

Do not remove
from office

University Relations

**ANNALS OF
THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM
AND MARY IN NORFOLK**

THE FIRST DECADE: 1930-1940

REVISED EDITION

**PLEASE RETURN TO:
OLD DOMINION COLLEGE
COLLEGE RELATIONS & PLACEMENT OFFICE
NORFOLK 8, VIRGINIA**

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

APRIL 1955

PUBLISHED IN THE AUTUMN OF 1959

ANNALS OF
THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
IN NORFOLK

THE FIRST DECADE: 1930-1940

Revised Edition

By

Robert C. McClelland

Norfolk, Virginia

April 1955

PUBLISHED IN THE AUTUMN OF 1959

FOREWORD TO THE FIRST EDITION

Twenty years is a relatively brief span when viewed in retrospect. It seems only a short while ago that the Norfolk Division was founded, although it was in September, 1930, over twenty years ago. It is indeed a very short time in which to accomplish the tasks envisioned at that time by the founders; however, much progress has been made.

While the time has been short, man's ability to remember details has also been found to be very short. During the past few years many questions have arisen concerning the early years of the Norfolk Division, and it has been found that our memories are both unreliable and inaccurate. It was also noted that valuable sources of reference material were gradually being destroyed or scattered. Whereas the value of having detailed information concerning the establishment and growth of this young educational venture could be questioned, it was nevertheless decided to make a compilation record of material yet available.

We were indeed fortunate in obtaining the services of a man competent in the field of historical research and interested as well in the Norfolk Division. Having been a member of the faculty of William and Mary since 1930 and of the Norfolk Division faculty since 1937, Dr. Robert C. McClelland is eminently qualified to undertake the task of writing our history. To him should go all credit for this compilation as well as our sincere thanks for the generous contribution of his time and talent.

It is hoped that this work may in some way be of benefit to many - as a source of material for those seeking facts and figures or as a source of nostalgic memories for those dipping back, for a few brief moments of pleasure, into the past.

L. W. Webb, Jr.
Director

INTRODUCTION

On June 8, 1950, the College of William and Mary - Virginia Polytechnic Institute held final exercises which concluded the twentieth year of the school's activities. In the two decades of its existence the institution had reached a position of high importance in the intellectual life of the city of Norfolk and surrounding areas, nor could its influence and contributions be measured in the mere number of students who studied there and passed on to higher institutions or to more immediate careers. It assumed, rather, a fixed place in the growing tradition of the city, and became a focal point of academic and social life, one of the foundation stones of the future Greater Norfolk.

With passing time, the early officers and teachers of the college who still remain on the campus have been reduced to a very few, some having departed to other institutions, others having changed their professions, a few having been removed by death. Furthermore, the memories of those who remain grow rapidly dimmer in matters pertaining to the founding and development of the school. Original documentary materials become scattered or lost, many of them being irreplaceable. It becomes more and more difficult to answer satisfactorily or accurately the numerous inquiries which come from the public, the student body, the press, and from visitors and friends of the college.

The present little volume, therefore, is undertaken in the effort to find, evaluate, and present in acceptable and informative cadre the main events in the history of the school, and to record the contributions of outstanding men and women to its development, whether they acted in an official capacity, taught in the classrooms, or participated in the numerous student activities. No claim is made to high literary aspiration, and wherever feasible these men and women speak for themselves as their words were recorded in press accounts, official releases, and school publications; or as they were given from personal recollections. Among the sources employed, more concretely stated, were the local newspapers, the Virginian-Pilot and the Ledger-Dispatch; the college High Hat; scrapbooks kept by several individuals; bulletins and catalogues; official records; and memoirs. The writer offers these pages as compiler rather than author.

The press of duties makes it impossible to undertake at this time a chronicle of both decades of the school's existence; consequently, an account of only the first ten years is now presented. At a later date it is hoped that the second half of the work can be completed and made available to all who may find it useful.

A word of acknowledgement and deep appreciation is due and gladly given to the many persons who encouraged the compiler in his work or aided him by making materials available. Among these should be mentioned in particular Mr. Lewis W. Webb, Jr., director of the college; Miss Louise P. Bethea, librarian; Mr. Edwin B. Richards, acting registrar; and Mr. Daniel S. Wilson, instructor in the Division of English.

Robert C. McClelland
March, 1951

PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION
OF THE
FIRST DECADE

Five years have passed since the first research was devoted to the simple chronicles of the college. The school is approaching the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding, which will be observed in due time and manner. It is hoped that this account will make a fitting contribution to the occasion.

The present revision is intended to bring the early history of the school up to date, with the addition of materials and documents which until recently were unavailable. Among these sources were the text of the original agreement between the college and the City of Norfolk, located by Mr. Webb in the library of William and Mary in Williamsburg. Mr. Richards, the registrar, found in the files of his office a valuable document which shows a survey of the college in Norfolk after eight years of its activity. Several hitherto elusive files of the High Hat, yielded copies of the publication for the academic year 1939-1940. Mrs. W. T. Hodges gave the college valuable documents covering her husband's period of service in Norfolk.

These additions, with several others, have been inserted into the revised account. Certain improvements in the format have been made, and a few minor errors have been corrected. The present compilation could be read profitably together with the first volume of the History of the College in Pictures, recently compiled.

Robert C. McClelland
April, 1955

CONTENTS
OF THE
HISTORY OF THE FIRST DECADE

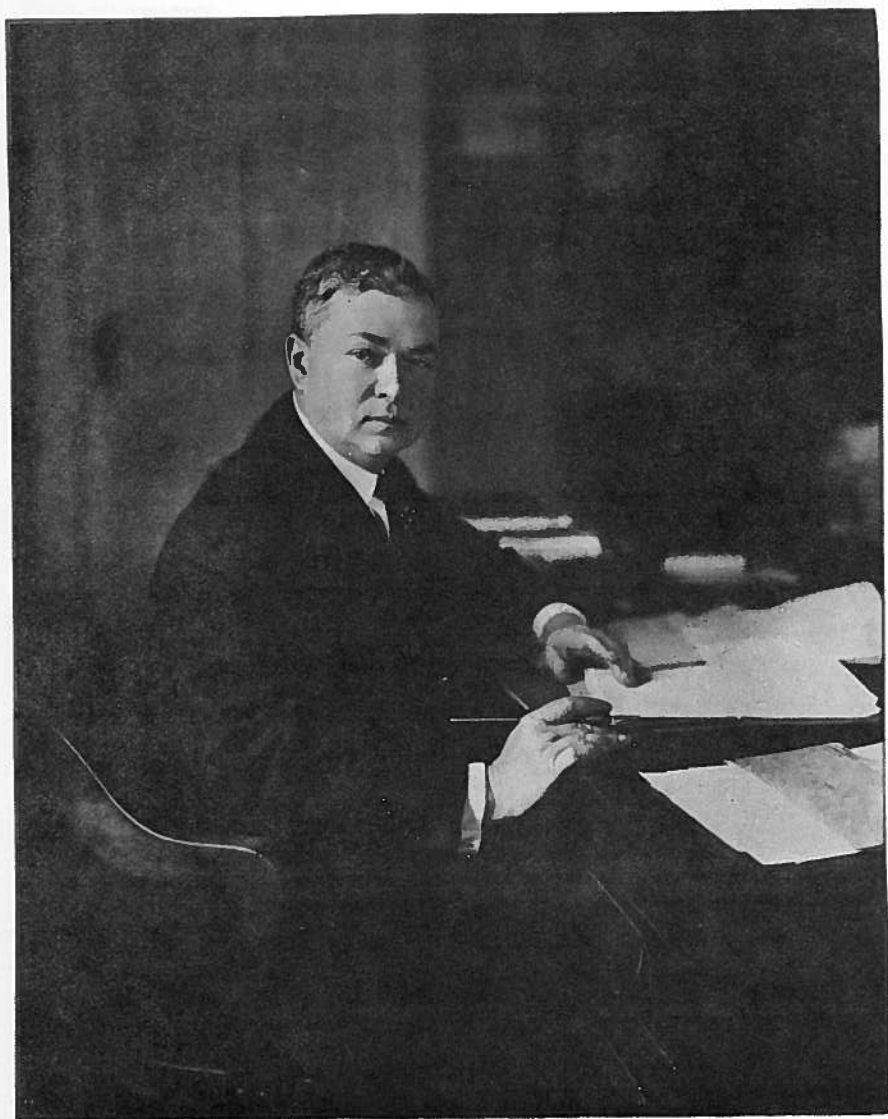
CHAPTER	PAGE
I. FIRST STEPS	1
A. The Cornerstones	
B. Prospectus	
II. THE SECOND HALF-YEAR	8
A. Allied Status with Virginia Polytechnic Institute	
B. The Alliance from an Editorial Viewpoint	
III. ADDITIONAL NOTES ON EARLY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	14
A. The Division in Community Life	
B. Initial Student Activities	
IV. STUDENT THOUGHT IN THE FOUNDING YEARS	23
V. ACADEMIC PROGRESS IN THE EARLY 1930'S	35
A. Statistics and Notes on Organization	
B. The Sober Days of Depression	
C. Physical Expansion	
VI. THE LATE 1930'S	44
A. Campus Life	
B. Miscellanea	

CHAPTER	PAGE
VII. SUPPLEMENT: THE FIRST EIGHT YEARS	50
VIII. DOCUMENTS FROM THE FILES OF DR. W. T. HODGES	61
A. A Report to President Bryan, Seventh Session	
B. On the Eighth Session	
C. To A. H. Foreman: On Finances	
IX. THE LAST YEAR OF THE DECADE	76
APPENDIXES	78
A. Chronological Table	
B. Faculty Members by Years	
C. Classification of Students by Sessions	
D. Notes on Finances	
E. Original Agreement with the City of Norfolk	
F-1. Letter of Transmittal of the Darden Loan Fund	
F-2. Letter of Acceptance by the College	
INDEX	94

**ANNALS OF
THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
IN NORFOLK**

THE FIRST DECADE: 1930-1940

Revised Edition



Dr. Julian A. C. Chandler

President, The College of William and Mary

1918 - 1934

CHAPTER I

FIRST STEPS

Section A. The Cornerstones

In the autumn of the year 1930, citizens of Tidewater Virginia read in one of their current publications an account of the founding of a new educational institution in their midst. The details were presented in the following paragraphs:

The beautiful and picturesque College of William and Mary, founded in 1693 during the reign of William and Mary in England. . . . now has as a branch one of the newest university centers in the country, the Norfolk Division of William and Mary College.

The extension has been given fourteen acres of land in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, as growing space for the coming years. Several buildings adjoining this property house all of the day and night classes that attend the college. This fall over 160 students were enrolled in the entering class. Their course of studies includes practically all of the subjects given in the two-year pre-professional programs offered at the parent institution. As the extension is gradually built up, more advanced work and post graduate courses will form a part of the curricula so that students living in the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, and other parts of the tidewater section of Virginia will have equal educational opportunities with people living close to large university centers.

The establishment of the Norfolk Division was the culmination of activities that had had their beginnings at the parent institution eleven years earlier. In 1919 the administrative officers in Williamsburg began sending members of their faculty to Norfolk to conduct extension classes in the late afternoon and evening for teachers and adult study groups. The need for these classes became so persistent during the next decade that the College considered it desirable to establish a regular branch, where not only evening classes but day classes might be given. To facilitate this purpose, the city of Norfolk donated the use of the recently abandoned Larchmont school building, thus providing a physical center for the new branch.

Patrons and students of the Norfolk Division were reminded also of their distinguished heritage and of the great names that adorned its records.

William and Mary College has, since its foundation, been a school whose primary purpose was to diffuse, in as many ways as possible, knowledge of the arts and sciences to Americans who have not had the advantage of close contact with them. Many of her famous students have helped to promote this ideal. George Washington was chancellor of William and Mary for eleven years, from 1788 to 1799. Other than George Washington, three of her students have been Presidents of the United States. They are: Thomas Jefferson, under whose guidance the college became the first university in America to have an elective program of studies and the honor system, James Monroe, and John Tyler. Four have been judges on the nation's highest tribunal, the Supreme Court. John Marshall is perhaps the best known of these men. Among her students who are listed as signers of the Declaration of Independence are Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Harrison.

The main building of the college "is the oldest college building in America and was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, considered one of the best architects of his day and the designer of St. Paul's Cathedral in London." Here the first chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was organized in 1776, the oldest and perhaps most honored Greek letter fraternity in America. In September, 1918, the year when women were given the voting franchise, women were for the first time allowed to enter the college. The new division, therefore, had a venerable tradition.

On September 3, 1930, the newly appointed director of the Norfolk Division, H. Edgar Timmerman of New York City, assumed his duties. He expressed himself as being very well satisfied with the prospect and added that it was "very evident that the junior college fills a long-wanted need, not only in Norfolk but within this general area." Facing the first of many preliminary tasks, immediately after reporting at his office he made a complete inspection of the only building on the recently acquired campus, the future Science Building.

Installation of a new wiring system had been completed, and finishing touches were being made in equipping and fitting three rooms to be used as physics, biology, and chemistry laboratories. The movement of desks and other equipment was scheduled during the week, and it was expected that all preparations would be completed for the initial classes of the school on Friday, September 12. The building was to be used also on certain nights during the fall and winter months, starting on September 29, for extension classes of William and Mary in Williamsburg. The latter work remained under the supervision of Joseph E. Healey, principal of the Blair Junior High School, who had previously handled the affairs

the Division. Healey stated that extension classes would be conducted so at the Norfolk Woman's Club, at Maury High School, and at the Briggs school in Portsmouth.

The first bulletin of the Division, dated June 1, 1930, and containing announcements for the academic year 1930-1931, listed as officers the institution Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of the parent college Williamsburg; Dr. William T. Hodges, Director of Extension there; Joseph E. Healy, Acting Director of the Division; and Jessie Voight, secretary. H. Edgar Timmerman was appointed director after the bulletin went to press. An advisory board was set up, consisting of A. H. Foreman, C. W. Mason, H. A. Hunt, James Hurst, and S. Heth Tyler. The faculty numbered ten members, as follows:

- Miss Sarah Redwine English
- Dr. Paul A. Clement Ancient Languages
- Miss Ethel Childress Mathematics and Physics
- Dr. Charles F. Marsh Economics
- Dr. Victor Iturralde Spanish
- Thomas Scott Physical Education
- Dr. Kathleen Bruce History
- Dr. Perry Y. Jackson Science
- Dr. B. C. McCary French
- Dr. D. J. Blocker Psychology

Under courses of instruction, the bulletin contained descriptions under the headings of ancient languages, biology, chemistry, economics, English, government, history, mathematics, industrial arts, modern languages, psychology, physical education, and physics. Additional courses offered in the Extension Division comprised studies in accounting, education, literature, and public speaking. Suggested also were other courses supplementing those which appeared under the original descriptive headings. The first complete bulletin of the Division (Volume II, No. 1, dated April, 1931), which contained the catalogue for 1930-1931 and announcements for 1931-1932, listed thirteen instructors, most of whom commuted from Williamsburg. Jessie M. Voight had been appointed registrar, her position as secretary being filled by Blanche L. Marable. The first final examinations were scheduled to begin on January 20, 1931. It was announced later that forty-six students were named on the dean's list, which contained the names of all who made scholastic averages of 83 per cent and above. The list was headed by Eleanor Kincaid, with an average of 93 per cent; Albert Alexander, Ruth Wilson, Frederick Hill, Mary Gallagher, Beverly Thurman, and Meyer Steingold.

Section B. Prospectus

No more informative summary of the current situation and prospects could be presented here than that which appeared in a local newspaper on January 1, 1931. It was written by the director of the Norfolk Division, H. Edgar Timmerman. The complete text follows:

W. & M. College Division Opened Here
To Banish Old Distinction

The year 1930 witnessed the passing from Norfolk of the rather dubious distinction of being the largest city in the world without an institution of higher educational learning. In a year of severe economic depression and other material handicaps it has been decidedly refreshing to note the splendid start of the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary. The time-honored institution, hallowed by all the great traditions of Virginia and experienced in the many vicissitudes of the nation's history, has embarked upon a program of expansion and service which is destined to make educational history in Tidewater Virginia. Since 1919, when Dr. J. A. C. Chandler entered upon the presidency of the College of William and Mary, there has been a steady program toward the development of the whole school into one of the leading institutions of learning in the South. The phenomenal development of the campus at Williamsburg, the establishment of a division of the college at Richmond, and now the establishment of the Norfolk Division in the city of Norfolk, all bear witness to the tremendous progress which can be accomplished in one short decade under wise and efficient leadership.

Extension courses were first established in Norfolk in 1920, and from then on there has been keen interest in the local work of the College of William and Mary. In 1930 in answer to numerous requests the college decided to establish a full-time academic division offering the first two years' work in several courses of the curriculum to the young men and women of Norfolk, Portsmouth and vicinity, who could not find it possible to be in attendance at the main division at Williamsburg. The response has been most gratifying. Through the active Chamber of Commerce and the press of Norfolk and Portsmouth, through the generosity of the City Council and the Norfolk School Board in deeding to the college the old Larchmont school building for educational purposes, and through the advantageous purchase of a tract of contiguous territory, the college opened its doors in September 12, 1930, to a group of 160 students.

During the summer of 1930 the work of the division was planned, organization perfected, a faculty of notable distinction obtained, scientific laboratories constructed, and the building renovated

to a degree making it possible to offer college courses. At the present time the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary is offering the first two years' work in the Bachelor of Arts course and Bachelor of Science course and pre-professional work in courses leading to the engineering, medical, dental, chemical, legal and business professions.

Sports

The physical as well as the mental well-being of the student body has been taken care of in an organized program of physical education courses and the usual athletic activities. Even with a late start the college placed a football team in the field which played six games, winning four, tying one, and losing one. At the present time the basketball season is under way and a rather complete schedule will be played within the next few months, including games with the leading freshmen teams of the colleges of Virginia and North Carolina and a series of games with the high schools of this region. During the spring, baseball will be the major athletic activity, with track work as a secondary sport. A golf team has been formed and is practicing at the present time, and tennis teams for both men and women will be organized when the weather permits.

Part of the land obtained by the college has been graded and seeded for a practice athletic field, which is the first step in the development of an athletic center for this division. Other developments planned for 1931 along this line include the addition of a field for women's athletic activities and the construction of tennis courts and outdoor handball courts. Coach Tommy Scott, former V. M. I. star, is now working up a schedule of football games for the fall of 1931, designed to bring to the city of Norfolk a series of college football contests in which there is certain to be a very definite local interest.

Social

The social side of college life has not been neglected, for the student body in addition to their student body government associations have formed several clubs, a dramatic society and an orchestra. A series of informal dances have been

held in the college auditorium and plans are under way for a number of entertainments during the winter and early spring, including dances, a dramatic production and other social events.

Publications

The student body has published a newspaper, "The High Hat," which has proved a most useful medium for the circulation of student activities and news as well as providing valuable training for the news, advertising and business staffs. The year 1931 will witness a further development in student publications. The Norfolk and Portsmouth business firms have been most liberal in supporting "The High Hat", through the insertion of their advertisements, and it is hoped that their interest will continue.

Library

The college has started a small, but carefully selected library to enable the students and others interested to investigate matters requiring the use of a technical library, and it is hoped to expand this department of the college considerably during the year 1931. The library is indebted to several residents of Norfolk for generous donations of books, magazines and newspaper subscriptions.

Extension

Extension courses have been offered in the late afternoon and evenings at the college building and at Maury High School, designated to meet the needs of individuals who are unable to avail themselves of full time college work. Detailed information concerning these courses to be continued through the spring of 1931 will be published within a short time.

Prospects For 1931

One of the interesting developments in 1931 will be the opening of new classes in February to

those who graduate from high school at that time. This should prove especially interesting to those who wish to utilize the summer school at Williamsburg in order that they may complete enough work to re-enter the Norfolk Division as sophomores in the fall of 1931. A number of new courses are to be offered in February, detailed information of which may be obtained from the current catalogue of the college. It is planned to add many new courses in the fall of 1931. Academic courses will be increased to the full two-year program and present plans call for special courses concerned with commerce, foreign trade, economics, business subjects, journalism, applied art and music, as well as the continuance and further expansion of the scientific courses for pre-professional work.

The faculty will be increased in proportion to the courses offered and the number of students registering. It is hoped that many persons who have heretofore found it impossible to leave the city for a college education will avail themselves of this opportunity. Undoubtedly the year 1931 will see a close connection between the college and the many interests, professional, commercial, religious, civic and social, of the city of Norfolk and Portsmouth leading to a furtherance of mutual service.



EDGAR H. TIMMERMAN
First Director, 1930 - 1932

CHAPTER II

THE SECOND HALF YEAR

In February, 1931, at the beginning of the second semester of the first year of operations, the names of two additional instructors were placed on the roster, and thirteen new courses were included in the curriculum. The instructors were T. J. Stubbs, history, and J. Wilfred Lambert, psychology. Subjects added were botany, economic history, composition and rhetoric, English literature, Virginia government and citizenship, American state government, United States history since 1865, Europe since 1715, trigonometry, analytic geometry, descriptive geometry and mechanical drawing, experimental psychology, and business management and organization. *

Section A. Allied Status

Without doubt, the most important single development in the first year of the new Division, apart from its founding, was the joining of the forces by William and Mary and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, which cooperation made it possible to add engineering subjects to the liberal arts curriculum already established. The background of the action and an analysis of its significance were set forth in detail by the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch as follows, under date of April 2, 1931:

WILLIAM AND MARY AND V. P. I. UNITE

IN NEW WORK HERE

The College of William and Mary and Virginia Polytechnic Institute have joined forces to bring training in engineering subjects directly to the people of Tidewater Virginia.

With the opening of the September term of the College of William and Mary, established last year, a member of the V. P. I. faculty will be assigned to the local institution to supervise and direct the teaching of engineering subjects just as they are taught at Blacksburg, it was announced today.

Students taking this course, it was announced by Dean of Engineering E. B. Norris, of V. P. I., will be given full credit just as though they were

* Dr. Gerald Akers has informed the compiler (October 1959) that Miss Alice R. Burke also joined the staff at this time as instructor in English and government.

in school at Blacksburg. From the day they enroll they will be regarded as students of both V. P. I. and William and Mary.

Sets Precedent

This service, setting a precedent in education, is the result of a number of conferences, begun early last December, between Dean Norris, Dr. W. T. Hodges, director of extension of the College of William and Mary, and H. Edgar Timmerman, director in charge of the Norfolk branch of William and Mary. President J. A. C. Chandler; of William and Mary, and President Julian A. Burruss, of V. P. I., approve the plan.

