brown, Vice-President
L. E. McGinnis	Benjamin Apple	J. M. Clark, Secretary

In July, 1917, the Trustees received the welcome news that \$54,000 had been appropriated by the State to pay the mortgage.

In September, 1918, President Schoch announced that the State had paid off the \$24,000 bond issue and had also paid the Dillon mortgage of \$8,000. In part payment of another mortgage, \$22,-

000 had been paid. The Trustees must have felt that a Fairy Godfather had adopted them.

In June, 1921, Dr. Fisher announced that the State appropriation for the year would be \$120,000, to be used for instruction and operating expenses. Teachers' salaries began to assume respectable proportions.

In November, 1925, Dr. Reimer reported to the Trustees that the student enrollment was 751, with 54 members of the faculty and 16 cooperating teachers. The school showed a surplus of \$33,607 of assets over liabilities. The rate for board, room, and laundry was \$8 per week.

PRINCIPALS OF BLOOMSBURG NORMAL SCHOOL AND LITERARY INSTITUTE

On June 26, 1866, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, a motion was adopted directing the Secretary of the Board "to inform Prof. Henry Carver of Binghamton, New York, officially of his election as Principal of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute."

From certain circumstances connected with the location and proposed building of what is now "Carver Hall," it appears that Prof. Carver was already on hand prepared to enter upon the job of raising money, planning the building and taking a hand in selecting the location.

Dr. D. J. Waller, Jr., used to tell of Prof. Carver's love for fine horses. He owned a fine, well-matched team of driving horses and thoroughly enjoyed showing their speed and high spirit to the community. The unique thing about his driving was the fact that Prof. Carver had but one hand. Like the traditional pirate he had an iron hook at the end of his arm and by having a special loop on one of the lines he guided his spirited team up hill and down dale and "took nobody's dust."

He was an organizer as well as a promoter. During his administration "Institute Hall" (now Carver Hall) was erected, paid for by a vigorous stock-selling campaign, a faculty was selected, students enrolled and the Literary Institute became a going concern.

When the State decided to locate a Normal School on the site of the Literary Institute, Henry Carver, having once before laid aside his work as a teacher to contract for and erect the Literary Institute Hall, now took over the job of planning and erecting "a Dormitory capable of housing and boarding the Student body."

It appears from the records of that period that Prof. Carver carried out the plans and orders of the Trustees and became the general manager of all activities of the school — boarding, maintenance, selecting the faculty, applying for State Appropriations and selling shares of stock in the School Corporation.

On July 1, 1870, Judge Elwell and John Funston were appointed as a Committee "to wait on Prof. Carver in regard to his running the School." Students were charged \$4.50 per week for board, room and laundry, and \$1 per week tuition. Prof. Carver was authorized to hire a Mr. Burrows to "run the Boarding Hall," he to pay the Trustees 50 cents per week to decrease the indebtedness of the school.

A peculiar statement appears here in the minutes of the Trustees. Prof. Carver evidently did not approve of the plan. He said, "Let the Trustees take the financial responsibility of the School and pay me a salary. If you think it best to elect a Principal for your School you are at liberty to say 'I have resigned because of ill health.'"

On December 19, 1871, at the suggestion of Superintendent of Public Instruction Wickersham, Charles C. Barkley, Superintendent of the Schools of Columbia County, was elected Principal. A Mr. Millard agreed to "run the boarding department at \$3.50 per week, per person."

Mr. Barkley soon asked to be relieved of his duties as Principal. The Rev. John Hewitt was elected as Principal and was installed on March 2, 1872. His annual salary was \$800 per annum with board and housing for himself and family and one servant.

The Reverend evidently believed in discipline with a capital "D". Resolutions began to appear in the Trustees' Minutes. May 23, 1872, "No teacher shall grant to any student permission to leave the grounds nor any other special privilege, but all such applications must be made to the Principal."

"Resolved that the Principal be authorized to dispense with the services of any member of the Faculty and change any member thereof by filling his place; the men selected to be approved by the Board."

"Resolved that proper information be procured and legal proceedings instituted by the Board of Trustees for the arrest and conviction of the Landlord of the Forks Hotel for selling and furnishing liquor to minors and students of the Normal School."

Note: The Forks Hotel still blocked Main Street, occupying the space between the present Town Hall and Housenick's Garage.

By a resolution adopted June 8, 1872, the contract of Mr. Millard, Steward, was closed. The Principal was authorized "to hire a man and woman to take charge of the Boarding of Students, together with the necessary servants, who shall be under the direction and control of the Principal and he, the Principal, shall have general supervision of the Boarding and the Buildings and Grounds."

The next resolution dated June 8, 1872, is unique in assumption of authority:

"Resolved that the Principal be authorized to draw and have printed a certificate of character and requirements with the degree of B.S. and B.C., Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Classics to be granted to those students who shall graduate in the Scientific or Classical Departments of this School."

On April 23, 1873, "The resignation of Rev. Hewitt, to take effect at the end of the present school year, was received and on motion, accepted." A resolution was adopted thanking Rev. Hewitt for his able and efficient manner of handling the affairs of the School.

On June 14, 1873, Dr. L. T. Griswold was elected Principal of the School at a salary of \$1800 per annum with a yearly deduction of \$600 for board, rooms, and laundry for his family.

It was announced on June 12, 1873, that each Normal School in the Commonwealth "shall execute and deliver to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a mortgage for the amount specified before receiving the \$10,000 appropriation." The mortgage shall be upon all real estate and a like mortgage in the sum of \$25,000 for sums previously paid by the State, to this School.

The Trustees protested the ruling on this placing of an additional mortgage of \$25,000 and the payment of interest thereon, because "such moneys had never been looked upon as a debt but rather as a contribution on the part of the State to insure the success of the original design in the establishment of Normal Schools." "The notice that a similar requirement is not made of other Normal Schools."

On August 22, 1873, Col. John G. Freeze submitted a letter from J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction, stating in part: "The Commission, in reference to a mortgage of \$25,000, will withdraw the condition." They therefore asked for but one mortgage of \$10,000.

On March 24, 1874, the Trustees granted the use of a room to the Philologist Literary Society. This room occupied the space now used as the office of the Dean of Instruction together with a