

Arrangements were made to place seniors in the Berwick schools to do their student teaching.

During Dr. Riemer's administration, the status of the institution was changed from that of a Normal School to a Teachers College, although no mention of the event or change of name is found in the Trustees' minutes of that period.

Dr. Riemer later became President of Clarion State Teachers College.

A meeting of the Trustees was held on April 11, 1927. After the routine business of the meeting was completed the following resolution appears:

Resolved, "That Francis B. Haas be and hereby is elected Principal of the Bloomsburg (Pennsylvania) State Normal School for the term of three years beginning July 1, 1927, etc."

On May 9, 1927, another meeting was held at the close of which the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved that the Principal-elect, Francis B. Haas, be authorized and directed to contract with the teachers for the summer session of 1927 and for the regular sessions of 1927-28 and at the request of the Principal-elect the necessary routine concerning such employment will locally be cleared through the Dean of Instruction until July 1, 1927."

"The beginning is the most important part of the work."

CAMPUS AND BUILDINGS

NEVIN T. ENGLEHART

THE COLLEGE CAMPUS

The campus of the college had a small beginning — only the portion upon which Carver Hall and certain other older buildings are erected existed originally. Later there were land purchases, the most recent being that of fifteen acres from the Dillon Estate. The campus now consists of about 56 acres, nearly all of it in active college use.

The acquisition of land from time to time changed the uses of the campus. For instance, the first athletic field was on what is now known as Science Hall Campus. The baseball infield, the entire surface of which was made of clay, was exactly where Science Hall is now located. There was a wooden grandstand near Light Street Road and wooden bleachers were built along the edge of the present grove. A high board fence almost entirely enclosed the field, and even at that early date, there was a "Knot-Hole Club" in Bloomsburg.

In 1905-1906, the erection of Science Hall made necessary the building of Mount Olympus Field, a name supplied by Professor J. H. Dennis, then head of the Department of Latin and Greek Languages. The building of the field was very difficult and costly due to the presence of hard rock and red shale. Much dynamite was used.

Then came the days of the Works Progress Administration when the college was given an opportunity to extend its campus area in a number of places. First, a new and larger Mount Olympus was laid out on ground formerly used for farming. Work for men numbering as high as 112, was furnished for a long time during those days of depression. In due time a fence around the area was erected and a grass infield for baseball was built. It has continued to be considered one of the finest and best-kept baseball fields in college ranks. Major leagues have conducted tryout schools on it each year for some time past. Automatically, the former field came to be known as Lower Field. It is in active use whenever outdoor sport is in order.

The same improvement program resulted in the erection of five new clay tennis courts and the reconditioning of some older ones near Waller Hall.

At the present time in a large section of the new Mount Olympus the surplus shale and earth is being removed, bringing closer and closer the time when the college will be able to have separate fields for each major activity and space for an improved running track and all field events.

Since 1930, six new buildings have been erected which created a need for thousands of feet of campus roadways, street curbs and endless amounts of grading for lawns, terraces, planting of trees and shrubbery.

There were days in past years when students living outside of Bloomsburg were few and usually limited to those coming from nearby points by street-car systems or horse-drawn vehicles. Now many commute daily by automobile. Although there are three parking areas within the campus, all parking space on or near the campus is in full demand.

A point of interest on the campus is the steel flag-pole, surrounded by a group of pine trees, located west of Carver Hall. The pole and trees, together with the bronze tablet are a class gift in memory of seven of our students who made the supreme sacrifice in World War I. One of them, Miss Merle Phillips, was a nurse.

On the north side of the campus, along Light Street Road, there is a grove, principally of oak and other hard wood trees. This is the only piece of virgin timber within the corporate limits of Bloomsburg. In this grove there is a pergola given by one of the classes which provides an open-air stage sometimes used by college and Training School groups.

The natural location of the campus at the head of Bloomsburg's principal street, its trees and wellkept lawns, make an attractive setting for the college.

THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS

Generally, all buildings on the campus are of red brick wall construction, most of them with slate roof. The older buildings were, of necessity, made of wood interior framework. With the advent of fire-proof construction, the new units have been constructed with steel joists and fire resistant walls.

Carver Hall, the first building erected, was made possible by funds collected by Professor Henry Carver. In fact, he supervised and did some of the actual work in erecting the building. It was originally a two-story building with three porches. At that time it was heated by a furnace in the basement, and there was a tall brick chimney at the rear of the building. The existing balcony and the clock tower were later additions. In the course of time, outside fire escapes were required by law and these, too, were replaced a number of years later, by three modern inside fire towers or stairways. The stage also was rebuilt two or three times.

Waller and North Halls are the living or home headquarters of

the boarding students. Also, in Waller Hall are the administration offices, bookstore, postoffice, etc.

Many years ago (1874) Waller Hall was destroyed by fire. North Hall, too, was damaged in a fire in 1904. Alterations to both of these buildings have been frequently made to provide for changing uses of the buildings and also to meet safety requirements.

The soft old-style plaster and wall-papered walls have been replaced with hard-finish plaster. All wall and ceiling surfaces are painted and there is a constant trend towards the use of such color schemes as lend themselves best to the use of the buildings or rooms in question.

For some decades, the general policy has been toward the elimination of fire hazards in older buildings. All "open" stairways have been taken away and numerous sets of "cut-off" doors and fire-walls have been erected. There are thirteen enclosed fire-