The member of the V. P. I. faculty who will have charge of the local engineering branch will be named within the next few weeks, it was announced by Dean Norris. He will come to Norfolk soon after his appointment to begin shaping up the work for the coming year.*

During the first year of the course, training will be in freshmen subjects, and this one man will be able to take care of the supervision of this work and the giving of training in technical subjects.

With the opening of the second year and sophomore work other members of the V. P. I. faculty as needed will be assigned to the Norfolk branch of William and Mary to carry on the work.

Subjects to be taught the first year in addition to the regular science, chemistry and physics, already taught at William and Mary, will include engineering designed to give the student a full insight into the different branches of engineering in order that he may orient himself and better select the particular branch for which he is best suited.

More Work Second Year

The second year's work will be the same as that taught at Blacksburg and will include courses in chemical, mining, civil, industrial, mechanical, electrical, and architectural engineering.

* W. Forrest Harrington was appointed to the position in June, 1931.

"The goal we are working toward," said Dean Norris today, "is the rendering of greater educational service to the people of Tidewater Virginia. V. P. I. is essentially the technical institution of Virginia. By this step we are bringing our facilities in technical education directly to the people in this area who are unable to go away for a four-year college training. Young men who take these two years, even if unable to afford to go to V. P. I. the last two years, will have received the fundamental scientific training which will make them of real value to the industries of Tidewater Virginia. We hope and expect that a great many of these boys will be able to finance the last two years at Blacksburg.

"William and Mary is happy to announce this co-operative engineering work with V. P. I.," said Dr. Hodges when interviewed by a Ledger-Dispatch reporter. "So far as I know there is no precedent in educational history for an undertaking of this nature. William and Mary began its educational pioneering work in Norfolk 12 years ago with the inauguration of evening extension courses. This extension work resulted in the establishment of a branch of the college in Norfolk last September. This co-operative work with V. P. I. is only a type of the enlarged educational service which the College of William and Mary expects to keep on giving to the people of the Norfolk area.

Pleased With Work Here

"William and Mary is well pleased and greatly encouraged with educational work in Norfolk to this date, and especially with the fine co-operation of the people of Norfolk."

"The Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary is proud to be associated with V. P. I. in offering technical training to the young men of the Tidewater area," said Director Timmerman commenting upon the move. "The rapid development of Hampton Roads as a port and the growth of industry have created a situation which calls for a technically trained personnel. It is our hope that this is but the first step in the greater development of the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary, which will make Norfolk an educational center."

Dean Norris has been dean of engineering at V. P. I. for the past three years, coming to the Virginia institute from a similar post at the University of Montana. He is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, a veteran of the World War, and a lieutenant-colonel of reserves.

Dr. Hodges is one of the leading educators of the state. A graduate of the College of William and Mary in the class of 1902, he returned to the institution in an official capacity in 1920. Since that time he has been first dean of men and now director of extension, to which he is giving his entire attention.

Section B. The Alliance from an

Editorial Viewpoint

The editor of the Ledger-Dispatch commented in the following terms:

Pioneer Work in Education

Norfolk and all Tidewater Virginia are immediate and direct beneficiaries of the striking pioneer work in technical education to be inaugurated in Norfolk next fall by the College of William and Mary and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute jointly, as announced in the Ledger-Dispatch today. They are the immediate and direct beneficiaries, to repeat; but now that the two state educational institutions have evolved a thoroughly practical plan of co-operation along a thoroughly practical line, it would seem that the possibilities for Virginia and other states are almost without limit.

The Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary, an outgrowth of the college's extension work, has become soundly established: it has a fairly adequate building; it has a resident staff of instructors, which will be materially increased next year; and it is in close touch with the Ancient and Royal College of which it is a branch. The Virginia Polytechnic Institute has men highly trained in technical education and in the profession of imparting technical education to others. These two institutions have worked out what seems to be a simple arrangement--even though it never has been worked out before--under which William and Mary contributes its physical facilities here in Norfolk, while V. P. I. contributes

specialized instruction to students of technical subjects.

For the first year, one instructor from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute will suffice, since freshman work in engineering is not, of course, advanced work. The freshman year work will be, naturally, in the nature of a pre-engineering course. The sophomore year, which in this case will begin the year after next session, will offer more advanced studies and instruction, and will require the services of other instructors.

Thus, at the end of the second session, a student of V. P. I.'s engineering course at the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary will have completed two years of technical work. Thereafter, if he feels that he wants to go on with any one or more of the engineering courses of V. P. I., he will enter the junior class at that institution. He will not merely enter the second class at V. P. I. with sufficient credits: he will actually go on with his work at V. P. I. Put in still another way, he will put in his first two years of engineering study at the Norfolk Division of William and Mary; the second two years he will pursue his study at V. P. I.

To the Ledger-Dispatch, it seems that this arrangement, this adopted plan, this co-ordination of educational effort, constitutes a remarkable development in the field of advanced education. It offers opportunities to youths of Norfolk and Tidewater Virginia which they have never had before; it extends to them facilities which many of them could not otherwise enjoy; it supplies a need of this community, this general community, which would have become more and more acute if this co-operation had not been effected by the two institutions; and it makes possible, if it does not assure, more rapid development of this city and section by equipping young men with technical training which otherwise they could not obtain.

What it will, or may, lead to in the way of avoiding duplication on the part of state-supported institutions, to the advantage of the people of the state, there is no means of estimating. It would seem, as has been said, to have unbounded possibilities.

The first year of the Division's activities was concluded with elaborate exercises on June 5, 1931. The principal speaker was Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of the College of William and Mary. Other speakers included the Reverend H. Dobson Peacock, rector of the local Christ Episcopal Church; Dr. William T. Hodges, director of extension in Williamsburg; and H. Edgar Timmerman, director of the Norfolk Division.

Dr. Chandler announced that a new academic building and gymnasium were being proposed, to be constructed on the lot south of Bolling Avenue and west of Hampton Boulevard. He informed his audience also that a considerable sum would be expended during the summer to enlarge the library facilities, and that plans were being made to provide for use in the fall new laboratories for students in chemistry and engineering drawing. Additions would be made also to the present chemical and biological facilities.

Dr. Peacock told of the William and Mary traditions and compared the British and American methods of education. Dr. Hodges outlined the extension program, and both he and Dr. Peacock praised the value of the Norfolk Division to the city. Mr. Timmerman, in a brief address, praised the work of the faculty and the co-operation of the student body. He told of the plans for the next year and announced that more than one hundred inquiries had already been received for the first semester of the coming session, September -- February, 1931-1932.

Following the final exercises, which were attended by the students of the school and their friends, a dance was held at the Norfolk Country Club. The dance was sponsored by the Tri-K and Cotillion Clubs of the college. Among other features of the closing week was a banquet given at the Southland Hotel by the Monogram Club, the athletic organization of the Division. The speakers were the director of the college, H. Edgar Timmerman, Joseph E. Healy, principal of Blair Junior High School; Ted Wilson, president of the club. After the banquet, a dance was given at the Norfolk Country Club, sponsored by the Tigas. Later the Imps sponsored a dinner, which concluded the final exercises of the first school year.

CHAPTER III

ADDITIONAL NOTES OF EARLY CROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Section A. The Division in Community Life

On September 5, 1930, the local press announced the initial social action of the new school. It was the first of a large number of activities in which the institution, during the coming year, either participated or shared with the surrounding community. The account in detail is here included.

Junior College Reception Next

Thursday Evening

An informal reception to which students of the William and Mary Junior College in Norfolk, their parents and friends, members of the faculty and William and Mary alumni throughout the Tidewater area have been invited will be held Thursday evening, September 11, in the Junior College building in Larchmont, it was announced today by H. Edgar Timmerman, of New York City, director of the Norfolk division of the College of William and Mary.

The reception will be the social feature on the eve of the formal opening of the junior college for scholastic activities. The following morning, Friday, September 12, classes will begin in the new institution here, and day classes will be conducted there throughout the fall and winter quarter and through the spring.

An elaborate program is being arranged by Mr. Timmerman for the meeting next Thursday night. Invitations to deliver addresses have been extended to three members of the advisory council, Major S. Heth Tyler, mayor of Norfolk; A. H. Foreman, chairman of the school board, and C. W. Mason, superintendent of the public schools. Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of the College of William and Mary, is expected to attend and speak, and J. E. Healy, director of William and Mary extension work in Norfolk, and Mr. Timmerman will also deliver brief talks.

The idea of the reception, as explained by Mr. Timmerman, is to create an opportunity for the pupils and their parents to meet the faculty and officials of the new junior college and hear the opinions of those officially connected with it regarding its potentialities.

On October 10, 1930, one month after the opening of classes, the director of the Division, H. Edgar Timmerman, spoke before the Hampton Roads Chemists Club at the Southland Hotel. He explained that the new school should not be rated as a junior college but as a major institution. He concluded by asking for the cooperation of local organizations in encouraging extension work of the college, stating that more than fifty local students had already matriculated in it. The club was addressed also by President C. F. Eddy and Dr. E. W. Magruder, chief chemist of the F. S. Royster Guano Company.

High schools and colleges throughout the country celebrated during October the 2,000th anniversary of the birth of the great Roman poet Vergil. Featuring elaborate ceremonies in Williamsburg, capped by a pageant almost two hours in length, was a visit by Dr. Charles Knapp, one of the nation's most prominent philologists and Vergilian scholars. Having delivered the annual Phi Beta Kappa address in Williamsburg, Dr. Knapp came to Norfolk to visit the Division and other schools in the area. On October 16, at noon he addressed the assembled student body of the Division and their invited guests, including several principals and teachers of the local public schools. The program was opened by the director of the school, who introduced Dr. Anthony Pelzer Wagener, head of the department of ancient languages at the College in Williamsburg. Dr. Wagener in turn introduced Dr. Knapp, who discussed the life and works of Vergil.

In mid October, announcement was made that a course in public affairs would be inaugurated at the Woman's Club on Fairfax Avenue, on October 29. The course would be sponsored by the state governor, John Garland Pollard, under the auspices of the College of William and Mary in co-operation with the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch. A scheduled feature of the evening was a reception for the faculty and students of the Division, that event to follow the speaking program. The first meeting of the study group, duly convened on the scheduled date, was marked by the cutting of a sixty-five pound cake in honor of Dr. Chandler, president of the college, to mark his sixtieth birthday. Prominent in the activities of the evening were the honor guests, Dr. Chandler and Governor Pollard; Mrs. W. M. Cooke, chairman of the civic committee of the Woman's Club; Mayor S. Heth Tyler; and Mrs. Frantz Naylor, president of the Woman's Club. The cake was the gift of T. Garland Hobbs, president and general manager of the Merchants Bakery.

It is of interest to note that in the autumn of 1930 a second institution of learning was founded in the Norfolk area, the existence of which, because of the effects of current economic stringency, was destined to be tragically short. The account of the initial steps in the life of the school follows, under date of November 25.*

*The school was disbanded at the end of its second year of operation.

SUFFICIENT FUNDS PROVIDED
FOR
ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY'S NEEDS
FOR PRESENT SESSION

Sufficient funds to meet requirements of the budget of Atlantic University, at Virginia Beach, for its first year have been secured and consideration of a permanent site for buildings has been abandoned for the time being, according to announcement yesterday by Morton H. Blumenthal, chairman of the board of trustees.

Blumenthal Brothers, 71 Broadway, New York, of which Mr. Blumenthal is the head, will contribute \$60,000 to the university during its first year at the rate of \$5,000 a month, Mr. Blumenthal announced. This, together with students' fees, will make up the financing for the first year. The university, which opened its first session in September, is now being operated in the Waverly Hotel, which has been rented for the winter months.

In a prepared statement, setting forth that details of organization and financing at the university had been put on a definite basis, Mr. Blumenthal said:

"Details concerning the organization of Atlantic University have finally been put on a definite basis as likewise has the financial support been now definitely ascertained. The board of trustees of the university had already voted a budget of \$75,000 for the first year, to meet which the Messrs. Blumenthal Brothers agreed to contribute to the university the amount of \$60,000 to be payable at the rate of \$5,000 per month. A contract between the university, Dr. William Mosely Brown and Blumenthal Brothers has been consummated, and thus the university is assured of a sufficient amount, together with students' fees, to meet the requirements of the budget voted by the board of trustees for the first year.

"Among other discussions that were held by the trustees prior to completion of organization was the consideration of a permanent site and of buildings for the university, and while foundations were even started for this purpose, it has now been decided to temporarily abandon any consideration, at least for the present, of a permanent site or building for the

college. Now that the details of organization and finance have been definitely disposed of, it is expected that the college may progress in a fashion beneficial to the community and desirable to the board.

Other contacts between the college and the community were afforded by frequent appearances of the director and other representatives of the school before public gatherings, and by the visits of invited guests to the campus. Among these were listed addresses given by the director before the local Rotary Club, the Railway Y.M.C.A., and at Christ's Church. Also mentioned in current news columns in this connection were Dr. Chandler, president of the college, Judge Herbert C. Cochran of the juvenile and domestic relations courts, and Dr. D. J. Blocker of the College of William and Mary, who was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Norfolk Federation of Home and School League.

In June, ten graduates of Maury High School were selected by the Norfolk School Board to receive scholarships to the Division. These scholarships were awarded under the terms of an agreement concluded by the College of William and Mary and the City of Norfolk when the Division was established in the previous year. The first recipients were Charles Winston, Mary Virginia Bell, Harry Strohm Brown, Margaret Burgess, Ellen H. Hamer, Mildred Hodgson, H. Page Hoggard, Jr., Helen S. Simpson, Philip Walker, and M. Virginia Wood.

Section B. Initial Student Activities

1. Pioneer Organizations

Soon after the opening of classes in September, 1930, the student body formed plans for an organization similar to that which had long since existed on the campus at Williamsburg. Committees of the men's and women's student government association were chosen. These groups proceeded forthwith to draw up a constitution and to consider nomination slates for officers. Plans were also projected for various clubs and the publication of a weekly college paper. The women's committee included Ruth Wilson, Beatrice Wynn, Lota Spence, Virginia Dare Holland, and Rosa Holmes. Seven names were listed on the men's committee: Al. Kaufman, Francis Morrissette, Templin Licklider, Albert Alexander, Warwick Preston, Jr., Owen Campbell, and Clyde Jennings. The first "pep" rally was scheduled for October 1. At an assembly of the student body on September 23, a delegation representing the Industry Council, Number 1, Order of Fraternal Americans, presented to the school a flag and a Bible. Announcement was made that special buses would be run from the school to Suffolk in order that the students might see the first college football game with the Suffolk High School.

On October 22, the student executive organization of the Division was for the most part completed with the election of officers of the Men's Student Body. The slate bore the names of David Nesson, president; Wilson A. Chandler, vice-president; and Samuel Phillips, secretary-treasurer.

The officers of the Woman's Government Council, elected several weeks earlier, included Lota Spence, president; Cary Baldwin, vice-president; Virginia Dare Holland, chairman of the honor council committee; and Beatrice Wynne, chairman of the judicial committee on social conduct. The first student social event of the year scheduled for Friday, October 1, at 8:00 p.m., a Halloween costume dance.

Students of the Division directed play periods on the Larchmont school grounds, across Hampton Boulevard from the college. Seven members of the men's student body officiated in the soccer games played by the boys of the Larchmont elementary classes, while eight women students officiated in the girls' handball games and made preparations for contests in volleyball. The program was made possible by the cooperation of H. Edgar Lommerman, director of the Division; Thomas Scott and Mary O. Parker, of the Department of Physical Education; and Kirke Montague, director of physical education in the Norfolk schools. These were assisted by W. L. Harrell, principal of the Larchmont school, and by seven members of the teaching staff there: Frances Cake, M. A. Whitehurst, I. E. Harden, A. B. Crowder, Edith Lamphier, Martha White, and M. Harris. Division men participating in the program were Nelson Williams, Albert Wilson, Joseph Hudgins, William Jeffries, Clyde Jennings, Charles Cross, James Carter, George Pittman, and Ben Campbell. The women students who shared the work were Marian White, Lota Spence, Virginia Holland, Elizabeth Nelson, Sarah Ware, Adah Brangdon, Frances Potts, and Nellie Chandler.

The first "Duck Week" of the Division was recorded as follows, under date of November 1, 1930:

College Hazing Starts Monday

If queer sights are noticed in the vicinity of the Norfolk division of the College of William and Mary next week, it should be understood that freshman hazing is in progress. Norfolk has noticed many peculiar observances, but the first "Duck Week" will make its debut here beginning Monday.

The sophomore women of the college, with the approval of the Women's Student Government Association, are enforcing rules considered proper for college initiation. General rules to be followed by all freshman girls have been compiled: No campus cuts, answer roll call with "quack", tie hair in 13 plaits with green ribbon; address upper-classmen as "ma'am", allow sophomores seats on street cars or buses, no rouge or powder, learn school song, "Fight, Fight for the Indians."

Each day a special rule will be enforced as follows: Monday, make drawing of duck to wear entitled, "I am a duckess"; Tuesday, balance bundle of clothes on head between classes and on campus; Wednesday, wear gym suits and socks; Thursday,

clothes backward, carrying picture of best "boy friend"; and Friday, upper classmen day will be observed during which time a supreme effort will be made to care for all offenders.

The week came to a laborious end on November 8, as recorded in three crisp paragraphs:

W. & M. Freshmen End "Goat Week"

Feminine freshmen from the Norfolk division of the College of William and Mary wielded cleaning mop and toothpick yesterday afternoon to bring a salubrious conclusion to a week of goating activity instituted by reigning sophomores.

While 10 mutinous "ducks", as the freshmen are called, scrubbed store windows yesterday, six others passed out toothpicks to a perplexed public. However, no gastronomic potions accompanied the toothpicks.

Those who washed windows were Ruth Wilson, Margaret Reay, Helen Lukens, Frances Knapp, Elsie Mercer, Eleanor Kincaid, Myra Hough, Julia Morris, Virginia Johnson and Ora Hardison. The sextet of toothpick distributors were Ruth Buck, Flora Benham, Althea Farrell, Margaret Burgess, Dorothy Oliver and Cary Baldwin.

Midway in the first semester, a temporary staff was selected to begin work on the first edition of the weekly student publication, the High Hat, to appear on Friday, November 14. The staff included Wilson D. Chandler, editor; Charles Cross, managing editor; Bernard Rosenfeld and Margaret Jackson, sports editors; Edward Cohn and Margaret Burgess, dramatic editors; Beatrice Wynn, society editor; Dorothy Oliver, business manager; Charles L. Mott, advertising manager; David Nesson and Carlton Shaffer, assistant advertising managers, and Harry Land, Joseph Hudgins, Ruby McCloud, Virginia Johnston, Eleanor Kincaid, Myra Hough, Virginia Bell, Hulda Demmick and Virginia Lester, reporters.

Significant in the narrative of student traditions is the following account which appeared in the local press on February 12, 1931.

William and Mary Initiations

Take Place Next Week

The collegiate atmosphere will prevail at the Norfolk division of the college of William and Mary next week when the women freshmen of last year seek initiation revenge on the freshmen just enrolled for the spring term. The Woman's Student Council of the

school is sponsoring initiation week, and council members have prepared freshman duties and regulations which are to be followed next week, a supreme court held next Friday to judge all misdemeanants.

Monday each freshman has been ordered to wear one high-heeled and one low-heeled shoe and a picture of a duck on her back, entitled "I am a Duckess"; Tuesday, each one must wear dresses backwards, carrying a picture of "the best boy friend"; Wednesday, a gym suit with skirt on backwards and wrong side out must be worn as well as tennis shoes; Thursday, the freshmen girls have a choice of either wearing a skull cap or big straw hat, and must carry their books in a pillowcase on the end of a long pole, and Friday, supreme court day.

All women freshmen have been warned against speaking to men on campus, wearing jewelry or make-up. They must fulfill any reasonable wish of an upper classman, be the last to enter classrooms, give preference of seats on buses or street cars to upper classmen, answer the roll with "quack", wear hair in 13 plaits with a green bow tied on each plait, and carry books in market basket.

On March 20, 1931, the Division's Dramatic Club presented three one-act plays in its first public appearance, playing before a large and appreciative audience in the auditorium of the Larchmont grade school. The plays given were "The Flattering Word", "The Game of Chess", and "Possession". The names of the following students appeared in the programs: T. R. Licklider, Jr., Owen Campbell, Vance Grover, Kenneth Taylor, Elsie Mercer, Margaret Ledbetter, Ruth Wilson, Rosa Holmes, Walter Saint Clair, Fred Stewart, Marie Overton, Sam Phillips, Margaret Burgess, Mabel Frause, Alice Whitehurst, and W. A. Gore, Jr. The director was Miss Virginia Harden.

2. Early Athletics

On September 4, 1930, an announcement in the local press stated that plans were being made for a program of sports at the Division, providing for competition in four major and several minor sports. A football coach was to be selected immediately, from the several applications for the position already received. Within a week, the Ledger-Dispatch carried the following article.

EX-MAURY AND V.M.I. ATHLETE
IS MENTOR AT JUNIOR COLLEGE

Tommy Scott, well known Norfolk youth, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute last June, and a stellar athlete at Maury High School and V. M. I., was today appointed head football coach for the junior college of William and Mary here. The announcement of Scott's selection was made by Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of William and Mary, following a recent conference in Norfolk.

Scott, the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Scott of Larchmont Crescent, is well known in athletic circles in this area. While a student at Maury High School, he starred with the varsity football, basketball and track teams. Upon graduating from high school Scott went to V. M. I., where he began an athletic career of exceptional brilliance which terminated when he graduated from the school in June.

During his college days Scott's particular forte was football. He played end on the V. M. I. freshman eleven the first year he was a student there, and during the remaining three years shone as an end on the varsity team. Scott was given a place on the mythical All-State college eleven while at V. M. I., and last year his work gained him honorable mention on the Associated Press All-America team. In addition to his gridiron activities, Scott played basketball and baseball at V. M. I. and had a fine scholastic record.

Scott will take over his duties at the local junior college immediately. He is in Williamsburg today conferring with William and Mary authorities regarding his duties at the institution here in Norfolk.

In the first football game, played on September 26, 1930, the Division squad suffered a 7 - 0 defeat. Both teams suffered from the extreme heat of the season, and Suffolk High had the collegians "on the run" most of the afternoon. The Division squad showed much improvement in their next game, when they defeated Oceana High School 47 - 0. Three of the victors were accorded much praise: Junie Wilson, Jack Hawkins, and Billy Walker, the last named being the holder of the 100-yard sprint record for State prep schools. Wilson ran eight yards for one of his team's seven touchdowns. He was later elected captain of the squad.

The Division boys won their first contest with the William and Mary freshmen, 13 to 6. Other early contests were scheduled with South Norfolk

High and Hertford High, the Braves (Divisionites) emerging victorious on both occasions.

On December 12, the school gave the following press release:

Braves To Boast Of Athletic Field

By Early Spring

Work on the building of an athletic field for the Norfolk College of William and Mary will begin Monday, according to an announcement made yesterday by H. Edgar Timmerman, director of the school. Mr. Timmerman said that the contract for grading the field at the south end of the school property on Hampton Boulevard had already been given out and this work will start next week.

As soon as the field has been graded and leveled and weeds and growth cut away, grass will be planted, Mr. Timmerman said. It is expected that by spring the school will have a field where the baseball team can practice and that the same field can be used for football practice next fall.

Plans call for the construction of two tennis courts and a handball court on the field and these are expected to be ready by late spring. No outdoor athletic sports will be undertaken at the school until baseball practice begins this spring.

Mr. Timmerman said that the building of the athletic field was only the first step in the athletic program at the school and said that from time to time improvements would be made to the program and additional sports added. Thus far the school has gone in for football and is now preparing for the basketball season.

In the first basketball game of their history, the Division team defeated South Norfolk High, 22-11. Later they defeated Oceana High by 30 to 7, but lost to Maury, 34 to 22. They whipped Blackstone Military Academy, Norfolk College, Wilson High, Fork Union, and Suffolk High, but suffered defeat a second time from Maury, and lost to Norfolk College in the second tussle with that squad, and to Saint Mary's Male Academy. The Braves also competed in baseball and track during their first season. Facilities for outdoor sports were provided at Bain Field.



Activities & personalities

View of the oldest building on the campus. The Old Science Building on the corner of Hampton Blvd. and Bolling Avenue.



October 29, 1930 - A 85-pound birthday cake for Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of the College of William and Mary. Shown, left to right, are Dr. Chandler, Gov. Pollard, Mr. W. M. Cook, Mayor S. Heth Tyler, and Mrs. Frantz Naylor.

CHAPTER IV

STUDENT THOUGHT IN THE FOUNDING YEARS

Members of the student body themselves wrote this chapter in the chronicles of the school. The pages constitute a brief anthology of editorials and other materials selected from the High Hat, issues from September, 1930, to March, 1936.

1. Our Double Responsibility

The members of this division of the College of William and Mary have a dual responsibility upon their shoulders. It is not only necessary for us to uphold the tradition of the second oldest college in the United States, but we must establish the records and precedents of a new institution. We must uphold the "family name". We are the little sister or the little brother of the William and Mary family, but the family name is equally our possession.

Aside from the fact that we are expected to establish high collegiate standards in our college, there is the encouraging fact that we are eager to do so. Casting all duty and expectations aside, we have a personal desire to promote our institution. Of course, this matter of promotion and carrying on is obviously an individualistic undertaking. Each student must consider himself a separate and distinct factor, not merely a small piece of the student body, necessary to our desired aims.

Vol. I, No. 2

Ed., December 12, 1930

2. Thoughts On Higher Learning

How many of us have ever thought about college and life in a really serious way? At a casual glance at the students of the "Institute of Higher Learning", I would say about 5 percent are really thinking of it seriously, while the others simply take it as a matter of course. A place to spend nine of the twelve months; a place where we can meet our friends and have a good time; a place where we have to listen to boring lectures on subjects that we are not the least bit interested in.

But think about college. We all knew when we came to W. and M. that it was going to be difficult and sometimes boring. College life amounts to just about a week of our life, and in that period some of the greatest changes of the lifetime take place. Some people are made into men and women, while others drop out of the mill and give up the task as

one too big. When it comes to the remaining years of our life after we leave school, it's repetition of that story: some make good and others fail. But there is no failure if we can, as Kipling said, "fill the unforgiving minute with sixty seconds of distance run". It's all just what we put into it.

Vol. I, No. 7

Ed., February 20, 1931

3. Extra-Curricular Activities

There is no phase of College life more abused than the field of outside activities. If properly indulged in, they are beneficial both to the students and to the College, but misused and overemphasized, they constitute a recognized menace to an academic career.

And the students participating are not the only ones who suffer. The College itself is weakened by too many divided loyalties -- to teams, plays, clubs, councils and papers. Where there are too many organizations, none are very important factors in the life of the student.

Also, without wishing to hurt anyone's feelings, we would like to give our opinion that there are entirely too many student organizations here for a school of our size. Scarcely a student but belongs to at least one--sometimes as many as four or five--of these organizations.

The idea behind most of our clubs is fine, and we commend it, but an overdose of this sort of thing is apt to lead to serious trouble.

Vol. I, No. 8

Ed., March 6, 1931

4. Is It A Library?

Recently we heard the facetious remark that "nobody can find anything wrong with our library, because there is nothing in there to be wrong". Of course the remark was rather far fetched and on first thought it seemed untrue, yet there is a surprisingly large amount of truth in it. We can't truthfully call it a library, for, indeed, there are not even two hundred volumes included. The new tables, chairs, desks, and typewriter can't be criticised. As far as they are concerned, all is well and good. The cloak room and book shelves, too, are handy, but they are really of no use in a library that has no books. That is of course if the library is to be used as a library. The several professors have brought pamphlets and parts of their private collections and put them on the shelves for several weeks at the disposal of the various student groups. Little do they realize the part they are playing in the enlightenment of a clamouring generation. These volumes and a few texts make up the bulk of our collection. Last semester one professor said that the most difficult part of teaching here was getting reference material and placing it within reach of her pupils.

This is no library we have, it is merely a poor excuse of such, and dark is the reflection it casts over the mother college in Williamsburg. Everyone knows that she has one of the most modern, most beautiful and best equipped libraries in the south. The administration is proud to show visitors the handsome building and lead them thru the carefully kept aisles of stack and stack of all kinds of literature.

'T's true that this library is a product of several centuries, and ours of a short six months; yet if we wait several centuries, those to whom its use is vital at this moment will not need it.

Vol. I, No. 9

Ed., March 20, 1931

5. An Opponent

I am writing on a subject that is of interest to all of us. It is 8:30 school. Personally I do not think much of it, and neither do the majority of the people that I have asked about it. I believe that it is a good idea in a place like Williamsburg, but I do not think that it is good here because it inconveniences so many people.

In my own case, I come from a good distance and it is hard to be here a half an hour earlier. There are quite a few people who live a good distance from the college. A few people who live near the college and those who do not have a 9 o'clock class are in favor of this radical change.

I believe that this movement will hurt the college because of the hardship imposed on the students.

Vol. I, No. 12

May 1, 1931

Letter to the Editor

6. The Value Of The Norfolk Division

William and Mary College

Distinctly an asset to the community, the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary has proved to be in the past year one of the most successful of the various undertakings that have been instituted in the quest of higher education in this city. Drawing principally upon the students from this locality, the college has opened a way for many who otherwise would not continue their schooling. It is in an attractive location, and is easily accessible to a large number of people. The high-school students are particularly enthusiastic about the college, as it permits the continuance of friendships begun earlier in life and provides for the starting of an educational career in school near their homes, friends, and other interests.

Improvement, too, of the spirit in educational circles in Norfolk has noticeably been effected. Long despairing of any institution of advanced learning being located here, those interested in this matter are now assured of a permanent college whose history dates back to the early days of the colonies.

Vol. I, No. 13

Ed., May 22, 1931

7. Presidential Candidates in 1932

The news spotlight at this time of course is turned upon politics and will continue to be until after the presidential election. Governor Roosevelt is at present making the traditional "swing around the circle." There are several reasons for this. In spite of the wide range covered by radio broadcasts, they do not carry the direct appeal of a candidate with a pleasing personality. Then again, Roosevelt's stumping will nullify the whispering campaign about his physical inability to carry the arduous duties of the presidency.

There is little that can be said for either major party. Both conventions were carefully engineered, but the Republicans were strictly business, while the Democrats put on a good circus. Neither offers any definite hope of doing anything to better economic conditions. The country will have to pull out of the depression in spite of, rather than with the aid of, politics. In the matter of prohibition the Democrats seem to have the better of it. They, at least, were frank. In preparing a careful straddle the Republicans, instead of coralling votes of both wets and dries, succeeded only in angering both factions.

The only third party hope is the Socialist. A large vote is expected by this party as a protest against the vacillation of the two major parties. Norman Thomas is again carrying the Socialist banner and shows particular strength in college centers.

Vol. III, No. 1

September 23, 1932

High Hatting the World

8. Ultra Conservatism in Virginia

No sooner has North Carolina vindicated itself by the selection of Dr. Frank P. Graham to lead the newly consolidated University of North Carolina, than Virginia must assume the dunce stool through the action of the Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers. Dr. Graham's election is a tacit ignorance of the Tatum petition charging his institution in particular, and North Carolina colleges in general, with paganism, communism, and radicalism. The Virginia Congress of Parents and Teachers forced the resignation under pressure of Mrs. D. W. Persinger, who headed the body, after her unanimous re-election. The resignation came after an interview in which she had favored the Socialist cause, and expressed her intention

of voting for Norman Thomas for President. As the Virginian-Pilot points out, the resignation could not have been for an expression of political opinion nor for her views on birth control, since she was re-elected, although she had been for a number of years State Chairman of the Birth Control League, and was politically prominent as a Democrat. The only conclusion is that Mrs. Persinger aroused the resentment of the convention by favoring Socialist views.

We can only reiterate that without an atmosphere of liberalism and intellectual freedom educational institutions become a farce. Under a rule of ultraconservatism the mental processes of the younger generation cease to be stimulated. They become pickled in the brine of hide-bound dogma and worn-out tradition.

Vol. III, No. 4

Ed., October 14, 1932

9. A Complaint

Editor, The High Hat
College of William and Mary (Norfolk Division)

Dear Sir:

The gate of the W. and M.-V. P. I. Frosh game was a scene of consternation and great surprise on last Saturday. Most of the students were highly vexed when the five-cent tax was slapped on them. In justification to the students, I must say that the price of the tax was not the bone of contention. It was not the five-cent tax, but the principle involved in the payment of the tax, and the fact that no mention of the tax was made before the game.

My purpose in writing this letter is not in protest against the government tax, nor is it a protest against the Athletic Fee which has already been endorsed by the student body. My protest is based on the belief that the Athletic Fee of \$7.50 should cover the Federal tax, thereby relieving the student of the necessity of being annoyed. I feel that the attitude I have taken is fairly representative of the student body in general.

Yours truly,

James Fantone

Vol. III, No. 4
Hi Hat Forum
November 4, 1932

10. Armistice Day

There is little to be said about Armistice Day that has not been said before. There is no use in repeating the set phrases, the empty bombast, the idle cliches that this day has inspired our "pointers with pride" and "viewers with alarm" to reiterate. Most of us can remember little of the World War, yet we are all too familiar with its terrible carnage, its colossal costs, and its devastating after-effects. The time has arrived when we are about to step forward and voice our views in the government. Last year a national student poll showed an uncompromising majority for disarmament. We should carry this opinion into the forum of nations and see that the time arrives when there are peace and honor among nations.

Vol. III, No. 8

Ed., November 11, 1932

11. Student Rights

Last week we carried under the above heading an editorial on the right of students to meet and express their opinions. We referred in it to conditions in New York City which have been so bad as to necessitate the calling of a conference on student rights. It looks as if such a step will be necessary in Norfolk. Following the action of the sophomore tribunal in dealing with certain violations of the freshman rule, Dr. J. C. Chandler has seen fit to abolish all student government at the College of William and Mary at Norfolk. If it is admitted that the tribunal went too far, Dr. Chandler has also gone too far in his action.* The majority of the freshmen who were punished accepted in good spirit, and action as occasioned by only a few. Nevertheless, the entire college must take a long step backward for what happened. There has been no physical injury inflicted. If there was humiliation, a public apology has been given. Only the honor system remains of the erstwhile self-governing activities of the student body. If the student body is incapable of student government, it is not able to carry out an honor system. If it is capable of carrying out an honor system, it is certainly capable of student government.

Since the president's action, the halls of the college have echoed with heated discussion and satirical songs. Bad feeling prevails between the administration and the student body. The freshman incident is the culmination of a long line of events which include the athletic situation, the condition of the honor system, and the refusal of the college to recognize clubs here. The recently enacted eligibility rules will go far toward correcting the athletic situation. However, the feeling prevails that the students do not receive enough for the \$7.50 athletic fee which they must pay. The suggestion has been made that the fee be appreciably lowered and converted to a student activity fee. In this way it would be

*The president's action resulted from a hazing incident.

used for student improvements, for the paper, and for athletics, and would be administered for the benefit of the student body as a whole.

We believe that this would be a constructive step. The men have already discussed the honor system at length and the women will do likewise if, and when, we resume self-government. The various clubs at the college will continue to function whether or not the administration recognizes them. With recognition, however, they would help to improve school spirit and center interest in the college.

Such conditions must be taken up and the rights of students adjusted at once. Such steps as the abolition of student government put the college on the plane of a high school, widen the rift between students and administration, and utterly destroy the morale of the Norfolk Division.

Vol. III, No. 13

Ed., December 16, 1932

(Student government was restored by the administration in March 1933, by the acceptance of men's and women's constitutions drawn up by the Faculty-Student Committee.--Compiler's Note)

12. Disarmament

Almost fifteen years ago the world emerged from the most widespread and disastrous conflict which it had ever seen. It sat back, began to lick its wounds, and swore never to repeat the mistake. Yet today we find Germany bitter and almost ready for conflict over the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, all nations in the midst of economic depression, France refusing to pay her debts to our country yet able to lend her erstwhile enemy, Austria. In the far east China and Japan have been indulging in sporadic bloody encounters in spite of the fact that neither has declared open war. Despite the lessons of history, dozens of arbitration treaties, and dozens of international conferences, the world remains an armed camp.

Last year at about this time students of Norfolk Division voted in a nation wide poll of colleges on the question of disarmament. Over seventy colleges took part in the voting, and at the time the poll was conducted here over twenty-four thousand students had gone on record for reducing armaments. We have not the final figures at present, but the result was overwhelmingly in favor of a reduction in armaments. The youth of the world must settle this question. It is youth which will fight in the next war -- if any. The present day youth is about ready to take control, too; to step into the commanding position. When it does, it should remember these ideals of a world at peace, of the brotherhood of man. These things are not national. They are inter-national among youths. Youth is coming into power. The days when convention, dogma, old age, were honored merely because they were "antique" is past. If youth carries its idealism with its power, we believe the world will be a pleasanter place in which to live.

Vol. III, No. 21

Ed., March 17, 1933

13. The Red Menace

"The red menace is boring from within and we are paying no attention to it. It is well known that the doctrine of Communism is being taught openly in some of our leading colleges and universities and nothing is being done about it." The quotation, dear reader, is by our great protector of the public safety, Colonel C. B. Borland in the "Say They" column of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch. It would seem to point out that our so-called younger generation is going straight to hell--as seems to be usual with younger generations until they get old enough to start growing horizontally instead of vertically. If the tone and content of Colonel Borland's quotation are meant seriously it would seem that the years bring a growth of fat around the head as well as the abdomen. Regardless of what measures were taken, it would always be relatively easy to learn the doctrines of communism. The Colonel should realize that these students who are being taught communism openly are under no compulsion to accept it. If they accept it in sufficient numbers, then it would seem that we are due for a change. The Colonel apparently wants to maintain a static system. It cannot be done. A change must come, and the Colonel must not blame our students if they want to completely change the social system. The depression and the apparent necessity of going through it periodically under the present system is a sufficient indication of the necessity of a radical change.

Vol. III, No. 21

Ed., March 17, 1933

14. Keep In The Current

It is difficult for us, as contemporaries, to realize that we are living in one of the eras which will loom large upon the scroll of history, a fast moving era of almost constant flux and change. Yet, from the World War through the post-war deflation and prosperity, through all the mad events of the "jazz decade" to the present depression and recovery program, it takes but a glance at the day's news and a few moments of thought to bring this truth home. Look at your daily paper. Prohibition, the "noble experiment", is finally repealed after more than a decade which brought with it the rise of the modern gangster, big business methods in crime, wholesale killings with machine guns, and all the modern paraphernalia for the process of taking a man for a ride. The world suffers the worst depression in history. Roosevelt brings to an end the Republican sway of power and inaugurates the revolutionary NRA recovery program under dictatorial powers. At the present moment the NRA hits a snag and General Johnson heads for the mid west trouble area with a prospect of a fight to the finish between the administration and the embattled farmers with no holds barred. LaGuardia, "the fiery Fiorello," sweeps all before him in winning the New York mayoralty election, and the Tammany dynasty is ended as the first fusion candidate to beat the Tiger machine since 1914 prepares to take office. Japan grabs a slice of Chinese territory and thumbs her nose at the rest of the world as she withdraws from the League of Nations. Germany, under the leadership of Hitler and his Nazi storm troopers, does much the same thing. Revolt sweeps revolution-torn Cuba.

We study historically the events of 1896, Bryan and his famous saying, "you shall not crucify America upon a cross of gold"--and merely scan the headlines as America leaves the gold standard. We see the growth of air travel to an everyday occurrence. We read of atoms being split. And it excites only a passing comment. History is in the making. Keep in the current of current events!

Vol. IV, No. 8

Ed., November 19, 1933

15. Prohibition Passes

Prohibition passes and a nation rejoices. America has rid itself of one of its outstanding evils after thirteen years. It is difficult to reach a definite conclusion as to the benefits and disadvantages of the prohibition law, particularly due to the fact that it became so controversial a subject. These facts are evident, however. Rather than ridding the country of liquor, the prohibition laws made it easier to get. A saloon or dispensary had to operate under certain restrictions. A bootlegger was already flouting the law. Anyone, and by anyone we mean just that, could and can secure all the whiskey he or she wants delivered anywhere within the city at a moment's notice. Further, prohibition produced the modern gangster with his big business methods, his vast fortunes, his bodyguards, his gunmen, and machine gun crews. It produced such horrors as Chicago's famous St. Valentine's Day massacre in which seven men were lined against the wall of a north side garage and mowed down by machine gun slugs. It gave rise to organized racketeering and extortion. But all this has been said before.

There can be little or no defense of whiskey. There is little doubt that the world would be a better place if alcoholic beverages were to be wiped out. In view of past experience this seems an impossibility. We rejoice therefore at the passing of the "noble experiment" which became an ignoble failure. It was un-American in spirit in attempting to dictate to the individual his private likes. It produced bigots and fanatics of which Bishop Cannon is a shining--or tarnished--example. Let us hope that the ignoble failure rests in peace.

Vol. IV, No. 8

Ed., November 10, 1933

16. The Older System . . .

"The older system has been beset with many superficialities--rigidly required class attendance, class assignments and lesson learning, the textbook, time-concept of education, often overlooking the fact that education is a life process and that the really vital factor is what the student accomplishes for himself.....", said Dr. R. H. Tucker in a recent address at an educational convention. Under this viewpoint, William and Mary is placed decidedly in a standpat position, for it has the textbook, time-concept of education. The subject is worthy of comment, but hardly

of argument, for the William and Mary administration has shown that little the student thinks or says is given consideration.

Our personal desire is for a college where the professor lectures and explains his subject and gives information as to where further material on it may be found. The student at this college will not be faced by any "rigidly required class attendance". He will attend lectures or not, just as he wishes, but will be required to pass a thoroughly comprehensive examination upon the subject. His first two years' work will consist of survey courses; after that he will study as he pleases--but enough of idle fancy. Facts are facing us, and so we end with a plea for our ancient institution to rejuvenate itself, to get away from the older method.

Vol. IV, No. 24

Ed., April 13, 1934

17. The Cost Of Education

When the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary was first established in 1930 the enrollment was around two hundred. During the next two years the enrollment increased to nearly five hundred students, and then the number of students dropped to around three hundred this year. In 1931 the tuition here, without laboratory fees, was \$57.50; in 1932 \$65.00, in 1933 \$75.00, and now it is \$90.00. The increase in tuition in 1932 was caused by the college fee being raised from \$37.50 to \$45.00. Last year the college fee was raised to \$55.00, making the tuition \$75.00. This year the college fee was decreased to \$53.50 but the maintenance fee was raised from \$3.50 to \$20.00, making the fees \$90.00. Considering that this is a state college these fees are very high. The total fees at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg are lower than those here by about \$13.00. According to the Circular of Information from a college in another state, their fees are very much lower than ours. This college gives practically the same courses as the Norfolk Division, a student there having junior standing in a university after two years' study. The fees there come to \$11.00 for new students and \$8.00 for old students. Three dollars laboratory fees there are three dollars for any laboratory, including organic chemistry.

The most important result of lower fees would be that more people could have the advantage of a college education. The purpose of a college of the type of Norfolk Division is to make it possible for those students who cannot afford to go away to college to continue their studies after they have left high school, and when the fees are too high the school cannot serve its purpose.

Vol. V, No. 10

Ed., November 23, 1934

18. Students Vote To Outlaw

War In Local Peace Poll

College students of the Division voted overwhelmingly to outlaw war in the peace poll conducted by the Association of College Editors and the Literary Digest, a survey of the returns showed.

The returns from the ballots of the last issue of the High Hat showed that the students of the Division believe firmly that the United States can be kept out of the next great European war, are unwilling to follow the flag in a war of invasion, and advocate universal conscription of all resources of capital and labor as a war measure to go hand in hand with the draft.

Sentiment was decidedly against the United States entering the League of Nations, with the vote over two to one. A great majority favored government control of munitions industries. However, the vote was almost equally divided as to a navy and air force second to none, with the "yes" a little in favor of the question.

Here are the results from the ballots cast last week:

Can U. S. stay out of war; 57 yes; 30 no.
Fight if the U. S. is invaded; 69 yes; 15 no.
Fight if U. S. is invader; 15 yes; 72 no.
Army and Air Force second to none; 45 yes; 39 no.
Government control of munitions; 72 yes; 15 no.
Universal conscription of property as war measure;
81 yes; 6 no.
U. S. entrance into League of Nations; 27 yes; 60 no.

Editor's note: Results of the poll at the Division are inconclusive since very few students voted.

Vol. V, No.17
News Article
February 15, 1935

19. Bring On Another Mr. Franklin

Mr. Francis Franklin, now-famed speaker for the American Student Union, has come and gone. His coming meant something to the Norfolk Division; his departure meant little, considering the impracticability of the program he advocated. Students and professors, because Mr. Franklin spoke for two hours in our auditorium one Tuesday afternoon, discussed Communism, Socialism and Fascism with surprising zeal during the week immediately following Mr. Franklin's speech. The student body was instructed in all phases of the various 'isms' with unprejudiced freedom. Now that we have some knowledge of these 'isms', we are less likely to again display the stupidity which prompted the discourtesy shown to Mr. Franklin.

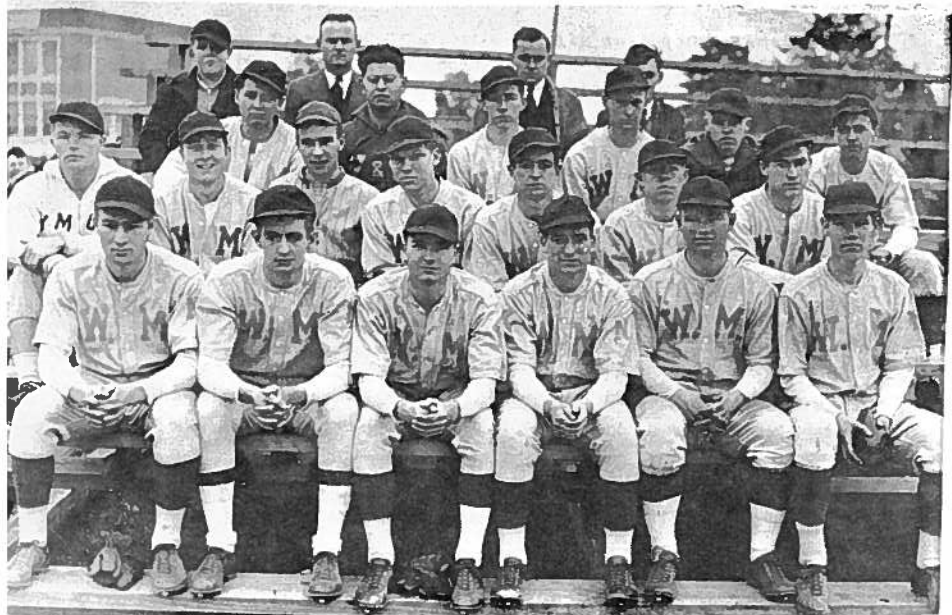


NORFOLK DIVISION FOOTBALL TEAM, 1931

st row, L-R: Praigner, Singleton, Eames, Carner, Wilson, Nee, Walker, Burton, Scott (coach)

nd row: Parks, Forehand, Old, Morgan, Parrott, Snyder, Drake, White

rd row: Waldman, Forehand, Ottley, Anderson, Keith, Vann, Robinette, Dailey, Small, Maxey



NORFOLK DIVISION BASEBALL TEAM, 1935

Front row, L-R: Brock, Mercer, Edmonde, Redford, Dozier, Owens

2nd row: Scott (coach), Holland, Rives, Williamson, Carter, Hardy, Ewell

3rd row: ...

If all suspected Communists could arouse the Division as did Mr. Franklin, we should single them out and welcome them here with open arms. Of course, we should dismiss them in a more courteous manner than we did Mr. Franklin, and we should conduct discussion indicative of more knowledge and tolerance than was inherent in our discussion with the A. S. U. speaker. There is no danger of a college student body being unduly agitated by false logicians or idealistic dreamers. If they can stimulate us to intelligent thought and more intensive study, let us have one here every week.

Vol. VI, No. 21

Ed., March 13, 1936

CHAPTER V

ACADEMIC PROGRESS IN THE EARLY 1930'S

Section A. Statistics and Notes on Organization

The first director of the Division, H. Edgar Timmerman, resigned at the end of the second year of the school's operation. He was succeeded, in September, 1932, by Dr. Edward Moreley Gwathmey, professor of English at the parent college in Williamsburg. Dr. Gwathmey resigned on December 31, after only four months as director, to become president of Converse College, at Spartanburg, South Carolina. Dr. William Thomas Hodges, earlier dean of men and director of extension in Williamsburg, was then transferred to the Norfolk institution, with the title of Dean and Professor of Philosophy and Psychology. Dr. Hodges remained at this post until April, 1941. Dr. Chandler, president of the college, died on May 31, 1934, and was succeeded by Dr. John Stewart Bryan of Richmond, who was inaugurated on the following October 20.

In the decade from 1930-1940, the faculty roll was increased by 150 %. The following table lists their numbers by years. It should be remembered that many of these instructors commuted from Williamsburg.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number on Faculty</u>
1930 -- 1931	10
1931 -- 1932	13
1932 -- 1933	16
1933 -- 1934	19
1934 -- 1935	17
1935 -- 1936	18
1936 -- 1937	17
1937 -- 1938	18
1938 -- 1939	18
1939 -- 1940	24

The size of the student body by years was reported as follows. Only regular day students are enumerated.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Enrollment</u>
1930 -- 1931	206
1931 -- 1932	455*
1932 -- 1933	482
1933 -- 1934	399
1934 -- 1935	341
1935 -- 1936	369
1936 -- 1937	403
1937 -- 1938	452
1938 -- 1939	541
1939 -- 1940	522

* This total includes eighty-one students registered in engineering courses conducted by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Such students are included also in the totals for the following sessions.

The fees listed in the earliest bulletin, that of June, 1930, were as follows, per semester:

Matriculation fee	\$ 9.00
College fee	37.50
Maintenance fee	3.50
Total	<u>\$50.00</u>

Laboratory fee, per course \$ 7.50

The first bulletin carried the following notice:

Scholarships

The College of William and Mary, Norfolk Division, by arrangement with the City Council of Norfolk and the Norfolk School Board, grants ten scholarships annually to students of Norfolk who have shown by their past record their ability to pursue work at the college with profit and credit to themselves. These scholarships are awarded by the Norfolk City School Board The holders of such a scholarship will be exempt from paying the \$37.50 college fee. They will, however, pay the matriculation and maintenance fees required of all students.

Later, scholarships of similar value were announced for one graduate of each of the following schools: Woodrow Wilson High School; Portsmouth; South Norfolk High School; and one accredited high school at Norfolk County, and one of Princess Anne County.

Among the announcements for the session 1932 - 1933, appeared the following additions to the curriculum:

In its two previous years the Norfolk Division has limited its students to freshman and sophomore studies. Beginning with the session of 1932-33, however, a limited amount of junior work will be available to students who are qualified for such work. Two English courses of junior grade and the full schedule of junior courses in Economics and Business Administration will be given if as many as fifteen students enroll for them. Students who have already spent four semesters in the Norfolk Division may profitably spend two more semesters in taking as electives freshman and sophomore courses which they have not previously taken, even if they do not elect to take the junior courses in Economics and Business Administration.

Beginning with the session 1932-33, the Norfolk Division will offer the first three years of a standard four-year course in secretarial science leading to a degree of B.S. in Secretarial Science.

The educational standing of the institution was set forth in the following terms:

The College of William and Mary, including its divisions in Richmond and in Norfolk, is a member of the most important accrediting agencies in this section, -- the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States and the American Association of University Women. The College is also on the accredited list of the Association of American Universities. By virtue of these memberships, the work in the College of William and Mary, or in either of its divisions, will be credited in other standard universities, colleges, or professional schools.

Discipline was outlined in these paragraphs:

The discipline of the College is in the hands of the Director, with the advice of the faculty. The object is to maintain regularity and order in the institution and to inculcate in the students the spirit of honor.

The honor system as accepted at William and Mary assumes that every student is trustworthy and will not do a dishonest and dishonorable thing or violate his pledged word. Each student is required to sign the following pledge on written work: "I hereby declare upon my word of honor that I have neither given nor received help on this test (examination or assignment)". The young men and the young women, through their student councils, immediately take

cognizance of any violation of the honor system, and any student found guilty of violating the accepted code is regarded as unfit to remain as a member of the College community.

The examinations are given under the honor system and a formal pledge to every examination or test paper is required.

The respective student councils also take cognizance of any matters which, in their judgement, are injurious to the well-being of the College. So thoroughly is the enforcement of the honor system placed in the hands of the students that there is rarely any appeal from their decision.

The faculty believes that it owes as a duty to parents the insistence upon the withdrawal of any student not profiting by his stay at College. In every case of discipline the student's parent is informed of the action.

Before matriculation each student is given a summary of the regulations of the College which he is required to sign, indicating that he understands and will abide by them.

No form of hazing, running of freshmen, or subjecting a student to humiliating treatment is permitted. No assemblies for so-called mock trials can be held without special permission.

The statutes of the College forbid the use of intoxicating liquors and gambling. No smoking is allowed in the building, except in the room provided for the use of men for recreational purposes.

Since the purely social activities of students in a day college have to be quite different from those of students in a residential college, no social clubs and fraternal organizations will be permitted in the Norfolk Division.

For the session 1932-1933, the catalogue outlined basic programs in the regular Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science curricula, and additional programs in engineering, pre-medicine, pre-dentistry, pre-public health, pharmacy (in cooperation with the Medical College of Virginia), and economics and business administration. Also announced were programs in physical education, secretarial science, government, and pre-legal studies.

In the next bulletin, the announcement was made that eligibility for athletic teams would henceforth be determined in accordance with the requirements of the Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, in which the College of William and Mary held membership. Specifically mentioned were teams in football, basketball, baseball, track, tennis, and golf.

Section B. The Sober Days of Depression

In common with other educational institutions throughout the nation, the College of William and Mary and its branches confronted a crisis in the early 1930's which threatened their survival. The economic depression, especially menacing through the first half of the decade, was gloomily reflected in the following press accounts which appeared in February, 1933.

W. and M. Has 'Huge Deficit'

Dixie Schools Facing Crises

Chandler Reports Straits of Second Oldest U. S. College; Hodges Paints Gloomy Picture in N.Y.

Because of a greatly reduced appropriation and the inability of many students to pay their bills, the College of William and Mary will conclude this session with a huge deficit, as yet undetermined, President . A. C. Chandler disclosed yesterday as he waited for a conference with Governor Pollard.

Dr. Chandler said the situation was serious, revealing that, in proportion to its number of students, William and Mary is receiving less support from the State now than in 1919. Then, the student enrollment was 132 and the annual appropriation \$50,000. Now William and Mary gives instruction to 2,300 young men and women on a yearly allowance from the commonwealth of Virginia of \$250,000, which has been subjected to two 10 per cent reductions, Dr. Chandler said.

Nor has the endowment of the college grown apace with the student enrollment. In 1919 the endowment was \$150,000; it is now just about 500,000 yielding an income of \$30,000 a year.

Colleges and universities in the South are facing their most crucial days since the Reconstruction period following the Civil War, Dr. W. T. Hodges director of the Norfolk Division of William and Mary College, told

members of the New York Alumni Club of the college here tonight at the club's annual dinner, held at the Pan Hellenic Hotel. The depression has threatened many institutions with extinction, he declared. He warned that unless steps are taken to assist the schools, many will be forced to close or else so curtail the work that their standards will be lowered to such a point that the students will not receive the training to which they are entitled.

"William and Mary's very existence has been threatened by reduced appropriations from the State, but officials, faculty and students have carried on in a most courageous spirit", Dr. Hodges declared. "Unless some relief is found in the future, it will be impossible for your alma mater to continue its progressive program inaugurated by President J. A. C. Chandler in 1919."

Dr. Hodges pointed out that the University of North Carolina is on the verge of losing much prestige and usefulness through having its appropriation cut to the bone by the present legislature. "The same thing is taking place in Virginia, and it is imperative that the alumni of our schools support the cause of education if we do not find the standards of our institution lowered to a disgraceful level," he said.

Approximately 100 attended the dinner, which was followed by a dance. Dr. Earl B. Thomas presided and Mrs. Reverdy Johnson was in charge of the arrangements.

Section C. Physical Expansion

The catalogue for 1935-1936 bore the following notation:

The City of Norfolk gave to the college in 1930 an abandoned elementary school building, together with the block on which it is located. Soon thereafter, the college expended \$30,000 in renovating, remodeling, and equipping this building for college purposes, and at the same time purchased approximately thirteen acres of adjacent unimproved land.

In 1935, with funds obtained from the Public Works Administration, the college began the erection of a building which includes the administrative offices, a commodious gymnasium, eight lecture rooms, and a swimming pool. In the same year, the college received from the City of Norfolk about six acres of ground adjoining that which had been purchased in 1930 and began, in cooperation with the city, the construction, with funds from the Works Progress Administration, of an athletic field and stadium for the joint use of the college and the municipality. From the Works Progress Administration funds were also received in 1935 for landscaping, improving and enclosing the entire campus.

The additions noted there elicited, in the fall of 1936, the following columns in the Norfolk press:

**Pomp, Pageantry Mark Dedication
Of Foreman Field**

Foreman Field, Norfolk's new \$300,000 stadium of white concrete silhouetted beautifully against a rich green turf -- the realization of an old civic ambition -- was dedicated to public use yesterday afternoon before a cheering crowd of football enthusiasts variously estimated at between 13,000 and 15,000.

In this pageant setting of music, vivid colors, and athletic rivalry -- with clear weather of a temperature more aptly described as "perfect" for football -- this largest assembly over to witness a football game in Norfolk participated in a program which lasted uninterruptedly from shortly after 2 o'clock until sunset.

They heard a brief dedication program presided over by John Stewart Bryan, president, of the College of William and Mary, with crisp, pointed addresses by Governor George C. Peery and Mayor W. R. L. Taylor, of Norfolk.

Virginia Wins Again

They saw a powerful eleven from the University of Virginia march to its eighth straight victory over a game William and Mary team by a score of 7 to 0.

They exclaimed at the simple beauty of an 18,000-capacity amphitheater, situated on Hampton Boulevard at its intersection with Bolling venue, erected through the joint efforts of the Norfolk Division, College of William and Mary-V.P.I., the City of Norfolk and the United States Government.

They gave rousing recognition to the stadium's namesake -- A. H. Foreman, chairman of the Norfolk School Board and member of the William and Mary board of visitors, whose vision and energy led to the establishment six years ago of the Norfolk unit of the college and the ultimate erection of the athletic field.

Early in the afternoon, the beaming sun giving promise of the excellent climatic conditions which were to follow, spectators began streaming into the huge oval, and by 2 o'clock the two towering concrete stands showed a rippling surface of humanity.

Governor Peery, Mr. Bryan and other city and State officials, who had taken seats in the president's box in the east stand, went forth at his juncture for a brief inspection of the physical properties of the college. As he passed the stands on both sides of the field, the Governor was cheered by the exhilarated audience.

Higher Education in Norfolk

As late as seven years ago Norfolk was as bare of facilities for education beyond the high school level as it was of mountains. From that position of abject poverty we have been strikingly rescued by the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary. The changed situation is not yet generally appreciated. It will be better appreciated as the city, beholding the new combination academic-gymnasium building and the new stadium, becomes aware that there has arisen on Hampton Boulevard an institution of learning that has permanently enriched its educational resources and is certain to play an increasingly important part in the intellectual life of the community.

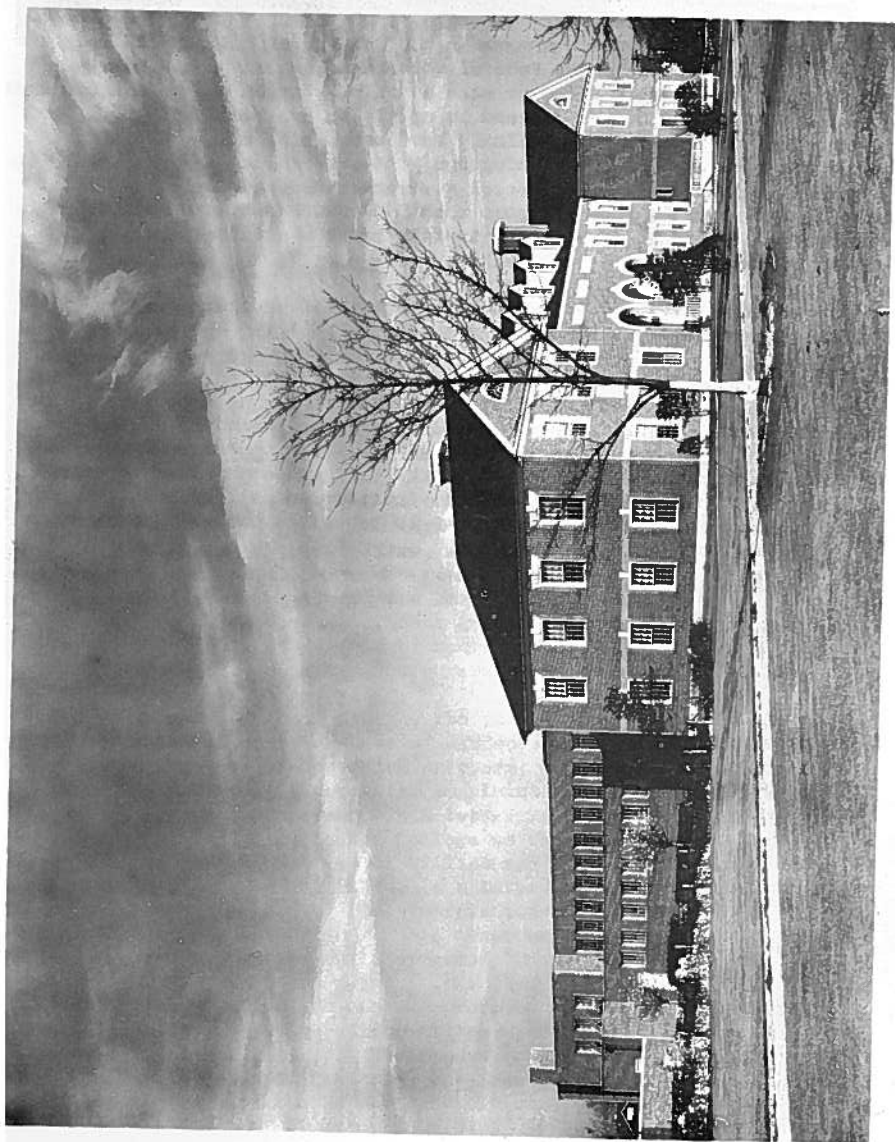
Starting six years ago in a discarded public school building, this institution will begin its seventh year on September 15, in a physical plant valued, land and buildings, at more than \$500,000. The construction now nearing completion will add to the academic facilities library and administrative space and half a dozen new classrooms; and to the physical training facilities, twin gymnasiums, a large swimming pool and, next to the big bowl at Charlottesville, the largest stadium in Virginia.

Most of the money for this fine plant and its beautifully landscaped emplacement was provided by the Federal government -- some \$268,000 in the form of an outright grant, and \$86,000 in the form of a 4 per cent twenty-year loan. But more important than this valuable Federal assistance in the creation of this institution, was the antecedent vision and progressiveness of Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, late president of the College of William and Mary, the continuing good-will and guidance of John Stewart Bryan, who succeeded him in the presidency, and the intelligent administration of Dean W. T. Hodges, head of the Norfolk branch. The departed pioneer and his successors in authority have produced here an institution that valuably supplements the State's collegiate establishment.

That the Norfolk Division provides full two-year college instruction for nearly four hundred students is only half the story. It also provides night-time adult instruction for nearly as many more, enabling employed persons to obtain instruction that would otherwise be beyond their reach. Its faculty of nineteen, drawn from the teaching corps of William and Mary at Williamsburg, and Virginia Polytechnic at Blacksburg, ranks high in scholarship and experience. Best of all, the institution is completely self-sustaining. That insures for a pay-as-you-go growth that will make it independent of the vicissitudes of State financing and make it truly responsive to the educational needs of the territory which it serves.

Growth at the Division

The figures which City Manager Thompson cited before the City Council when that body was approving an advance of \$24,000 to Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary in order (through the assistance of an additional \$6,683 privately obtained) to win a further \$57,818 from the Federal government for enlarging the athletic field there to 18,000 seat capacity, furnish in skeleton form a remarkable story of development through governmental largess.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - SOON AFTER CONSTRUCTION

1936 or 1937

Within about two years the city of Norfolk has furnished \$16,000 (not counting the present "advance"), the College of William and Mary has furnished \$106,000, and the Federal government has furnished nearly \$280,000. An athletic field or stadium which started out on a 5,000-seat basis, jumped to 9,000 seats, and is now to be enlarged to 18,000. A gymnasium and lecture room building have come into being. A swimming pool has been added. Landscaping and walls have been made possible. In successive steps, with the Federal government always supplying most of the motive power, a total of more than \$400,000 has been expended or authorized -- and an educational institution has attained a physical plant of importance.

To the Virginian-Pilot it has seemed that an undue proportion of these permanent investments has gone into athletic equipment, and too little into the equipment and endowment which make a real college. But the reasons for that unusual procedure are well known. The Federal government has not been primarily interested in emphasizing the facilities for mental education. It has been concerned with its public works policy -- and the result is that the greater part of the money has been devoted to that kind of construction which provides employment for the greatest number. Eventually, if this institution is to fulfill its real purposes, the emphasis will have to be placed where it belongs.

CHAPTER VI

The Late 1930's

A. Campus Life

In September, 1936, a student body of 405 enrolled for classes at the Division, using for the first time the facilities of the new educational (later Administration) Building. Work on the building had been slow, hampered from time to time by bad weather, lack of materials resulting from labor strikes, and the necessity of employing unskilled labor. Student activities apart from academic work were begun in the gymnasium on Friday, September 25, under the sponsorship of the College Life Committee. It was announced that the public lecture series, initiated in the previous year, would be continued. The four lectures of the first group had been given by W. G. Kers, P. Y. Jackson, A. G. Williams, and D. S. Prosser. Mentioned in the current news of the campus organizations were the Dramatic Club, the Byrd Literary Society, the Jones Biology Club, and the College Y. The men's and women's student government organizations were combined into a single Student Government Association, with provision for a Student--Faculty Committee to supervise college activities.

Dean Hodges and "Doc" Gibson, the custodian of buildings and grounds, lamented the carelessness of students who littered the walks, lawns, and buildings with "sandwich wrappers, empty cigarette packs, and trash of all sorts"- a perennial complaint. Arthur G. Williams, instructor in French and German, in a letter to the High Hat, objected to the custom of referring to the College as the Division, and suggested the name "The College of William and Mary and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Norfolk". In a later issue the editor complained that only one-half of the students voted in the general election of some of their highest officers. An unsuccessful effort was made to give the new administration building named "Hodges Hall".

Interesting reflections on the problems of war and peace were set forth in a letter to the editor of the High Hat, written by Dr. Ernest W. Gray of the faculty. These questions had been much agitated by the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Spanish Civil War, and sabre-rattling on the part of the Germans and the Japanese. This letter appeared in the issue of November 13, 1936.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir:

About three weeks ago two representatives of the Emergency Peace Campaign visited our college. With the sanction of the administration, they held a meeting in our gymnasium, which was attended by less than one quarter of our students. At that meeting they asked those interested to meet them and organize a local branch of the organization. Exactly nobody turned up at this meeting. Last night Dr. Kirby Page, a representative also of the Emergency Peace Campaign, here under the auspices of the Tidewater Ministerial Union and other local organizations, spoke on the war problem at Blair Junior High School. I saw one student there. Of course, there may have been more.

This apathy is utterly incredible.

After all, the whole problem of peace is a simple one. We can have peace if we want it. But unless enough of us are willing to spend a fraction of our time and energy working for it, we are going to have war. Anyone who knows anything about the international situation will tell you that.

Consequently, I wish to ask the student body one simple question, requesting them to bear in mind the simple fact that they are the ones who are going to be killed, wounded, gassed when we do have war. That question is: Do you prefer war to peace? If you do, I have nothing more to say to you. If you think peace is preferable, I ask you to meet me in Room 201 next Wednesday, November 18, at 12:30. Please remember that I want no one to come at that time who believes that war is a great adventure, who believes that war is romantic, or who believes that war is profitable. This is no humble plea that you please be interested in some remote problem. This is, to put it bluntly, an opportunity for you to do something to save your own skins.

Ernest W. Gray

Dr. Gray's hopes were no doubt much revived a few weeks later when fifty students and four faculty members attended a meeting called to initiate plans for a peace organization at the college. Many students volunteered their services in making preliminary arrangements for the formation of a peace body. The group was eventually organized, having

as its first objective the "promotion and furtherance of peace by members of the student body". The officers were John Leitch, chairman; Lucile Bybee, publicity chairman; Judd Lewis, head of the finance committee; David Levine, literature committee; and Paul Kratzig, corresponding secretary. The High Hat supported their efforts with a lively article entitled "I Don't Want Another War".

The High Hat for March 20, 1937, featured on its front page a coming lecture by Dr. Akers on "Odd Facts about Languages", and news of another address by Dr. Jackson, on patent medicines. A student called for a four-year college, while a news article from Philadelphia told that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Admiral Richard E. Byrd would cooperate in launching the Emergency Peace Campaign's No-Foreign-War Crusade. Hitler was castigated for his ruthless and warlike activities, that "should make every American realize that we have in him a menace which is too close to home for comfort". In the next month, a day was set aside on which the student body might "fully observe the national sympathies against war which will be voiced by a National Strike. . . . The Peace Council intends to carry on after the strike in their effort 'to educate people to peace'."

At a meeting held on October 30, 1937, the faculty decided to form a memorial fund to perpetuate the memory of Arthur George Williams, for more than twenty years an instructor in modern languages, who died in the preceding spring. A goal of \$1,000 was set, the interest from which should be used to buy new books for the college library. A committee of twenty was appointed from the faculties of Williamsburg and the University in Charlottesville, and from the faculty and students in Norfolk.

In November the V. P. I. Glee Club was formed, under the direction of Jeff Baker, announcer at Station WTAR. Other officers appointed were W. A. Smith, Mary Lane Garrison, and Jack Shinn. A few weeks later a radio series over WTAR was initiated by Dr. Hodges, P. Y. Jackson, and Louis Webb. Public lectures were given during these months by Dr. Akers, Robert C. McClelland, and other members of the faculty. The Globe Current Events Society and the Men's Debate Council were also active. In March, 1938, a student radio review board was elected. The board was required to determine the best student radio program of the year and the best individual performance. Elected to the body were Conway Macon, Bob Rawls, Joe Root, Donald Griffin, Sidney Krukin, Clarkson Meredith, and Sally Turner. On the following May 17, a Greek Festival was presented in the stadium by a student cast of nearly one hundred, featuring Mary Owen, who was crowned as Athena, Sally Turner, Mildred Jennings, Joseph Madden, Bob Rawls, Lois Leach, Thelma Leigh Bell, and Mary Lawrence. The faculty committee consisted of Margaret Holman, Dorothy Pierce, Robert C. McClelland, and A. Lee Smith.* The festival and the annual Science Exhibit received the following comment from the editor of the High Hat, on May 20.

*A second Greek Festival was presented in May, 1939, with a cast of more than 150 students. City officials and many friends of the college cooperated generously in the project.

Other Side of College

Within the past two weeks the college has undoubtedly "raised" itself to a much higher level in the minds of local citizens by means of the two extra-curricula activities which have been completed. We speak specifically concerning the Science Exhibit and the Greek Festival.

Both activities are as different from each other as black and white, and yet both activities were admirably carried out and presented. There could be no doubt in the mind of any person who witnessed either the festival or the exhibit that he was viewing something that stood for many hours of research, time and labor.

The High Hat believes that all those persons who participated in either activity, however small the participation, deserve as much credit as does the star basketball or baseball player. The college gained for itself a reputation in the field of sports during the last playing seasons and now it begins to look as if a name for successful and interesting projects is due this campus.

With such a small enrollment as this college has, it is almost unbelievable that such a beautiful thing as the festival or such an accurate and interesting thing as the Science Exhibit could be put on. The only answer to the query is that the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary possesses an unusually large number of talented students, and an unusually competent faculty.

At the final convocation of the year, held on June 8, the principal speaker was the Reverend Moultry M. Guerry, rector of St. Paul's Church. Also appearing on the program were Norma Lawson, pianist, and the college Glee Club.

It was announced in the High Hat that Division students planned to enter several different schools in the summer and fall. Included in the list were William and Mary in Williamsburg, Mrs. Johnson's Business School, Randolph-Macon Women's College, Syracuse University, Duke University, the University of Virginia, the Richmond Division of William and Mary, Mary Washington, Madison College, Washington University in St. Louis, and the University of Pennsylvania.

B. Miscellanea

The Extension Division

The Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg was organized in September, 1919, "at the urgent request of civic bodies and educational authorities". In the school year of 1929-1930, the last before the establishment of the day school in Norfolk, more than three hundred forty men and women were enrolled in afternoon and evening classes. The bulletin for the year 1930-1931 carried the names of twenty-seven instructors, all but three of whom commuted from Williamsburg. Classes were held in the college building on Hampton Boulevard, at Maury High School, at the Briggs School in Portsmouth, and at the Woman's Club on Fairfax Avenue. Thirty-seven classes were listed in the bulletin. Joseph E. Healy was the director of extension work.

For the session 1939-1940, the last of the first decade, the Division's bulletin showed the names of twenty-three faculty members on the extension staff. Of these only two travelled from Williamsburg to their classes, all others coming from the Division or from other schools in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The list of courses offered contained eighty-nine entries. (The Extension Division, with many changes being introduced, was organized as the Evening College in 1941-1942.)

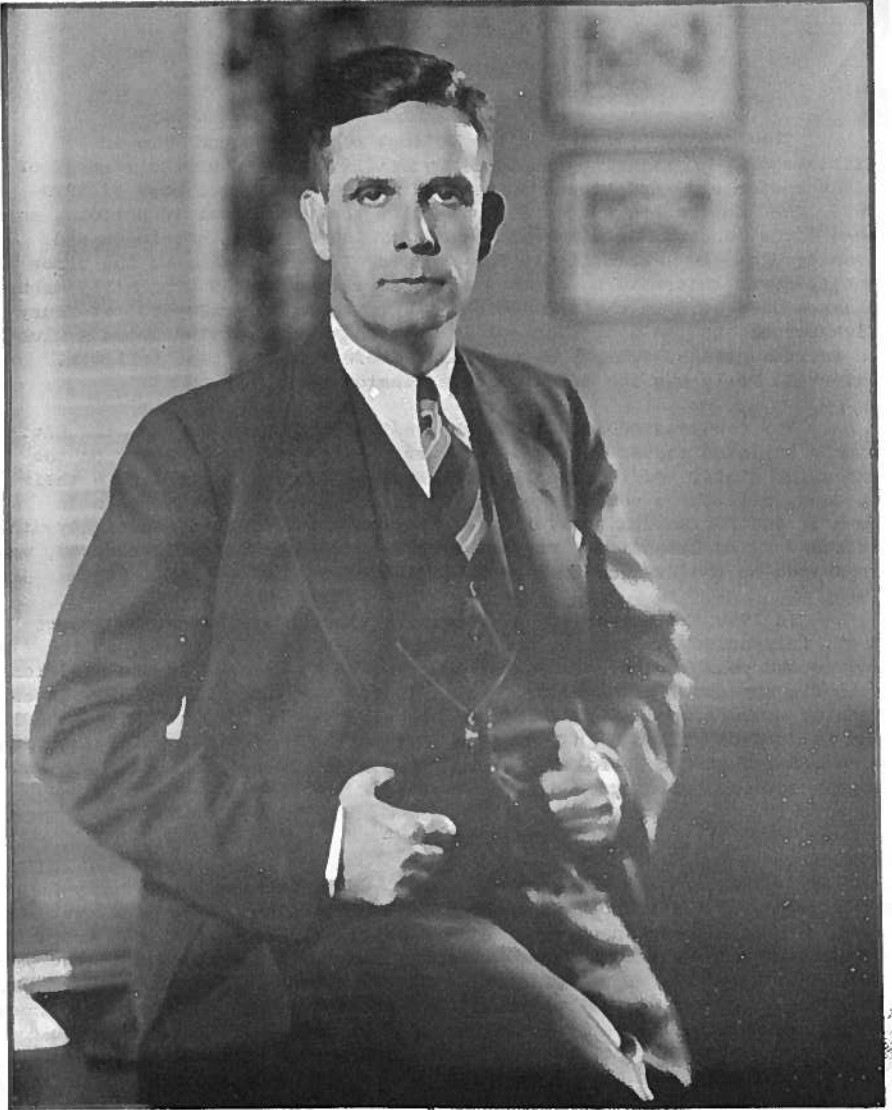
In 1929 the University of Virginia, through its Extension Department, introduced engineering courses in Norfolk and Portsmouth, at the first and second year levels. The first entry of these courses in the Division Bulletin appeared in Volume II, Number 1, for the year 1931-1932. Seven faculty members were listed, and classes were taught in Maury High School and in Woodrow Wilson High School in Portsmouth. A few laboratory courses were offered at the Norfolk Navy Yard Apprentice School in Portsmouth and in the college building on Hampton Boulevard.

The "Emporium"

The institution now known as "Bud's Emporium" was begun early in the history of the school, apparently in the session of 1930-1931, with J. W. (Gibby) Gibson in charge. It was originally located in the basement corridor of the present Science Building, and was later removed to the present Room One of the same building. Audrey T. Paul "Bud" assumed charge in 1934 and continued at the post until his death in the spring of 1948. Books were purchased in the early years through Shafer's book store on South Granby Street, in the Atlantic Hotel building; later the college offered them for sale through "Bud's". In 1945 the book store and lunch counter were removed to the present location in the Administration Building.

The Library

The library was at first located in Room 18 of the Science Building, with Frances B. Saunders as librarian. It was removed from there to Room 7, the present physics laboratory. Upon completion of the Administration Building in 1936, it was transferred to its present quarters. Later enlargements were made in the early 1940's.



DR. EDWARD L. GWATHMEY
Director, 1932

In 1931, J. W. Gibson joined the maintenance staff of the college. Two years later, Bessie Charity became one of the school's janitorial workers. Both of these "old timers" are yet with the school at the present writing (1951), along with Thomas J. Seward, caretaker and gardener, who was first employed in 1935.

1936, June 10. Fifty-one students were registered for the summer classes of the Norfolk Branch of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Seventeen were enrolled for the second term, which began on July 27. The classes were taught by six instructors: Dr. Jackson, Dr. Gray, Dr. Prosser, Mr. Webb, Mr. White, and Miss Burke.

1936, Autumn. After an earlier unsuccessful attempt, the students of the Division produced their first yearbook, The Cauldron. The book, containing sixty-four pages, was published by the Sigma Epsilon Pi Fraternity, with the cooperation of thirteen other organizations and the administration and faculty of the college. Seven advertising sponsors were represented, including Pender's Stores, Albright-Hopkins Flowers, Norfolk Engraving Co., Nee Printing Co., Northrop Sport Shop, Arps and West (druggists), and W. T. Gregory and Sons, general contractors who built the new Administration Building and the stadium.

1937, January. The Division took the first steps in organizing the Alumni Association. Dr. Hodges was a prominent figure in the activity.

1937, September. Mr. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., established the first loan fund of the college. The donor supplemented the first gift at a later date.*

1938, January. The Aircraft Instrument Institute was established, its purpose being to train students in the operation, overhaul, and repair of aircraft instruments. Thirty-nine were enrolled. In the fall, other courses were added to the program. Instructors were obtained from the Naval Air Station.

1938, April. President Roosevelt requested of Congress \$1,250,000,000 for the Works Progress Administration. Of this sum, he proposed to allocate \$75,000,000 to the National Youth Administration, whose funds had been reduced in the current year, in keeping with the trend toward economy in the national government. A renewed slump in business revived plans for higher expenditures. Many students of the college worked under the N.Y.A. program.

1938, June. For the first time, William and Mary presented summer courses in Norfolk. In previous years, only V. P. I. had offered them.

*For the text of the covering letter, see Appendix F-1. In the next seventeen years, 477 loans were made from the fund thus established.

CHAPTER VII

SUPPLEMENT

SOME FACTS

ABOUT

THE NORFOLK DIVISION, COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

AND

ITS SERVICES TO PARENT COLLEGE AND COMMUNITY

This document, dating from 1938, was discovered in the College files in May, 1953. It is presented here in unaltered form, since it contains many facts and data which were not available when the original research was made. It presents a valuable summary of the first eight years of the Division's activities.

(In a document of later date, Dr. Hodges refers to this survey as having been written by himself)

THE NORFOLK DIVISION, COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

1930-1938

HISTORY AND GROWTH OF PLANT

For eleven years, beginning in 1919, the College of William and Mary made a significant contribution to adult education in the Norfolk-Portsmouth community through its extension courses. These weekly courses for teachers in the local school system and for the general public were taught by instructors sent from Williamsburg. Then, in 1930, when a recently abandoned but strategically situated grammar school building in Larchmont was given by the city to the college, the Norfolk Division, primarily for day students, was founded.

A statement of the present monetary worth of the Division's buildings and grounds is as follows:

1. Value of building and site when donated by Norfolk in 1930	\$100,000
2. Cost to the College of renovating and equipping the building	35,000
3. *Cost to the College of about 12 acres of unimproved land adjoining that which the city had given	52,000
4. **Cost of building, with equipment, erected by loan and grant from the P.W.A. in 1935 for gymnasium, lecture room, library, and office purposes	175,000
5. Values of landscaping, planting, laying walks, and enclosing campus with funds from the C.W.A. and the P.W.A., 1934-1938	60,000
6. ***Value of about seven acres of land donated by the city in 1935	25,000
7. ****Value of Foreman Field, a brick, concrete, and steel stadium, erected with W.P.A. and municipal funds in 1935-36	300,000
	<u>\$747,000</u>

* When Major S. Heth Tyler, then Mayor of Norfolk, and Mr. A. H. Foreman, then chairman of the City School Board, approached Dr. Chandler and showed him the abandoned Larchmont schoolhouse which the city wished to give the College, Dr. Chandler told them that the College would not be interested unless the College could purchase for future development certain unimproved acreage adjoining the building and site which the city was offering to donate.

** To meet annual P.W.A. charges for bonds and interest on this building, the Division charges each student a "maintenance fee" of \$20 per semester. The annual revenues from these fees have ranged roughly from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

*** The city paid only \$15,000 for this acreage, which was mainly marsh land with very little actual value, but soon after conveying it to the College, the city increased its value almost 100 percent by draining, filling, and grading it.

**** Although the stadium was built by the city, title to it in fee simple rests in the College. The net earnings of the Stadium since its opening in October, 1936, have been about \$2,500. Of these earnings about \$1,800 has been paid to the College in full reimbursement for the cash which the College had advanced for construction purposes in 1936. The municipal funds used by the city for the completion of the stadium were around \$30,000, and the amount advanced by the College having been repaid, the revenues from the stadium are being applied, per contract between city and College, toward the liquidation of the municipal funds which the city used.

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

In 1931, William and Mary began a partnership with the V. P. I. whereby the latter institution keeps three full-time members of its faculty here in the Norfolk Division for teaching in cooperation with the William and Mary faculty the first two years of its standard courses in engineering as given in Blacksburg.

Through this arrangement, the Norfolk Division makes a strong appeal to those who graduate from the local high schools, whether their educational interests and desires are for courses in the liberal arts on the one hand or for courses in the engineering and technical sciences on the other. Ninety-two of the Division's present 285 men students are enrolled in the V. P. I. courses.

The nature of this interesting and successful partnership is very simple. William and Mary owns the property, assumes sole responsibility for the formulation and execution of educational policies, and reimburses the V. P. I. once each year for the monthly salaries which it has paid its three men.

EVENING COURSES FOR ADULTS

The Extension courses which were begun here by the College in 1919 provided the background from which the Norfolk Division emerged in 1930, and the parent college through the Division has continued these Extension courses to the present. Whenever the number and character of these courses are beyond the resources of the faculty of the Division, the situation is met by the Division's employing on a part-time basis some well qualified local instructors, and by having some members of the faculty come down from Williamsburg.

The number of extension courses and their student enrollments have been increasing very rapidly during the past three years. For example, there were only 114 extension students in the session of 1933-34, while 542 extension students are this year paying into the Division treasury slightly more than \$10,000.

Teachers in the local school systems constitute the largest vocational group among these students, while young men in business occupations, who study accounting, economics, and business law, constitute the next largest vocational group. A smaller vocational group among these students is from the Navy. Officers and their wives enroll for foreign language courses, and enlisted men for the mathematics, physics, mechanical drawing, etc. which will help them advance in their naval careers. In addition to the evening students in these definite vocational groups who wish for and specifically need "continuation or up-grading education" which will directly aid them in securing promotions in their work, there are many men and women who enroll for courses with no more specific purposes than self-improvement. In their interest in their studies, in their genuine hunger for learning, and in their appreciation of the work of their teachers and of their college, many of these mature men and women are ideal students.

For the Division's evening students and for the Norfolk-Portsmouth community as a whole, it would in no sense be humanly possible to state in dollars and cents the value of the courses for adults which the college has been giving here for the past nineteen years.

THE DAY STUDENTS

(Especially in their relation to the parent college)

The proportion of fine college material among the 1,500 students who annually graduate from the high schools of the cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and South Norfolk, and from the suburban counties of Norfolk and Princess Anne is reasonably high. Moreover, all of the twelve high schools in the above mentioned cities and counties are uniformly good, and they send well prepared students to the Norfolk Division. From the very first years of the Division, its teachers with previous experience in other colleges became very thankful for freshmen classes whose homogeneity as to preparation for college work is much greater than is usual in colleges which must receive their freshmen from many different high schools scattered throughout the country instead of from only a few good high schools in the same community. For the past several years, successive freshman classes in the Division have consistently achieved on the American Council on Education's tests for College Aptitude average scores which are about ten points higher than the average annual scores of the thousands of freshmen in the hundreds of colleges throughout the country as reported annually by the University of Chicago.

The Division has executed well conceived plans for securing each year the best "college material" from the high schools in its natural territory. or three years, the Division has each session gone to all twelve of "its high schools" and tested all seniors in order to discover the most desirable

students. (Incidentally, this annual testing service of the Division has been contributing to the improvement of both the general work and the guidance service of the schools.) Having learned who the exceptionally good students are, the Division does all it can to get them into college, and uses its quota of government aid in helping those who are rich in intellectual promise, but poor in financial resources.

Four years ago, the Division very definitely began working toward the policy that every high school graduate in its territory should begin college here, wherever he might be planning to finish his education. Seven years of sound teaching by the Division have done much to further the realization of that idea. About a year ago, the Norfolk Chapter of the American Association of University Women passed unanimously a resolution recommending that all local high school graduates with college expectations plan to begin their college work in the Division. Recently the local Alumni Association of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute passed a similar resolution.

Parents who have sent their older children to distant colleges and their younger children to the Division are learning two things which are greatly helping the Division. One is the financial saving to be had, and the other is an educational advantage just as obvious to a clear-headed parent or teacher as the financial advantage. A student who goes directly from high school to an away-from-home college is faced in his first college semester with two very difficult adjustment problems. In the first place, he has to adjust himself to new and strange subjects of study taught in ways which are new and strange to him. In the second place he has to adjust himself to new ways of living among strangers, without being able to receive during this period of adjustment the amount of parental supervision which is needed today by practically all young college freshmen.

A student who attends, on the contrary, a local college has only one set of these difficult adjustment problems to meet in his first college year; and when he is two years older, the second set of problems in adjustment almost cease to be problems.

How many day students has the Norfolk Division had?

The average of the eight annual enrollments of day students in the Norfolk Division has been 338, and the total number of individuals who have enrolled in those eight years has been 1968. Still students of the Division are 452 of the 1968.

What of the 1516 who have come to the Division and gone?

Two hundred and twenty-five, about fifteen per cent, have continued their studies in the parent college, and an approximately equal number have continued their studies in the V. P. I. and in many other colleges and universities throughout the country.

The distribution of the attendance of the Norfolk Division students in Williamsburg has been as follows:

1931-32	7
1932-33	19
1933-34	49
1934-35	60
1935-36	54
1936-37	43
1937-38	64

What the 64 now in the parent college are doing is right along the line of what their 161 predecessors have done in the five preceding sessions. Of the 64, one has already graduated, and is taking law; 10 are in the sophomore class; 26 are in the junior class, and 27 are candidates for graduation this session. The 27 in the senior class are 14 percent of the class membership of 191, and they largely account for the fact that the percentage of Virginia students in the senior class is 57.6, while the percentage of Virginians in the entire college this year is only 45.4. (The number of Virginians in the Williamsburg student-body has been declining for several years.)

	<u>No. Students</u>	<u>No. Virginians</u>	<u>Ratio of Virginians</u>
1927-28	1288	931	76%
1928-29	1428	991	69
1929-30	1503	1000	67
1930-31	1496	931	62
1931-32	1682	1013	60
1932-33	1602	938	59
1933-34	1269	687	54
1934-35	1205	691	57
1935-36	1198	660	55
1936-37	1290	649	50
1937-38	1299	591	45

Four of the present 27 seniors from the Norfolk Division were among the 19 seniors who have this year achieved Phi Beta Kappa honors. Ten per cent of the entire class of 191 received Phi Beta Kappa honors; 9 per cent of the 164 seniors not from the Norfolk Division did so; and 15 per cent of the seniors from the Norfolk Division did so. Sixteen of these 27 seniors from the Norfolk Division are completing their degree requirements in only one session at the parent college, while 11 of them will have studied two or more sessions in Williamsburg. Three of the four Phi Beta Kappas are from the 16 students who did three years of work in the Division, and who are doing only one year in Williamsburg.

When the 63 undergraduates now in the parent college are deducted from the 225 which the Division has sent up, there remain 162 about whose records in the parent college something should be told. One hundred and thirty-two, 82 per cent of them, graduated, and 11 of them received Phi Beta Kappa honors. Fifty-eight of the 132 were men, and 74 were women,

(Although the proportion of women students in the Norfolk Division has never been above 38 per cent of the total enrollment, the persistence of women till graduation in colleges of liberal arts is much more marked than that of men students, who are much more apt than women to drop out of college to go to work, or to enter professional schools before graduation.)

Thirty-five of the 58 men graduates, and 27 of the 74 women graduates, met all of their graduation requirements by studying three years in the Norfolk Division and only one year in Williamsburg.

Could the parent college wish anything better from the Norfolk Division than a delegation of students each year which will yield in due course graduates at the rate of 82 per cent?

Could there be better proof of the sound scholarship inculcated in the Norfolk Division than the following facts?

1. In six sessions, including the present session, the parent college will have graduated 78 students who studied three sessions in the Norfolk Division and only one session in Williamsburg.

2. The parent college will have given Phi Beta Kappa honors to 10 of those 78 graduates.

What about the other 30 students - 18 per cent - who went from the Division to the College and finished their studentship without graduating?

The majority were boys and girls who were primarily interested in the social opportunities of an away-from-home college, and who went to Williamsburg after only one or two semesters in the Norfolk Division. A few of the men in this group went into professional schools without waiting for graduation.

We have accounted above for nearly one half of the students who have attended the Norfolk Division. But about 1000 of the total enrolled failed to continue beyond the first year or two of college. What of them? First, it should be noted that many of this thousand have not been good college material. By inexpensively making their academic disabilities apparent the Norfolk Division has, of course, rendered a large service to these young men and women and to their parents. Moreover, by weeding out these unfit in the first or second year, the Division has relieved the parent college of a heavy responsibility. To those whose abilities have proved sufficient for college work but who for financial or other reasons were unable to proceed to a degree the Division has offered practical benefit by such courses as English composition, economics, accounting, biology, and chemistry, but--what is probably of more importance--these students have been introduced to higher learning. They have learned the rudiments of culture, they have been made aware of the scholarly and dispassionate approach to modern problems, they have, in short, learned what college is. And though they have not acquired the label of a degree they have certainly become better, more responsible men and women through

their limited contact with higher education. Many of this group would undoubtedly during the past seven years have been unemployed, liabilities to society. Through the Norfolk Division they have acquired skills and knowledge that have given them a better chance in the world. It is not unreasonable to think that the students who have never known a college other than the Norfolk Division have benefited as much as any group from the presence of William and Mary in Norfolk.

THE FACULTY OF THE NORFOLK DIVISION

When the Division was established in 1930, it was the plan of the president of the College to have almost one-half of its teaching done by members of the Williamsburg faculty who would travel to and from Norfolk three days per week. For two reasons, this policy was gradually changed and completely abandoned after the first few years. One reason for this was the expense of travel, while the other reason was educational in its nature. Teachers giving lectures in both Williamsburg and Norfolk could not attend faculty meetings in Norfolk or have any except the most formal lecture room contacts with their Norfolk students, or do their share of the corporate work of the Norfolk faculty, or take any part in the life of the Norfolk community. Accordingly, a faculty, resident in Norfolk, was gradually assembled, and that faculty has proven an exceptionally able one.

The 17 full-time members of the staff are in their late thirties or early forties. All are old enough to teach with vigor and authority; yet all are young enough to keep on growing for several years to come. All except one who is being replaced at the end of this session are able teachers, and nine are brilliant teachers. Moreover, it would be very hard to find teachers who do as much work as they do, and who are better informed or more influential in their communities. Thirteen are men and four are women. Twelve of the thirteen men are married, and nine of them own their homes here in Norfolk. Both the quality and the energy of the faculty are evidenced by the fact that its members during the current session are not only teaching 452 day students and 542 night students but are giving the public lectures listed on the accompanying folder and weekly thirty-minute radio programs.

The esteem in which they are held by the community is indicated by the constant demand for their services as speakers before all sorts of organizations in the Norfolk-Portsmouth area and by their activities in such organizations as the Association of University Women, the Y.M.C.A., the Community Fund, various churches, and many other groups concerned with the civic welfare. The success of the series of programs presented this past winter and spring over the Norfolk radio station WTAR and mentioned above is further indication of the asset this energetic faculty group is proving to their community.

Academically the equipment of the faculty is of the highest. Among the number with doctor's degrees are two from Harvard, one from Chicago, one from Ohio State, one from Virginia, and one from Heidelberg. Seven hold master's degrees from five colleges or universities of the highest grades. The only ones of the seventeen who do not hold graduate degrees

are the man and the woman in physical education, one instructor in mathematics, and one instructor in English. All four are very good teachers in their fields, and all four are doing summer school work toward their master's degrees.

It is clear, then, that the Norfolk Division has been abundantly blessed with two prime requisites of a good college - able teachers and fine student material.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE NORFOLK DIVISION,
AND THE RELATION
OF ITS FINANCES TO THOSE OF THE PARENT COLLEGE

Between September 1, 1930, and May 14, 1938, students, including those in Extension courses, paid into the Division treasury \$423,692.56. (Between May 14, 1938, and June 30, 1938, students are expected to pay in \$14,500 more.)

The amounts by sessions have been as follows:

1930-31	\$25,202.68
1931-32	42,441.99
1932-33	53,922.63
1933-34	53,135.16
1934-35	50,716.11
1935-36	60,764.50
1936-37	66,928.80
1937-38	70,580.69 to May 15, 1938
1937-38	14,500.00 Ext. May 15-July 1 collectio
	<u>\$438,192.56</u>

The fees charged students in the Department of Extension have not been changed since 1919 when the Extension work first began. They have been kept very low in order to encourage people to improve themselves. Until the current and immediately previous sessions, the cost of operating these courses usually consumed all of the revenue received from them.

During the first five years, the annual charges to day students were advanced 100 per cent.

<u>SESSION</u>	<u>ANNUAL FEES PER STUDENT</u>
1930-31	\$ 90
1931-32	110
1932-33	130
1933-34	150
1934-35	180
1935-36	180
1936-37	180
1937-38	180

With the addition of laboratory fees to the above basal fees the annual fees per student range from \$180 to \$230. The usual fee per student however, is \$195.

When the basal fees were increased to \$180 in 1934-35, \$40 of each annual fee was segregated for servicing the bonds and interest on the new building which was then in prospect from the P.W.A. The 100 per cent increase in student fees in a period of five years and the depression caused a big drop in the Division's enrollment for two successive sessions. Day student enrollments by sessions have been as follows:

1930-31	206
1931-32	455
1932-33	480
1933-34	399
1934-35	341
1935-36	369
1936-37	402
1937-38	452

Leaving out of account the College's two initial outlays of \$35,000 and of \$52,000, the receipts from student fees have been carrying the College's expenditures in Norfolk. In the third fiscal year the Division did a little better than breaking even. In the fourth fiscal year, which was also the end of a biennium, the Division enriched the treasury of Virginia by having \$10,169 revert thereto. In the fifth year, the Division showed a "bookkeeping deficit" of about \$2,000, but it put into the sinking fund for the P.W.A. \$10,250. In the sixth year, the Division had another paper deficit of \$3,000, but it had again put more than three times that much money into the P.W.A. sinking fund. In the seventh year, the Division had another paper deficit of \$3,600, but in that year it succeeded not only in paying its annual bond and interest charges to the P.W.A., but in building up its P.W.A. sinking fund to an amount which made it possible in each future year to use for general expenses its approximately \$15,000 P.W.A. revenues per year, except for \$8,000 per year required for interest on and retirement of the P.W.A. bonds. No deficit is in prospect for the current session.

The two sessions immediately preceding the present one were financially very difficult for the Division, for it was doubling its plant, and the cost of such necessities as fuel, light, and housekeeping service was increased tremendously.

The Bursar and Assistant to the President has constantly told the Division from the time he took office in 1934 that the Division must pay its own way, without putting the College and the State to any expense whatever. The Division has with great determination undertaken to live up to this policy of building a college on the pay-as-you-go-plan, though in doing so it has had to endure many privations.

For example, the Head of the Department of Physical Education in Williamsburg came to Norfolk in the summer of 1936 when the Division was getting ready to put its new building into service and listed \$16,500 worth of furniture and gymnasium equipment which, in his opinion, the building should have. Since the Division could not afford any larger expenditure it did the best it could with only \$2,600 worth of equipment.

Again, in 1936 when the cost of the new building was over-running its loan and grant from the P.W.A., the Division saved \$950 by leaving the radiators out of its swimming pool. It did without heat in this part of the building until a few months ago when it seemed that the cost of the lacking radiators could be afforded.

And further, it was not until a few months ago that the Division was able to purchase one hundred student chairs, which it had needed for two years and the lack of which made it necessary for the janitors to move chairs back and forth from room to room between classes.

These typical examples will suggest with how much earnestness the Division has followed orders in "living within its means"

IN CONCLUSION

What, then, are the values of the Norfolk Division, with its fine, eager, and teachable students from homes in the very heart of old Tidewater Virginia, and with its able, devoted, and community-minded faculty, to William and Mary, to the Norfolk-Portsmouth area, and to the Commonwealth?

The direct values of the Division to its parent college have already been sufficiently stated or implied. The indirect and imponderable values of the Division to its parent college are as difficult of qualitative appraisal as are the values of "ten-talent" ability or high idealism in an individual person.

To community and to Commonwealth the values of schooling several hundred boys and girls two years longer than is customary are simply incalculable. Leaving out of consideration the intangible values of education to individuals, the direct values of the Norfolk Division to its community in reducing juvenile delinquency, crime, and unemployment through the studentship of hundreds of youths during the past seven difficult years have indeed been priceless.



DR. WILLIAM T. HODGES
Dean, 1933 - 1941

CHAPTER VIII

Documents from the Files of Dr. W. T. Hodges

Some years ago, Mrs. W. T. Hodges, the widow of the third director of the College in Norfolk, kindly presented to the school a file of valuable letters and documents dating from her husband's term of service, 1933 to 1941. Several of these documents are included here because they reflect aspects of the development of the school which are scarcely known and which are not available elsewhere.

May 29, 1937

President John Stewart Bryan
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bryan:

It is a pleasant duty to make you a brief report of this seventh session of the Norfolk Division. In this session the Division ceased to be a one-building college, and in doing so it met with reasonable satisfaction a veritable host of knotty problems. For three months the management of Foreman Field alone was almost a whole-time job apart from the management of the college at the very time when the college was experiencing the growing pains of having its campus and buildings more than doubled. There was certainly a thrill, however, in seeing how far we could make one fourth of the money we needed for equipping the new building go when only one fourth of what we needed could be had. Although the very taxing problems of stadium management and equipment purchasing were nearly over by Christmas our third great problem of this nature, the gradual completion of our landscaping project, has continued with us to this very day. For the "headaches" it has occasioned, as well as for other interesting reasons, it should have a voluminous report of its own.

The upward trend of our enrollment which had begun with the previous session continued. The Division enrolled during the session seven hundred and thirty-five students under the following groupings:

Day students	405
Extension students	277
Summer students(V.P.I.)	53
	<u>735</u>

The quality of our new students is ever more gratifying than their quantity. Our freshmen when tested with the psychological examination of the American Council on Education exceeded by ten points the national average attained by more than 33,000 freshmen in 185 separate colleges. A further unique fact is that the average of the psychological scores of our 255 men is ten points higher than that of our 150 women students. Something new under the sun! - but many of the best homes in Norfolk regularly send their daughters to distant colleges for social purposes while sending their sons to their local college.

Owing to the separate cost accounting required for the operation and maintenance of our new building, it is not possible at this time, as

President John Stewart Bryan
May 29, 1937

is usually the case, to tell whether we shall end the fiscal year with a deficit. We have already collected more revenues than our budget allotment and we have also expended more than our allotment. It can be safely said, however, that any deficit we may possibly have will be a respectable one. A very encouraging sign is the fact that our receipts from the rental of our swimming pool and gymnasium, estimated at \$1,000.00 per annum, have already exceeded \$1,200.00.

On the intellectual side we have this year continued our series of monthly public lectures by the members of our Faculty, and we have continued to make regular and systematic additions to our library. On the educational side, we continued along even larger lines our survey of "college material" in the high schools of our territory. We have given psychological tests to more than one thousand high school seniors in thirteen separate high schools. Our testing program is proving very advantageous to both the college and the local school systems.

It is an especial pleasure to report the first donations of consequence to the Norfolk Division. Recently Miss Urith N. Greene gave to the Division from the estate of her cousin, the late Conway Whittle Sams, several valuable and historic pieces of furniture, works of art, and manuscripts, and Mr. Robert M. Hughes, Sr. gave several rare and beautiful books to our library. Other local people will, I am sure, follow their example and help us make additions to our library and furnish our reception rooms very attractively.

It also gives me great satisfaction to report that arrangements have been made for the recently organized Southeastern Branch of the Historical Society of Virginia to hold its regular meetings in our library. It is especially fitting for this organization to be definitely and permanently allied and affiliated with the College.

A note of distinct sadness accompanies the chronicling of the death of Professor Arthur George Williams who had served the College as a master teacher here and in Williamsburg for nearly twenty years. He was one of those rare "born teachers," and he gave an admirable balance to our very strong but rather young faculty.

In the matter of recommendations for the coming year your sympathetic attention to the following is earnestly requested.

I. The reappointment of the following teachers at the same rates of compensation which now obtain is recommended:

1. Akers, Wm. G.	Associate Professor	\$2500.00
2. Burke, Alice R.	Instructor	1600.00
3. Daughtrey, Greyson	Instructor	500.00
(\$250.00 to be paid from Athletic Fees)		
4. Gray, Ernest W.	Associate Professor	2200.00
5. Holman, Margaret	Instructor	1200.00

President John Stewart Bryan
May 29, 1937

6.	Miller, Raymond B.	Assistant Professor	\$2000.00
7.	Nixon, Mary	Instructor	324.00
	(A part-time teacher)		
8.	Prosser, David S.	Associate Professor	3000.00
9.	Scott, Thomas L.	Instructor	1800.00
	(\$900.00 to be paid from Athletic Fees)		
10.	Saunders, Frances	Instructor	1500.00
11.	Smith, A. Lee	Instructor	1500.00

II. The reappointment of the following teachers with salary increases of \$300.00 each:

1.	Jackson, Perry Y.	Professor	\$3300.00
2.	Jones, E. R., Jr.	Associate Professor	2500.00

When these men were employed in 1930 and 1931, respectively, the president of the College promised them in their letters of appointment increases of \$300.00 after their first year of service. Due to the financial conditions then obtaining, the president of the college was prevented from keeping these promises.

III. For the vacancy occasioned by the death of Professor Williams, Miss Cherry Nottingham, an A.B., A.M., Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Chicago, is recommended with the grade of Assistant Professor at a salary of \$2500.00.

IV. It is further recommended that Mr. Robert C. McClelland now an instructor in Williamsburg be added to our faculty as Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages at a salary of \$2000.00.

(Thinking that Mr. McClelland was now receiving only \$1500.00 I had hoped to get him for \$1800.00. On learning that his salary is now \$1700.00 I feel that we should pay him \$2000.00)

V. In accordance with our recent correspondence, I recommend the appointment of Miss Elise Barnes, recommended by Dr. Swem, as our librarian at an annual salary of \$1000.00 - ten months at \$100.00 per month. (your approval for \$900.00 per year on a nine months basis has been received, but Dr. Swem has since pointed out so clearly that a college librarian should be in service for ten months that I am asking you to approve the additional \$100.00.

VI. Since it was inadvisable to permit students to use freely our gymnasium and swimming pool without having been examined by a physician I secured the approval of Mr. Duke last fall for having Dr. Doyle, who had been for seven years the official physician of our Athletic Association, examine all of our students. For this service we paid him \$75.00. For the coming session I recommend the appointment of Dr. Millard P. Doyle as physician to the Norfolk Division at \$100.00 per year.

President John Stewart Bryan
May 29, 1937

Since I do not wish to make any changes in our office staff or in our housekeeping and gardening staff, I am not listing their persons and rates of compensation here but recommending your approval of their existing status for the coming year.

What would make me happier than anything else for this part of the college would be about \$3000.00 for small additions to the salaries of our teachers. Some of our most useful teachers were engaged in the depth of the panic at very low figures. They have worked faithfully, enthusiastically, and patiently, and they should be paid better. If the Division were not facing next session a loss of about \$6,000.00 in revenue from around thirty three-year students whom we regularly have had for the past six years, and whom we cannot have next session, I would certainly "get on my knees" for this particular \$3000.00.

In closing it is a genuine pleasure to tell you that I am grateful indeed for the very pleasant relations I have had with the College in Williamsburg during this very difficult session, and for the fine spirit of co-operation which has been consistently shown by every member of our staff here in Norfolk. In particular, I wish you to know that Mr. Duke has been a veritable tower of strength in coming whenever called and in giving wise and sympathetic counsel on our many problems of finance and of construction.

Very sincerely yours,

W. T. Hodges
Dean

WTH:q

May 28, 1938

President John Stewart Bryan
College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bryan:

I am glad to tell you of the growth, progress, and work of the Norfolk Division during the session which is about to close.

President John Stewart Bryan
May 28, 1938

One year ago we were ending a session which had been very successful indeed educationally speaking but most difficult indeed financially speaking. The Division had to live that year on a diet of bread and water, figuratively speaking, while bearing the added expense of equipping and servicing its new building, which constituted an addition of about 100 per cent to the Division's physical plant. Consequently, in spite of its enforced parsimonious policy the Division had to end its fiscal year with a deficit and thus fail to live up to its avowed and preferred policy of conducting its business operations in such a way as to avoid putting its parent college and the treasury of the Commonwealth to any expense.

In view of the fact that it had just ended the year with a deficit and in view of the fact that it would certainly lose in the coming session the revenues from about thirty students by reason of the change in year work in the Norfolk Division, it certainly seemed doubtful whether it would be possible to continue the policy of building and operating a college on the pay-as-you-go-plan.

Through the summer of 1937 this fear was a powerful stimulus to such hard work to increase the enrollment of students for the coming session. As a result by last October our student enrollment increased to an extent that would not only keep us "out of the red" but would make it possible for us to have some of the necessities we had to do without in the previous session. We also discovered, to our relief, that the management of Foreman Field in its second year would not require nearly all of the Dean's time for three months as it had done in its first year.

Student Enrollment

The upward trends of the Division's enrollment in its two preceding sessions were continued. The Division has enrolled this year one thousand and nineteen students under the following classifications:

Day Students	452
Extension Students	542
Summer Students(V.P.I.)	62
	<u>1056</u>
Students counted twice	37
	<u>1019</u>

A notable fact was a larger enrollment of day students in the second semester than in the first. Some of the causes in brief for this increased enrollment were as follows:

1. Seven years of sound and thorough teaching by our faculty. The Division is now old enough for many of its former students to be returning from colleges all over the country and comparing favorably the quality of the teaching they had received here with that which they had received in many of the best colleges in America.

2. Last summer's more vigorous prosecution of the Division's program of educational guidance than ever before certainly brought in on its merits alone many of our best new students. This guidance service of the Division is only three years old, and the Division is beginning to "reap a harvest" from the seed planted three years ago.

3. Resolutions by organizations.

Both the Norfolk Chapter of the American Association of University Women and the Norfolk Chapter of the V.P.I. Alumni passed resolutions recommending that all local high school seniors with college expectations enroll in the Norfolk Division before entering the colleges of their final choice.

Revenues

Our very gratifying increase in revenues is related of course very closely to our increased enrollment. To date our collections have been \$77,809.35, an increase of \$13,561.51, or 21 per cent, over our collections through this day of last year, and we confidently expect to collect not less than \$7,000 between this date and June 30th from our still unclosed accounts and from our summer school students.

Library

For the first time in the history of the Norfolk Division, we have had during the past year a full-time librarian. It was our good fortune to obtain for that post Miss Dorothy E. Pierce, a native of Norfolk and a graduate in library science of William and Mary. The energy and resourcefulness with which Miss Pierce undertook the work involved has been inspiring.

The expenditures for the library have been as follows:

Magazines	140.98
Books	648.73
Equipment	29.68
	<u>809.39</u>

Of this total, \$100 was a Gift of the Tri Kappa social club, \$104.04 was the profit from a dance given for the benefit of the library, and \$171.42 was received from the profits of the college lunch counter. Next year there will be available a small sum from the income of the A. G. Williams Memorial Fund, which now amounts to something over \$200, but which will soon be increased, we hope, by further donations.

As a result of the expenditure of the money mentioned above the library has acquired 761 books during the year. The total number of books in the library as of May, 1938, is 2687.

It can be seen easily that the library, under the economical and resourceful management of Miss Pierce, has made very definite progress in 1937-38. But it also is apparent that the library is still woefully inadequate. According to eminent authorities an institution of the nature of the Norfolk Division should have a library containing a minimum of 5000 volumes. Our determination to reach the goal of 5000 volumes in the near

President John Stewart Bryan
May 28, 1938

future has resulted in our budgeting for 1938-39 the sum of \$600 for the purchase of new books. It is also clear that more shelf space will soon be needed, and an immediate need is some sort of floor covering to deaden the sound of footsteps.

Faculty Activities

The year 1937-38 has been marked by a notable increase in the activities of the faculty apart from class-room teaching. Most notable perhaps has been the series of radio programs given throughout the winter and spring. There has been a large variety of programs. Typical have been a series of talks by Dr. D. S. Prosser on current economic problems; a series of book talks by Dr. E. W. Gray; a program devised and directed by Mr. R. C. McClelland, which included material from the classics; a program in French conducted by Miss Cherry Nottingham; talks on literary or social subjects by Miss Alice R. Burke, Mr. W. F. Harrington, Dr. Gerald Akers; and a series of scientific discussions produced jointly by Dr. P. Y. Jackson, Dr. E. R. Jones, and Mr. L. W. Webb. The response from the community to these programs has been very gratifying indeed.

There should also be mentioned the series of popular lectures on science given weekly throughout the year by Dr. Jackson, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Webb, the lectures on the English poets given by Dr. Gray during the first semester, and those by Dr. Prosser on current economic problems during the second semester.

It has also been notable that the faculty has become an integral part of the community and is turned to for assistance in many civic activities. Such work as that of Miss Burke in the Child Welfare Bureau and of Miss Burke and Miss Nottingham in the American Association of University Women is of tremendous importance to the reputation and, I may say, to the usefulness of the college in the city of which it is a part.

Student Activities

Another very notable feature of the year 1937-38 has been the tremendously gratifying increase in student spirit as shown by their extra-curricular activities. The athletic teams, under the direction of our very skillful athletic director, Mr. T. L. Scott, have had a most gratifying year. The football team, which met only college teams, was one of the best in the division's history. The basketball and baseball teams were also of the high quality we have come to associate with "Tommy" Scott's coaching. Track, swimming, tennis, and golf teams were also active and reasonably successful. Athletics for women, too, were of a high quality under the direction of our most capable director, Miss Margaret Holman. Teams in hockey and basketball engaged in intercollegiate competition, and an extensive program of intramural sports was carried out.

Other student activities should be mentioned. The student newspaper, "The High Hat", has completed a very successful year, both financially and

President John Stewart Bryan
May 28, 1938

editorially. The various social clubs seem to have a very gratifying social responsibility, a unique situation in my experience. The Dramatic Club has presented a number of successful productions, including one radio program which drew considerable favorable comment.

There have been two organizations established on the campus this year which have added much to the morale of the student body. One is the Glee Club, which under the direction of Mr. Jeff Baker of WTAR, who volunteered his services, has made remarkable progress. The radio program of this organization was outstanding among those presented by the students. The other new organization is the Globe Current Events Society, an important factor in arousing student interest in contemporary affairs, and the producer of probably the best radio program of the year.

Two other important achievements of the student body this year should be recorded. The Science Exhibit, arranged by the students almost unaided, was visited by hundreds of the townspeople, who found it of quite surprising interest and a testimony to the energy and interest of our students of science. This exhibit was complemented by the Greek festival, a series of dances and a masque presented by the students against the love background of our campus early in May. Much of the success of this affair was due to the untiring efforts of Miss Margaret Holman, Miss Dorothy Pier, Mr. A. Lee Smith, and Mr. R. C. McClelland of the faculty, but the ultimate success was due, of course, to the student participants. The beauty and quality of this production and the finished quality of the performances were gratifying to all of us at the Division and revealed to the eleven hundred spectators an entirely new aspect of college life. It seems to us that these two complementary activities are clear evidence of the remarkable quality of our student body.

Recommendations

The following members of the faculty are recommended for re-appointment without increases in salary.

- 1. Jackson, Perry Y., Professor of Chemistry. \$3300.00
(He received an increase of \$300 at the beginning of this session).
- 2. Nottingham, Cherry, Associate Professor of Modern Languages. \$2500.00
(Has been in the faculty only one year).

The following members of the faculty are recommended for re-appointment with increases in salary as indicated:

	<u>Present Salary</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>New Salary</u>
1. Akers, W. Gerald	\$2500	\$250	\$2750
2. Burke, Alice R. (Part-time teacher and part-time Division Registrar)	\$640	\$160	\$800

President John Stewart Bryan
May 28, 1938

	<u>Present Salary</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>New Salary</u>
3. Gray, Ernest W., Assoc. Prof. English	\$2200	\$550	\$2750
4. Holman, Margaret, Instructor in Physical Education	\$1200	\$300	\$1500
5. Jones, E. Ruffin, Jr. Assoc. Prof. Biology	\$2500	\$250	\$2750
6. McClelland, R. C., Assoc. Prof. Ancient Languages	\$2000	\$200	\$2200
7. Pierce, Dorothy E., Librarian	\$750	\$50	\$800
8. Prosser, D. S., Assoc. Prof. of Economics	\$3000	\$300	\$3300
9. Scott, Thomas L., Instructor in Physical Education	\$1800	\$400	\$2200
10. Saunders, Frances B., Instructor in English	\$1500	\$300	\$1800
11. Smith, A. Lee, Instructor in Mathematics	\$1500	\$500	\$2000

For replacing Professor R. B. Miller, Assistant Professor of Social Science, whose reappointment is not requested, it is recommended that Mr. Frank A. MacDonald, A.B., William and Mary, 1936, be appointed Instructor in Philosophy and Psychology at a salary of \$2000.

For an assistant professorship in Biology and Chemistry, Mr. Ben T. Painter, an alumnus of the College who has been for several years a graduate student at Harvard, is recommended for appointment at a salary of \$2000. The Division can no longer get along without help for Professors Jackson and Jones in their large departments. Dean Hoke and Dr. Donald W. Davis have highly recommended Mr. Painter.

For an assistant professorship in English, Mr. George E. Gregory, a graduate of the College and an experienced English teacher, is recommended for appointment at a salary of \$2000. Mr. Gregory has been teaching for us two sections of freshman English since last February.

An increase of the salary of the Dean from \$4800 to \$5400 is recommended, and an increase in the salary of the Director of the Extension Courses from \$400 to \$600 is also recommended.

In considering these recommendations, three facts should be borne in mind.

1. Many of the teachers for whom increases are requested were promised increases when they were employed from five to seven years ago, but economic conditions interfered.

2. On the basis of this year's receipts the Norfolk Division is paying its faculty only slightly more than fifty per cent of the amount it is collecting from its students. This is neither fair to the students nor to the faculty.

President John Stewart Bryan
May 28, 1938

The large expenditures we have made this year for capital outlays which should have been provided in the preceding year will not have to be made again. The outlays referred to were for finishing and equipping the new building, and for finishing in a measure the landscaping and planting of the campus. The money which went into them this year can go into salaries next year.

3. The Division is going to continue on a self-supporting basis. If I were not confident that it can absorb these increased salary outlays within the coming biennium, I certainly should not make my requests for them.

It is also recommended that you approve promotions in rank for six members of our faculty as follows:

1. Akers, W. Gerald, from Associate Professor of Modern Languages to Professor of Modern Languages.
2. Burke, Alice R., from Instructor in Government of Assistant Professor of Government.
3. Gray, Ernest W., from Associate Professor of English to Professor of English.
4. Jones, E. Ruffin, Jr., from Associate Professor of Biology to Professor of Biology.
5. Prosser, David S., from Associate Professor of Economics to Professor of Economics.
6. Smith, A. Lee, from Instructor in Mathematics to Assistant Professor Mathematics.

The following copy of a telegram received by Dr. Prosser when he was being engaged by the college contains promises typical of those concerning both salary increases and promotions in rank made or implied when these above mentioned members of our faculty were engaged.

1931 Apr 18 PM 10 45

CC 17 10 50 NL = WILLIAMSBURG VIR 18

DR. DAVID S. PROSSER =
665 PUTNAM AVE DETROIT MICH =

REPLY SENT APRIL NINE COLLEGE DOES NOT FULFILL POLICY OF AUTOMATIC INCREASES
IF WORK SATISFACTORY RANK PROBABLY RAISED IN TWO YEARS AGAIN IN TWO OR THREE
YEARS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS FORBID PROMISES OF IMMEDIATE SALARY INCREASES YEAR
INCREASE LIKELY HOWEVER FULL PROFESSORS GET THIRTY SIX TO FORTY TWO HUNDRED
WIRE DECISION =

A G TAYLOR.

President John Stewart Bryan
May 28, 1938

In closing, I wish to tell you that I have never enjoyed a year of work more than I have enjoyed this one, that I have seldom seen sound and faithful work on the part of a faculty bring forth the harvest that I have seen gathered here this session, and that I have never before been so sure in my own mind that this Division is doing splendid work for both its parent college and its community.

Very sincerely yours,

W. T. Hodges,
Dean.

WTH/w

March 28, 1940

Mr. A. H. Foreman
Western Union Building
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Foreman:

I am very glad indeed to comply with your recent request for a statement of what the financial position of the Norfolk Division will be at the close of the current year, June 30, 1940, and to tell you something of our financial problems.

As of March 31, the Division will have expended \$76,646.82. For the final three months of the current fiscal year, April, May, and June, there will be needed an additional sum of \$28,869.82, which will make the year an expenditure of \$105,516.64.

An indebtedness of approximately \$8,000.00 from the previous year is included in the above total expenditure for the current year, and its breakdown is as follows:

(1) Amt. due and unpaid to the V. P. I.	\$4,260.00
(2) Amt. due and unpaid on special payrolls (night teaching)	1,250.00
(3) Deficit charged to Norf. Div. on the books of the College	856.00
(4) Various expenditures made in 1938-39, but not paid until 1939-40	<u>1,500.00</u>

Mr. A. H. Foreman
March 28, 1940

Toward our expected expenditure of \$105,516.64, there is in prospect only about \$97,500.00 in revenue for the year, and toward this sum we have date collected \$85,921.19 in gross revenues.

Since the current fiscal year ends a biennium, I hope that the College will arrange to borrow in June the requisite money for paying our entire deficit, with the idea of our absorbing it during the coming biennium. In particular, it is very important that the V. P. I. be paid in full.

Before giving you some background on our indebtedness, I wish to on record with the statement that it has not been possible to finance both building costs and the operating costs of the Division on a pay-as-you-go basis year by year. The Norfolk Division has made heroic efforts to do this impossible undertaking; and as I look back over the past three or four years, think that it might possibly have succeeded in doing so if the college had changed its original policy of having three years of college work taught here instead of only two years as at present. When the college was "cutting off" third-year work, it never seemed to care at all about the loss in annual revenues of about eight to ten thousand dollars which this reduction in our work would mean to the Division.

Why did we end the previous year with an \$8,000.00 deficit?

In September, 1938, we opened college with ninety more students than we had the previous year. This increase in enrollment absolutely required to add four additional teachers in one session, to equip two new laboratories which we had long needed, and to purchase new seating equipment for one hundred and fifty students.

Incidentally, we should have added, by every academic standard of teacher adequacy, six additional teachers instead of four. We have suffered terribly all of the present session through the lack of two additional teachers, one in economics, and one in mathematics. Although we added four additional teachers last session, our enrollment increases have been so large during the past two years that our inadequacy of teachers is just as pronounced as it was in 1937 when Dean Pierson's Committee from the American Association of Universities criticized the College so severely for not providing more teachers for the students of the Norfolk Division.

Why have we been unable to absorb during this year any of the \$8,000.00 deficit of the previous year?

In the first place, we did not get a great increase in enrollment, consequently in revenue last September as we did in the previous September. Several years of annual increases in enrollment and in revenues, our annual enrollment is stabilizing around 540, and our annual revenues, around \$100,000. In 1936-37, our enrollment of 402 brought in \$67,000.00; in 1937-38, our enrollment of 452 brought in \$83,000.00; and 1938-39, our enrollment of 542 brought in \$97,000.00. This year's enrollment of 538 will not bring in more than \$101,000.00 in gross revenues.

Mr. A. H. Foreman
March 28, 1940

In the second place, (1) we had to put a new slate roof on our old building the past fall at a cost of \$1,800.00; (2) our coal bill was about \$600.00 more this winter than usual; (3) all of our three-year fire insurance policies amounting to \$750.00 had to be paid this year; and the V. P. I. gave all of its faculty members here increases in salaries amounting to \$990.00 for the year.

For the first six years of the Division when it had only one building, we did operate very well on the pay-as-you-go plan, if we leave out of consideration the initial capital investment of \$35,000.00 made by the College when it established the Division. In fact, there reverted to the treasury of the Commonwealth on June 30, 1934, a little more than \$10,000.00 from our revenues.

When we expended from a one-building college to a two-building college in September, 1936, and were required (1) to finish constructing the new building to the extent of from \$1,500.00 to \$2,000.00 per year for the ensuing three years, (2) to provide from our funds every dollar we spent for furnishing and equipping our new building, (3) to increase our maintenance costs by 100 per cent. (The new building, as you know, is a larger structure than our old building,) and (4) to dedicate each year about \$8,500.00 to debt servicing our new P. W. A. building, we were hopelessly sunk in the matter of meeting each year's financial costs on an annual basis.

I have never been able to see why the state budget bookkeeping does not follow the universal procedure of business corporations in making a distinction between expenditures for running expenses and expenditures for permanent outlays like debt service on a P. W. A. building, a new roof on a building, purchases of new furniture and new laboratory equipment. If the state would capitalize its assets, and not dump them all into the year's running expenses, the Norfolk Division could each year meet its operating costs very well from its income from student fees, though it could not possibly meet its capital expenses also. A break-down of the Division's expenditures of approximately three hundred and forty thousand dollars during the four-year period ending June 30, 1940, would show an expenditure of more than fifty thousand dollars for capital outlays.

The Norfolk Division would like to get enough help from the College each year to take care of its capital obligations. If the College would use about \$10,000.00 per annum of its \$275,000.00 appropriation from the General Fund of the Treasury of the Commonwealth in paying the capital expenses of the Division, the Division could comfortably provide its students with enough teachers, and with adequate library facilities, and could thus look forward to growing soundly in accordance with the needs of its community.

In connection with such a fiscal policy on the part of the College, two of the many considerations which should be given earnest thought are as follows:

Mr. A. H. Foreman
March 28, 1940

(1) The Division sent 42 students of proven ability to the College last fall, and from the records of our previous students in the College, 84 per cent of that number will continue in Williamsburg till graduation. It would, in my opinion, cost the College more than ten thousand dollars per year to get 42 students from Virginia each year who are as valuable to the College as those we send.

Incidentally, the Division sent last September 143 of its last year's students to 35 different colleges. In my opinion, 85 to 100 of our students instead of only 42 would have gone to Williamsburg, if the original policy of three years of work in the Norfolk Division had not been changed three or four years ago. Another interesting fact is that our last year's enrollment of 542 was 65 per cent men, and that of the 143 students who left us for other colleges, only 23 men went to Williamsburg, while 6 of our men went to other colleges.

(2) In simple justice the College and the Commonwealth ought not to expect our students to pay for the capital outlays of the Norfolk Division.

All of the fees from our students except a modest portion for ordinary annual maintenance costs should go into educational services to the students.

Some of the Norfolk members of the General Assembly talked with last fall about the advisability of making efforts in the 1940 Assembly to the Commonwealth's meeting directly in the future the capital expenses of Division. In the full knowledge that this matter is properly an "internal one only for the College and the Division, I asked that no such efforts be made.

Very sincerely yours,

W. T. Hodges
Dean

WTH:w

CHAPTER IX

THE LAST YEAR OF THE DECADE

SEPTEMBER, 1939 - MAY, 1940

With the news that hostilities had erupted in Europe, the editor of the High Hat concluded that "With war, or at the very least, economic repercussions of it, imminent, the outlook is darker for today's collegians than it has been since his father faced the same situation twenty years ago." Participation in the war, he said later, would mean "a 20 to 50 billion increase of the Federal debt, a higher cost of living, cessation of expenditures for public improvements, and great depletion of natural resources."

It was announced that a press box was soon to be constructed in the stadium. Also a new concession booth was to be built beneath the stadium, and new plumbing was to be installed in the locker rooms. At the same time it was made known that the social hall, closed as a disciplinary measure in the previous year, would be reopened. Eating and drinking would be prohibited in it. Enrollment figures showed 275 freshmen and 182 sophomores.

In the first weeks of October, W. E. Debnam, local newspaper reporter, and Frank Turin of the Norfolk Advertising Board spoke to student groups. W. G. Akers addressed service men at the Navy Y.M.C.A. Later in the month, Frank A. MacDonald assumed the duty of instructing the fencing class.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority instituted a flight course on the campus, receiving applications from eighteen students. On November 10, Al Harris and Harold Jones, local pilots, were appointed as instructors.

Current discussions of the honor system were reflected in a straw poll which showed that 136 students favored a change of the present code. One hundred two were opposed to change, 39 undecided. In December, the student body voted against any change, 191 to 131. The Students Absence Committee issued a dire warning to students who failed to appear to explain excessive absences from class. Six faculty lectures were scheduled for the year, to be delivered by Messrs. Jackson, MacDonald, McClelland, Fry, Prosser, and Jones. Dr. Jackson, professor of chemistry, was later called to duty at the Naval Academy. He was succeeded by Dr. W. S. DeLoatch, formerly of the University of Chicago.

In February the V. P. I. Club sponsored a drive to collect money for famine relief. The group collected \$54.36. Le Cercle Lafayette, local French club, in cooperation with the Woman's Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital, scheduled Mlle. Eve Curie for a lecture on April 2. Miss Cherry Tingham and Pierce Schmitz were instrumental in arranging Mlle. Curie's visit.

On March 5, thieves broke into Bud's Emporium in the basement of the Science Building. They removed the safe which contained about \$90.00. At the same time petty thefts were frequently reported on the campus. Dr Stringfellow Barr, president of St. John's College, spoke to the Norfolk Forum in Blair auditorium. Many faculty members and students of the coll attended the lecture.

Dean Hodges announced that Mrs. Alfred I. DuPont would grant \$800 annually to a deserving student who needed financial assistance to complete his college education. On April 13 the college acted as host for the local group of contestants competing in the annual Latin tournament, sponsored by the Classical Association. Robert C. McClelland was in charge of arrangements. On the same day, the college held the first Patron's Day in its history. It was sponsored by Phi Sigma, Cotillion, and Tri-K. The faculty formed a St. John's Club. The purpose was to read the classics studied in the St. John's curriculum.

The High Hat received a first-class honor rating from the Associated Collegiate Press. The rating was 735 points, fifteen below the All-American level. Dr. James W. Miller, dean of faculty and professor of philosophy at William and Mary in Williamsburg, addressed a convocation on the subject of teaching as a profession. On May 17 it was announced that six students in the Civil Aeronautics program had passed the examinations given by an inspector from Newark, N. J. The first to complete the course of the flight school, they became full-fledged pilots and received their wings.

On May 29, the college held its final convocation of the year, also the last of the first decade. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of schools.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX

TABLE I - 1940-1941

1. ...	1940
2. ...	1941
3. ...	1942
4. ...	1943
5. ...	1944
6. ...	1945
7. ...	1946
8. ...	1947
9. ...	1948
10. ...	1949
11. ...	1950
12. ...	1951
13. ...	1952
14. ...	1953
15. ...	1954
16. ...	1955
17. ...	1956
18. ...	1957
19. ...	1958
20. ...	1959
21. ...	1960
22. ...	1961
23. ...	1962
24. ...	1963
25. ...	1964
26. ...	1965
27. ...	1966
28. ...	1967
29. ...	1968
30. ...	1969
31. ...	1970
32. ...	1971
33. ...	1972
34. ...	1973
35. ...	1974
36. ...	1975
37. ...	1976
38. ...	1977
39. ...	1978
40. ...	1979
41. ...	1980
42. ...	1981
43. ...	1982
44. ...	1983
45. ...	1984
46. ...	1985
47. ...	1986
48. ...	1987
49. ...	1988
50. ...	1989
51. ...	1990
52. ...	1991
53. ...	1992
54. ...	1993
55. ...	1994
56. ...	1995
57. ...	1996
58. ...	1997
59. ...	1998
60. ...	1999
61. ...	2000
62. ...	2001
63. ...	2002
64. ...	2003
65. ...	2004
66. ...	2005
67. ...	2006
68. ...	2007
69. ...	2008
70. ...	2009
71. ...	2010
72. ...	2011
73. ...	2012
74. ...	2013
75. ...	2014
76. ...	2015
77. ...	2016
78. ...	2017
79. ...	2018
80. ...	2019
81. ...	2020
82. ...	2021
83. ...	2022
84. ...	2023
85. ...	2024
86. ...	2025
87. ...	2026
88. ...	2027
89. ...	2028
90. ...	2029
91. ...	2030
92. ...	2031
93. ...	2032
94. ...	2033
95. ...	2034
96. ...	2035
97. ...	2036
98. ...	2037
99. ...	2038
100. ...	2039
101. ...	2040

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

1919,	Autumn.	First extension classes in Norfolk
1930,	June 1.	First bulletin of the Norfolk Division
1930,	July 15.	Deed of transfer of original site
1930,	September 3.	Arrival of first director
1930,	September 11.	First social function
1930,	September 12.	First classes scheduled
1930,	October.	Student government organized
1930,	November 14.	First issue of the <u>High Hat</u> scheduled
1930,	November 25.	Announcement of plans for Atlantic University
1931,	January 20.	First final examinations
1931,	April.	Collaboration with V. P. I. announced
1931,	June 5.	Final exercises of the first year
1932,	September 1.	Resignation of first director, H. Edgar Timmerman
1932,	December 31.	Resignation of second director, Dr. Edward M. Gwathmey
1933,	January 11.	Appointment of Dr. W. T. Hodges as head of the Division
1934,	May 31.	Death of Dr. J. A. C. Chandler
1934,	October 20.	Inauguration of John Stewart Bryan, twentieth president
1935,	Summer.	First WPA funds for stadium and campus improvements
1936,	October 4.	Dedication of Foreman Field
1936,	Autumn.	<u>The Cauldron</u> , first yearbook, published
1937,	January.	<u>Genesis</u> of the Alumni Association
1937,	May 9.	Death of Arthur George Williams, department of language
1937,	September 27.	First loan fund established
1938,	January.	Aircraft Instrument Institute established
1939,	October.	Civil aeronautics and flight training introduced
1940,	April 13.	First Patron's Day observed
1940,	May 29.	Last convocation of the first decade

APPENDIX B

LISTS OF FACULTY MEMBERS BY YEARS

Session of 1930-1931

Blocker, Daniel J.	Sociology
Bruce, Kathleen	History
Childress, Ethel	Mathematics
Clement, Paul A.	Ancient Languages
Iturralde, Victor	Spanish and French
Jackson, Perry Y.	Chemistry
Lyon, Phillip H.	English
Marsh, Charles F.	Economics
McCary, Ben C.	French
Parker, Mary O.	Physical Education
Pate, James E.	Government
Scott, Thomas L.	Physical Education
Timmerman, H. Edgar	Director of Division

Session 1931-1932

Akers, William G.	Modern Languages
Blocker, Daniel J.	Sociology
Burke, Alice R.	Government
Childress, Ethel	Mathematics
Gray, Ernest W.	English
Harrington, William F.	Engineering
Jackson, Perry Y.	Chemistry
Jones, Edmund R.	Biology
McClelland, Robert C.	Ancient Languages
Parker, Mary O.	Physical Education
Prosser, David S.	Economics and Business
Saunders, Frances B.	English
Scott, Thomas L.	Physical Education
Smith, Alva Lee	Mathematics and Engineering
Timmerman, H. Edgar	Director of Division
Williams, Arthur G.	Modern Languages

Session of 1932-1933

Akers, William G.	Modern Languages
Blocker, Daniel J.	Sociology
Burke, Alice R.	Government
Gray, Ernest W.	English
Gwathmey, Edward M.	Director of Division
Harrington, William F.	Engineering

Hodges, William T.	Philosophy and Psychology
Jackson, Perry Y.	Chemistry
Jones, Edmund R.	Biology
Nash, Margaret M.	Secretarial Science
Parker, Mary O.	Physical Education
Pate, James E.	Political Science
Prosser, David S.	Economics and Business
Saunders, Frances B.	English
Scott, Thomas L.	Physical Education
Smith, Alva Lee	Mathematics and Engineering
Webb, Lewis W.	Physics and Mathematics
White, Edward Lee	Graphics and Mathematics
Williams, Arthur G.	Modern Languages

Session 1933-1934

Akers, Williams G.	Modern Languages
Burke, Alice R.	Government
Corey, Hibbert D.	Business Administration
Cubberly, Catherine	Physical Education
Gray, Ernest W.	English
Harrington, William F.	Engineering
Hodges, William T.	Philosophy and Psychology
Jackson, Perry Y.	Chemistry
Jones, Edmund R.	Biology
Prosser, David S.	Economics and Business
Robinson, Laura	Ancient Languages
Saunders, Frances B.	English
Scott, Thomas L.	Physical Education
Smith, Alva Lee	Mathematics and Engineering
Webb, Lewis W.	Physics and Mathematics
White, Edward Lee	Graphics and Mathematics
Williams, Arthur G.	Modern Languages

Session 1934-1935

Akers, William G.	Modern Languages
Burke, Alice R.	Government
Cubberly, Catherine	Physical Education
Gray, Ernest W.	English
Harrington, William F.	Engineering
Harvey, Andrew E.	Modern Languages
Hodges, William T.	Philosophy and Psychology
Iturralde, Victor	Spanish and French
Jackson, Perry Y.	Chemistry
Jones, Edmund R.	Biology
McLean, Frank	English
Prosser, David S.	Economics and Business
Saunders, Frances B.	English
Scott, Thomas L.	Physical Education
Smith, Alva Lee	Mathematics and Engineering

Webb, Lewis W.
White, Edward Lee
Williams Arthur G.

Physics and Mathematics
Graphics and Mathematics
Modern Languages

Session 1935-1936

Akers, William G.
Burke, Alice R.
Cubberly, Catherine
Gray, Ernest W.
Harrington, William F.
Hodges, William T.
Jackson, Perry Y.
Jones, Edmund R.
Miller, Raymond B.
Nixon, Mary
Prosser, David S.
Saunders, Frances B.
Scott, Thomas L.
Smith, Alva Lee
Webb, Lewis W.
White, Edward Lee
Williams, Arthur G.

Modern Languages
Government
Physical Education
English
Engineering
Philosophy and Psychology
Chemistry
Biology
Social Sciences
History and Music
Economics and Business
English
Physical Education
Mathematics and Engineering
Physics and Mathematics
Graphics and Mathematics
Modern Languages

Session 1936-1937

Abers, William G.
Burke, Alice R.
Daughtrey, H. Greyson
Gray, Ernest W.
Harrington, William F.
Hodges, William T.
Holman, Margaret
Jackson, Perry Y.
Jones, Edmund R.
Miller, Raymond B.
Nixon, Mary
Prosser, David S.
Saunders, Frances B.
Scott, Thomas L.
Smith, Alva Lee
Webb, Lewis W.
White, Edward Lee
Williams, Arthur G.

Modern Languages
Government
Physical Education
English
Engineering
Philosophy and Psychology
Physical Education
Chemistry
Biology
Social Sciences
History and Music
Economics and Business
English
Physical Education
Mathematics
Physics and Mathematics
Graphics and Mathematics
Modern Languages

Session 1937-1938

Akers, William G.
Burke, Alice R.
Gray, Ernest W.

Modern Languages
Government
English

Harrington, William F.	Engineering
Hodges, William T.	Philosophy and Psychology
Holman, Margaret	Physical Education
Jackson, Perry Y.	Chemistry
Jones, Edmund R.	Biology
McClelland, Robert C.	Ancient Languages
Miller, Raymond B.	Social Sciences
Nottingham, Cherry	Modern Languages
Pierce, Dorothy E.	Librarian
Prosser, David S.	Economics and Business
Saunders, Frances B.	English
Scott, Thomas L.	Physical Education
Smith, Alva Lee	Mathematics
Webb, Lewis W.	Physics and Mathematics
White, Edward Lee	Graphics and Mathematics

Session 1938-1939

Akers, William G.	Modern Languages
Burke, Alice R.	Government
Ferguson, Frederick F.	Biology
Gordon, Donald C.	History and Sociology
Gray, Ernest W.	English
Gregory, George E.	English
Harrington, William F.	Engineering
Hodges, William T.	Philosophy and Psychology
Holman, Margaret	Physical Education
Jackson, Perry Y.	Chemistry
Jones, Edmund R.	Biology
Jones, John T.	Physical Education
May, Harry G.	English
McClelland, Robert C.	Ancient Languages
McDonald, Frank A.	Philosophy and Psychology
Nottingham, Cherry	Modern Languages
Pierce, Dorothy E.	Librarian
Prosser, David S.	Economics and Business
Saunders, Frances B.	English
Scott, Thomas L.	Physical Education
Sherwood, Calder S.	Chemistry
Smith, Alva Lee	Mathematics
Webb, Lewis W.	Physics and Mathematics
White, Edward Lee	Graphics and Mathematics

Session 1939-1940

Akers, William G.	Modern Languages
Burke, Alice R.	Government
DeLoach, Will S.	Chemistry
Ferguson, Frederick F.	Biology
Gordon, Donald C.	History and Sociology
Gray, Ernest W.	English

Gregory, George E.
Harrington, William F.
Hodges, William T.
Holman, Margaret
Jackson, Perry Y.
Jones, Edmund R.
Jones, John T.
McClelland, Robert C.
McDonald, Frank A.
Nottingham, Cherry
Pierce, Dorothy E.
Prosser, David S.
Saunders, Frances B.
Scott, Thomas L.
Sherwood, Calder S.
Smith, Alva Lee
Webb, Lewis W.
White, Edward Lee

English
Engineering
Philosophy and Psychology
Physical Education
Chemistry
Biology
Physical Education
Ancient Languages
Philosophy and Psychology
Modern Languages
Librarian
Economics and Business
English
Physical Education
Chemistry
Mathematics
Physics and Mathematics
Graphics and Mathematics

APPENDIX C

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS BY SESSIONS

Session of 1930-1931

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Freshmen	99	62	161
Sophomores	14	17	31
Unclassified	2	2	4
Specials	10	0	10
Total	<u>125</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>206</u>

Session of 1931-1932

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Freshmen	189	105	294
Sophomores	78	59	137
Unclassified	7	7	14
Specials	9	1	10
Total	<u>283</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>455</u>

Session of 1932-1933

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Freshmen	175	71	246
Sophomores	91	59	150
Juniors	26	18	44
Unclassified	26	11	37
Specials	3	2	5
Total	<u>321</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>482</u>

Session of 1933-1934

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Freshmen	155	67	222
Sophomores	63	31	94
Juniors	17	14	31
Unclassified	40	9	49
Specials	1	2	3
Total	276	123	399

Session of 1934-1935

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Freshmen	136	62	198
Sophomores	67	34	101
Juniors	16	5	21
Unclassified	9	12	21
Total	228	113	341

Session of 1935-1936

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Freshmen	154	84	238
Sophomores	62	33	95
Unclassified	26	5	31
Specials	3	2	5
Total	245	124	369

Session of 1936-1937

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Freshmen	171	82	253
Sophomores	48	48	96
Unclassified	24	9	33
Part-time	11	10	21
Total	<u>254</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>403</u>

Session of 1937-1938

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Freshmen	204	109	313
Sophomores	56	38	94
Unclassified	13	3	16
Part-time	12	17	29
Total	<u>285</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>452</u>

Session of 1938-1939

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Freshmen	254	126	380
Sophomores	61	50	111
Unclassified	9	3	12
Special Students	3	0	3
Part-time	21	14	35
Total	<u>348</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>541</u>

Session of 1939-1940

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Freshmen	216	119	335
Sophomores	75	57	132
Unclassified	11	4	15
Special Students	4	2	6
Part-time	15	19	34
Total	<u>321</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>522</u>

APPENDIX D

NOTES ON FINANCES

In response to a request for information, the following data were submitted in a recent letter (February, 1951) from Mr. Vernon L. Nunn, auditor of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg. But see Chapters VII and VIII, passim, for information obtained at a later date.

The Norfolk Division did not have a special operating budget during the early part of the 1930's. The salaries of the regular employees of the Norfolk Division were included on the payrolls at the college in Williamsburg. Part of the instruction was done by the faculty in the Norfolk Division. Under our recent record destruction program, detailed records for this period have been destroyed. All we have left is the general, student, and expenditure ledgers. . . .

The stadium, I understand, was a WPA project and was handled by the firm Neff and Thompson in Norfolk, and this office did not keep the financial records; therefore, I am not in a position to give you any figures. The Administration Building, however, was a WPA project and cost \$123,000.00; at least, this was the amount of money that was covered by the Loan and Grant agreement. Eighty-nine thousand of the \$123,000.00 was received through the sale of bonds, and \$34,000.00 was a grant from the Federal Government. Of course, the present cost of the building should include any additions or alterations which have been made since it was fully constructed.

APPENDIX E

TEXT OF ORIGINAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COLLEGE
AND THE
CITY OF NORFOLK

This Deed, made this the 5th day of July 1930, between the city of Norfolk, a municipal corporation of the State of Virginia, party of the first part and The College of William and Mary in Virginia, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Virginia, party of the second part:

WHEREAS, The College of William and Mary in Virginia has offered to establish, maintain and conduct in the City of Norfolk what is generally known as a Junior College, provided the City of Norfolk would convey to it for the purposes and on the conditions hereinafter set forth, what is known as the old Larchmont School site, together with the improvements thereon, situated at the Northwestern corner of Hampton Boulevard and Bolling Avenue; and

WHEREAS, in the judgment of the Council of the City of Norfolk the establishment and maintenance in the City of Norfolk of such a College will afford educational advantages within said City to the inhabitants of said City which are not now afforded them; and

WHEREAS, by an ordinance of the Council of the City of Norfolk duly adopted on the 3rd day of June 1930, which became effective on July 3rd, 1930, the conveyance of the property herein after described, for the purposes and on the conditions hereinafter set forth, was duly authorized;

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS DEED WITNESSETH: That for an in consideration of the benefits to accrue to the inhabitants of the City of Norfolk from the establishment and maintenance in the City of Norfolk of the College provided for in this deed, and of the conditions hereinafter set forth, the said City of Norfolk does hereby grant and convey for the purposes and on the conditions hereinafter set forth, unto The College of William and Mary in Virginia, the following described property:

All those certain lots, pieces of parcels of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, lying, being and situate in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, formerly in the County of Norfolk, Virginia, and known, numbered and designated as Lots numbered One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), Eight (8), Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14), and Fifteen (15) in Block numbered Forty-one (41), as shown on the Amended Plat of Larchmont, made by Besson and Drummond, Consulting Engineers, June 15, 1909, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Norfolk County, Virginia, in Map Book Number Nine (9), at Pages One (1), et seq, said lots constituting all the lots in said Block numbered Forty One (41), and said property, taken as a whole, being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the Southwestern intersection of Brunswick Avenue and Hampton Boulevard, formerly Atlantic Boulevard, and from thence running in a southerly direction along the Western side of said Hampton Boulevard two hundred two (202) feet, more or less, to its intersection with the Northern line of Bolling Avenue, formerly Amherst Avenue, thence in a Westerly direction along the Northern line of said Bolling Avenue one hundred ninety two and four-tenths (192.4) feet, more or less, to the E stern line of Upper Brandon Place, formerly Brandon Place, thence in a Northerly direction along the E stern line of said Upper Braddon Place two hundred (200) feet, more or less, to the Southern line of Brunswick A.venue, and thence Eastwardly along the Southern line of Brunswick Avenue two hundred two and four-tenths (202.4) feet, more or less, to the point of beginning aforesaid.

The said land being the same conveyed to J. D. Guy and others, Trustees of School Board of Tanners Creek District Number Six (6) by deed from the Larchmond Investment Corporation, dated May 13, 1912, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Norfolk County, Virginia in Deed Book 376, at Page 253, and is a part of the property acquired by the City of Norfolk pursuant to the order of the Circuit Court of Norfolk County, Virginia, entered on July 24, 1922, in the annexation proceedings of the City of Norfolk versus the County of Norfolk.

This conveyance is subject to the restrictions and conditions set forth in the aforesaid deed from the Larchmont Investment Corporation to J. D. Guy and others.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said land and improvements thereon for the following purposes only and subject to the following conditions:

1. That said property shall be used for educational purposes only.
2. That said party of the second part shall, on or before the first day of October, 1930, establish, open and conduct upon the premises aforesaid a College for White students only, and shall maintain and conduct said College for each and every school year thereafter.
3. That the courses given in said College shall embrace at least full Freshman and Sophomore courses and such other courses as in the discretion of the College are practicable to be offered.
4. That said party of the second part shall give each year at least ten (10) scholarships to such students who are residents of the City of Norfolk as may be selected therefor by the School Board of the City of Norfolk, which scholarships shall exempt the students holding the same from the payment of any tuition for attending the College provided for in this deed.
5. That in the event said property shall at any time cease to be used as hereinabove provided, or upon a violation or breach of any one or more of the aforesaid conditions, the property hereby conveyed shall ipso facto revert to the said City of Norfolk. and the said City of Norfolk may thereupon re-enter into and upon the **above** granted property, or any part thereof in the name of the whole, and the same again have, possess and enjoy as of its former estzte, with all improvements now thereon or subsequently added thereto without any liability to make compensation therefor, and with no duty on said grantee thereafter to continue said College.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the City of Norfolk has caused this deed to be executed in its name and on its behalf by I. Walke Truxtun, its City Manager, B. Gray Tunstall, its City Treasurer, and Hugh L. Butler, its Acting President of the Council and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed and attested by Jno. B. Corbell, its City Clerk, the day and Year first above written.

CITY OF NORFOLK

By (Signed) Hugh L. Butler
Acting President of the Council

(signed) I. Walke Truxtun
City Manager

(signed) B. Gray Tunstall
City Treasurer

ATTEST:

(signed) Jno. D. Corbell
City Clerk

STATE OF VIRGINIA

CITY OF NORFOLK, to-wit:

I, Ella M. Whitehurst, a Notary Public in and for the City aforesaid, in the State of Virginia, whose cimmision expires the 10th day of January, 1932, hereby certify that Hugh L. Butler, Acting President of the Council, I. Walke Truxtun, City Manager, and B. Gray Tunstall, City Treasurer, of the CITY of NORFOLK, whose names are signed to the writing hereto annexed bearing date the 5th day of July, 1930, have acknowledged the same before me, in my City and State fforesaid.

And at the same time and place, Jno. D. Corbell, City Clerk of said City of Norfolk, has acknowledged the seal affixed to said writing to be the common and corporate seal of said City of Norfolk.

Given under hand this 15th day of July, 1930.

(signed) Ella M. Whitehurst
Notary Public

APPENDIX F-1

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL
OF THE
FIRST CASH DONATION MADE TO THE NORFOLK COLLEGE

September 27, 1937

Dr. W. T. Hodges, Dean
Norfolk Division
College of William and Mary
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Dr. Hodges:

I enclose herewith my check for \$500.00 as a gift to the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary to be used as a loan fund along the lines discussed by us a few days ago.

I hope that, so far as it is possible, the following conditions will be observed:

- (1) Loans shall be made only to those students unable otherwise to pay tuition fees,
- (2) The loan per student for the year shall not be in excess of the tuition fees, plus in some cases certain laboratory fees,
- (3) No question of sex or religion shall be involved in the allocation,
- (4) The selection of the beneficiaries shall rest in your hands and shall be confined, as far as possible, to students who are residents of the area which the Norfolk Division is designed to serve.

I shall send you an additional check for \$500.00 on February 1st next. I am making this gift because I believe that the facilities offered the children of this community by the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary are of great value.

Very truly yours

/s/ Colgate W. Darden, Jr.

APPENDIX F-2

September 28, 1937

Mr. Colgate W. Darden
Bank of Commerce Building
Norfolk, Virginia

My dear Mr. Darden:

With a grateful heart, I give you the thanks of the College for your \$500.00 check which came this morning.

For two reasons, future historians will consider this a notable gift. It is the first cash donation the Norfolk Division has ever received, and it came from your generous spirit without any solicitation from us.

We shall always be mindful of our sacred duty to use it in accordance with your wishes as outlined in our recent conversation, and to keep you informed of the service which it is rendering the boys and girls of our community.

Very sincerely yours,

W.T. Hodges

Dean

INDEX

- Academic status of the College: Accreditation, 37; 42, 62
- Administration Building: Erection of, 40, 44; suggested name of "Hodges Hall", 44
- Advisory board: Members of original group, 3
- Aircraft Instrument Institute: Established, 49
- Alumni Association: Organized, 49
- Armistice Day: Editorial on, 28
- Atlantic University: 15 f.
- Blocker, Dr. Daniel J.: 17
- Blumenthal, Morton H., chairman of board of trustees, Atlantic University: 16
- Brown, William Mosely, president of Atlantic University: 16
- Bryan, John Stewart, president of William and Mary: Succeeds Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, 35; at dedication of the stadium, 41
- Book store (Bud's Emporium): Establishment, 48; theft of safe, 77
- Burrus, Julian A., president of V.P.I.: 9
- Cauldron", first year book: 49
- Chandler, J. A. C., president of William and Mary: 3, 4, 9; speaker at first final convocation, 13; 14; birthday party in Norfolk, 15; 17; and abolition of student government, 28; death of, 35; remarks on the depression, 39; 51
- Charity, Bessie: "Old timer" on the maintenance staff, 49
- Civil Aeronautics Authority: Flight course instituted at the College, 76, 77
- Classes: First held in the Norfolk Division, 14
- Cochran, Herbert C., judge of juvenile court: 17
- Communism: Editorial view, 30, 33-34

Convocation: First final, 13

Cooke, Mrs. W. M., official of Norfolk Woman's Club: 15

Cotillion Club: 13

Curriculum: Original, 3, 5; additions to (1931), 7, 8; additions to (1932), 37-38

Darden Loan Fund: Established, 49, 92-93

Dean's List: Students on first, 3

Depression of 1929-1937: Its effects on William and Mary, 39-

Donations to the College: First made, 63

Dramatic Club: First performances, 20

Du Pont scholarship: 77

Eddy, C. F., president of Royster Guano Co.: 15

Extension classes: From Williamsburg, 1, 4, 6, 10, 48, 52-53

Faculty: Members of first, 3; additions to (1931), 7, 8; in the first decade, 35, 57; salaries in 1937, 63-65; activities in 1938, 68; director's recommendations for 1938-1939, 70, 71; 77, 80

Financial status of the College: In 1937, 42-43; summary of and financial assets, 51, 58 f.; deficit in 1938, 66; revenue in 1940 status in 1940, 72-75; 88

Foreman, A. Herbert, chairman of Norfolk school board: Member original advisory board, 3, 14; at dedication of the stadium, 41; 51

Founding of the Norfolk branch: Origin and purpose, 1, 89; contribution of City of Norfolk, 4, 40, 51

Gibson, John W., custodian and maintenance man: 44, 49

Greek festivals: 46-47, 69

Gwathmey, Dr. Edward M., second director of the College; 35

Hall, Dr. Sidney B., state superintendent of schools: 77

Harrell, William L., principal at Larchmont public school: contribution with College in sports program, 18

Harrington, W. Forrest: Supervisor of V.P.I. courses in Norfolk

Healey, Joseph E.: Director of extension classes in Norfolk:

- High Hat:** Founding and first staff, 19; 68-69; on war, 76; rating in 1939-1940, 77
- Hobbs, T. Garland, president of Merchants Bakery:** 15
- Hodges, Dr. William T.:** As director of extension in Williamsburg, 3; 9, 10, 11, 13; transfer to Norfolk, 35; remarks on the depression, 39-40; 44; report for 1937-1938, 50 ff.
- Honor system:** Bases at the Norfolk college, 37-38
- Imps Club:** 13
- Knapp, Dr. Charles, Vergilian scholar:** Address in Norfolk, 15
- Latin tournament:** 77
- Lecture series:** Initial offerings, 44, 46; in 1939-1940, 76
- Library:** Establishment, 6, 48; student criticism of early status, 24; and Williams memorial fund, 46; status in 1938, 67-68
- Magruder, Dr. E. W., chief chemist of Royster Guano Co.:** 15
- Mason, C. W., superintendent of Norfolk public schools:** Member of original advisory board, 3, 14
- Monogram Club:** 13
- Name of the College:** 44
- National Youth Administration:** 49
- Naylor, Mrs. Frantz, president of Norfolk Woman's Club:** 15
- Norris, E. B., dean of engineering at V.P.I.:** Role in establishing work in Norfolk, 9, 10, 11
- Order of Fraternal Americans:** Presentation of Bible to the College, 17
- Patron's Day:** First, 77
- Peacock, the Reverend H. Dobson:** Speaker at first final convocation, 13
- Perry, George, governor of Virginia:** At dedication of the stadium, 41
- Politics, national and state:** Student viewpoints, 26-27, 30-31
- Pollard, John Garland, governor of Virginia:** Sponsor of course in public relations, 15
- Prohibition:** Editorial on, 31

- Publications: Establishment of the High Hat, 6; the "Cauldron", 49
- Scholarships: First awards, 17; establishment of, 36
- Science exhibit: 46-47, 69
- Scott, Thomas L.: First coach and early activities, 5; 18, 21
- Seward, Thomas: Veteran of the maintenance staff, 49
- Social activities: Initial organization, 5; first public reception, 14; 15; first social event, 18
- Sports: Original activities, 5; first football games, 17, 21, 22; direction of play periods at Larchmont public school, 18; first athletic field, 22; first basketball games, 22; eligibility for athletic teams, 39; in 1937-1938, 68
- Stadium: Erection and dedication of, 40 f.; value and financing, 51-52; press box added, 76
- Student activities: First rally, 17; first "Duck Week", 18-19; first initiation week, 19-20; Greek festivals, 46; science exhibit, 46
- Student body: Enrollments in first decade, 36; on war and peace, 44-46; transfers to other schools, 47, 54-56, 75; academic status in 1938, 53-54, 56, 62; enrollment in 1938, 66; classification by years, 85f.
- Student government: Early organization and officers, 17-18; abolished by President Chandler, 28-29; combination of men's and women's, 44
- Student organizations: 13, 20, 44, 46, 69, 76, 77
- Student polls: On disarmament, 29; on war, 33; on the honor system, 76
- Summer courses: In 1936, 49
- Tiga Club: 13
- Timmerman, H. Edgar, first director: Assumption of duties, 2; 3; author of prospectus (1931), 3; role in establishing V.P.I. courses, 9, 10; 13, 14-15, 17, 18, 22; resignation of, 35
- Tri-K Club: 13
- Tuition and fees: Editorial on, 32; in 1930-1931, 36
- Tyler, Maj. S. Heth, mayor of Norfolk: Member of original advisory board, 3, 14; 15, 51
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute: Allied status with Norfolk Division, 8 editorial on work in Norfolk, 11 f.; nature of the alliance in 1938, 52

Voight, Jessie M., first registrar: Appointment, 3

Wagener, Dr. Anthony Pelzer: 15

William and Mary in Williamsburg: Extension classes in Norfolk, 1,
2; history of, 2, 4; accreditation, 37

END OF THE FIRST DECADE